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MA IN PEACE STUDIES & CONFLICTS TRANSFORMATION

**THE EFFECT OF IMPRISONMENT ON THE PERSONAL
SECURITY OF IMPRISONED MOTHERS AND THEIR
CHILDREN IN NYARUGENGE PRISON**

Dissertation submitted to the University of Rwanda in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Master's Degree of Arts in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation.

BY

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Academic Year: 2019/2020

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Musanze, May 2020

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the College a dissertation entitled, **The effect of imprisonment on personal security of imprisoned mothers and their children in Nyarugenge prison**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of the Masters’ of Arts in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation.

.....

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(Supervisor)

.....

Date

DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the work presented in this dissertation is my own contribution to be the best of my knowledge. The same work has never been submitted to any other University or Institution. I, therefore declare that this work is my own for the partial fulfilment of the award of a Master's of Arts in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation at university of Rwanda

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Date of submission:

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents, late **Dr. GAKWAYA Peter** and **Mrs. GAKWAYA Marie Françoise**, special consideration goes to my children **UMUHOZA Peggy Alice**, **UHORAKEYE Albright**, **GAJU Sandrine Shania**, **NZIZA Gamalier Olivier**, **RUGERO Paul Blair**, **UWERA Perry Blessing**, who supported me morally and all remained patient during my absence. In special way I extend my sincere thanks to all those who truly care for me for their efforts, understanding and encouragement. Their support has led the successful accomplishment of my study.

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First of all I would like to thank the almighty God who protected me, the leadership of Rwanda Correctional Service for having provided educational opportunities and all other facilities rendered in this journey of doing this work, it is almost a tradition to begin this section by noting that the process of writing a dissertation is a lonely one. My experience has been different. From day one I have been working closely together with the lectures from University of Rwanda, National Police College leadership, Senior Directing Staff and entire staff, working on my research with them has undoubtedly made the dissertation better and the process more much enjoyable than working alone.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to assess the challenges encountered by imprisoned mothers and their children. In addition, it tries to understand how this affects their personal security as individuals and families. Theoretically, the study uses the theorization of personal security and Human Security broadly. Methodologically, the study is qualitative because it tries to understand the perceptions of the imprisoned mothers and their children. This is done through analyzing the subjectivity of the respondents and a qualitative approach does it best. Interviews, focus group discussions were used in the study, and the total number of respondents were 57. The findings of the study indicated that both imprisoned mothers and their children had experienced Psychological trauma, distress, depression, malnutrition, insanity, family stigma and separation. The above strongly affected their personal security and human security in general. The above situation was worsened by the fact that, the effects took long to cure or did not cure at all. In terms of contribution to knowledge, this study empirically contributes to the theorization of personal security as a dimension of human security since not much research has been done on the subject, and specifically focusing on imprisoned mothers and their children.

Key words: Human Security, Personal Security, Imprisoned Mothers and their Children

LIST OF ABBRVIATIONS

EDPRS: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy

MIGEPOF: Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion

MINIJUST: Ministry of Justice

NCC: National Commission for Children

RCS: Rwanda Correctional Service

TI: Transparency International

UNCRC: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNICEF: United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund

UR: University of Rwanda

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The study aims to assess the effect of imprisonment on the personal security of the imprisoned mothers and their children. None the less, this chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, study questions, scope and contribution to knowledge.

1.1 Background of the Study

The 1994 Human Development Report (UNDP, p. 230) introduced what is considered the broadest possible conceptualization of human security which includes seven categories of threats against human security which include – political, personal, food, health, environment, economic, and community security. The aspect of personal security addresses threats from physical violence including threats from the state (including torture), from other states (war), from other groups of people (ethnic tension), as well as violence stemming from crime, gendered violence or threats against women, threats against children, and threats against oneself (suicide). This particular phrase, “human security,” is most often associated with the 1994 Human Development Report on Human Security drafted and championed by Mahbub ul Haq, even though the term itself was in circulation earlier. The intent of human security was to bridge the freedom from want and freedom from fear, freedoms that lay at the heart of the United Nations. As far back as June 1945, the U.S. Secretary of State reported this to his government on the results of the San Francisco Conference: The battle of peace has to be fought on two fronts. The first is the security front where victory spells freedom from fear. The second is the economic and social front where victory means freedom from want. Only victory on both fronts can assure the world of an enduring peace (Stettinius, Edward R, 1945, p. 24). No Provisions that can be written into the Charter will enable the Security Council to make the world secure from war if men and women have no security in their homes and their jobs.

The basic needs for a human being were totally lacking, fear among people was at uncontrolled level, wants raised enormously and the country’s life was paralyzed. Simply, the human security

situation was degraded and the RPF resolved to stop the genocide and installed the Government of National Unity. This Government of National Unity had to address the following issues in order to guarantee the human security of Rwandans. (Musahara, 2014, p. 14)

The main intention of the human security is protection of humans and their vital rights from external threats for permanent basis so that they realize their rights in order to achieve their long term plans and strategies(Kanti Bajpai, 2000. p, 40). (Environment change and Human security), human security is defined as the protection from direct and indirect threats to the personal safety and wellbeing of the individual.

Internationally, females structure an underrepresented populace inside jail frameworks, the same number of detained people groups are men. Detained ladies have been and keep on being dealt with diversely by criminal equity frameworks around the globe at each progression of the procedure, from capture, to condemning, to correctional estimates utilized. This uniqueness is to a great extent because of both unmistakable segment contrasts between the seriousness of crimes carried out by male and female jail populaces, just as a persevering conviction by society everywhere that female convicts are preferred ready to be restored over their male partners(The Bangkok Rules, 2013, p.9.).

In many countries worldwide health care in women's prisons encompasses a large number of children living with their mothers, as well as the medical care of pregnant women and nursing mothers, with which most prison services are not equipped to cope. "Pregnancy and women with children".) Women and Imprisonment 2nd edition, with reference to the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (The Bangkok Rules, 2013, p.10.).

With rates of imprisonment growing rapidly in many countries worldwide (Walmsley, 2005), the possible effects of parental imprisonment on children is an issue of increasing social concern. With prison populations growing rapidly in many countries worldwide (Walmsley, 2009), effects of incarceration on prisoners' well-being, health, and behavior have become urgent social concerns (Liebling & Maruna, 2005; Tonry & Petersilia, 1999, p. 175)

This is additionally approved by (Murray, 2009) who takes note of that parental detainment can cause numerous issues for the family deserted, including trouble arranging childcare, loss of family pay, inconvenience keeping in touch with the detained parent, shame, and home, school and neighborhood moves. Kids and guardians can be bothered by the partition. Children may react by carrying on or getting pulled back, on edge or discouraged. Kids with imprisoned mothers have been alluded to as the "overlooked casualties" of crime (Matthews, 1983), the "vagrants of equity" (Shaw, 1992) and the "inconspicuous survivors of the jail blast" (Petersilia, 2005, p. 34). They can encounter various enthusiastic and social challenges during their parent's detainment, which may form into a scope of alteration issues in the long haul. This article depicts key parts of children encounters during parental detainment and reports results from a methodical survey and meta-investigation on the relationship between parental imprisonment and kids' later reserved conduct, psychological wellness issues, sedate use, and low instructive execution.

In the United States, 700 per cent more women than it used to be twenty years ago are incarcerated. In addition, nearly three-quarters which is 70 per cent of incarcerated women are mothers of dependent children, and over 1.3 million children have mothers in the corrections system including jail, prison, and parole (Drewnowski, 2018).

For some children, female detainment compounds prosperity and builds drawback in around 78 percent of European nations (Bauer, 2016). For Female imprisonment makes noteworthy weights for families and to the states as well. Detainment and contact with the criminal justice systems all the more comprehensively increment, in some cases significantly, family insecurity, joblessness, financial weakness, substance use, and emotional wellness issues, to give only a short rundown. Since the kids who experience mother imprisonment effectively live in families that lopsidedly battle with a considerable lot of these issues. children of imprisoned mothers differ regarding quality, however the most thorough work affirms that parental detainment is another and noteworthy source of damage for an effectively powerless groups of children.

The area that government agencies and institutions has not given attention despites its impact on the security of the country is the consequences resulted from the children of imprisoned mothers

who become distressed and start committing serious crimes. Therefore, offender's children should be attended to with caution to mitigate recycling of crimes within families. Time after time judges don't consider a guilty party's mindful duties when passing sentence. Jail structures and systems are made without considering the effect they have on youthful guests, regularly bringing about remote and unavailable offices which are unseemly for children. The arrival of a parent to a family following detainment is trying for all concerned, yet families and detainees are infrequently given the help they need during this significant change, which might be as problematic as the detainment itself. (The effect of parental detainment on kids By Oliver Robertson April, 2007, p.7)

In most Asian countries, the impacts of female imprisonment are felt not only by prisoners themselves but also their family members and particularly the children. Prisoners may be alone in a cell or on trial, but most have families, children and friends that often feel as though they are imprisoned along with their loved ones. Families suffer the pain of separation but also feel the impact of imprisonment in other ways, such as loss of income, loss of home, shame, problems with transport and antisocial behavior by their children in distress. Unfortunately, prisoners' families have been little studied. The effects of female imprisonment on families and children of prisoners are almost entirely neglected in Asian academic research, prison statistics, public policy and media coverage. However, it can be inferred from prisoners' backgrounds that their children are a highly vulnerable group (Caerlewy and Marshall, 2017, P.5).

