



THE FOUNTAIN

A POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL PUBLICATION



**GRADUATION CEREMONY
OF OFFICER CADETS
INTAKE 09/16-17**





*"Security is a priority for our nation,
alongside development and well
being of all Rwandans."*

H.E Paul KAGAME
President of the Republic of Rwanda



NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rwanda nziza Gihugu cyacu
Wuje imisozi, ibiyaga n'ibirunga
Ngobyi iduhetse gahorane ishya.
Reka tukurate tukuvuge ibigwi
Wowe utubumbiye hamwe twese
Abanyarwanda uko watubyaye
Berwa, sugira, singizwa iteka.

Horana Imana murage mwiza
Ibyo tugukeshya ntibishyikirwa
Umuco dusangiye uraturanga
Ururimi rwacu rukaduhaza
Ubwenge, umutima, amaboko yacu
Nibigukungahaze bikwiye
Nuko utera imbere ubutitsa.

Abakurambere b'intwari
Bitanze batizigama
Baraguhanga uvamo ubukombe
Utsinda ubukoroni na mpatsibihugu
Byayogoje Afurika yose
None uganje mu bwigenge
Tubukomeyeho uko turi twese.

Komeza imihigo Rwanda dukunda
Duhagurukiye kukwitangira
Ngo amahoro asabe mu bagutuye
Wishyire wizane muri byose
Urangwe n'ishyaka utere imbere
Uhamye umubano n'amahanga yose
Maze ijabo ryawe riguhe ijambo.

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INDAHIRO Y'ABAYOBOZI

“Jyewe,.....,
ndahiriye u Rwanda ku mugaragaro:
ko ntazahemukira Repubulika y'u Rwanda;
ko nzubahiriza Itegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko;
ko nzaharanira uburenganzira bwa muntu n` ibyagirira
Abanyarwanda bose akamaro;
ko nzaharanira ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda;
ko nzakorana umurava imirimo nshinzwe;
ko ntazakoresha ububasha mpawe mu nyungu zanjye
bwite.
Nintatira iyi ndahiro, nzabihanirwe n'amategeko.

Imana ibimfashemo”

OATH OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

“I,.....
do solemnly swear to Rwanda that I will:
Remain loyal to the Republic of Rwanda;
Abide by the Constitution and other laws;
Safeguard human rights and the interests of the
Rwandan people;
Strive for national unity;
Diligently fulfill the responsibilities entrusted to me;
Never use powers conferred upon me for personal
interests.
Should I fail to honour this oath, may I be subjected to
the rigours of the law.
So help me God”



Hon. Johnston BUSINGYE
Minister of Justice / Attorney General



CGP Emmanuel K. GASANA
Inspector General of Police





VISION

To transform PTS into a policing center of excellence through professional training for the good of all Rwandans, the region and beyond.

MISSION

To improve human resource development through regular training and other training programs in line with the changing security needs of the society.

CORE VALUES

Fairness and respect for human rights, professional conduct, integrity, equality service, team work, time bound, relevancy and accountability.

COMMANDANT'S MESSAGE



CP Vianney Nshimiyimana

Police Training School Gishari is one of RNP training and skills development centres; PTS has the mission to further improve Human Resource Development through regular training programs in line with the changing security needs of the society.

The cadet course intake 09/16-17 graduating today started on 31 August 2016 with 370 trainees, 20 of them from Rwanda Correctional Services (RCS). Trainees included serving police officers and warders and newly

recruited civilian. Today, 364 have successfully completed the course, 33 among them are females. Six trainees were disqualified on indiscipline and medical grounds.

In addition to Cadet Course, PTS Gishari conducts several courses in line to its mission, and they include the following:

Basic Police Course, which is designed for new recruits, who graduate as Police Constables. So far, we have conducted 13 intakes of this kind;

The Peace Support Operation Training meant for Individual Police Officers (IPO) and Formed Police Units (FPU), who are prepared to be deployed worldwide in different AU/UN missions; So far, 19 rotational FPUs and 6 United Nations Police Officers Course (UNPOC) designed for IPOs have been conducted at the centre;

Others include Specialized and Career Courses that include Fire and Rescue Course, Driving Course, Logistics Course, Non-Commissioned Officers Course, District Administration Security Support Organ (DASSO) Course, Private Security Guards Basic Training Course, to mention but a few.

The School also has an Integrated Polytechnic Wing, which offers National Employment, Vocation Training and Diploma Programs in the options of Civil Engineering, Electrical Technology, Electronics and Telecommunication Technology, Mechanical Engineering Automobile, Plumbing, Masonry, Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Inspection, Domestic Electrical Installation, among others.

PTS further contributes to community development especially communities neighboring the school. In this context, PTS and GIP Staff, together with Cadet Course intake 09, provided Solar Homes Systems to 156 Households of Agatare Village, Gati Cell of Gishari Sector.

Back to Cadet Course intake 09/16-17, the course lasted for over 10

months and covered both theoretical knowledge and practical skills including Drills and Duties, Skill at Arms, Physical Fitness, Paramilitary training, Police Operations and Techniques, Leadership, Command and Management. Others are Law, Road Safety, Community Policing, Gender issues, Human Rights and Policing, and Peace Support Operations. They were also lectured on several Government programs to enrich their understanding of national affairs.

Considering the package they received and professional values instilled in them, there is no doubt that they will contribute a lot in making sure that people in Rwanda are safe, involved and reassured.

To the graduands, the pass out is not an end itself rather a beginning of a long, hard and challenging work ahead. You should bear in mind that you are now transformed into decision makers and managers. Therefore, you better understand your tough responsibilities at your level.

I want to congratulate you upon successful completion of the cadet training and to commend you for the courage and determination you showcased when you took the challenge to become a Commissioned Officer. I urge you to be courageous, honest, caring, and know that you are doing one of the most important and necessary jobs to ensure the safety and security of the people living in Rwanda and their property.

Once again, my heartfelt recognition goes to the staff of Police Training School Gishari for their devotion to the training, and to all stakeholders for their immense contribution and support to the activities of the school.

Finally, I wish to thank the Rwanda National Police leadership in particular for having provided all necessary means and support towards the success of this course.

Thank you



INTRODUCTION TO THE CAMP



OC Ildephouse Ndanguza



OC Daniel Niyibizi

The first day of introduction to cadet course intake 09/2016-17 was launched on August 31, 2016 by the Commandant of PTS.

At around 10 am, the Commandant briefed us on the course demands sighting resilience, patience and teamwork as essential factors that define high level of discipline and a successful Cadet Officer.

With regards to discipline, the Commandant advised us to “comply with all orders” by instructors. This was to be characterized by absolute obedience to our instructors and respect for each other so as to achieve our objectives.

“Walimu! Walimu! Walimu... surround them” was all we could hear as the Officer in Charge of the Course (OIC) ordered Instructors after the Commandant concluded his remarks. This marked the beginning of our journey to officership.

It was a new atmosphere for trainees that was characterized by heavy physical exercises, controlled and supervised by the Walimus (Instructors).

Officer Cadets were grouped into three companies forming nine platoons. Company ‘A Coy’ was leading, followed by ‘B Coy’ while ‘C Coy’ covered the rear.

The first test was the endurance phase, which lasted for two weeks. It was a period of sleepless nights... a phase of frustration where everyone felt

exhausted to the limit praying for the moment the day and night psycho Motor activities would end.

The only God’s mercy at the time were the medical doctors always ready to assist any aspiring officer, who could show mental, emotional and physical stress. This was short-lived. Officer Cadets continued physical exercises to test everyone’s ability to resist harsh conditions.

The endurance period was characterized by different activities which required every aspiring officer certain level of resilience and of course, to maintain focus and dream of becoming an officer.

This was a very challenging situation seen or imagined by the majority for the first time. It is a “positive obstacle” we resisted but can’t forget.



The official launch of the cadet course intake 09/16-17



HIGHLIGHTS: PARADE REHEARSAL OF OFFICER CADET INTAKE 09/16-17



PERFECT FROM IMPERFECT MAKES SPECIAL VALUABLES



OC John Nyiribakwe

A perfect person is one who is beautiful inside and out; who is willing to listen and be listened to; always respected by whoever is lucky enough to be with him or her.

Having the spirit of perfect is to know how to decide as a man, can accept the responsibility for taking the biggest risks and making important decisions.

Kathie Lee Gifford, an American entertainer, once said: "We're imperfect people trapped in an imperfect world until we get to that place beyond."

Another author and scientist, Maxwell Maltz, said: "You may live in an imperfect world but the frontiers are not closed and the doors are not all shut."

When we enrolled for Cadet Course, it was a decision to further open doors to safety and security of our homeland.

Crossing obstacles, crawl, roll, sit-ups, martial arts, Tafuta vitoa (34km run in 6 hours) and theory studies, among others, were

hectic and challenging, but we made it to further open the doors to sustainable security.

What we considered imperfect was a test to perfect.