Mostly children affected by parental imprisonment in Sub Saharan Africa are ordinarily youthful elementary school aged who generally is required to move from their family home when their mother parent is detained. While contact between the imprisoned parent and the kid is commonly kept up, there is frequently no particular development or backing for kids or their vocation and they regularly don't highlight in any pre-discharge arranging. For detained mothers, it is clear, sexual orientation contrasts exist inside the criminal justice regarding child education help since mothers typically offer a scope of child nurture administrations and backing, fathers offer less help of this sort. In an African setting, male guardians are seemingly less arranged when coming back to a solitary child nurture job of their children in the network (Caerlewy and Marshall, 2017, P.5)

Although female prisoners in Rwanda are treated to international standards while in prison and get basic needs such as clothes, hygienic materials, health insurance, among others; their children's personal security is affected. In addition, many of women prisoners lose contact with their families and children while in incarceration, unlike their male counterparts. This lack of communication for a long time, according to experts causes trauma to most of the women prisoners and their children. Women, especially younger ones, are very isolated, and feel disappointed and it is hard for them to accept the fact that nobody has communicated to them on visiting days, and hard to adapt after that (TI-Rwanda, 2017).

This thesis is about personal security of imprisoned mothers and their children. The concept developed by the UNDP of Human security/Personal security seemed to me to be straightforward enough in that individuals and groups ought to have some measure of expectation, that they can in the present and continue to the future to live in peace and safety, have a reasonable standard of living and opportunity for themselves and their children, and receive protection within their given societies.

1.2Statement of the Problem

As indicated by Clapman, (2016, P.276) study set up that the main social accomplishment of children is connection/attachment. (Connection is the "extraordinary newborn child parent bond that children create during their initial a year of life. NCC (2018), a "protected connection" builds up a "safe base from which children can investigate their environmental factors." In request to shape connection, there must be nature and physical contact. Connection is essential since it makes the model for the baby's conduct in future connections. "As children develop, they keep on separating their experience through the models made during early stages. The association should likewise be constant, yet it is lost when children are isolated from their imprisoned mothers.

While remaining in contact with family members has been shown to positively influence the post-release adjustment of women inmates (Alemagno, 2001; Bednar, 2001; Harm & Phillips, 2001), practitioners often wonder whether there are benefits or even liabilities for the children to

remain in contact with their incarcerated parents. The study observed that children who had regular, frequent contact with their mothers had better adjustment than those with less contact.

Rwanda's focus on striving to incorporate all segments of the society in developing programs to sustainably achieve her intended objective of self- sustenance with focus on personal security of all nationals, children were not neglected as considered as the most incapacitated in the society as were granted with all rights that were portrayed within the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and were indorsed and approved on 26 January 1990 and 24 January 1991 respectively. The Rwanda's aim of sustainable development is viewed in legal instruments that were put in place to orient easy implementation as illustrated in Constitution, legal instruments in place and other policy guidelines like Vision 2020, the EDPRS, and the Seven-Year (UNCRC, 2017). However, the rights of children of imprisoned mothers are at stake after separation at the age of three years and above as there is no clear transition of children care from their imprisoned mothers to other organized care takers.

According to the Rwandan law, a pregnant woman or a mother with a child under three (3) years of age is detained in a special ward of a prison and lives with the mother in prison. However, Rwandan children are entitled for equity and the conveyance of equity by the justice systems should be a mandatory. There are some gaps that were not fulfilled in prevailing the children's rights granted by their convention and other legal instruments as stipulated within the Convention's Art 3 & 12 that mandates governments to provide required necessities for the children (UNICEF, 2017). However, the rights of the children with three years and above whose mothers are in prison are in jeopardy as there is no clear transition of care takers that negatively affected their personal security as well as their mothers while still serving the sentence.

Therefore, the research was inquisitive to investigate the personal security of both imprisoned mothers and their children above three years after separation so as to assist policy makers in improving the wellbeing of imprisoned mothers and their children while in prison and post-separation.

1.3 Research Objectives

The research encompasses the general and specific objectives as follows;

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the effect of imprisonment on the personal security of imprisoned mothers and their children in Rwanda with focus on young children below three years. However, to achieve this objective, there is a need of breaking it into the specific objectives.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To assess the key challenges faced by the detained mothers and the child above three years post-separation as per the law.
2. To identify strategies to improve the wellbeing of imprisoned mothers and their children while in prison and post-separation.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are some of the key challenges encountered by imprisoned mothers as well as their children post-separation?
2. How are imprisoned mothers and their children affected by their imprisonment? What strategies are in place to improve the welfare of the imprisoned mothers and their children after separation

1.5 Contribution to Knowledge

Personally, conducting this study is the most important step before I am awarded master's degree since its one of the requirements.

Furthermore, this is remarkable to merge the theories we had from lecturing and the practices on the ground especially in case of how to implement and manage best correctional services of

prisons in Rwanda. This research study is very important for not only to researcher but also to the selected prison as study cases, to UR community and also future researchers.

Prisons 'management will find the study useful as they can leverage on the findings to optimize the correctional services. Prisons will also have visibility on the pros and cons of female imprisonment while bearing in mind the effects of female imprisonment on their welfare and that of their children post-separation. It is equally significant for prisons Authority and indeed the policy makers of the correctional service institution to be aware of prisoners' children personal security as they make strategic decisions.

This will be an eye opener for the Government and other related ministries such as Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST) and National Children's Council (NCC) as they adjust Rules and Regulations as they put in consideration of the challenges faced by personal security of the prisoners' children while female parents incarcerated.

The above situation was worsened by the fact that, the effects took long to cure or did not cure at all. In terms of contribution to knowledge this study empirically contributes to the theorization of personal security as a dimension of human security since not much research has been done on the subject, and specifically focusing on imprisoned mothers and their children.

1.6 Scope of the research

This research will be limited to the study topic and, it will focus on the assessment of the effect of imprisonment on the personal security of imprisoned mothers and their children post-separation in Rwanda.

The study will be conducted in Nyarugenge Prisons situated in the heart of Kigali City in Nyarugenge District at Mageragere sector. The research will cover the period from 2015 - 2019. The researcher chose this period basing on the current reports from MINIJUST and RCS.

1.7 Structure of the study

The study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one include the introduction and the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research objectives and questions, the scope of the study, its contribution to knowledge. Chapter two consist of the Literature Review, covering the definition of key concept, the work of other authors on related subjects, as well as the theoretical and conceptual framework, which assisted the researcher to understand the relationship between the variables in the study. Chapter three looked at the methodology used in the study, covering the research design, methods used by the researcher to collect and analyses data, the ethical issues, as well as limitations of the study. Chapter four discusses the findings and the analysis of data; while, chapter five provide the summary, general conclusion and the recommendations on the findings of the study.

Prisons are established by presidential order N°60/01 of 02/11/2012 Presidential Order modifying and complementing Presidential Order n°43/01 of 10/11/2007 establishing prisons and their mode of construction as modified and complemented to date in the organic law

N° 34/2010 of 12/11/2010 Law on the establishment, functioning and organization of Rwanda Correctional Service (RCS) instituting RCS was established. Therefore this study is aimed at investigating systematically the effect of post separation of children to both mother and their children personal security by 1) documenting the current factors contributing to the mother imprisonment in Rwanda; 2) finding out how post separation of imprisoned mothers with their children affect their personal security; and 3) identifying the current specific challenges faced with imprisoned mothers and their separated children.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Literature review is guided by research objectives in which the researcher looks at the causes and effect of female imprisonment and how it impacts the personal security of the prisoners' children after separation at the age of above three years. This chapter presents a review critically about the related existing studies so as to bridge a possible gap based on the study's conceptual frame work.

The Human security sets that security isn't only the finish of war, yet additionally the capacity to continue on ahead securely, in a protected situation, to have freedom, to take an interest in political procedures, to have options for the training of one's children, to carry on with a sound life and to do all these with the information that one's family is sheltered and safe. Instability, in this manner, isn't just an issue of physical security, yet additionally of hardship and constrained access to wellbeing and instruction offices, lawful and political rights, and social chances.

In this manner, instability ought not to be managed through momentary military arrangements, yet a drawn out exhaustive system that complies with guarantees of improvement and advancement of human rights. It ought to advance open arrangement and state building endeavors that decrease nearby motivating forces that trigger frailties in any case. (Tadjbakhsh and Chenoy, 2007, p. 18)

It means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life whether in homes, in communities or in prison.

2.1 Review of existing related Literature

Numerous studies have highlighted the effects of parental and in particular female imprisonment on children and their families; frequently testifying to the considerable emotional and financial strain that the removal of a parental figure causes. The following are some of the related studies.

However, we will begin by understanding the concept of personal security. The UNDP description of human security was introduced in the 1994 Human Development Report (UNDP, 1994), and includes seven categories (economic, food, health, community, environmental, political, and personal), it is viewed as the broadest conceivable conceptualization of human security. The human security (Lonergan et al., 2000) expands on the reason that specific natural and social conditions, when combined with progressively powerless social orders, may prompt weakness. Security in this setting is possibly accomplished when people have the choice, genuinely and strategically, to end or adjust to dangers to their natural, social, or human rights. But personal security is also threatened by criminal elements, domestic violence, and aggression against self, such as suicide.

Parental imprisonment of female parent becomes contentious issue most likely causing family problems affecting mostly the children left at home including inadequate healthcare, loss of family income, trouble maintaining contact with the imprisoned parent, stigma, and home, school and neighborhood moves (Murray, 2009). Children and parents can be distressed by the separation. Children may respond by acting out or becoming withdrawn, anxious or depressed.

According to Turney and Wildeman (2017), Scrutinized the impacts of motherly imprisonment on motherly and maternal child care and they found that maternal detainment forcefully decreases the child care conduct of inhabitant yet not non-occupant mothers. They recommend that the relationship among detainment and child care practices among step mothers can be clarified by changes in fathers' associations with concubines. Undoubtedly, the analysts express that 'ongoing female detainment forcefully builds the likelihood a father will re-accomplice, conceivably counterbalancing a few misfortunes in the inclusion of the natural mother while at the same time prompting more prominent family unpredictability which influences offspring of a

previous relationship. In any case, they discovered little proof that the families of the imprisoned mothers can be able to be sustained after jailed in North American countries.