As physical attractiveness is on one side of the coin; mental attractiveness via confidence is the other. Combine an attractive person with confidence, and you have an unbeatable human being who can conquer the world and help you do the same.

Pain leads to intelligent and clever, and it does not require one to have a Ph.D. in advanced mathematics, but a good grasp of common and practical sense is usually more than enough.

Hungarian-American Businessman and Philanthropist, George Soros said: "Once we realize that imperfect understanding is the human condition there is no shame in being wrong, only in failing to correct our mistakes."



OC Philomena Mutesi

RNP AND WORLD PEACE



OC Christophe Rugengamanzi

Rwanda National Police (RNP) was established by Law no 09/2000 of June 2000 after the merger of Police Communale, Gendarmerie Nationale and Judicial Police.

The creation of a new coordinated police force also broadened Rwanda's commitment to international peace building, and a valuable and relevant partner in both regional and international issues.

Like His Excellency Paul KAGAME, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Commander-in-Chief of Security Forces, said, "When lives are at stake, nothing matters more than saving them."

With a background of the politically instilled violence that culminated into the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, Rwanda has emerged from the ashes to become a very valued contributor of police officers in African Union and United Nations Peacekeeping missions all over the world.

This principle is influenced by the failure of the international community to intervene since instead of getting international help; peacekeepers were recalled to leave Rwanda and abandoned the helpless innocent people that were being butchered by the rogue militia formed and supported by the government.

RNP deployed its first peacekeepers to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) in 2004. Since then, Rwanda has emerged as one of the largest contributor and most effective peacekeepers in the world.

Rwandan police peacekeepers are currently deployed in Haiti, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Darfur and Abyei. It has also served in other missions like Chad, Ivory Coast, Mali and Sierra Leone as well as professional positions include Police Commissioners (Currently in South Sudan and previously Ivory Coast).

Last year, African Union Police Pre-deployment course (UNPOC) attended by 54 Police officers from EASF member states, partner states and Denmark was held at the Police Training School (PTS) Gishari.

In May this year, the second UNPOC course drew 45 participants from seven African countries.

The course organized in partnership with Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) was developed to maintain and achieve Full Operational Capability (FOC) for the multinational peace support operations.

Quality training is a cornerstone for institutional success and the best welfare for any serviceman to confront emerging security challenges.

RNP's ideal of continuous training is a great asset to professionalism, and collective understanding of the current policing demands and response.



OC Peter Sande

Quality training is a cornerstone for institutional success and the best welfare for any serviceman to confront emerging security challenges.



Officer Cadets in the field-craft exercise

What we considered imperfect was a test to perfect. As physical attractiveness is on one side of the coin; mental attractiveness via confidence is the other.





Officer Cadets in the field-craft exercise



Officer Cadets performing a First Aid exercise

The endurance period was characterized by different activities which required every aspiring officer certain level of resilience and of course, to maintain focus and dream of becoming an officer.



An instructor checking the shooting target board



Officer Cadets in the firearm stripping and assembling exercise

TRUST AS AN IDEAL FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY-BASED POLICING



OC Jackson Munyaburanga

Community policing is, in essence, the collaboration between the police and the community to jointly identify and solve societal problems. With the police no longer the sole guardians of law and order, all members of the community become active allies in the effort to enhance the safety and quality of neighborhoods.

Community policing has far-reaching implications; the expanded outlook on crime control and prevention and

the new emphasis on making community members active participants in the process of problem solving.

The neighborhood community patrols locally known as Irondo, backed by the police, help society members mobilize support and resources to solve problems and to enhance their quality of life. Community members voice their concerns, contribute advice, and take action to address these concerns. Creating a constructive partnership will require the energy, creativity, understanding, and patience of all involved.

Rwanda experienced socio-economic, political and security challenges and this forced police to adopt the ideal of community policing to work hand-in-hand and to empower the citizens in order to find lasting solutions to the challenges.

Today, the reward for this actionable partnership is enormous. The citizens are safe, free and understand their role in crime detection, fighting and prevention.

Nevertheless, as Officer Cadets and RNP at large, we have a duty to do... to put more effort considering quality service and value the contribution of the citizenry, which in turn wins more trust and ultimately the slogan "tugire umutekano; buri wese abe ijisho rya mugenziwe; dukumira icyaha kitaraba; dutangira amakuru kugihe kandi vuba" literally meaning 'let's have safety and security; everyone be an eye for the neighbor; prevent crime; and share timely information.'

Reinvigorating communities is essential if we are to deter crime and create more vital neighborhoods. In some communities, it will take time to break down barriers of apathy and mistrust so that meaningful partnerships can be forged. Trust is the value that underlies and links the components of community partnership and problem solving. A foundation of trust will allow police to form close relationships with the community that will produce solid achievements.

Without trust between police and citizens, effective policing is impossible.

The implementation of community policing necessitates fundamental changes in the structure and management of police organizations. Community policing differs from traditional policing in how the community is perceived and in its expanded policing goals. While crime control and prevention remain central priorities, community policing strategies use a wide variety of methods to address these goals.

The police and the community become partners in addressing problems of disorder and neglect. As links between the police and the community are strengthened over time, the ensuing partnership will be better able to pinpoint and mitigate the underlying causes of crime. Police are finding that crime-control tactics need to be augmented with strategies that prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime, and improve the quality of life in neighborhoods. Fear of crime has become a significant problem in itself.

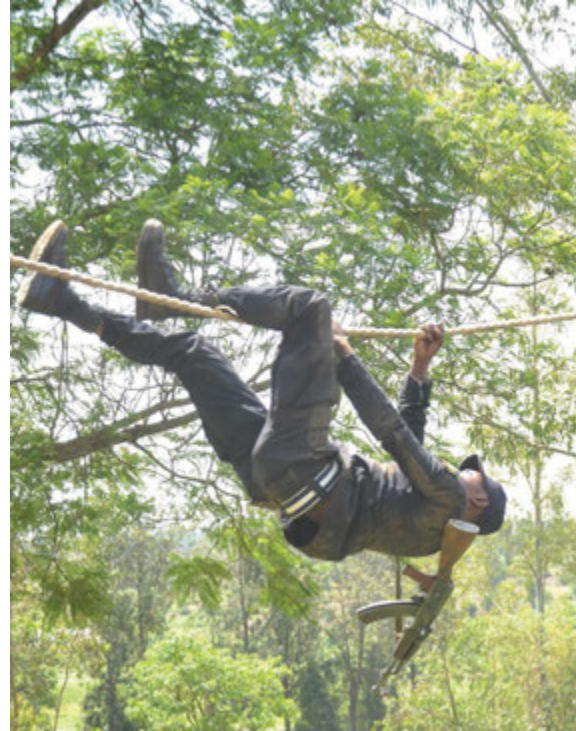
A highly visible police presence also helps reduce fear within the community, fear which has been found to be "more closely correlated with disorder than with crime." However, because fear of crime can limit activity, keep residents in their homes, and contribute to empty streets, this climate of decline can result in even greater numbers of crimes.



OC Alphonse Sayinzoga



Crossing obstacles, crawl, roll, sit-ups, marshal arts, Tafuta vitoa (34km run in 6 hours) and theory studies, among others, were hectic and challenging, but we made it to further open the doors to sustainable security.



TRANSFORMING RWANDA INTO A CORRUPT-FREE COUNTRY



OC Keneth Kiviri

I commend His Excellency Paul Kagame, the President of the Republic of Rwanda for his visionary leadership to this fast-transforming country, which has kept the red-line in fighting corruption very high.

Experts say that corruption affects us all. It threatens sustainable economic development, ethical values and justice; it destabilizes our society and endangers the rule of law. It undermines the institutions and values of our democracy. ... Many acts of corruption deprive our citizens of their constitutional and their human rights.

The leadership of the Commander-in-Chief of Security Forces has set a precedent.

All leaders, both at central and local levels, have followed suit in implementing the government programs and fighting against all malpractices including corruption, which affects service delivery and arguably deters or slows down the rate of development.

Corruption is a global virus that eats up the strategic development goals of every country. This virus has attracted various roundtable negotiations on global basis in coming up with possible strategies of uprooting it although the outcomes are less significant.

Corruption is considered a major threat affecting nations' security in modern world and Rwanda is not isolated to these challenges. Consequently, security institutions and particularly police, supported by other stakeholders are committed to fighting all forms of corruption.

Corruption has negative effects that adversely cripple down the set developing objectives. Politically, corruption undermines the confidence of people in public institutions, erodes the capacity and legitimacy of the state and makes a myth of the rule of law.

Economically, corruption raises the cost of doing business, encourages

inexecution of contractual obligations, facilitates the misallocation and wastage of resources, discourages foreign investment and retards economic growth and development.

Socially, corruption accounts for poor service delivery, and the inefficient functioning of social services like health, education, roads, water supply, and telecommunication. It exacerbates social inequalities and increases social tensions in the community.

Rwanda National Police (RNP) spearheads the fight against corruption. In its ten key priorities, RNP has given corruption due attention. This is also imbedded in its strategic and action plans, community-oriented policing programs, media and communication activities and its day-to-day operations.

As emphasized by the Inspector General of Police (IGP), Emmanuel K. Gasana, since its formation 17 years ago, RNP put in place anti-corruption strategies under the theme "Policing is partnership." This has become a spring-board for the prevention and unison in fighting the scourge.

The establishment of the Anti-corruption directorate; anti-corruption and public embezzlement unit; ethics centre which further instill professional standards, values and norms among the police personnel and even to partners; internal audits, e-policing that limits officers' contact with money; establishment of over 1500 anti-crime clubs in schools, community policing committees and over 100, 000 youth volunteers across the country and the existing partnership with other public and private institutions... all these have been vital in keeping the crime and corruption in particular, very low.

Like the saying goes, "curiosity killed a cat." I'm too curious and eager to live and build a corrupt-free Rwanda!

Corruption is a global virus that eats up the strategic development goals of every country. This virus has attracted various roundtable negotiations on global basis in coming up with possible strategies of uprooting it although the outcomes are less significant.

ETHICAL HACKERS VS CYBERCRIME



OC Evariste Nkubito



OC Eugene Mbonymfura

“The rise of the information technology makes it easier to commit offences in a particular jurisdiction without setting foot there.”

During the 18th Annual General Meeting of the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO), H.E President Paul Kagame called upon law enforcement agencies to build strong partnerships and restrain the growing threat of cybercrimes in Africa. He said: *“The rise of the information technology makes it easier to commit offences in a particular jurisdiction without setting foot there.”*

The use of internet has facilitated and increased cybercrimes world over, and has brought loopholes into many institutions’ systems and Police inclusive. That is why we always have to examine our systems to fight against malicious hackers. This could be achieved through ‘ethical hackers’ who work professionally in the interests of the people. Police’s ethical hackers are winners in this case. By adopting the ideal of e-policing and monitoring systems against cyber attacks, Rwanda National Police is playing the ‘ethical hackers’ duty.

Cybercrime is a crime like any other, except it involves a connected computing system either as an object of a crime, an instrument used to commit a crime or a repository of evidence related to a crime. The International Convention of Cyber Crimes and the European Convention on Cyber Crimes both listed at least twelve online crimes. They include unlawful access to information; illegal interception of information; unlawful use of telecommunication equipment; forgery with use of computer measures; intrusions of the

Public Switched and Packet Network, and network integrity violations.

Others are privacy violations, industrial espionage, pirated computer software; fraud using a computing system, internet/ email abuse, and using computers or computer technology to commit murder, terrorism, pornography, and hacking.

Defense against Online Crimes

Prevention is one of the best defense mechanism against online crimes. Some of other important measures would include a security policy, risk management, vulnerability assessment and use of strong cryptographic algorithms.

Penetration testing, regular audits, use of proven security protocols, legislation, self-regulation, thorough trainings and mass education in general are other ideals of cybercrime deterrence.

With the rising cybercrime levels, communication networks of government and private organizations are always under attack, which calls for stronger counter-efforts from law enforcement organizations.

Security is a quality of being free from danger and it is a process instead of being a product. To keep our computer data secure requires that all concerned people from different sectors beware of the IT-based security and for ethical hackers to always keep testing intruders’ penetration.

Public awareness on how cybercrime are perpetuated can also do a big deal in vigilance and prevention.



DISCIPLINE! DISCIPLINE!



OC Keneth Kiviri



OC Daniel Niyibizi

The word "discipline" comes from the same root word as the word 'disciple'. A disciple is one who follows devotedly the words and actions of a respected leader.

The world today gives opportunities not to most creative, innovative, expatriates, technicians, damn rich, and senior officers' in armed forces, but to the disciplined as well.

What exactly does it mean to be disciplined? Does it mean simply doing the same things over and over again? On the surface, we may say yes. In this application, we could simply do something of a poor choice over and over again and argue that we are "disciplined." Centrally, we need to learn how to discipline ourselves with great fundamentals in order to develop great habits over a lifetime

Probably the most common conception of discipline is in terms of punishment. To the average person, the word "discipline" carries a connotation of arbitrary and severe enforcement of rules and regulations laid down by those in authority.

This is a narrow conception, which has very appropriately been called "negative discipline." It involves force or external influence and is based on the theory that compliance is obtained by the use of punishment or fear of penalties. This is partially true, as the use of punishment for the breach of rules and regulations, neglect of duty, or general incompetence, is only one phase of the problem.

A broader and much more valuable form of discipline is internal; it is a mental attitude—a habit of obedience. This form of discipline, which has aptly been called "positive discipline," is the basis of true democracy, for it means adherence to those rules which man has found best suited to protect the interests and welfare of the majority.

Positive discipline can be achieved only when the group objectives and procedures are known to all and have become part of the individual's own actions through indoctrination. The word "discipline" comes from the same root word as the word 'disciple'. A disciple is one who follows devotedly the words and actions of a respected leader.

This makes discipline a very tremendous and paramount component to all walks of life and spectrums. This means that everything that should be done must be done in discipline to achieve the goals. Discipline! You run the world in this generation.

To police force, discipline is the top most ingredients for all ranks to survive in their doctrine. Coupled with the well laid out rules and regulation, the famous code of conduct and Standard Operating Procedures (sops) discipline must be upheld by every officer.

It has been a hot debate on where indiscipline originates; whether it is unprofessional training or mere negligence of police officers. To a layman's understanding, discipline sounds a big context. Guess what! It is rather the minor aspects people don't give time to. Do you even know what police officers call minor? Let us explore some; not saluting the superiors, poor weapon handling while at work, absenteeism without notice, reporting past real-time, despising the superior via gestures and comments, indecent dress codes, slow response to orders and other minor aspects. These so called minor cases are perpetuated on a daily basis which gradually eats up the entire performance and ethical conduct of police. One may ask; how then shall we live and execute our work responsibly? I won't say we are angels not to make mistakes but they say 'a mistake isn't a disease unless once repeated.'

Therefore, it's upon everyone to know the entire rules of procedure, code of conduct, rules and regulations so that we don't fall victims of circumstances. To the follow Officer Cadets, discipline must become part of our day-to-day routine in order to prepare a transparent and commendable behavioral change. The philosophers say discipline is a great choice and once neglected, the consequences are long term.

DIVERSE SKILLS AND PROFESSIONAL WORK



OC Keneth Kiviri

Everyone would anxiously wish to know the kind of training that Officer Cadets receive while on course. I was equally curious before taking that step! I thought maybe it was only psychomotor activities given the whispers.

To an organized and persistent mind, the course is well diverse with many skills starting with the first week of orientation.

Cadets acquire adequate military science skills that facilitate aspiring officers with the general battlefield maneuvers. This was wrapped in the educative modules that Officer Cadets covered both in theories and practical. To begin with, field craft unleashed the main part of the concept, where by the cadets had enough trainings on section formations, section battle drills, and several movements with or without weapons that opened every one's mind for a bigger concept.

Battle craft practically equip cadets with platoon formations and their respective commands, platoon battle drills which realistically reveal the battle situation to the trainees.

Cadets were thoroughly taught the famous four phases of war; advance, attack, defense and withdraw. This came with trench preparation and issuance of battle orders, sand model concept, navigation and map reading which well equipped cadets with skills of battle preparation with subsequent elements.

It was not until when the cadets practically went to the field that everything became real. It was a

very realistic practical day where all battle maneuvers were covered. That was not enough; several other modules were covered, such as the PPP (Police Procedure Practice), PPT (Police Procedure Theory) that covered topics like briefing and debriefing, inspection, police station organization, command and control. This is what is classified as police professionalism.

The cadets also covered law module, road safety, leadership and management, public order management which includes cordon and search, patrol, roadblocks, crowd control, arresting rioters using different techniques, handcuffing and others. These equipped the cadets with relevant skills needed to execute their work professionally.

Let us talk discipline! The cadets 09/16-17 experienced many discipline teachings in relation to work environment. This comes with absolute obedience to superiors, respecting and upholding the Rwanda National Police Code of Conduct, rules and regulations which all make cadets result-oriented, flexible and ready to work in the prevailing working conditions.

This gives me a formidable ground to stand confidently and say; "there is somewhere to go but the world is moving slow." The cadets 09/16-17 are ready to enforce the law, implement rules and regulations skillfully with discipline; we are devoted to our assignments and institutional mandate.

Battle craft practically equip cadets with platoon formations and their respective commands, platoon battle drills which realistically reveal the battle situation to the trainees.





The Command Post Exercise - The Sand Model where operation orders are issued



Officer Cadets: introduction to firearm handling exercise



Officer Cadets during a crowd control exercise

FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE: CROWD CONTROL



CHANGE AS FACT OF LIFE



OC Emmanuel Twagira

Change is inevitable to mankind. The fundamental truth about human race is that unexpected events overtake them all. Soon or later, they are controlled with the reality of change. Of course not unexpected events (changes) are bad. Some changes at first may seem to be bad and hard to face but in the end they may turn out to be advantageous than thought. Nevertheless, most people thrive on routine whereas change whether good or bad rattles their comfort zone. Therefore, how well can we adapt to changes?