By far the most comprehensive study by Morris (2017), about the effect of female imprisonment whereby he interviewed 825 imprisoned women in England and 469 of their husbands. Morris found that imprisonment of women was generally experienced as a crisis of family dismemberment rather than a crisis of demoralization through stigma or shame. Stigma was experienced almost exclusively by husbands whose wives were imprisoned for the first time, and then only at the initial stages of the separation. Among the most common problems reported, 63 per cent of husbands said they experienced deterioration in their marital support; 81 per cent some deterioration in personal security of children; 46 per cent deterioration in present attitude to future plans; 63 per cent deterioration in social activity; 60 per cent deterioration in relationships with in-laws; and 57 per cent deterioration in relationships with friends and neighbors.

King (2018) interviewed 26 prisoners and 19 caregivers in Malawi and Zambia and held informal discussions with children, childcare workers, visitor center staff, people with convictions and probation and prison officers. In addition to the effects of parental imprisonment on parent/child relationships, discussed in the next section, she also examined the economic impacts and behavioral effects of parental imprisonment on children. Over 65% of respondents reported a worsening of their financial circumstances which affected the children's participation in various activities. 86% of the respondents stated that their children's behavior had noticeably changed with the most common behavioral changes including hyperactivity, increased social withdrawal, and "acting up" with their caregivers, which imprisoned parents attributed to their absence from the home. Imprisoned mothers reported a reluctance to challenge children on behaviors and these impacts caused many children to run to the cities and urban centers thereby becoming street children; and for girls started practicing prostitution.

A study by Fundamental Human Rights in Uganda (2018), found that mother arrest in Uganda is very disruptive for children. A study revealed that a 13-year-old girl who was interviewed said that when her mother was arrested, she and her older siblings were simply left to take care of themselves afterwards hence dropping school. There is no clear police procedure in Uganda for dealing with children of arrested parents, nor many reliable referral systems in place. A study

recommended that priority consideration should be given to non-custodial pre-trial measures for parents or caregivers, such as bail and using summons procedures and written notices to appear at court.

An examination led in the United States includes pregnant ladies in jail where the greater part of the members are black ladies (Fogel.1993, p.35). The ladies in the investigation report encountering elevated levels of nervousness and sorrow side effects. They further report that they accept the detainment is a health problem that can conceivably influence behaviors and wellbeing of the born children and their life after separation with their mothers. The findings indicated that more than 52.3% imprisoned pregnant women don't get adequate human services while pregnant in prison, where as imprisoned with 4.4% not accepting pre-birth care of any sort (Fogel. 1993,p.36). The outcomes show a fundamentally higher predominance of lacking pre-birth care for non-white ladies (Fogel. 1993, p.37).

The imprisoned mothers and their children are affected physically, passes through hard conditions, wellbeing and the psychological wellness are influenced by detainment, the detainees' states in two ladies' jails in England. The physical wellbeing is influenced in jail as a result of the poor nourishment they get joined with inertness. The emotional well-being is influenced because of partition from their families, self-hurting while in jail and that ladies experience the ill effects of psychological well-being issues when imprisoned. The examination demonstrates that the partition from their kids specifically has a serious negative effect on the psychological well-being of ladies in jail. Few imprisoned mothers endures detainment as a positive effect on their physical wellbeing due to having the option to get their rudimentary needs of nourishment and safe house (Douglas, Plugge and Fitzpatrick 2009, p.752). Different investigations results moreover show that the partition from the youngsters is a significant issue with respect to ladies' emotional wellness in jail which can prompt burdensome side effects. The partitions from their kids frequently prompt sentiments of blame (Poehlmann, 2005, p.353). The investigations with a dominant part of Afro-Americans taking an interest the imprisoned moms gives indications of discouragement, nervousness and raised feelings of anxiety due to child rearing pressure (Houck and Loper 2002:552ff). Furthermore, the more contact the imprisoned

mothers have with their children while in jail the lowers their feelings of anxiety results to depression and anxiety (Tuerk and Loper 2006, p.37).

An examination led in six penitentiaries in Botswana lodging female detainees demonstrate a high pervasiveness of mental and physical medical issues corresponding to culpability. The relationship of the separated couples characterized with misery and nervousness included as the most pervasive medical problems among the female detainees (Modie-Moroka and Sossou 2001, p.22). The moms feature their craving to be acceptable moms when they are discharged from the jail and they show their profound worry of their kids (Modie-Moroka and Sossou 2001, p.20). The findings expresses that explicitly need for the creation of the projects to assist families whose imprisoned parent mothers can be cared off in regard to proving a decent living standards more especially to separated children from their mothers who are servicing prison sentence thus need for the balance of the punishment and provision of a decent care for the children separated from their mothers (Modie-Moroka and Sossou 2001, p.23).

The lion's share among imprisoned ladies in Kenya are discouraged, an investigation about misery finishes up led in four detainment facilities lodging female prisoners. An ordinary manifestation of wretchedness among the ladies concerning dozing the entire day is demonstrated in the investigation. As indicated by the outcomes a dominant part of the ladies detained in Kenya are in any event, thinking about self-destruction (Mwithalii Kamoyo, Barchok, Mburugu and Nyaga 2015, p.59). Another investigation led in Lang'ata Women's Prison and one extra jail in Kenya demonstrates the mental effect detainment has on ladies. The outcomes show most by far of ladies revealing this mental effect (Osebe 2011:43). Also, a dominant part of the ladies expresses the effect on their wellbeing because of detainment too (Osebe 2011, p.51). A greater part of the imprisoned ladies in a Kenyan report about connections don't discover the jail condition lovely. The ladies breathe easy in light of relational connections; and resort to be idle by desisting relationship with others. The ladies who are isolated from their kids when detained experience a bigger negative effect with respect to connections. To protect a mindful family when imprisoned is related to fortifying ladies and helping them in any inconveniences they experience in the jail ((Mwithalii Kamoyo, Barchok, Mburugu and Nyaga 2015, p.188).

As per the Reider and Elbert (2013, p.4). The 1994 slaughter of the Tutsi in Rwanda left around one million individuals dead in a time of just three months. The current investigation planned to look at the degree of injury introduction, psychopathology, and hazard factors for posttraumatic stress issue (PTSD) in survivors and previous detainees blamed for interest in the decimation just as in their particular relatives.

Besides Reider and Elbert (2013, p.30), revealed that Survivors had encountered on normal twelve diverse awful mishap types in contrast with ten distinct kinds of horrible stressors in the gathering of previous detainees. As indicated by the PSS-I, the most exceedingly awful occasions announced by survivors were fundamentally connected to seeing brutality all through the time of the slaughter, though previous detainees accentuated being truly assaulted, alluding to their time spent in evacuee camps or to their detainment. In the parent age, when contrasted with previous detainees, survivors demonstrated being progressively influenced by burdensome side effects

The researchers have codenamed the children whose parents are in prison as the orphans of the justice (Shaw 1992), the unrecognized objects of crime (Matthews, 1983), and the Cinderella of penology' (Shaw, 1987). The children whose mothers are imprisoned endure orchestrate of issues during their detainment, for example, despondency, hyperactivity, forceful conduct, withdrawal, relapse, sticking conduct, rest issues, eating issues, fleeing, truancy and poor school grades (Boswell and wedge, 2002). It is usually referred to that up to 30 percent of the detainees; children endure psychological wellness issues, contrasted with 10 percent of everybody (Phil block, 1996)

These investigations recommends that parental detainment is a hazard factor for psychological wellness issues among children, anyway to decide the genuine increment in chance for emotional well-being issues related with parental detainment we need concentrates with agent tests, all around approved measures and fitting correlation information.

A significant inquiry for condemning is whether parental detainment causes withdrawn conduct and criminality within the children left behind by their imprisoned mothers. Story proof proposes that children are a danger of introverted responses to parental detainment (Johnston, 1995, sack

1977, sack thus idler (1998). The presumption that parental detainment causes psychosocial challenges for children is unavoidable in the writing. In spite of the fact that it is a sensible complexity that parental detainment causes unfavorable responses in children, considers have come up short on the methodological advancement to recognize the impacts of parental detainment from the impact of different effects on children. Recognizing which variables cause detainees' children' results in basic to building up the best answers for their issues. Most research underscores the immediate impacts of parental detainment on children. There are three inherent highlights of detainment that may legitimately cause psychosocial troubles for children: first there is the experience of partition and suffering misfortune. Connection hypothesis predicts that bursting of guardians' children bonds through partition causes psychosocial challenges for kids (Bowlby, 1973).

Second parental detainment may cause withdrawn conduct in kids in the event that they relate to their parent's guiltiness and imitate their parent's conduct.

Third parent detainment includes vulnerability about how guardians are dealt with while inside jail children may experience the ill effects of dread about their parent's government assistance.

2.2 Theoretical framework

2.2.1 Human security theory .

This is a broader concept that explained differently. The EU, Japanese, Canadians, UNDP and Scholars have all come up with various definitions for the term, stretching from a simple term for mitigating violence to a broad comprehensive view that proposes development, human rights and traditional security together. (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007. P.9) Human security is perceived in seven dimensions of economic security, heathy security, food security, environmental security, community security, political security and personal security that will be used in the research.

2.2.2 The objective of human security

Human security is an important key protection of all human life from critical prevalent threats, in such that human needs are to be achieved. Human being requires human security assurances as a vital core to human nature. Organizations that undertake to protect human security will not be able to promote every aspect of human well-being. However protection of human being is very paramount (Sen, 2000, p.42).

Even though, there is no clear connectivity between threats and human security, there is an interlinked and interconnected: for instance extreme poverty could lead to food and education barriers. Health insecurity can cause child malnutrition, stunting and diseases. Also another threat children care conditions and human trafficking more especially women and children are threatened by poor healthy and living conditions (Ogata, 2003, p.8).

Address human security issues requires various initiatives because it different and difficult challenges to human lives. That is why world wide countries need working to together and employment of all resources in place to curb that environment that is likely to insecure human life of the communities (Ian, 2003, p.19).