Resilience is the ability to recover from misfortune or just to change. A resilient person will not only endure any new circumstances but also look at seeming obstacles and see an opportunity in it. Resilient people are less likely to turn to drugs and alcohol when they feel overwhelmed.

Accepting the reality; it is one hundred percent that all human beings would want to have total control of their own life but that is simply impossible. It is; therefore, better to accept what the journey of life has to offer than to let negative thoughts overwhelm you. Do not say why the former days were better than the present ones!

Look ahead. Putting much focus on the past is like driving on a high way while your eyes are fixed on the rear view mirror. It is better to enjoy what the eyes see than wonder after one's desires because they will change nothing. An occasional glance is important, but you really need to concentrate on the road ahead. The same is true when you're confronted with change. Try setting goals for next month(s) or year(s).

Think positive. Resilience is all about attitude towards something. Find some positive aspects in the circumstances you are in or facing and draw out some advantages that the new circumstances have to offer.

Do things for others. Look out not only for your own interests but also for the interests of others. A good antidote to your challenges is helping others with theirs. Better is the neighbor nearby than a brother far away from you. Change is a fact of life and we need not to worry about what it will bring to our life. A tree that can bend with the wind is more likely to survive a storm. Likewise, you can also learn to bend with changes in life over which you have little or no control.

INSECURITY BROUGHT ABOUT BY FAMILY CONFLICTS



OC Evariste Nkubito

The Rwandan Constitution in its article 18 describes how strongly the government yearns for family-based development. There many family-related development plans designed by the government. The social protection programmes like Umugoroba W' Ababyeyi (evening of parents), Inkongoro y'Umwana (children feeding programme), one cow per poor family - Gir'inika - universal education and medical insurance scheme are all

geared towards developed and wellbeing of households.

Despite all these programmes, parental conflict is common in many families and often leads to friction involving the entire family. Most parental problems revolve around financial matters, infidelity, different views regarding child upbringing, male chauvinism and family decision making. Households with high levels of parental conflict often have a tense and hostile environment that can have detrimental effects on the children.

The result of these as we have witnessed, is separation, divorce, abortion, suicide, parricide, infanticide and homicide, among others. Such conflicts also breed criminals as children in an attempt to flee from the hostilities and harassment at home find their survivor in stealing, which can be both violent and non-violent.

Such domestic conflicts, therefore, pose obstacles as they cause insecurity, which is an inevitable factor for development.

Disagreements, both developmental and non-development have become normal part of being a family and living together. Understanding that conflict is normal is the first step in learning to deal with these situations. It is important for families to learn appropriate ways to deal with problems that will promote growth and cohesion.



OC Philomena Mutesi

WITH HIDDEN POTENTIALS, WOMEN CAN



OC Phionah Mushambokazi

Chief Patrick O'Rourke of Derry once said: "You can't survive in law enforcement today without female officers. Their skill-set is just as good if not better than male officers."

Women are very important people in our society; they are very influential in proper upbringing of children. As the saying goes, 'charity begins at home,' and this is mainly the duty of the mother.

Arguably, without family we don't have a nation. This goes beyond family level to all spheres of political, social and economic, and security-related aspects. In short, without the involvement of women in all these spheres of development, it creates imbalance or inequality. Development looks at all aspects including gender equality.

Ladies have hidden potentials in them. Traditionally, women were devalued and defined as weak, lazy, shy, and dull among other definitions, but worse still seen as "ignorant."

When Rwanda National Police was created in the year 2000, it hardly had female officers. Rwanda's police emphasize gender equality and RNP has danced to the rhythm to currently about 20 percent women in the total force.

Beyond borders, women officers have also

contributed to international peacekeeping.

In all aspects, female officers have equally been significant and in some cases vital in certain aspects such as handling issues related to gender based violence where victims feel safe to express themselves before fellow women.

It is now clear that what men can do even women can (even more). On Cadet Course, there is no male or female; we are all aspiring officers and we go through same tough but professional and much needed career disciplines to ready to meet the demands of the current policing.

Whatever our brothers do, we also perform it well, whether in obstacles crossing, classes, parade drills and other military skills.

This made me to realize that ladies out looking are totally different from their inner strength. As female Officer Cadets in 09/2016-2017 Intake, we are ready for the task and to build on what our fellow women and men, has achieved.

C. Joy Bell C, once said: "The strength of a woman is not measured by the impact that all her hardships in life have had on her; but the strength of a woman is measured by the extent of her refusal to allow those hardships to dictate her and who she becomes."

POLICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS



OC Didier Simugomwa

The respect of human rights by the police personnel is paramount all over the world. As Cadet Course is a multiplicity of lessons, we have seen that among the principles and core values governing Rwanda National Police is "Justice and respect of Human Rights." This respect of Human Rights is provided for by the revised Constitutional of the Republic of Rwanda in 2015, Police rules and regulations, the code of criminal procedure and other different laws.

As a law enforcement entity, RNP has powers to arrest, search persons and properties, cordon and search of areas perceived to be of threat or crime scene, publishing names of wanted persons in the media, among others.

However, in exercising its powers, RNP has to abide by principles of Human Rights.

Article 170 of the revised constitution specifies that principles governing RNP such as; safeguarding the fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution and other laws protection of the security of people and property and accountability of RNP to the

community, be respected.

Among the rights entitled to detainees in custody pending trial, the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that the police must treat detainees humanely in a proper manner, protect them against any violence, to be visited by their relatives and friends or other approved he/she is willing, right to food and drinking water whenever they ask for it, access to a lawyer.

Violating principles of Human Rights, unless otherwise as provided in articles 37, 93, and 94 of the law no.30/2013, O.G.no.27 of 8th June 2013 relating to the code of criminal procedure, could go a long way to tarnish the image of the institution and the country in general.

Respect of human rights is partly a yardstick to measure the level of professionalism, and it impacts the criminal justice process. Rwanda National Police has invested a lot in professionalizing its force and personnel in particular, and courses like Cadet, Basic, criminal investigation and specialized courses, among others, a tailored towards that line. It's our duty to keep that good image to the highest level.



Ildephonse Ndanguza



MARTIAL ARTS



OC John Nyiribakwe

The martial arts can teach you not to react to other's problems, but to pay attention to your own. In our culture, we tend to focus on outcomes. It is about winning versus losing; gaining weight versus losing weight. In martial arts, I have learned that process is growth, regardless of outcome.

Basing on major responsibilities of Rwanda National Police, in article 7 of the law No 47/2010 determining its powers, responsibilities, organization and functioning, it became important to consider physical efforts in maintaining public order, ensuring safety and security of people and their property; and assisting any person in danger.

When Police are enforcing law and order, personal skills in martial arts is an additional weapon.

Martial arts are rooted in the tenets set-forth by the original master of the art. Subsequent masters are chosen to carry on the traditional teachings of that particular art. As such, traditional martial arts training imply that learners uphold the philosophical principles of the art and practice its techniques in a fashion similar to the founder's or in the style's natural progression. Traditionally, martial arts were identified as fighting arts that originated in Asia. However, as the understanding of martial arts has expanded, combative arts created outside of Asia began to be labeled as martial arts.

Today, martial arts are practiced for a number of reasons: as self-defense, military and law enforcement applications, mental and spiritual development, and entertainment.

This explains why it has been incorporated in the Rwanda National Police training disciplines, including in cadet course.

Martial arts have various techniques that come in many shapes and sizes. There are empty hand techniques during which the practitioner does not have a weapon. These generally involve strikes, kicks and grappling. There are techniques for various weapons like knife, stick, blunt and other edged weapons. There are also disarming and self

defense techniques during which the practitioner is specifically trying to overcome an aggressor. Martial arts techniques can also include softer method, like breathing exercises, disruption and meditation.

It is an important art sport lesson that has been adapted for use by both military and non-military personnel as a method of personal growth or recreation. It is a well developed unique martial arts and military strategies in order to defend themselves and their territory.

The martial arts can teach you not to react to other's problems, but to pay attention to your own. In our culture, we tend to focus on outcomes. It is about winning versus losing; gaining weight versus losing weight. In martial arts, I have learned that process is growth, regardless of outcome.

Be prepared to recognize what it is that needs permanent change and face it. Looking at your shadow is an uncomfortable process, but the only way real change is achieved.

Once you are a culprit of weight gain, unhealthy living, and addiction are named, they can be defeated through martial art.

Seek the right professional help; obese people do not need a personal trainer. They need support in facing their real issues. This starts with a doctor, as well as support groups and the right mentors. Becoming active fit and health, learn, defend and offend, gaining self confidence and self respect, discipline, behavior and respect, focus responsibility and team work.

Officer Cadets or trainees at first think (unknowing) that martial art is a punishment only to realize later that it is an important lesson for a professional officer.

Martial arts make people physically fit and instill discipline.





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Be prepared to recognize what it is that needs permanent change and face it. Looking at your shadow is an uncomfortable process, but the only way real change is achieved.



Martial arts

OUT OF DUST COMES A DIAMOND



OC Vincent Songa

Like any other hardships, life at Cadet Course has never been easy and probably will never be easy as long as the difficulties and challenges found there makes the difference with which the society requires.

Right from the beginning to the end of the course, Officer Cadets face a tough situation which involves surrendering and giving up their personal choices such as going wherever they want; being ordered to act or do whatever they are told by instructors; to think before they say a word; being punctual; responding whenever they are called, and other norms necessary for a Cadet Officer to comply with the school rules and regulations.

It is a great asset for a country to have loyal, responsible and active citizen; a citizen bound and driven to do good.

The course has proved itself to me, that it can contribute towards achieving the principle of self reliance, a principle that was introduced by His Excellency Paul KAGAME, President of the Republic of Rwanda, who has encouraged Rwandans and the African countries to work towards achieving this principle.

I witnessed teamwork among instructors and trainees and respect for one another despite the

challenging journey to officership.

Had it been possible for every Rwandan to undergo cadet course, the country can have an all-generation being self reliant, with patience, team work, discipline and commitment that the course offers.

Cadet Course instills outstanding and mindset change.

At a cadet course, you are taught to be humble, respond quickly whenever called, to be punctual, having good management skills, customer care, complying with the DO's and DONTs among others.

A cadet officer become diamond that is out of dust after completing the course with high level of discipline, a trait of flexibility, capable of respect to superiors, hard work, unification to other folks, patriotism, a good and responsible leader and determined to defend the country.

As we exit this course, we owe our country and entire world a great deal... a deal to step in our heroes' footsteps and fulfill their good missions towards sustainable, security, peace and development.

RNP AND WORLD PEACE



OC Christophe Rugengamanzi

Rwanda National Police (RNP) was established by Law no 09/2000 of June 2000 after the merger of Police Communale, Gendarmerie Nationale and Judicial Police.

The creation of a new coordinated police force also broadened Rwanda's commitment to international peace building, and a valuable and relevant partner in both regional and international issues.

Like His Excellency Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Commander-in-Chief of Security Forces, said, "When lives

are at stake, nothing matters more than saving them"

With a background of the politically instilled violence that culminated into the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, Rwanda has emerged from the ashes to become a very valued contributor of police officers in African Union and United Nations Peacekeeping missions all over the world.

This principle is influenced by the failure of the international community to intervene since instead of getting international help; peacekeepers were recalled to leave Rwanda as the helpless innocent people that were being butchered by the rogue militia formed and supported by the government.

RNP deployed its first peacekeepers to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) in 2004. Since then, Rwanda has emerged as one of the largest and most effective peacekeepers in the world. Rwandan police

peacekeepers are currently deployed in Haiti, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Darfur and Abyei. It has also served in other missions like Chad, Ivory Coast, Mali and Sierra Leone as well as professional positions include Police Commissioners (Currently in South Sudan and previously Ivory Coast).

Last year, African Union Police Pre-deployment course (UNPOC) attended by 45 Police officers from EASF member states, partner states and Denmark was held at the Police Training School (PTS) Gishari.

In May this year, the second UNPOC course drew 54 participants from seven African countries.

The course was organized in partnership with Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) was developed to maintain and achieve Full Operational Capability (FOC) for the multinational peace support operations.

Quality training is a cornerstone for institutional success and the best welfare for any serviceman to confront emerging security challenges.

RNP's ideal of continuous training is a great asset to professionalism, and collective understanding of the current policing demands and response.



OC Peter Sande

TERRORISM: A CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL ISSUE



OC Said Muhire

Terrorism comes from the word “terror” which means to frighten. Terrorism is therefore any act of an individual or group aimed at instilling fear, destroying public assets, and killing people on ideological, psychological, strategic and other grounds.

This ideology is built on evil grounds of bringing about social, political, or economic change, regardless of the definition that “one man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter.”

ISIS, Al-Qaeda, Taliban, Boko Haram, Hezbollah, Al-shabaab, Lashr-e-Tayyiba, Tehrike-e-Taliban Pakistan, FDLR, Lord’s Resistance Army...all

these terror groups are a threat to global peace and development of individual countries.

In our region, several attacks in Kenya including the Westgate and Garrisa horrors; the 2010 bombings in Uganda and separate grenade attacks in Rwanda during the same period, although infiltrators were defeated, reminds us of what lies ahead if we don’t act first and fast.

It is a wakeup call to take decisive counter-terrorism measures collectively internally and beyond borders to keep the people safe and firm ground for doing business and development.

TOA JASHO



OC Donatha Muhongayire

Cadet Course is made up of three phases; phase I, II, and III. In each of these phases, there is a lesson to learn.

So, TOA JASHO is an activity done for seven days showing what has been learnt in the whole phase.

Phase I tackles paramilitary science where you gain military skills and tactics such as defense, attack, patrol, ambush, and withdrawal.

TOA JASHO exercise prepares cadets to be familiar with war operation tactics where by cadets become war commanders at company, platoon and section level on the frontline.

It is also an exercise that combines military exercises like constructing Sand Model where all military operations are conducted; order issuing and information giving that is related to the enemy and area of concern.

The Sand Model helps in war operations, briefings and debriefings, and training purposes.

In TOA JASHO, cadets constructed defensive trench that helps to fight against enemies.

By the end of exercise, every Officer Cadets had become familiar with military tactics and have learnt to be successful war commanders.

LIGHT AFTER DARKNESS



OC James Nshimiye

When I arrived at Police Training School (PTS) for the cadet course, I felt some fear. The situation turned different from my civilian life. I never knew that I will become who I have become today, with the endurance and other struggles of the course that I had to go through. It looked impossible to get here. On the first day of August 31, 2016, when the course was launched, instructors became like lions hunting for a prey. I believed that tomorrow is another day. Good days have come.

I used to think that instructors and officers in general denied me

my rights but I have come to realize that they wanted to shape me into a person and an officer that I have become.

Light has come after darkness

Challenging situations of working under much stress and pressure mentally, spiritually, physically and emotionally during endurance period changed me into a good Junior Officer of Rwanda National Police.

“If you really want to do something you will find a way. But if you don’t, you will find an excuse.” JIM ROHN.



OC Alphonse Sayinzoga



OFFICER CADETS FIELD TOURS



Officer Cadets during a field tour at Kigali International Airport



Officer Cadets visited Rwanda Parliament, where they were briefed on its various legislative functions



Officer Cadets during a field tour at Kigali International Airport

OFFICER CADETS THEORY SESSIONS



I AM A CADET



OC Vincent Songa

It's a long day that seems unusual
 Hoping to have a rest
 The night comes without noticing,
 Still a wake late night,
 Waking up early in the morning,
 With my weary head, I rise up,
 The damn dusty old coat has been my pillow,
 And the dusty ground has been my bed,
 I walk and walk, though staggering,
 I crawl and crawl to move forward,
 It is shout and harsh commands through my ears,
 It is exhaustion that knocks me down,
 It is morale that raises me up,
 It is aim that moves me forward,
 It is discipline that I am told,
 It is endurance that I endure,
 Is it a rainy day? I am there,
 Is it a sunny day? I am there,
 I am exposed to trouble and grief,
 Am thrown in the mud time by time,
 And begin to think the life of dust in the wind,
 And begin to think the life of a candle in the wind,
 And I call almighty God the creator to comfort me,
 And then I remember that I am an Officer Cadet,
 The instructors calls me cheap cadet,
 True, I am a cadet,
 I am cadet dressed in rags,
 Rags made of ten pocket dark uniform,
 I am a cadet and I don't bother,
 I am a cadet enduring difficulties,
 I am a cadet for my country's call,
 I am a cadet, who remains committed to provide for my planet,
 I am a cadet mandated to confront and deal with crimes,
 I am cadet to protect the sovereignty of my country,
 I am a cadet striving for peace and stability,
 I am a cadet wishing my country a transformation from developing countries
 to developed countries,
 I am a cadet aimed at providing the best customer services,
 I am a cadet turning from dust to become a diamond,
 A diamond of discipline and respect,
 A diamond of flexibility,
 A diamond that is adaptable to changes and necessities,
 A diamond created by almighty God,
 A diamond that rolls on the ground,
 With delight and pride to stand for the best!!!!

CADET 09/16-17 JAGONS

RUNGU: Indazi at canteen

V8: big cups during morning breakfast

MUGABO WA MAMA: Cadets requesting the cook to add on the amount of food

GUHINA AKABOKO: Cooks serving little food.