Individuals need to be secured from all kinds of threat to their lives as well as their families, children and relatives (Jacques, 2012, p.32). Therefore, imprisoned mothers are scared of their families and relative from various causes of threats such as poverty leading to vulnerabilities to healthy, security of their children staying with the mothers in prison as well as after separation. All that threats make the imprisoned mother feel unsecured and lose hope of her life and for her children which effectively affect their psychology.

2.2.3 Security

Also security is defined as absence of insecurity and intimidations. To be secure is to be free from both fear of (psychological abuse, physical, sexual, infliction and death) and from want (liberty, safety, health and food). Personal security, therefore with being free and safe from psychological and physical effects that makes someone feel unsecured and lacking what make someone survive (Buzan & Hansen, 2009). This means helping victims cope with the

consequences of the widespread insecurity resulting deprivation of personal human right violations. This enlarged use of the word “security” encompasses two ideas: one is the notion of “safety” that goes beyond the concept of mere physical security in the traditional sense, and the other the idea that people’s livelihoods should be guaranteed through social security against unexpected disturbances (Adebayo and Mansikka, 2018)

2.2.4 Personal Security

Security also in this research is about personal security one of the seven specific human security dimensions, about physical and psychological safety from any danger, conflict, injury pain, domestic violence, drug abuse, madness, and other harmful situations. The threats include different practices of violence, requires security from physical violence and from various threats.

Therefore, persons are threatened increasingly by unexpected, unpredictable violence, threats from the surroundings such as wars, threats from injustice, threats from other groups of people such as ethnic or religious conflicts, threats from individuals or bands against other individuals or street violence, from hostage-taking, threats directed against women such as domestic violence, abuse or defilement, directed against children such as child abuse, neglected child labor, or child prostitution, and threats to one’s self such as suicides or drug, community security, where the threat is to the integrity of cultural diversity, requires security from oppressive traditional practices, treating women harshly, discriminating against ethnic or indigenous groups and refugees, group rebellion and armed conflicts. (Sekabagara, 2001.p.3).

The findings indicated that the theory of personal security explains equal treatment of both men and women looked at and special care be provided to pregnant and breast feeding imprisoned mothers. Mothers and their children are in detainment, while the hardship of freedom implies separated from the clear physical limitations forced on the detainees that their social relations are reluctantly confined. Thus detainees in this way can't speak with their nearby ones without limitations. This can also much of the time lead to prisoners losing the contact with their loved ones outwardly as time passes by. The loss of the connections outwardly can prompt dejection and other agonizing passionate ramifications for the detainee. The most extreme destructive piece of this for the detainees is in any case the slander that this kind of treatment shows.

Because of the way that their own loved ones are a piece of this dismissal from the general public it turns into even more pernicious (Sykes 2007, p.65). The prisoner is denied of anything over the adequate, with respect to an all the more fascinating eating routine, security or decent accommodation in prison (Sykes 2007, p.68).

The theory argues on the risk to individuals' mental self-view and inadequate counseling services in prisons where they are in a powerless condition and helpless and how their personal security is paramount. The researcher asserts that lack mothers and children personal security of independence can prompt extreme uneasiness due to being undervalued and treated as a powerless. It is in this context that the theory of personal security for the mothers and children imprisonment explains that how Rwanda as country as well as the world is to comply with the rule of law, and prisons are instrumental in complying with this obligation. Also the problems encountered by imprisoned mothers, and their children requires an attention to ensure their personal security is guaranteed. The theory indicated that both imprisoned mothers and their children had experienced psychological trauma, distress, depression, malnutrition, insanity, family stigma and separation. The above strongly affected their personal security and human security in general.

While, Warner (2014) uncovered the interviewees in the current investigation similarly report either carrying their kid with them to the effects of imprisoned mothers on the personal security of imprisoned mothers and their children on the other hand conceiving an offspring within the jail. The jail condition in Nyarugenge prison isn't wonderful to most of the interviewees, that was revealed by Mwithalii Kamoyo et al (2015) conducted on the life of imprisoned women with their children in Kenya.

2.3 Conceptual framework

For clarity, the study developed the following conceptual model within which to understand issues regarding female imprisonment and personal security of prisoners' children and prisoners as the study's independent and dependent variables respectively.

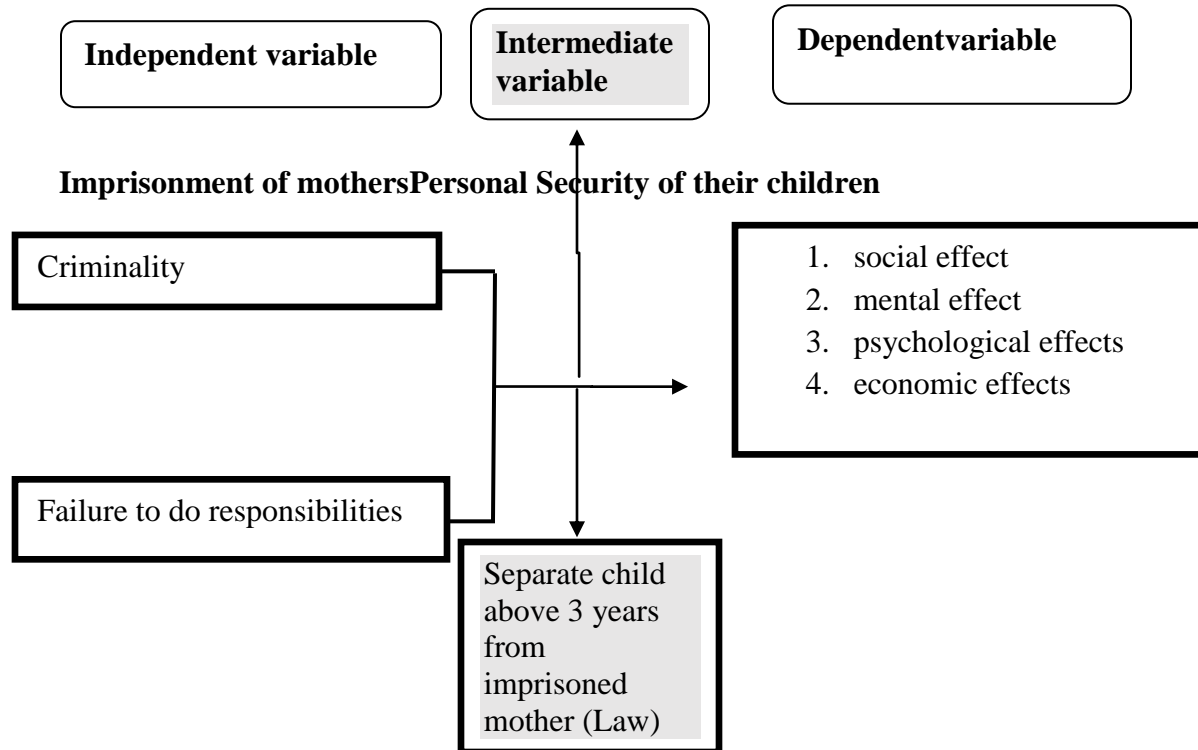


Figure 1 Relationship of imprisonment with personal security

Source: Researcher (2019)

The conceptual framework defines the link between two variables thus imprisoned mothers and personal security of their children. The conceptual framework of this study portrays the relationship between imprisoned mother and personal security of their children. And how the constructs of independent variable; criminality and failure to do responsibilities has an effect to dependent variable made of Social effect, mental effect, Psychological effect and Economic effect. And how intervening variable supports. This research restricted itself in narrow definition of the personal security.

Therefore imprisoned mothers need to be managed to avoid their harmful impact on their post separated children.

2.4 Summary on Literature Review

Maternal parenting in prison, in particular close or active parenting, “is extremely difficult to achieve”. The literature focused on the character, living standards and wellbeing of the children and their mothers in prison after separation at the age of three years and above. Obstacles and limits on contact, particularly the immediate contact of visits, keep guardians from being a constructive impact in their children's personal security that would build up a more grounded relationship with their imprisoned mothers servicing the sentences.

Mostly children affected by parental imprisonment in Sub Saharan Africa are ordinarily youthful elementary school matured who generally is required to move from their family home when their mother parent is detained. While contact between the imprisoned parent and the kid is commonly kept up, there is frequently no particular development or backing for kids or their vocation and they regularly don't highlight in any pre-discharge arranging. For detained mothers, it is clear, sexual orientation contrasts exist inside the criminal justice regarding child education help since mothers typically offer a scope of child nurture administrations and backing, fathers are offer less help of this sort. In an African setting, male guardians are seemingly less arranged when coming back to a solitary child nurture job of their children in the network (Caerlewy and Marshall, 2017, P.5)

Although female prisoners in Rwanda are treated to international standards while in prison and get basic needs such as clothes, hygienic materials, health insurance, among others; their children's personal security is affected. In addition, many of women prisoners lose contact with their families and children while in incarceration, unlike their male counterparts. This lack of communication for a long time, according to experts causes trauma to most of the women prisoners and their children. Women, especially younger ones, are very isolated, and feel disappointed and it is hard for them to accept the fact that nobody has communicated to them on visiting days, and hard to adapt after that (TI-Rwanda, 2017).

Hence, it is along the above circumstance that the researcher wants to assess the effect of female imprisonment on the personal security of their children in Rwanda with reference to Nyarugenge Prison.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology used in the study. The main items dealt with include research design, sources of data, techniques of data collection, data processing and analysis; and research ethics.

3.1 Research Design

The study is exploratory in nature of qualitative design. According to Bhattacharjee (2012), exploratory research concerns a new fields that aims at scoping out the magnitude or the extent of a particular phenomenon or problem. So this study intends to assess the effects of imprisonment to personal security of imprisoned mothers and their children as a specific problem or phenomenon under investigation. Furthermore, Kothari (2004) pointed out that qualitative approached seeks to have deep understanding of the behavior, attitude and opinion on a given phenomenon. This study therefore, uses qualitative approach to have a deep understanding of the problem through opinions from affected mothers and key informants responsible for them in their daily duties.