IGICORI: Cadet meal of maize and beans

MBOGOYA: Yellow bananas at the canteen

DEMARAGE: Rolling on an upward slope by cadets

GUCAYURA: Perfecting every exercise

INKWARE: Officer Cadet who dodges routine activities of the course

IBIKWAZO: Obstacles on martial arts ground

WASHAGALI: Beginning the command for quick-match

UMUVUMU: New uniforms

UMURINDANKUBA: An excuse that saves officer cadets from the routine exercises

ANTI-RUNGU: Cadets stashing papers in their pocket to protect them during caning

UMUPFURAMBEBA: A very hot and painful cain

AMANEGEKA: Being prone to punishments

KUBETTING: Strategic line picked first for meals

GUPIMISHA INDA: Cadets seating with their legs wide open and straight

GUHUKAMO: Giving a breathing space to the officer cadets during an exercise

BARUKWEGE: Officer Cadet who causes all cadets to be punished because of his/her wrong doing.

CYAGAZE: A very tough situation for cadets

AGATUNGO: A light exercise that gives cadets time and reason to miss main activities

INDWANYI: An officer cadet who wakes up others during evening gathering (gitamaduni)

UMUPIRA: Pouring water on cadets especially using small water pipe

UMUPFUMU: An old officer cadet that who looks like a witch doctor

IGIHUHA: Shoulder flaps worn by cadets

GUHAGISHA: Taking meals and drinks to restore energy by cadets after an exercise

APARTURE (AS A PART OF WEAPON): Officer Cadets with natural gaps in their teeth (Inyinya)

GUKORA UBUDODO: Snoring during class time

MARALIYA: The parade ground for recruits which has no tarmac

MOTOR TEAM: A small group at officer cadets who move at the back during morning and evening run

LEVEL 2: An Officer Cadet who goes for a double (second ndazi - cake) during breakfast

I GB: Biscuit



GOVERNMENT



ROW I:

OC MUHIRE SAID (DCC), OC RUGENGAMANZI CHRISTOPHE (CC), OC MUKOMEZA M EMMANUEL (CADET ADMIN)

ROW II:

OC KIVIRI KENETH (MINISTER OF RESEARCH & MEDIA), OC UWIMANA PASCAL (PLTN CMDR Bravo I), OC TUYISENGE J CLAUDE (Bravo S/MAJOR), OC SHEMA EMMANUEL (PLTN CMDR Charlie III), OC KAREMERA DANSON (ALPHA S/MAJOR), OC MANDERA SYLVAIN (PLTN/SGT Alpha II), OC MANISHIMWE ASSOUMPTA (PLTN CMDR Alpha I), OC MUKAMUSANA CLARISSE (MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS), OC HABINEZA J de DIEU (MINISTER OF SPORT), OC MUKAMUTESI CLOTILDE (OC ALPHA), OC UWIMANA EPIPHANIE (MINISTER OF GENDER)

ROW III:

OC UWIMBABAZI WINNY (PLTN CMDR

Bravo II), OC SADIKI JEAN (PLTN/SGT Alpha III), OC NKUBITO EVARISTE (MINISTER OF ICT), OC HAKIZIMANA SAMUEL (OC Charlie), OC BANAMWANA J de DIEU (MINISTER OF HEALTH), OC MASENGO NSENGIYUMVA IN NOCENT (PLTN/SGT Charlie I), OC SADIKI ERIC (PLTN/SGT Alpha I), OC NTIRENGANYA EVARISTE (CHALIE S/MAJOR), OC BISAMAZA FELICIEN (PLTN CMDR Charlie II)

ROW IV:

OC MATSIKO GILBERT (CADET RSM), OC MATSIKO AMOS (PLTN/SGT Charlie III), OC BAGIRE JACKSON (PLTN/SGT Bravo II), OC RUKWAYA NOEL (PLTN/SGT Bravo I), OC KARANGWA WELLARS (PLTN/SGT Charlie II), KAMANA M. ALPHONSE (PLTN/SGT Bravo III), OC MUHIRE JONATHAN (PLTN CMDR Charlie I), OC HABANABAKIZE AUGUSTIN (PLTN CMDR Alpha II), OC KAYITABA J WILSON (MINISTER OF SECURITY), OC KWIZERA OLIVIER (PLTN CMDR Bravo III).

SQUAD I



ROW1: OC KAREMERA DANSON, OC MUDENGE ANET, OC TUMUSIME BEN, OC NTIRIGORORWA PATRICK, OC NKUSI FRED, OC MANISHIMWE ASSUMPTA, OC RUGOMWA ELIAS, OC NSABIMANA SILAS, OC NKURUNZIZA DAVID, OC HAKIZIMANA EGIDE, OC BIRASA J CLAUDE.

ROW2: OC BAFURUKA RUTH, OC TWAGIRAYEZU JEAN, OC NZEYIMANA ISAAC, OC NIYONSABA THEOPHILE, OC MUPENZI CELESTIN, OC GAKWANDI GODFREY, OC DUSENGIMANA J CLAUDE, OC UKUBEREYIMFURA NOEL.

ROW3: OC NDAYISABA DAMIEN, OC MUGWIZA ALEX, OC NINSIIMA

JACKSON, OC NIYITANGA OSCAR, OC BYIRINGIRO EDSON, OC MUKAMUTESI CLOTILDE, OC NTABAKIVINDIMWE THEOPHILE.

ROW4: OC MATSIKO GILBERT, OC SANO GODFREY, OC MUNYABURANGA JACKSON, OC MANI TOM, OC DUSABIMANA JOSEPH, OC INGABIRE PACIFIQUE, OC SADIKI ERIC.

ROW5: OC BIGIRINKA BERTIN, OC TUMWIINE NATHAN, OC MUKERA K EMMY, OC KAMUGISHA ROBERT, OC NGIRABAKUNZI ANDRE, OC NGORORANO SAM, OC RUGENGAMANZI CHRISTOPHE.



SQUAD II



ROW1:

OC NAHAYO MICHEAL, OC NTAMAKEMWA PATRICK, OC TWAGIRAMUNGU CYPRIEN, OC NTABAHWANA THEOGENE, OC USANASE CLAUDINE, OC HABUMUGISHA ROBERT, OC RWIRIRIZA MOURICE, OC KARANGWA ENOTH, OC BIGIRIMANA COME.

ROW2:

OC MANDERA SYLVIAN, OC GASAGARA AUDACE, OC AZAZA SAM, OC MUSHUMBA ISMAIL, OC MUVARA R. JACKSON, OC BYIRINGIRO VICTOR, OC MUTETERI MONICA, OC NKURANGA BENON.

ROW3:

OC KAYUMBA HENRY, OC KAREMERA THEONESTE, OC DUSANGIRUMUTIMA GASPARD, OC MURUNGU PLACID, OC

RURANGWA GEOFFREY, OC KAYITARE ROBERT, OC HABANABAKIZE AUGUSTIN, OC RWAMUHIZI DAVIS.

ROW4:

OC MUSONGAMBERE ROBERT, OC ABAKUNDA PACIFIQUE, OC KAYITARE GEOFFREY, OC MUGABO RICHARD, OC MUNYANGEYO INNOCENT, OC NSHIZIRUNGU FAUSTIN.

ROW5:

OC SIBORUREMA JPIERRE, OC NIYONGOMBWA FELIX, OC NTAGWABIRA FAUSTIN, OC NTARINDWA JOHN, OC GASASIRA INNOCENT, OC NGABOYIMANZI CHARLES, OC MUPENZI JOHN, OC MUHIRE EMMY, OC NDAHIRO BENON

SQUAD III



ROW1:

OC SADIKI JEAN, OC KADAFI EMMANUEL,
OC GATARI OCTAVE, OC MIHIGO
JEAN DE DIEU, OC MWEZI TEDDY, OC
SIBOYANDEMWE VIATEUR, OC RUZINDANA
ADRIEN, OC GASASIRA O CHARLES, OC
NKUSI FABRICE, OC UWIMANA EPIPHANIE

ROW2:

OC NDINDIRIYIMANA M DANIEL, OC
RUBUGA EUSTACHE, OC MUGWANEZA
IVAN, OC BURORA MOSES, OC
NSHIMIYIMANA ALPHONSE, OC KAZUNGU
JANVIER, OC MUGABE EDSON, OC
MUZAMUZI JEAN BOSCO

ROW3:

OC BAZATSINDA FRANCIS, OC
KAGIRENEZA JEAN D'AMOUR, OC

MBONYIMFURA EUGENE, OC KARANGWA
STEVEN, OC NAYIGIZIKI GILLAUME,
OC RUSAGARA ALOYS, OC MURAKE
EDWARD, OC KAYIRANGA NARCISSE,
OC MWUNVANEZA EMMANUEL, OC
HATEGEKIMANA EMMANUEL, OC
MANIRAKIZA EMMANUEL

ROW4:

OC RUKUNDO SYLVAIN, OC DUSHIME
AUGUSTIN, OC MUDAHUNGA ISMAIL, OC
MIBEREHOMYIZA BENARD, OC MIHIGO
ROBERT, OC MUGEMANGANGO ALEX, OC
KABAKA UMUTESI, OC SHYAKA MOSES, OC
DUSENGIMANA P KERRY, OC MUVUNYI E
EMMANUEL



SQUAD I



SQUAD I

ROW1: OC RUKWAYA NOEL, OC NDAGIJIMANA PASCAL, OC BAKWIMBERUKA LEONTINE, OC NSHIMIYE JAMES, OC BAGENEZA EUGENE, OC NKURUNZIZA SERVERIEN, OC MUHONGAIRE DONATHA, OC KAMANA HONORE, OC NDAYAMBAJE JEAN PAUL

ROW2: OC MUDATSIKIRA DIDIER, OC KARISA NKIZINGABO, OC NDANGUZA ILDEPHONSE, OC NIYONGABO FIDEL, OC MURENZI PASCAL, OC MUVUNYI IGNACE, OC BIRINDA THEONESTE, OC UMUHOZA CHANTAL, OC KWIZERA EMMY

ROW3: OC NYIRIBAKWE JOHN, OC BIHOYIKI SWALEH, OC UWAMUHUNGU DAVID, OC

NTAWIHA DIDAS, OC MWISENEZA INNOCENT, OC SAFI ESTHER, OC ASIFIWE J PIERRE

ROW4: OC BYAKWERI VEDASTE, OC NSABIMANA STEVEN, OC KABAREBE B JANVIER, OC MURENZI WILLIAM, OC MWESIGYE DAVID, OC BAGIRUBWIRA J DAMASCENE, OC KAREMERA APOLLINAIRE

ROW5: OC BUTERA FRED, OC NTAKIRUTIMANA CASSIEN, OC AFRICA PAUL, OC GATO DOMINIC, OC RAFIKI DAVID, OC MUJYAMBERE PROTOGENE, OC KAYIJUKA EDSON, OC MPORE JMV, OC NYAMWASA GEOFFREY.

SQUAD II



SQUAD II

ROW1: OC NAHAYO MICHEAL, OC NTAMAKEMWA PATRICK, OC TWAGIRAMUNGU CYPRIEN, OC NTABAHWANA THEOGENE, OC USANASE CLAUDINE, OC HABUMUGISHA ROBERT, OC RWIRIRIZA MOURICE, OC KARANGWA ENOTH, OC BIGIRIMANA COME.

ROW2: OC MANDERA SYLVIAN, OC GASAGARA AUDACE, OC AZAZA SAM, OC MUSHUMBA ISMAIL, OC MUVARA R. JACKSON, OC BYIRINGIRO VICTOR, OC MUTETERI MONICA, OC NKURANGA BENON.

ROW3: OC KAYUMBA HENRY, OC KAREMERA THEONESTE, OC DUSANGIRUMUTIMA

GASPARD, OC MURUNGU PLACID, OC RURANGWA GEOFFREY, OC KAYITARE ROBERT, OC HABANABAKIZE AUGUSTIN, OC RWAMUHIZI DAVIS.

ROW4: OC MUSONGAMBERE ROBERT, OC ABAKUNDA PACIFIQUE, OC KAYITARE GEOFFREY, OC MUGABO RICHARD, OC MUNYANGEYO INNOCENT, OC NSHIZIRUNGU FAUSTIN.

ROW5: OC SIBORUREMA JPIERRE, OC NIYONGOMBWA FELIX, OC NTAGWABIRA FAUSTIN, OC NTARINDWA JOHN, OC GASASIRA INNOCENT, OC NGABOYIMANZI CHARLES, OC MUPENZI JOHN, OC MUHIRE EMMY, OC NDAHIRO BENON



SQUAD III



ROW1: OC SIMUGOMWA DIDIER, OC MUJAWAMARIYA FRANCINE, OC MUKANYANDWI JOSE, OC NDAYISABA ERIC, OC NSHIMIYIMANA THACIEN, OC TUYISENGE THEONESTE, OC BIKORIMANA PHANUEL, OC GAHENDA ELIE, OC MUHIRE SAID

ROW2: OC MUNGARURIYE ISSA, OC SINDAYIGAYA ANDRE, OC BIHOYIKI JANVIER, OC GAHIGI GODFREY, OC UWIMANA PASCAL, OC KAMANA M ALPHONSE, OC NDAGIJIMANA J CLAUDE

ROW3: OC NDUTIYE DAN, OC BIZIYAREMYE MARK, OC HAGENIMANA PACIFIQUE, OC UMUHOZA SANDRINE, OC

MUHURUZA JACQUES, OC NDAGIJIMANA EMMANUEL, OC RUZINDANA EMILLE, OC UWIMANA JOHN

ROW4: OC RUKUNDO INNOCENT, OC HAVUGIMANA ANSELME, OC MUSINGUZI AMOS, OC NSHUTI LIVIN, OC HABINEZA LAURENT, OC NAMANYA FRED, OC KARUGU RICHARD

ROW5: OC NKUBANA J DAMASCENE, OC KWIZERA OLIVIER, OC NDEKEZI ALEX, OC RUTEBUKA THOMAS, OC KAYESU NAOMI, OC SASUFI ALPHONSE, OC NDCIUNGUYE VIATEUR, OC GATARE M ALPHONSE

SQUAD I



ROW1: OC MUSONI P PENNY, OC ASIIMWE RONARD, OC NZAYINAMBAHO SIMEON, OC MUSHIMIYIMANA ANGELIQUE, OC UWIMANA CLARISSE, OC KAYIRANGWA SHADIA, OC VUGUZIGA J PIERRE, OC MURWANASHYAKA DANNY, OC MUNYANDAMUTSA VIANNEY, OC KASIRE JMV, OC MUKOMEZA M EMMANUEL

ROW2: OC MURINDABIGWI THIERY, OC MASENGO NSENGIYUMVA INNOCENT, OC MUSONI AMOS, OC MUHIRE ANANIAS, OC SABITI ERIC, OC GAFISHI ALEX, OC UMUHOZA HONORE, OC UWASWA RICHARD, OC AKIMANA J PIERRE, OC NGABOYIMANZI AMIE DE DIEU, OC MUTESI PHILOMENE

ROW3: OC NSENGIMANA GILBERT, OC NIYONSABA FRANCOIS, OC NKOTANYI ALEX, OC NSENGIYUMVA VICENT, OC HABIMANA EMMANUEL, OC KABALISA JBOSCO, OC MURENZI STEVEN, OC KABERA GODWIN, OC NDAYISABA NATHANAEL

ROW4: OC MUTABAZI EMMY, OC SANDE PETER, OC KAYIGEMA PIUS, OC TUMWINE JULIUS, OC NDAYISENGA J PIERRE, OC MWESIGYE FRED ARMSTRONG, OC HARERIMANA AIMABLE, OC GASHEJA OLIVIER, OC MUHIRE JONATHAN



SQUAD II



ROW1:

OC HABINEZA J DE DIEU, OC NSENGIYUMVA J CLAUDE, OC HAFASHIMANA ETIENNE, OC NDIRAMIYE J DAMASCENE, OC SHYIRAKERA EMMANUEL, OC ABAGANWA MONIQUE, OC KAYIGIRE J CLAUDE, OC KABALISA THEOGENE, OC BISAMAZA FELECEN

ROW2:

OC UWIHANGANYE K SAMUEL, OC MUTSINZI FRANK, OC NDUNGUTSE MARCEL, OC MUSHAMBOKAZI PHIONAH, OC UWIZEYE THARCISSE, OC NDUWAYEZU THEOGENE, OC MUTONI JANVIER, OC RUDASINGWA P CELESTIN, OC RUKUNDO JBOSCO

ROW3:

OC KAMUGISHA ELIAS, OC MURWANASHYAKA J PIERRE, OC UGIRAMAHIRWE DIDAS, OC MUGIRANEZA JOSEPH,, OC BAHATI JACQUES, OC KARENZI MIKE, OC NYIRISHEMA ILDEPHONSE, OC KOMEZA THEONESTE, OC GASHAIJA ERIC, OC KALISA AIMABLE, OC MUKANKWIRO PRISCAH, OC KARANGWA WELLARS

ROW4:

OC MUYIRAMA PATRICK, OC NKUBITO EVARISTE, OC NTAKIRUTIMANA MARTIN, OC MUTAGIRE ALOYS, OC MURENZI JOHN, OC BAHATI FAUSTIN, OC SONGA VICENT, OC MUTABAZI JAMES, OC NTAKIRUTIMANA VALENS, OC GATARIKI N OBED

SQUAD III



ROW1:

OC KIVIRI KENETH, OC HAKIZIMANA M OMAR, OC TWAGIRUMUKIZA J DAMASCENE, OC NIYIBIZI DANIEL, OC RAFIKI CLEMENT, OC KANYANGE MEBLE, OC BUTERA DIDACE, OC TWAGIRAYEZU JOSEPH, OC MUKAMUSANA CLARISSE, OC HAKIZIMANA SAMUEL

ROW2:

OC TWAGIRA EMMANUEL, OC MUKAKINANI SISCA, OC SHEMA EMMANUEL, OC HAGENIMANA THEOGENE, OC KABAGAMBE VIATEUR, OC GAHIGANA GEOFFREY, OC RUGEMA MICHEAL, OC UWUMUREMYI METHODE, OC TWAHIRWA FRED

ROW3:

OC RWABIGWI STEVEN, OC BARIYANGA JOEL, OC NSANZINEZA J D'AMOUR, OC NAHAYO J BENARD, OC NYEMANZI ALEXIS, OC NIYONSHUTI EVARISTE, OC MUGISHA PATRICK, OC NSHIZIRUNGU ERIC, OC KWIZERA GIDEON, OC RUTAGENGWA EMMANUEL, OC NTIRENGANYA EVARISTE, OC NIYITEGEKA J DE DIEU

ROW4:

OC MAJOR ALEX DAMAS, OC TWAYINGANYIKI AARON, OC KAYITABA J WILSON, OC KAGABO R CHARLES, OC MUGEMANA ANDRE, OC KAMARADE EMMANUEL, OC BAGABO JOHN, OC MATSIKO AMOS



UNPOC TRAINING

The second United Nations Police Officers Course (UNPOC) was conducted in May with 45 participants from seven African countries taking part.