3.2. Target Population

Schindler (2003), defines targeted audience as all the specific type of unit either limited by geographical location or one or more characteristics. Furthermore, Kothari (2004) stressed that the study population involves all individuals or organizations from which the research intends to get data. Therefore, the population of this study involves all mothers imprisoned with their children in Nyarugenge prison. It also involves correction officers as key informants who are first line officers responsible for handling the wing of imprisoned mothers with children. According to the statistics from RCS (2019), on 31 December 2019, Nyarugenge prison had 45

imprisoned mothers with 116 children under 3 years whom they stayed with in prison. The prison had also 12 correction officers in charge of the women and their children. Therefore, the study population is composed of 57 individuals in two categories as indicated by the table below. Therefore, the researcher will be able to access adequate and reliable information since the targeted respondents are those who have much knowledge about the phenomenon.

Table 1 Study Population

Category	Population
Female prisoners with children	45
Correction officers	12
Total	57

Source: Researcher (2019)

3.2.1 Sample Size

According to Krejcie and Morgan cited in Gay and Airasian (2003), if the population is smaller of a hundred and below, there is no need in sampling, it is better to take the entire population as a sample. Therefore, this study considered 57 respondents as a sample, composed of 45 imprisoned mothers with children in Nyarugenge prison and 12 correction officers who are primarily responsible of these mothers and their children.

3.2.2 Sampling techniques

While selecting respondents, the researcher used both stratified sampling technique and purposive sampling. Stratified sampling is defined as sampling whereby all the population is alienated into lesser groups called strata to conclude the selection procedure (Cooper and Schindler, 2017).

According to Kothari (2004, P.62), stratified sampling is used when the population does not constitute a homogenous group to reach at sample that represent each group. Furthermore, the author stressed that purposive sampling is used to select respondents which are representative of the population that does not have the same characteristics. Thus, this used stratum from mothers

imprisoned with children and stratum of correctional officers responsible for the wing of mothers and children. The imprisoned mothers were purposively selected as inmates who have such experience as mothers who are affected by the phenomenon. The correction officers were also purposively selected as officials responsible of handling the wing of imprisoned mothers and their children thus having important information helpful to the assessment of the phenomenon.

3.3. Sources of data

As per Cooper and Schindler (2017), data are defined as major contribution to a conclusion production procedure in an industry. The dispensation of facts gives statistical significance of research. In this research, the researcher applied secondary and primary data.

3.3.1. Primary data

Hajizadeh (2017) urged that primary data originates from the individuals a researcher is involving and hence it is the most thoughtful of evidence a researcher requires most. Primary data are termed as the first and foremost hand scrutiny. In this study, primary data constitutes of material which used gotten from interviews and questionnaires.

3.3.2. Secondary data

Secondary data is usually extracted from the original data and often the examination of the study same one else has carried out on a subject or an evaluation of commentary or summary of primary material (Hajizadeh 2017). The secondary data of this research will be extracted from different text books, and other previous research documents in the same field.

3.4. Data Collection and Techniques

The researcher used administered questionnaires, interview, focus group discussions and documentary review.

3.4.1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire can be termed as exploration tool containing of a sequence of queries and other reminders for resolve of collecting evidence from respondent (Graham, 2016). During gathering

of primary data, the researcher involved questionnaires that are designed in accordance with study objectives. In designing questionnaires, the researcher used both open and close ended questions which were translated in both English and Kinyarwanda for ease of comprehension.

3.4.2 Interview

An interview is defined as a discussion amid two persons (the questioner and the contender) whereby inquiries are requested by the examiner to attain evidence from the contender (Naale et al, 2016). The interview guide involve non structured questions that were addressed to the prison wardens of Nyarugenge prison.

3.4.3 Documentary Review

Thus is used for external sources, pamphlets, to back the belvedere or dispute of a theoretical work. The progression of documented study often includes certain or altogether of abstracting, using and measuring pamphlets (Graham, 2016). Analysis of reviewing relevant data from MINIJUST and RCS reports and other documents was conducted to make it real.

3.5. Data Processing and Analysis

Both data processing and data analysis require much attention since the study's results basically depend on these two sub sections. They are looked at in various ways below;

3.5.1. Data processing

Subsequently, the researcher will sustain to route, examine and understand the data regarding the well labeled underneath segment.

3.5.1.1 Editing

This is the procedure of grouping mistakes and oversight in composed data and creating compulsory improvement. It is a needed and accommodating to the investigator in the instance of some discrepancy in the rejoinders as are arrived in the surveys or when it comprises only incomplete or indistinct response (Hajizadeh, 2017).

3.5.1.2 Coding

Thereafter, a procedure of excision the data, the researcher will go through the coding step. The researcher will take the duty of finding coding borders by use of her own code groups basing on her research enquiries and answers. Before coding is confirmed, the researcher will cheque methodically so as to notice any coding alterations and to eradicate unclear or immaterial belongings, (Graham, 2016).

3.5.1.3 Tabulation

Tabularization encompasses categorization of data into dissimilar classes and counting the number of cases that belong to each category (Naale et al, 2016). It was done with the help of frequency tables. Interpretation means explanation of findings. It involves drawing inferences from data analysis. (Kenneth, 2018).

3.5.2 Data analysis

Using descriptive statistics was used during the analysis of the primary data. The researcher also employed qualitative and quantitative data analysis using frequency tables which was used to analyze data obtained from interview and questionnaire respectively.

3.6. Research Ethics

This research must not oppose with principled philosophies of research. Therefore, the data will be obtained from respondents and treated purely as academic and confidential for the safety, social and psychological well-being of respondents. Each questionnaire will be accompanied by a letter providing explanations and assurance that all information provided shall be treated confidentially and that their identity will be kept anonymous. The respondents will be informed also about their free participate or withdraw at their free will.

3.7. Summary of chapter three

Chapter three of this study covers the exploration design, study area, methods of data collection, the population, sampling technique and sample size, validity and reliability, data analysis,

limitation of the study, and ethical consideration. The methods used documentary, unstructured interview, focus group discussions, and survey questionnaire.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The chapter analyzes the data collected from the field survey and presented the same data with interpretation and prison authority implications. The analysis and interpretation are presented in two forms; the background of respondent and the analysis of the questionnaires according to specific objectives. The background deals with the general features of the respondents along age, pregnant, bear children below 3 years and bear children above three years and specific challenges faced by imprisoned mothers in their different status.

4.2 Background of respondents

Background of sampled women imprisoned was made based on their ages, experiences as prisoners, the status at which there were pregnant or not during the imprisonment and their knowledge about the law determining separation of a child aged more than 3 years from his/her imprisoned mother. In Fact, these are good enough for assessing the perception of imprisoned toward the challenges for children after being separated from their imprisoned mother and that facing women.

Table 2 Ages of Respondents

Ages interval	Frequency	Percent
Below 20 Years Old	8	17.8
21-30 Years Old	20	44.4
31-40 Years Old	17	37.8
Total	45	100.0

Source: Primary data, March 2020

As seen from the table above, in 45 women imprisoned assessed 17.8% are aged below 20 years, 44.4% between 21-30 years and 37.8% aged between 31-40 years old. From their testimony most of them were imprisoned because of use of drugs and violent activities and these activities are frequent to young population (young women).

Table 3 Time lasted by women imprisoned in Prison

Experience in Prison	Frequency	Percent
Less than 3 years	30	66.7
4-8 Years	5	11.1
Above 9 Years	10	22.2
Total	45	100.0

Source: Primary data, March 2020

As seen from the above table, in 45 assessed imprisoned women 66.7% are experienced less than 3 years as prisoners, 11.1% between 4 to 8 years and only 22.2% are experienced above 9 years in prison. The study population was women imprisoned in Nyarugenge prison, and their experience as prisoners was counted from the day of interview and back. It shows that women are used to spend less period in prisons compared to men, confirmed that it is in parallel to the nature of crimes committed.

Table 4 Living Characteristics and status of women on first date of imprisonment

Women living characteristics on first date of imprisonment	Frequency	Percentage	Count Total Sample	Total Percentage
Imprisoned while pregnant	25	55.6	45.0	100.0
Imprisoned with Children below 3 years	21	46.7	45.0	100.0
Imprisoned with Children above 3 years	1	2.2	45.0	100.0
Imprisoned as women-headed family	8	17.8	45.0	100.0
Not attended this question	1	2.2	45.0	100.0

Source: Primary data, March 2020

As seen from the above table, from 45 assessed women imprisoned in Nyarugenge prison 55.6% were pregnant on first date of imprisonment, 46.7% were imprisoned with a child aged less than 3 years, 2.2% were imprisoned while they have a child (or children) aged more than 3 years, 17.8% imprisoned women were head of households (families) and for this question 1 woman has failed to respond. Note that, imprisoned pregnant women, and these with children aged less than 3 years have special care for ensuring they live in conditions that are good for both child and mother.