Participants in the two-week course

were from Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Comoros, Sudan, Somali and Ethiopia.

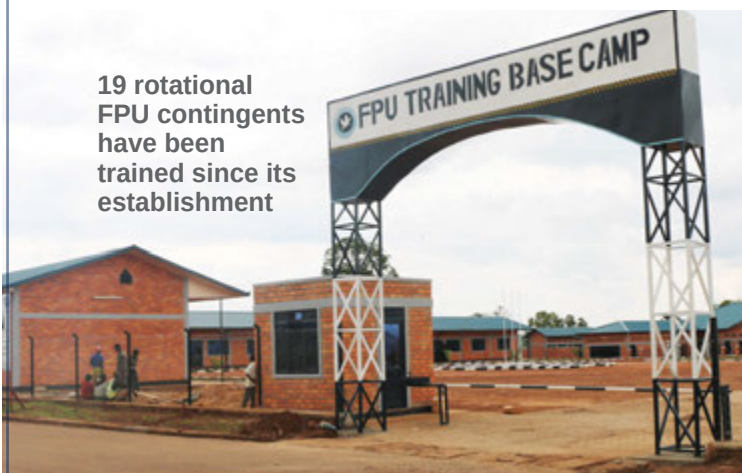
The course is designed to prepare more standby police officers for deployment under the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF).

Under this context, trainees are familiarized with UN systems, policies and values, mission structures functions and operating environment.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP) in charge of Administration and Personnel, Juvenal Marizamunda, while opening the course, said that Rwanda National Police (RNP) is "committed to



19 rotational FPU contingents have been trained since its establishment



UNPOC wing - Gishari



continue contributing to global peace and securities.

“The changing nature of conflicts and challenges faced by peacekeepers in discharging their duties requires adequate skills, knowledge and attitudes in mission areas,” the DIGP said.

He said that peacekeeping training is regarded as a rewarding investment that enables future peacekeepers to effectively and efficiently perform in increasingly complex environment.

DIGP Marizamunda also commended the existing cooperation particularly

with EASF manifested by selecting the centre to facilitate the training.

Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) Dinah Kyasimire, the head of the Police component at EASF, said the training increases the readiness in number of officers ready to serve in peace support operations in the region and beyond.

ACP Cary Mariam, special advisor to EASF, said security sector reform is considered very important aspect to serve the people, protect them and ensure they get justice, which in the same way reduces conflicts.



UNPOC2 participants lay wreaths at Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre



GISHARI INTEGRATED POLYTECHNIC

Empowering police officers and the community with vocational skill



Gishari Integrated Polytechnic (GIP) is a Government-based higher learning Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) institution.

It came into force through an MoU signed on 13 May 2011 between Rwanda National Police (RNP) and Workforce Development Authority (WDA). The institute however became operational on 11 Mar 2013 when it opened its doors to its first intake of students who comprised both Police officers and civilians.

GIP Vision is "To become the premier Centre of Excellence and a hub of expansion for product based TVET within the region".

Its main mission is "To empower Rwanda National Police Officers and the Rwandan community with competitive technical knowledge and vocational skills required on the labor market and to provide comprehensive in-house support for effective and efficient management of material resources".

Courses offered:

3 years advanced Diploma courses in:

- Civil Engineering
- Electrical and Electronics Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering

So far, 161 have graduated at this level.

(3 months - 1 yr) vocational trainings/National Employment Program - NEP Masonry

- Domestic Electricity
- Domestic Plumbing
- Automotive Engine Technology
- Agricultural Mechanization
- Irrigation and Drainage Technology
- Fire Fighting and Rescue Courses
- Geographical Information System (GIS)
- Driving
- Private Security Company Courses

Current Student strength - Total 716

- 237 in Civil Engineering
- 199 in Electrical and Electronics Engineering
- 131 in Mechanical Engineering
- 149 in Vocational Training

Advanced Diploma

Department	Option	Class	Police Officers			Civilians			Grand Total			
			M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	
Civil Engineering	Construction Technology	YI	5	0	5	71	18	89	76	18	94	
		YII	1	0	1	46	8	54	47	8	55	
		YIII	19	2	21	59	8	67	78	10	88	
	S/Total	25	2	27	176	34	210	201	36	237		
Electrical and Electronics Engineering	Electrical Technology	YI	1	0	1	28	6	34	29	6	35	
		YII	3	0	3	42	10	52	45	10	55	
		YIII	3	0	3	22	4	26	25	4	29	
	S/Total	7	0	7	92	20	112	99	20	119		
Mechanical Engineering	Electronics and Telecom. Technology	YI	0	0	0	20	3	23	20	3	23	
		YII	1	0	1	29	12	41	30	12	42	
		YIII	3	0	3	12	0	12	15	0	15	
	S/Total	4	0	4	61	15	76	65	15	80		
Automobile Technology	YI	2	0	2	70	1	71	72	1	73		
	YII	0	0	0	56	2	58	56	2	58		
	S/Total	2	0	2	126	3	129	128	3	131		
Total				38	2	40	455	72	527	493	74	567

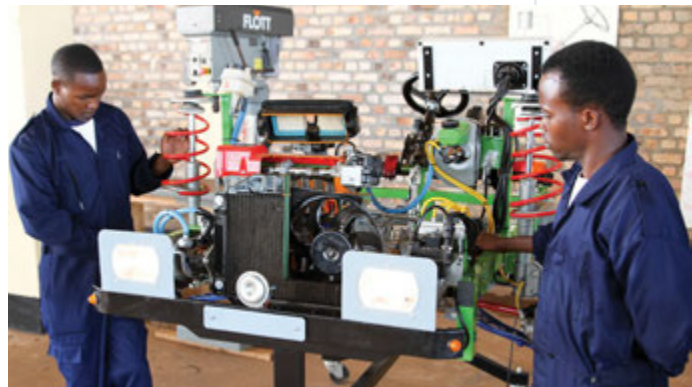
...“People who are pursuing their education at different levels need to be taught technical skills and get internships to become competitive on job market. Young people should have a positive attitude towards TVET”...

H.E. Paul KAGAME

President of the Republic of Rwanda



Motor Vehicle Mechanical inspection centre at PTS



Mechanical engineering students during a practical session

Vocational Training

Trade	Police Officers			Civilians			Total		
	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
Masonry	0	0	0	6	1	7	6	1	7
Domestic Plumbing	3	0	3	28	3	31	31	3	34
Automobile Engine Technology	7	0	7	16	0	16	23	0	23
Domestic Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri-Mechanization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Fighting	31	4	35	13	2	15	44	6	50
Driving	33	2	35	0	0	0	33	2	35
Total	74	6	80	63	6	69	137	12	149

Way Forward

Introducing in Advanced Diploma

- Information and Communication Technology
- Food Technology
- Hospitality and Tourism
- Agriculture Mechanization
- Irrigation and drainage

Introducing in Vocational training

- Carpentry
- Weaving and Tailoring
- Catering
- Evening and Weekend programs

- Production unit
- Public lectures
- Open Days
- Enhance partnerships

Conclusion

- Progress
- Human resource
- Students strength
- Infrastructural development
- Economic development country
- The Policing Principle of Partnership achieved

- Trust and confidence levels up (Minimize gap btwn Police-Pop)
- Through Youth engagement and empowerment – deal indirectly with juvenile delinquency issues
- Contributing to deal with unemployment issues (Vision 2020, EDPPRS 2, NEP)... creation of 200 000 off farm jobs
- Peace and harmony – unity &reconciliation (eg. RDRC Students)



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BASIC TRAINING COURSE: 13TH INTAKE



RECREATIONAL FACILITIES





POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL
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