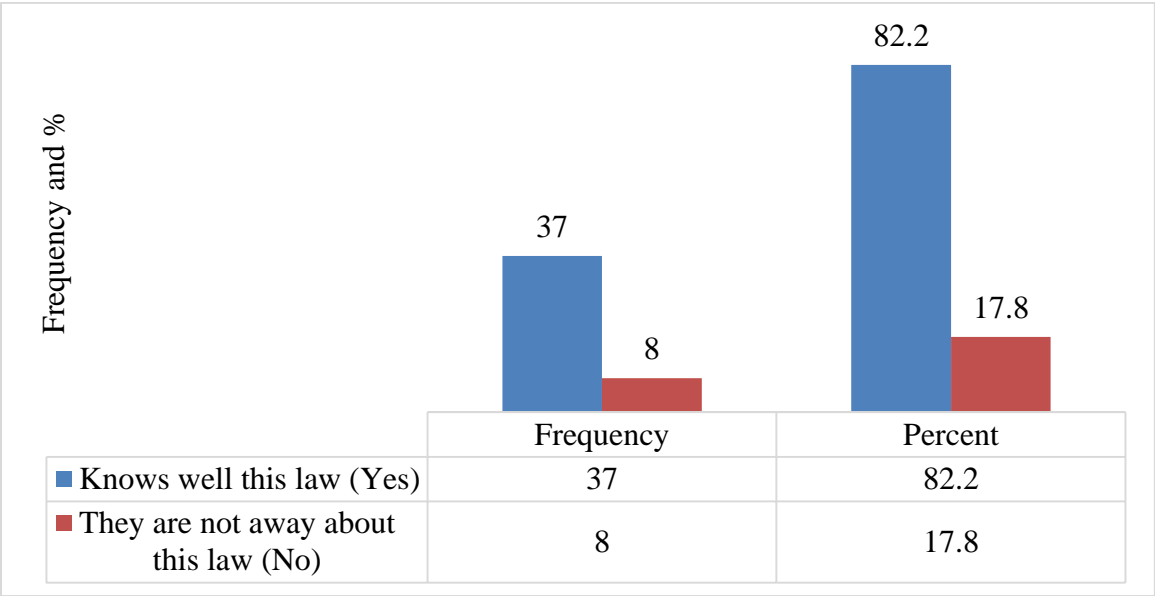


Figure 2 Awareness status of the law on imprisonment with children

Source: Primary data, March 2020

As seen from the above figure, from 45 assessed women imprisoned 82.2% knows well about the law stating that “Rwandan law stipulates that a child below 3 years can live in Prison with the imprisoned mother, and get separated from the mother while the child is above 3 years old” and only 17.8% don’t know about this law. This law is mostly known by women who already separated from their children or these who will be separated from them (who have children in prison aged less than 3 years).

4.3 Challenges faced by mothers after separation and their children above 3 years' while in prison

Assessment under this section was made using open-ended questions and they were no limit each respondent was allowed to enumerate more challenges as faced or experienced their colleagues.

Here below their perception was ranked and presented in a single table:

Table 5 Challenges faced by mothers after separation with their children

Items Assessed	Rank (1,2,3)	Frequency	Percent
1st Ranked			
Women suffer with depression, sadness, traumatism always thinking where their children were taken and their living conditions without them.	1	17	35.3
Women separated from their children always stay thinking on living conditions of their children and this make them angry to the community in prison and make them experience poor living standards.	1	11	24.4
Women separated from their children are crying in most of their time especially in first days of separation	1	4	8.9
Some women are fearing about the living conditions of their children as they were not living well with the families adopted them and some other families adopted children are poor to ensure living conditions of children	1	11	24.4
Some women prefer staying with their children while it is impossible once a child aged more than 3 years	1	1	2.2
Some women imprisoned had left children in their home and stay without information of their living standards (no information) about their living condition	1	1	2.2
Total	1	45	100
2nd Ranked			
Imprisoned women separated from their children knows that their children are always suffering with poor living conditions (mainly for children living alone)	2	11	24.4
Women who will spend long time in prison are despaired to find again their children	2	9	20.0
Some women in prison do not have even trusted people who can be with their children (aged above 3 years)	2	2	4.4
Always women need to see their children but they failure, for them they wish like 2 times in a month	2	1	2.2
Women imprisoned separated with children they suffer illness	2	7	15.6
Women suffer with lack or insufficient information about their children and this make them always disturbed	2	11	24.4
Not mentioned the 2 nd challenge	2	4	8.9
Total	2	45	100
3rd Ranked			
Regular willingness to meet the child for women imprisoned	3	9	20.0
It is catastrophic once an imprisoned woman gets bad	3	7	15.6

Items Assessed	Rank (1,2,3)	Frequency	Percent
information to her child separated from her			
Headache which persist due to things about the child	3	5	11.1
Not mentioned the 3 rd challenge	3	24	53.3
Total	3	45	100

Source: Primary data, March 2020

As seen from the table above, multiple expression on the Key Challenges faced by mothers after separation from their children above 3 years' while in prison, most fluent is depression, sadness, traumatism always imprisoned women thinking where their children were taken and their living conditions without them (35.3%). This is really difficult for women who were living with the child around 3 years in addition to 9 months of pregnancy, to be separated for a long period because they are some women who have a punishment of being in prison more than 5 years. Other key challenge ranked on 2nd order is that imprisoned women separated from their children knows that their children are always suffering with poor living conditions (mainly for children living alone) (24.4%) and the first also among key challenges facing women on 3rd ranking level is starting that, women always are willing to meet their children (20%). Thus, women separated from their children from prison are suffering, they're not happy, they are crying and some of them has trauma and all are about how their children are living.

4.4 imprisoned women on specific challenges facing children above 3 years when they are separated from their mothers while in prison

In this section, the researcher present findings on the perception of women toward the challenges faced or facing their children after separation from prison (mother stay in prison and children is taken in the family)

Table 6 Challenges faced by children after separation with their mothers

Items assessed	Rank (1,2,3)	Frequency	Percent
1st ranked			
Is difficult for children to know their parents	1	3	6.7
Child is missing mother's care and affection	1	19	42.2
Is always crying and suffer with poor sanitation, food sufficiency and affection	1	6	13.3
Children out of their mother they are used for other's people interests (human traffic) and they are exposed to road children's life	1	9	20.0
Children leave school as they move from prison to poor families	1	4	8.9
n/a	1	1	2.2
Children taken away from imprisoned mother, suffer with illness and they failure to get health insurance	1	3	6.7
Total	1	45	100
2nd ranked			
Some children have failed to accept that they were separated to their mom	2	16	35.6
The child always is challenging the family to come to see his/her mom	2	18	40.0
Traumatism of the child	2	5	11.1
Some Child forget their mom	2	2	4.4
n/a	2	4	8.9
Total	2	45	100
3rd ranked			
Child separated from the mom suffer for education while they have access to education when they were in prison	3	9	20.0
They suffer with malnutrition	3	10	22.2
Lack of children rights once a child leaves his/her mom	3	8	17.8
n/a	3	18	40.0
Total	3	45	100

Source: Primary data, March 2020

As seen from the above table, perception of imprisoned women on specific challenges facing children above 3 years when they are separated from their mothers while in prison are ranked also into 3 categories where at 1st rank category child (ren) is / are missing mother's care and affection (42.2%) at 2nd ranking level the dominant perception state that the child always is challenging the family to come to see his/her mom (40%) and also at 3rd ranking level the

dominant perception state that they suffer with malnutrition (22.2%). Meaning that, children who taken out of their mother to the other families, sometimes are suffering with lacking affection, schools' fees for studies, health facilities, poor sanitation and more other challenges to children living without presence of mother. This can make children to adopt street/road life, to be affected by violence and other illegal activities against child living rights.

4.5 Summarized Views of prison authorities (5 assessed) on the challenges meet by mothers and their children in Prison or after separation

From the field visit made, 5 staff of prison were assessed for two categories of questions (open and closed ended questions). Table below specify the characteristics of prison staff and their perception as well as experience or prison staff Vis a Vis the living conditions of mothers and their children in prison and their conditions after separation. Table 4.4 1

Table 7 Prison staff and views about challenges on mothers' imprisonment

Ages Interval	Frequency	Percent
Below 25 years old	1	20.0
26 – 30 years old	3	60.0
31-40 Years Old	1	20.0
Total	5	100
Experience in works of Rwanda Correctional Service		
Less than 3 years	1	20.0
4-8 Years	3	60.0
Above 9 Years	1	20.0
Total	5	100
Prison staff knows that children aged less than 3 years live with mothers in Prison and separated after 3 years		
Yes	5	100.0
Total	5	100.0
The very little has been studied about the position of the children residing in prison		

during imprisoned of mothers		
Strongly Agree	2	40.0
Agree	3	60.0
Total	5	100
The effect of imprisoned mothers on the children has be generally been studied more frequently than the actual effect of time spent in prison		
Strongly Agree	1	20.0
Strongly Disagree	3	60.0
Disagree	1	20.0
Total	5	100
Prison authority prioritize the children’s rights in their daily prison roles		
No	5	100.0
Total	5	100
Prison authority are trained in the specialized skills to handle imprisoned mothers’ concerns		
No	5	100.0
Total	5	100

Source: Primary data, March 2020

As seen from the above table, from 5 staff of prison assessed 20% were aged below 25 years old, 60% aged between 26-30 years old and 20% aged between 31 to 40 years old. By experience as employees of prison 20% are experienced less than 3 years, 60% between 4 to 8 years and 20% above 9 years as staff of prison where we find women living and some other separated by from children.

According to the experience and knowledge about the conditions for children aged less or equal 3 years or above with their mother, it was observed that all 5 assessed staff and 7 prison authority interviewed knows well that children under 3 years of imprisoned mother live with her in the prison and until aged above 3 years they are separated, where the children taken to the family (out of prison). While 40% are strongly agreed and 60% agreed that the very little has been studied about the position of the children residing in prison during imprisoned mothers.

From 5 assessed prison staff 20% strongly agreed, 60 strongly disagreed and 20% disagreed that the effect of imprisoned mothers on the children has been generally studied more frequently than the actual effect of time spent in prison while 100% of prison authority do not give priority the children's rights in their daily roles and also all of them (100%) were not trained in the specialized skills to handle imprisoned mothers concerns.

Here below is a summary of comments of prison staff on open questions assessed:

Based on the experience of 7 interviewed prison authority, it is clear that prison do not have capacity or taking it as its concern that children may born in prison or come with mothers. But as happening, the prison as institution has created special care for children and their mothers until separated to 3 years old.

Based on the observation of prison authority, they suggest that children and their mothers should stay together from prenatal and postnatal period until 5 years.

Regarding the advice or recommendation of prison authority to the investigators, prosecutors and Judges in due process of trial of mother with child below 3 years old, they recommend that investigators, prosecutors and judges should keep in mind the children's rights and negative effects of children staying with mother in prison environment and decide the punishment to alternative to imprisonment. Prison staff also communicated that, they meet more challenges while managing imprisoned mothers staying with children in prison but the very dangerous and challenging period to imprisoned mother they are facing is to separate children with imprisoned mother because it reduces or affects the rehabilitation process of imprisoned mothers. It is in that context, they suggest that, mother should separate to children at 5 years old. Based on their observation (prison staff) future early development of children staying with imprisoned mother in prison is a challenge to the society because criminals pose threat to society and a balance between on the one hand, the rise of prison to address crime and keep society safe and on the other hand to do whatever is best for highly vulnerable women in view of their role in bringing up their children.

4.4.1 Challenges faced by imprisoned women and their children above 3 years

The views of the respondents on the challenges faced by separation of imprisoned mothers with their children are highlighted in the below narratives.

Majority of respondents are in depression resulted from the separation of the imprisoned mothers with their children after 3 years..... (Int 1).

Imprisoned mothers asserted that, they feel life nothing and if granted opportunity they can commit suicide resulting from separation with their children..... (Int 2)

Other respondents argued that their children who were separated from them are under harassment from families, this affects their livelihood in prisons..... (Int 6)

Respondents acknowledged that their children have become street kids due to failure of care from their imprisoned mothers thus rendering their children under three years becoming the public nuisance and burden.....(Int 8)

Majority of the respondents testified that due to imprisonment of female mothers their families have been broken as their spouses resort to wasting their assets due to at times when they were not officially married and re-marries other women and this negatively affected their children more especially those with three years and above.....(Int 12).

Majority of the respondents confirmed that imprisoned women whose children with three years and above that were taken back to be cared within their families developed trauma illness resulting from the doubtful personal security of their children in families.....(Int 20). Respondents argued that separation of imprisoned mothers with their children resulted into psychological effects on imprisoned mothers and their children for failure to accept the post separation lifestyle in families..... (Int 25).

Respondents acknowledged that imprisoned mothers and their children with three years and above, their families faced financial challenges due to wastage of their assets by their husbands that majority indulges in concubines and drunkenness..... (Int 26).

The main challenge faced by the imprisoned mothers and their children aged 3 years and above are faced by the family challenges especially mothers who are neglected and hated by their families and stigma against her for having involved in crime that led to her imprisonment.....(Int 30).

4.5 Strategies that can improve the personal security of imprisoned mothers and their children above 3 years old after separation while in prison

However, both women and children are challenged by separation and effects of living separately child and mother, here below are suggested strategies for tackling all the challenges:

Table 8 Strategies to improve the wellbeing of imprisoned mothers and their children

Items assessed	Frequency	Percent
1st ranked		
Authorities (of prison and local administration) are suggested to be in charge of child living conditions and all follow up after being separated from mother	8	17.8
Women need to meet their children at least 2 times in a month or every month 1 time	9	20.0
Women suggest staying with children in prison till women released	13	28.9
Release each woman with a child aged 3 years	7	15.6
Change punishments to the crimes committed for releasing both parent and children	8	17.8
Total	45	100
2nd ranked		
Parents need to visit their children in households where they are living if not, they need children to come every month	6	13.3
They wish to have schools around prison and continue living with children	5	11.1
Women need to be released for being with their children all the days	16	35.6
n/a	18	40.0
Total	45	100
3rd ranked		
Children are lacking school fees and mutual health insurance	5	11.1
Provisional release for going in families with children	7	15.6
n/a	33	73.3
Total	45	100

Source: Primary data, March 2020

Women in prison (as seen from the above table) state their perception on Strategies that can improve the personal security of imprisoned mothers and their children above 3 years old after separation while in prison and also were ranked into 3 categories. The dominant in 1st ranked categories is that women suggest staying with children in prison till women released (28.9%), in 2nd ranking level the dominant is stating that parents need to visit their children in households where they are living if not, they need children to come every month and the 3rd ranked and dominant among others state that women need provisional release for going in families with children (15.6%). Thus, women need to be released and went out for raising their children. As communicated by themselves via testimonies, women imprisoned are confirming that they were corrected and now they are about not committing crimes anymore it is in that context they need to release mainly these with children aged below or more than 3 years but less 5 years. If releasing them is not possible, they are suggesting a creation of regular system of communication between women imprisoned with their children taken out and families looking after these children.

4.6 imprisoned women on the assistancedo get from the prison authorities after separation with their children

Prison authority are the key person for supporting and assisting prisoners and handling problems they have both on health, external relations and nutrition as well as law related. Women imprisoned who are living with or without their children in prison, are also supported by prison authorities. Thus, here below are perceptions of women on the support got from prisons (mainly support to women separated from their mother):

Table 9Recommended support to imprisoned mothers with children

Items assessed	Ranking (1,2,3)	Frequency	Percent
1st ranked			
Discussions with prison authority by trusting them that children are well living in adopted families		7	15.6
No support		1	2.2
n/a		37	82.2
Total		45	100
2nd ranked			

They need telephone to communicate to the family	1	2.2
n/a	44	97.8
Total	45	100
3rd Ranked		
Sometimes women are given hygiene materials	1	2.2
n/a	44	97.8
Total	45	100

Source: Primary data, March 2020

As seen from the above table, women in prison who separated with their children (aged above 3 years old), are poorly getting support from prison authorities. Only these still living with their children and other are not getting support except 15.6% of 45 assessed women ranked at 1st level that after being separated to their children, prison authority come to them via meeting or discussions telling them that, their children will get better living conditions out of prison. 2.2% from 45% assessed also ranked at 2nd level that sometimes prison authorities are offering telephone to women to talk to their children and families and in the other case also 2.2% confirm that sometimes women are given materials for hygiene. Based on the field results, women imprisoned who get separated from their children are not looked by the prison authority while they are mind suffering thinking about living conditions of their young children (children aged above 3 years).

4.7.1 Strategies to improve personal security of children after separation from their imprisoned mothers

The views of the respondents on the strategies to be adopted to overcome challenges faced by the imprisoned mothers with their children are highlighted in the below narratives. Most of the respondents suggested that the separated children with three years and above from their imprisoned mothers should be accommodated in private wards and schools and be able to be visited by their imprisoned mothers twice a month.....(Int 4).

Respondents suggested the urgent for the training of prison officers on counseling techniques to be able to prepare pregnant and breast feeding mothers on separation to their children after three years of age.....(Int 3).

Respondents suggested that separation of imprisoned mothers with their children with three years should be extended up to five years, so that children cannot easily be malnourished due to poor care and feeding challenges..... (Int 5).

Respondents proposed to the government to construct private care centers for the children whose mothers are in prison to avoid mistreatment the children endure after separation with their mothers.....(Int 7).

Respondents suggested that the government should substitute servicing of sentence in prison with public works for mothers with children before five years so that they can be able to provide decent care for the children..... (Int 10).

Respondents suggested for the mass sensitization of the general public to desist from stigma against imprisoned mothers that done within their families that led to destruction of the family fabric.

4.8 Summary of findings

This study was conducted to 45 imprisoned mothers, 5 first line staff of prison and interview for 7 higher prison authorities. Both have in common that women living with children in prison are suffering however separation makes them suffer more. In legal practice women imprisoned live with their children until aged 3 years old to be separated with imprisoned mothers and children return to the family or adopting family. After children going back to the family or adopted family, imprisoned mother's feeling become difficult in thinking the living conditions of their children mainly in negative way. It is in that context both sides suggesting imprisoned mothers to live with their children until five years old or to get other forms of punishment not imprisonment in favor of children. It was also seen that, in prison, staff are not trained with special skills about how to care for imprisoned mothers and their children aged less than 3 years.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

This study investigated the effect of personal security of imprisoned mother and their children. It was conducted in Nyarugenge Prison, where the majority of imprisoned mother with their babies are incarcerated. A sample size of 45 imprisoned mothers was selected to participate in this study. The study used a questionnaire with the objectives to assess the effect of personal security of imprisoned mother and children; and to establish the relationship between the effects of post separation of children in Rwanda. Respondent's responses were tested in this research, after the analysis of the questions from the questionnaire. The research findings suggest that mother imprisonment is highly affected children social effect, mental effect, psychological effect and economic effect. With mother imprisonment determining factor according to the study results.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the research findings the recommendations are put forward to help reduce the negative effects of imprisoned mothers and their children endeavor to increase the awareness of curbing these effects to the concerned authorities and to the Government at large. The recommendations from this study include but not limited to:

5.2.1. The Prison authority (RCS), Justice Sector and government policy makers

To increase the provision of information to prison officers' obligations and entitlements as the number of prison officers/Authority who have enough imprisoned mother and children knowledge, obligations to respect imprisoned mothers and children human rights all the time. The improvement of decreasing negative effects on imprisoned mothers and their post separated children may be achieved through continuous trainings targeting special groups of prison officers working hand in hand with mother children prison section. RCS should also increase imprisoned mother-children statuesque knowledge through public announcements of any changes regarding imprisoned mother and post separation of children.

There is a need for inclusion of imprisoned mother and post separation of children courses in the course subjects taught prosecutors and Judges in workshops. Education of this subject to people at a young age will motivate the person to become a good citizen early stage of development. If this is put in practice, can be a strategy to eradicate once for all the lack of knowledge of effect of committing crime of mothers and their separated children matters amongst Rwandan community.

RCS should initiate partnership with the NGOs to help in educating the post separated children and social obligation of community to imprisoned mother and children.

To clarify, simplify and to improve the imprisoned mother with their baby legislations by reviewing the laws especially in relation with imprisoned mothers with children below three years.

5.2.1. The imprisoned mothers

Imprisoned mothers are recommended to comply with laws and regulations, in order to avoid crimes that can read them to prisons and know their role in contribute to the development of their country as well as their child growth development.

5.2.3 Study limitations and further research

The study is subject to some limitation. The questionnaire was responded to by 45 imprisoned mothers in Nyarugenge prison 5 first line staffs of prison and 7 interviews for higher staffs of the prison. The results may not convey a whole picture of all imprisoned mothers in Rwanda and prison staffs. Other studies may come in and fill this gap by attempting other types such as imprisoned pregnant women and parental incarceration.

This research used both closed and open ended questionnaires. Future research may opt to conduct similar study using in-depth interview with imprisoned mother, imprisoned pregnant women and parental incarceration. As interviews with the prison authority may provide a deeper

understanding of results. Also conducting this research with view of other stakeholders especially the prosecutors, Judges and investigators may provide another valuable view on different aspects of imprisoned mother and post separated children addressed in this study.

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APPENDIX I: Imprisoned mothers Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

In a bid to evaluate *the effect of imprisonment on the personal security of the imprisoned mother and their children in Rwanda: study of Nyarugenge Prison*, I would like to request your participation by providing your opinion. The outcomes of this research will be used by the researcher for strictly academic purposes as part of her fulfilment for a master's degree award.

You can be assured that responses obtained from this exercise will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for the purposes of this research.

Section A:

1. Age of respondent:

- Below 20 years old
- 21 – 30 years old
- 31 – 40 years old
- Above 41 years old

2. How long is your imprisonment?

- Less than 3 years
- 4 – 8 years
- Above 9 years

3. Under what circumstances were you imprisoned as a mother?

- Imprisoned while pregnant
- Imprisoned with child(ren) below 3 years old
- Imprisoned with child(ren) above 3 years old
- Imprisoned as woman-headed family

4. Do you know that the Rwandan law stipulates that a child below 3 years can live in prison with the imprisoned mother, and get separated from the mother while the child is above 3 years old?

- Yes
- No

Section B:

5. Describe some key challenges faced by mothers after separation from their children above 3 years' while in prison?

-
-
-
-
-

6. Describe specific challenges your child(ren) above 3 years face when they are separated from their mothers while in prison?

-
-
-

7. Suggest strategies that can improve the personal security of imprisoned mothers and their children above 3 three years old after separation while in prison?

-
-
-
-
-

8. What assistance/support do you get from the prison authorities after separation with your child(ren) above 3 years old after separation while in prison?

-
-
-

Bwana/Madamu,

Mu rwego rwo kugenzura ibibazo abagore bahura nabyo iyo batandukanye n'abana babo bujuje imyaka itatu baba muri gereza mu Rwanda, turifuza kubasaba ubufasha muduha ibitekerezo byanyu, mukurikije uko mubibona.

Tubijeje ko nabwo tuzatagaza amazina yanyu kandi ko ibizava muri ubu bushakashatsi bizakoreshwa mubuvugizi bwa za gereza mu Rwanda. Ku bw'iyi mpamvu turifuza inkunga yanyu muri ubu bushakashatsi mudufasha gusubiza ibibazo biri hasi aha.

Igice A:

1. Ufite imyaka:

- Hasi y'imyaka 20*
- Hagati ya 21 – 30*
- Hagati ya 31 – 40*
- Hejuru ya 41*

2. Ese igifungo cyawe muri gereza kingana gute?

- Hasi y'imyaka 3*
- Hagati y'imyaka 4 – 8*
- Hejuru y'imyaka 9*

3. *Tubwire, ese wafunzwe:*

- *Utwite ubyarira muri gereza*
- *Ufite umwana/abana bari hasi y'imyaka 3*
- *Ufite abana/umwana ufite imyaka hejuru y'itatu (3)*
- *Ubana n'umugabo cyangwa niwowe uyobora umuryango wawe*

4. *Ese waba uziko itegeko mu Rwanda risaba ko umubyeyi atandukana n'umwana urugeje imyaka 3 iyo babanaga muri gereza?*

- *Yego*
- *Oya*

Igice B:

5. *Watubwira zimwe mu ingorane ababyeyi bahura nazo iyo babatandukanyijwe n'abana babanaga nabo muri gereza iyo baregeje imyaka 3?*

-
-
-
-
-

6. *Watubwira zimwe mu ingorane abana baregeje imyaka 3 bahura nazo iyo batundakanye n'ababyeyi babo babanaga muri gereza?*

-
-
-

7. *Ese nizihe nama mwagira / mwasaba ubuyobozi kugirango barusheho kubugabuga imibereho y'ababyeyi ndetse n'abana babo baregeje imyaka 3 iyo babatandukanyije muri gereza?*

-
-
-

8. *Ese n'ubuho bufasha buhabwa ababyeyi muri za gereza iyo bamaze gutandukana n'abana babo baregeje imyaka 3?*

-
-

APPENDIX II: Prison staffs Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

In a bid to evaluate *the effect of imprisonment on the personal security of the imprisoned mother and their children in Rwanda: study of Nyarugenge Prison*, I would like to request your participation by providing your opinion. The outcomes of this research will be used by the researcher for strictly academic purposes as part of her fulfilment for a master's degree award.

You can be assured that responses obtained from this exercise will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for the purposes of this research.

Section A:

1. Age of respondent:

- a) Below 25 years old
- b) 26 – 30 years old
- c) 31 – 40 years old
- d) Above 41 years old

2. How long have you worked/been employed at Rwanda Correctional Service?

- a) Less than 3 years
- b) 4 – 8 years

c) Above 9 years

3. Do you know that the Rwandan law stipulates that a child below 3 years can live in prison with the imprisoned mother, and get separated from the mother while the child is above 3 years old?

a) Yes

b) No

Section B:

4. The very little has been studied about the position of the children residing in prison during imprisoned mothers

1. Strongly agree

2. Agree

3. Strongly disagree

4. disagree

5. The effect of imprisoned mothers on the children has be generally been studied more frequently than the actual effect of time spent in prison

1. Strongly agree

2. Agree

3. Strongly disagree

4. disagree

6. Do you prioritize the children's rights in your daily prison roles?

a. Yes

b. No

7. Are you trained in the specialized skills to handle imprisoned mothers concerns?

a. Yes

b. No

APPENDIX III: Interview Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

In a bid to evaluate *the effect of imprisonment on the personal security of the imprisoned mother and their children in Rwanda: study of Nyarugenge Prison*, I would like to request your participation by providing your opinion. The outcomes of this research will be used by the researcher for strictly academic purposes as part of her fulfilment for a master’s degree award.

You can be assured that responses obtained from this exercise will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for the purposes of this research.

Section A:

1. Dear Prison Director in your daily prison activities would you consider it ideal for children to be born or start our life in prison?

.....
.....
.....

2. What appropriate time to nurture the children staying with imprisoned mothers?

.....
.....
.....

3. What would you advise or recommend to the investigators, prosecutors and Judges in due process of trial of mother with child below 3 years old?

.....
.....
.....

4. What challenges are you facing with the imprisoned mothers staying with children in prison?

.....
.....
.....

5. What is the best age of children staying with imprisoned mother to separate?

.....
.....
.....

6. What do you think of the future early development of children staying with imprisoned mother in prison?

.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX IV: Authorization letter

RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE

Musanze, 16 DEC 19



NATIONAL POLICE COLLEGE
TEL: (+250)788311956
P.O.BOX: 23 Musanze
E-mail: npc@police.gov.rw

0.2 - 14 111

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to confirm that **SSP PELLY UWERA GAKWAYA** is a student of Rwanda National Police College, undertaking a Master's Degree in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation for the academic year 2019-2020. She is conducting a research on: *"FEMALE IMPRISONMENT AND PERSONAL SECURITY OF THE PRISONERS' CHILDREN: A CASE STUDY OF NYARUGENGE PRISON"*, for which she is required to collect data from relevant sources.

Any assistance rendered to her in this regard is highly valued by this College.

F NTIRUSHWA
CP
D/COMMANDANT



APPENDIX V: Permission to collect data in Nyarugenge Prison

RWANDA CORRECTIONAL SERVICE



OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL

Kigali, on 24/12/2019

Ref. N° 1367/C.G./RCS/mq/19

SSP Pelly UWERA GAKWAYA
Student in University of Rwanda
Center for conflict Management
National Police College Musanze
PSCSC 08/19-20
MUSANZE


6 7 JAN 2020

PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN NYARUGENGE PRISON

1. Reference is made to your to whom it may concern dated 16th Dec 2019, requesting permission to conduct a research on the topic "*Female Imprisonment and Personal Security of the Prisoners' Children: A Case Study of Nyarugenge Prison*" by collecting data from inmates in Nyarugenge Prison for your dissertation paper in master's degree program in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation at the University of Rwanda, Rwanda National Police College, Musanze;

2. I am pleased to inform you that the permission has been granted and I request Prison director copied this letter, to be available and facilitate in your research.

3. Regards,


George Rwigamba
CGP
Commissioner General/RCS



Cc
-DCG/ RCS;
-DP Nyarugenge.

Kicukiro District, Kicukiro Sector, Kicukiro Cell, Isoko Village in Plot No 436 | KK 8 Ave |
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APPENDIX VI: Authorisation to submit the thesis



UNIVERSITY of
RWANDA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

AUTHORISATION TO SUBMIT THE DISSERTATION FOR EVALUATION

I, undersigned **Dr. Innocent NDAHIRIWE**

Hereby testify that under my supervision,

Mrs. **UWERA GAKWAYA Pelly** REG NO. 220017571

Has successfully completed writing her/his MA dissertation

Titled: **THE EFFECT OF IMPRISONMENT ON THE PERSONAL SECURITY OF IMPRISONED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN NYARUGENGE PRISON**

Therefore, she stands with my authorization to submit required copies to the Administration of CCM for evaluation.

Done at.....

Date:.....

Musanze

7th May, 2020

Dr. Innocent Ndashirwe

Names and signature of the Supervisor: