



THE FOUNTAIN MAGAZINE

A POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL PUBLICATION

JULY 2023



**OFFICER CADETS PASSOUT AND COMMISSIONING
CEREMONY INTAKE 12 | 2022-2023**

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PTS - GISHARI

Police Training School (PTS) Gishari is one of Rwanda National Police Schools and Colleges. It was inherited from *Police Communale* in the year 2000 at the establishment of Rwanda National Police; it is located in Eastern Province, Rwamagana District, Gishari sector, Bwinsanga Cell, Shaburondo village on the scenic shore of Lake Muhazi.

To facilitate the training activities, PTS Gishari is divided into four training wings namely: Basic Police Course Wing, Cadet Course Wing, Peace Operation Training Centre Wing as well as Specialized and Career Courses Wing.



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, quality service, team work, timeliness, relevancy and accountability.

OATH

“I,,
do solemnly swear to Rwanda that I will:
1°. remain loyal to the Republic of Rwanda;
2°. abide by the Constitution and other laws;
3°. safeguard human rights and the interests of the Rwandan
people;
4°. strive for national unity;
5°. diligently fulfil the responsibilities entrusted to me;
6°. 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”.

Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda: Article 63–Oath of public officials



“Rwandans must be able to take their safety and security for granted. Rwanda National Police is one of those important institutions trained to ensure that this is the case.”

H.E. Paul KAGAME

The President of The Republic of Rwanda

At the occasion of cadet commissioning, PTS Gishari, 11 May 2015.

RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE LEADERSHIP



Hon. Alfred GASANA
Minister of Interior



DCG F NAMUHORANYE
Inspector General of Police



DCG JC UJENEZA
DIGP in charge of Administration
and Personnel



CP VB SANO
DIGP in charge of Operations

FOREWORD



CP R NIYONSHUTI
Commandant PTS - Gishari

Police Training School (PTS) Gishari is located in Rwamagana district, Eastern province. The PTS is one of the schools of the Rwanda National Police created in 2000. This school has four wings: the Basic Police Course Wing, which trains civilians who graduate on the rank of Police Constables; the Cadet Course Wing which trains civilians and selected in service police officers who graduate with the rank of Assistant Inspector of Police; the Peace Operations Training Centre, which conduct pre-deployment training to officers for Peace Keeping Missions (Individual Police Officers, Formed Police Units and Protection Support Units); and the Specialized and Career Courses Wing, which trains serving police officers. PTS collocates Gishari Integrated Polytechnic Regional College (IPRC), established in 2013 in partnership with the Ministry of Education, which provides technical education to both police officers and civilian cadets in the fields of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electronic engineering; and vocational training in the above disciplines.

Cadet course intake 12 (2022 - 2023) which is graduating today started on 07 February 2022, with 509 trainees. Among them are serving police officers, graduates from National Police College, newly recruited civilians, and candidates from

sister law enforcement and security institutions (National Intelligence and Security Service, Rwanda Investigation Bureau and Rwanda Correctional Service). This course lasted a period of 67 weeks, including 12 weeks of attachment in operations. Out of the 509 trainees that started the course, 501, including 01 Officer Cadet, who joined in the third phase, have successfully completed the course. This figure includes 96 females. During the training pathway, 09 trainees were discontinued on indiscipline and medical grounds.

The training package delivered to Cadet Course includes physical, mental, moral, and academic aspects as well as International Computer Driving Licence (ICDL). The aim of the course was to develop character, resilience, professionalism, leadership, and responsibility for community development, together forming an essential foundation for more specialized training in the future. Accordingly, the courses covered both theoretical lessons and practical exercises that included, but were not limited to, military science; use of force and firearms; public order management; road safety; criminal investigations; staff work and internal security operations. Real life experiences of policing were simulated in Command Post Exercises (CPX) and Field Training Exercises (FTX). Other training program covered includes introduction to government programs in order to deeply convey a broad knowledge on national affairs upon the candidates. We are, therefore, confident that the candidates will execute their assignments effectively in their respective deployments.

I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to the leadership for having provided all necessary resources and guidance throughout the period of this course and during other courses here at PTS Gishari. Without this support and guidance we would not be here to attend this important ceremony. I congratulate Officer Cadets for the successful completion of this course. to the parents and relatives of the graduands, thank you for your moral support. I also thank PTS Gishari staff for their tireless efforts throughout the period of the course.

Thank you.

TRAINERS & INSTRUCTORS



ACP D RUKIKA
D/COMDT & CI



ACP E V MUSHAIJA
D/COMDT IN CHARGE
POTC



CSP B NIYTEGEKA
OIC BPC



SP P RWIYEMAHO
ADMIN PTS



SP P NSHIMIYIMANA
OC CAMP



SP F MUGABO
OIC CADET



SP JB MUSAFIRI
SCHOOL CDI



SP E KAYUMBA
D/OIC BPC



SP E TWAGIRUMUKIZA
OIC SCC



CIP E MAJYAMBERE
OIC POTC



CIP C NSENGAYIRE
TRAINER



CIP T KAMBANDA
OC A COMPANY



CIP JC GATETE
HEAD LOGISTICS



CIP D KAZUNGU
QUALITY ASSURENCE
OFFICER



CIP E NSHIMIYIMANA
TRAINER



CIP F MUHAWENIMANA
TRAINER



CIP W SIBONIYO
OC B COMPANY



CIP O E HABUMUGISHA
OC C COMPANY



CIP J KISEMBO
TRAINER



CIP O NDAYIZEYE
HEAD MILITARY SCIENCE



CIP O NIYONSABA
IN CHARGE OF
GENDER



CIP J UMUNEZERO
PRM OFFICER



CIP J NZABAKURANA
TRAINER



CIP J MUSONERA
IT OFFICER



IP B GATETE
AO CADET WING



IP E NIYONSHUTI
HEAD MARTIAL ARTS



IP G NKURUNZIZA
TRAINER



IP A NSABIMANA
IO PTS



IP JP NKUNDAKOZERA
TRAINER



IP J MIRINDI
CATERING OFFICER



IP JMV HAKIZIMANA
SCHOOL ENGINEER



AIP G MPORE
TRAINER



C/SGT T HABİYAMBERE
RCM PTS



S/SGT E HABIMANA
CADET CSM



S/SGT A NYAMWASA
I/S CADET WING

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GRADUANDS NAMES

EDITORIAL

The Fountain strives to be an avenue for reflections, perspectives, and intellectual and engaging exchanges. And this year's edition is a statement of that.

In this magazine, Officer Cadets reflect on the transformative power of the course and what it takes to successfully complete it – resilience, commitment, discipline, and camaraderie – from the first day to the last training session.

Additionally, Officer Cadets discuss new technological innovations used in crime prevention, improvement of police performance and explore how community policing – central to Rwandan National Police strategy – is information-intensive and technology plays a crucial role.

Trainers write on how technology and connectivity positively impact the delivery of the course subjects, particularly smart classrooms, which offer access to learning opportunities and better learning outcomes for Cadet Officers.

We hope you enjoy reading this year's edition and that you help to advance the conversation on policing.

ACP D RUKIKA
D/COMDT & CI

INSTRUCTORS' ARTICLES

- WHY DISCIPLINE IS KEY TO POLICE TRAINING
- THE IMPACT OF SMART CLASSES IN POLICE TRAINING
- THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS IN A POLICE OFFICER'S LIFE
- BASIC POLICE COURSE NOT A WALK IN THE PARK BUT A GATEWAY TO PROFESSIONAL POLICING

WHY DISCIPLINE IS KEY TO POLICE TRAINING



By IP A Nsabimana

Discipline in the police force is about observing the code of ethics, rules, and regulations. However, 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.

Discipline is a mental attitude that can be achieved when objectives and procedures are known to everyone and have become a part of everyone’s actions. As the saying goes, life without discipline is like a ship without radar.

Police officers are constantly in public view and scrutinized; therefore, any slightest misconduct stands out. The standard of conduct required by the institution and the public, in general, must be high simply because police officers who abuse citizens’ rights or power erode public confidence and trust in law enforcement. Rwanda National Police’s (RNP) most important currency is public trust; without it, the institution’s performance would be impacted, making police officers unsafe to operate in the community.

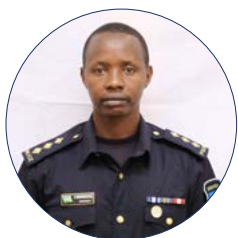
This is why discipline is central to training. It is a cross-cut element – discipline develops when an officer cadet does endurance, paramilitary training, field craft, martial arts, shooting exercises, physical exercises, etc. All these contribute much to shaping the trainees to engulf the discipline required. Like Aristotle said, “What lies in our power to do, lies in our power not to do.”

Discipline forms the foundation for all that RNP holds dear – the safety and security of the people and their property. In RNP, discipline manifests as the ability to act as one body toward a common purpose regardless of obstacles; it forms the bedrock of our collective “Police-ness.” It enables officers to work professionally, with honesty, motivation, and hard work. Above all, remain accountable.

The centering of discipline in Rwanda National Police’s search, retention, training of talents, and execution of duties is informed by the idea that success flows from discipline, the same way failure flourishes in the fertile ground of its absence. So, discipline is a non-negotiable quality required of all police officers.



THE IMPACT OF SMART CLASSROOM IN POLICE TRAINING



By CIP J Musonera

Technology is indispensable in modern policing. Arguably, it is a bedrock for service delivery, crime detection, real-time crime analysis, scientific evidence, and overall operational efficiency to ensure the safety and security of the people and their property.

The Rwanda National Police (RNP) technological advancement projects – CCTV cameras, speed enforcement cameras, online booking for automobile inspection, registration for driving tests, and computer-based driving testing centers – aim to shift from analog services to digital.

Incorporation of technology in the training of police officers is a no-brainer. RNP has started the digital education journey by implementing Smart Classes, thus modernizing training methods. RNP has built computer laboratories for trainers' and trainees' research and self-



development training centers. Additionally, computer-based lessons have improved delivery, reduced papers, and enabled trainees to obtain essential study materials.

The Smart Classes are equipped with the latest technology, such as visualizers, smartboards, computers, internet connectivity, projectors, amplifiers, sound systems, and many more, to transform how trainers work and trainees learn.

The Police Training School-Gishari (PTS-Gishari) smart classrooms have facilitated

training in many ways.

Today, one trainer can simultaneously deliver a lesson to many courses, and trainees can follow class sessions from wherever they are. Thus, guaranteeing access to learning opportunities and better learning outcomes to trainees.

Digitalizing education facilitates collaboration between trainers and trainees, improves the training environment, and reduces the cost of training resources.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS IN POLICE OFFICER'S LIFE



By IP E Niyonshuti

Police Training School (PTS) prepares individuals and teams to perform physically and mentally demanding tasks at the highest proficiency levels. Physical training is an essential part of the police culture. Physical fitness directly influences an officer's readiness – as police work

can be physically intensive and mentally taxing.

Healthy muscles are less susceptible to injury, less likely to tear, and give in to stress. This is why it's important to take care of the body.

Being physically active can improve brain health, help manage weight, reduce the risk of disease, strengthen bones and muscles, and enhance the ability to do everyday activities.

Physical fitness has six components: cardiovascular endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and speed.



Generally, training focuses on high-end endurance exercises that require repetitions, such as push-ups, sit-ups, and running, because they provide results in less time.

Trainees must pass three Physical Fitness Test (PFT) events, including two minutes of push-ups, two minutes of sit-ups, and a timed 2-mile run (3.218 km). Events are assigned a score. To

pass, a trainee must Score 180 points or higher with at least 60 points in each event. Age, gender, repetitions, or time elapsed for each event determines the score.

The Physical fitness training programme at PTS comprises four parts: martial arts, obstacle course, karate, and games.

Martial arts techniques: trainees learn fighting



without a weapon, combining different fighting styles and techniques. Police officers need to acquire self-defense training.

Obstacles course: This is a balance-challenge task; an individual or team must usually navigate obstacles while being timed. The obstacle course includes running, landing, climbing, jumping, crawling, and balancing elements with the aim of testing speed and endurance.

Games: trainees engage in amusement, fun, or sports activities that require skill and knowledge.

Officer cadets show their talents in different sports disciplines, such as football, basketball, volleyball, and karate.

The training objectives are specific and related to key areas appropriate to the training needs of a competent junior police commander.

Police officers need to be skilled, mentally and physically healthy, to execute daily duties. Therefore physical training programme ensures that uniformed personnels are ready for the service even when they don't have firepower.



BASIC POLICE COURSE NOT A WALK IN THE PARK BUT A GATEWAY TO PROFESSIONAL POLICING



By CSP B Niyitegeka



Training and re-training are prioritized in the Rwanda National Police (RNP) as a means of developing a professional police force. This is certainly indispensable in a democratic state and in an ever evolving criminal landscape, to protect the life and property of the population.

Well-trained, patriotic and disciplined police officers promote a peaceful climate, which is prerequisite to a coexisting and meaningful society.

The Police Training School (PTS) Gishari in Rwamagana District is one of the RNP training schools and colleges that drive that agenda. It was established in 1995 as Communal Police Training Centre until 2000 when it was transformed into the PTS after the amalgamation of National Gendarmerie, Communal Police and Judicial police to form a well-organized and coordinated professional Rwanda National Police. Today, the PTS operates four training wings, namely; Cadet Course wing, Basic Police Course wing, Peace Operations Training Center, and a Specialized and Career courses wing.

Basic training is a challenging yet rewarding experience for one's sworn new career path to serve the country.

You have probably heard from a friend, close relative or loved one, that basic training is not a walk in the park. How long and what does it take to become a police officer?

The 52-week Basic Police Course (BPC) is divided into three phases. The first phase lasts for 20 weeks; the first week is the 'famous' endurance period when trainees are put in a busy situation and endure sleepless nights. It is a practical and highly challenging phase that is physically and mentally demanding.

The second phase lasts 22 weeks. It is characterized by classwork and is equally mentally demanding, requiring passing the final written exams and Field Exercise (FX). The third phase is lasts 10 weeks, and it is mainly Pass Out Parade (POP) rehearsals.

The POP is a major event at the school; it is

for the new 'Police Constables' to celebrate the milestone, the dedication, commitment and resilience as they formally start their new policing career of protecting the people in Rwanda and their property.

A police officer's value in terms of physical and mental abilities, talents and skills requires this preparatory process to serve the people and the country.

The police service requires highly disciplined police officers, and the Basic Police Course (BPC) was designed to prepare recruits physically, mentally and morally. It is also aimed at keeping them with the basic knowledge and skills required in performing and executing daily police duties.

The requirements for a suitable BPC candidate are the most challenging obstacles faced by the police instructors and trainers to prepare selected civilians. These are individuals that have made the right path but who come from different background, with different lifestyles, behaviors, attitudes, and cultures, but who must be nurtured to be well trained police officers, understanding the superior-subordinate policing commands along with high standards of discipline.

To change their lifestyle starts with a briefing, prior to commencing the training, on the rules and regulations of the PTS, in order to facilitate the administration of training activities. The BPC, compared to other courses, admits a large number of trainees with different expectations of police work and practices.

Transforming this large number to be the required Police Constables is, therefore, challenging. You will encounter disobedience, failure to respect time, imaginary illness, absenteeism during class sessions, drunkenness, intimate relationship with other police trainees, possession of cell phones, buying items outside the camp without permission from the course leadership, lies, cheating during examinations, refusal or failure to salute trainers and instructors, going outside the camp without permission, petty theft, fighting among trainees, among many other cases of indiscipline. This is a population that must be prepared to have the same understanding, ready for the demanding duty of a police officer.

Continuous monitoring of trainee progress during the course is one of the strategies to enhance discipline; it is a means to assessing whether

trainees are learning and adapting. Trainees, who don't meet the required standard are assisted to improve their understanding until they can meet these standards. Monitoring also refers to administrative tracking.

Class attendance: Be where you are supposed to be at the right time, doing what you are supposed to do. It's about time management, sanitation and hygiene, etc.

Punishment is all about instilling discipline because the two are closely inter-linked.

Transformation: This is a process from physical exercises to written statements, parading the offender in front of fellow trainees, accountability, short detention period to dismissal for what is considered gross behaviors.

Dismissal is used in case of theft, drunkenness, use of drugs, sexual intercourse, pregnancy, going outside the camp boundaries without permission and fighting, among other cases of gross indiscipline. Therefore, being a police is simply the ability to function professionally, in compliance with the law and putting public interest before personal interest.



CADETS' ARTICLES

- CADET COURSE: A PARAMOUNT TO POLICE LEGITIMACY AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE
- I AM BLUE!
- I'M A RWANDAN POLICE OFFICER
- A MOMENT TO CONTEMPLATE
- SHAPING CADETS' IDEAS AND PERSONALITIES
- SERVANT LEADERSHIP AND POLICING
- A PROUD WOMAN IN UNIFORM
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- POLICE AND MEDIA RELATIONS IN AN ERA OF THE RIGHT TO ACCESS INFORMATION

CADET COURSE: A PARAMOUNT TO POLICE LEGITIMACY AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE



By O/C I Karasira

An attitude is a settled way of thinking or feeling about something. However, changing one's attitude is difficult.

A cadet course is paramount to changing one's attitude. One may question, how. On the cadet course, crawling, falling, crying, and being challenged are all acceptable.

Throughout the course, cadets are given strategic, tactical, and technical skills that lead to problems solving and mindset change, the purpose of service, and uniformity in conduct and performance. The idea is to deliver faster and build all the capacity to perform at best, as a team.

Therefore, the cadet course transforms regular civilians into professional police officers, who serve the community and protect citizens with a zeal to strive for national unity, serve with pride, diligently fulfill entrusted responsibilities, remain loyal to the Republic of

Rwanda and live with honor. Through this transformation journey, the Police as an institution builds its legitimacy.

Legitimacy is vital to perform police duties. Legitimacy is measured by the public's willingness to obey and cooperate with the police.

On cadet course, Officer Cadets are cognitively trained to understand that how police officers feel about their changing role and relationship with the public is a central aspect of achieving police legitimacy.



I AM BLUE



By O/C G. Nyiriminega

I'm a Rwandan Police Officer,
Blue is the color of my uniform
Blue is my identification.
That's why "I AM BLUE"

I AM BLUE

I serve my Nation with the spirit of Patriotism.

I AM BLUE

My responsibility is to protect people and their property.

I AM BLUE

My weapon is Justice; to be impartial is part of my
Discipline.

I AM BLUE

My culture is to serve with transparency as a cultivated
measure to achieve zero corruption.

I AM BLUE

I strive to deliver high-quality services, to be accountable,
protect the rule of law, and provide a
crime-free environment for all.

I AM BLUE

I love my Nation and its citizens, so I am eager to keep
them safe, to get them involved in all policing programmes,
and to reassure them with facts. That is my vision.

I AM BLUE

I decided to collaborate with citizens in crime prevention; I
believe in community policing.

I AM BLUE

I work to prevent and reduce road accidents, so I started
GERAYO AMAHORO.

I AM BLUE

I use technology to solve issues and to be accessible to all at
all times and anywhere.

I AM BLUE

My job schedule is 24/7; whenever you need me, just call
112.

Long live all blues.

Long live to Rwanda National Police.



I AM A RWANDAN POLICE OFFICER



By O/C A Munyana

I'm a Rwandan police officer!
My heart belongs to the land of a thousand hills,
I stand for my country and its citizens,
I stand for justice and respect for Human Rights,
I maintain peace and harmony in society,
I arrest and control people who violate laws,
I'm a Rwandan police officer.

I'm a Rwandan police officer!
Ready for police duties,
I protect and serve the nation,
I deal with drug and alcohol-affected people,
I resolve disputes and attend to accidents,
I deal with community safety concerns,
I'm a Rwandan police officer.

I'm a Rwandan police officer!
Proud of my nation, Rwanda
I work without fear and favor,
I am committed to excellence in my profession,
I maintain stability and social order,
Ensuring effectiveness and efficiency is also my duty,

I'm a Rwandan police officer.



A MOMENT TO CONTEMPLATE



By O/C C Mwesigye



In my childhood, I used to be self-centered, but as I grew up, I realized that providing services that benefit others is a positive value. This changed my mindset and inspired me to serve Rwandans, so I chose to join the RNP.

Becoming an officer starts with a Cadet Course, where cadets' character is transformed, discipline learned, skills and knowledge acquired. We learnt to operate in various and different situations. Although we face many challenges, peer encouragement provides the resilience and morale needed to continue.

During the field training exercises, we conducted various operations against simulated threats, empowering us to confront contemporary threats in a hostile environment. As a result, we learn that teamwork, caution, and focus are essential to deal with threats. In addition, we learn that It is essential to be responsible, and checking in with others frequently is the key to minimizing

operational mistakes, as any slight error on our side is an advantage against the threat.



Before each exercise, instructors inspect all Officer Cadets and our environment, ensuring readiness, smartness, and safety. After all, the cadet course pushes one's mind and body to the limits.

Through the cadet course, Officer Cadets learn that as future police officers, we must be responsible enough, check everything in our possession, and always ensure perfection in whatever task is undertaken.



SHAPING CADETS' IDEAS AND PERSONALITIES



By O/C P Ngabo

The Police Training School's purpose is to shape cadets' ideas and personalities to prepare them for a life-changing professional career.

The school has an important role in developing the quality of cadets through knowledge and skills transfer, character building, and life-changing attitude practices. Additionally, cadets must realize the importance and objectives of having knowledge, skills, and attitudes that are significant to their future deployments.

There are a simple set of rules and regulations to follow inside the cadet premises, and staying in the right place and right time leads to being more productive during the course. Moreover, understanding and applying rules and regulations help discipline and focus throughout the course.

School leadership, trainers, and instructors from top to bottom play an important role in the development of cadets to become future professional police officers. Whatever they hear, see, and feel are all sources of learning, whether cognitive, affective, or psychomotor.



SERVANT LEADERSHIP AND POLICING



By O/C S Tumwine

Servant leadership presents a model of leadership qualities that advocates for altruistic behavior. When considering the term servant leadership, it is essential to recognize the contradictory aspects of these two words. Leaders typically do not provide services to their followers. In this ideal, the leader provides support and assistance to their followers, focusing on their personal needs. Servant Leadership is rooted in scripture and emphasizes the importance of leaders building relationships with subordinates.

Servant leaders have qualities that lead to the growth of people and the building of community. In so many ways, police officers must be servant leaders to provide services to different communities that contribute to the betterment of the people and the environment in which they serve.

When police officers engage in relationships with the communities they serve, they can contribute to the success and longevity of institutional programming.

Developing understanding and quality relationships between people requires listening. Active listening provides the opportunity for personal reflection; this offers an outlet for a servant-leader to develop through gaining insight into other people's experiences.

To serve others properly, as officers, we must understand the needs of community members. Hearing the concerns of community members make officers better stewards of the law and helps build individual relationships with the people they serve.

During the Cadet Course, we learned the value of listening and learning in identifying problems. This will enable us to empathize with the people we serve and provide more meaningful services curated to the individual needs of members of the community. This is necessary because each person needs deserves special and individualized attention.



A PROUD WOMAN IN UNIFORM



By O/C J Wakubirwa

Being a woman in this world is challenging, and being a woman in uniform and working in the police or military services is even more difficult.

Women in uniform face various challenges related to their overall well-being, including job retention - particularly for those married, pregnant, or with family.

Although women generally find it hard to balance work and family obligations, especially mothering, the burden weighs more on women in uniform.

Women experience sexual harassment and assault on a large scale compared to men, in addition to other forms of gender

discrimination. Most victims choose not to report their experiences out of fear of being disbelieved by their coworkers or of not receiving the justice they sought in the first place, which only aggravates their injuries.

Some claim that the issue of women's physical fitness and susceptibility to sexual assault in the security sector are related. It is just not true. Sexual assault in law enforcement force has nothing to do with women's inability to protect themselves physically but rather is directly related to how women are portrayed in society as sexual prey.

However, women continue to be overwhelmingly underrepresented in leadership positions in the police, giving them less confidence that they will be heard at the highest levels.

But women officers train in the same manner as men. In some aspects, women perform far better. Female service members have demonstrated their moral, intellectual, and physical strength.



Women are more adept at adjusting to new circumstances than men, making them the best law enforcement candidates. Women communicate verbally better than men, which makes them the best choice for community policing and dealing with the general population.

Women have superior intuition and the capacity to distinguish between allies and opponents more rapidly than their male counterparts. Women are better at multitasking while still producing top-notch outcomes.

These are a few advantages women have over men that show how valuable and qualified they are to serve our country in the police force.

We must also acknowledge that the challenges of and the capacity to distinguish between allies and opponents more rapidly than their male counterparts. Women are better at multitasking while still producing top-notch outcomes.

These are a few advantages women have over men that show how valuable and qualified they are to serve our country in the police force.

We must also acknowledge that the challenges of women in uniform are rooted in social norms. After all, institutions are made of humans.

However, Rwanda National Police, over the years, has shown that it can tackle these gender challenges boldly, as a government policy, to create good working environment with equally opportunities.

Women in uniform are rooted in social norms. After all, institutions are made of humans.

However, Rwanda National Police, over the years, has shown that it can tackle these gender challenges boldly, as a government policy, to create good working environment with equally opportunities.



COMMUNITY POLICING IS A NECESSITY FOR EFFECTIVE POLICING



By O/C E Kwizera



The beginning of modern policing started with social scientists and experts in criminology. They began to advocate for centralized, professional, and well-trained police forces. Foremost among these advocates was Sir Robert Peel, former Prime Minister and Home Secretary of the United Kingdom from 1822 to 1846; also known as the father of modern policing.

The nine policing principles of modern policing were designed to recognize that the power of the police to fulfill their functions and duties depends on public approval of their existence, actions, and behavior and on their ability to secure and maintain public respect.

Sir Peel is credited with establishing three core policing principles that are as relevant today as they were two centuries ago: the goal of policing is to prevent crime, not to catch criminals. Thus, effective police departments have low arrest rates because their communities have low crime rates. To achieve this, police must earn public

support for citizens to share the responsibility of preventing crime as if they were a volunteer police force. This approach leads to community-oriented policing (COP), or simply community policing.

According to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the three key elements of community policing are: developing community partnerships, engaging in problem-solving, and implementing community policing organizational features. Therefore, police officers are committed to working closely with the community they serve; see themselves as co-workers with the community in preventing and properly responding to crime and disorder.

In Rwanda, same as in other parts of the world, policing is becoming increasingly complex as a result of the evolving operational landscape. It is a physically and mentally demanding profession. Police officers are also expected to think and act proactively, especially in today's world, where



policing concerns are shifting from a traditional reactive approach to a more comprehensive and rather proactive approach.

President Paul Kagame, in his address at a ceremony where the 7th intake of Rwanda National Police Cadet Officers, said: “Rwandans must be able to take their safety and security for granted, and Rwanda National Police is one of those important institutions trained to do just that.”

President Paul Kagame also emphasized the importance of collaboration between the police and the citizens as the only way of ensuring sustainable security for all Rwandans.

“Police cannot achieve their mission on their own; they can only succeed when working in collaboration with citizens.” This was a strategic guidance by the Commander-In-Chief to shift to community-oriented policing. The shift has improved communities’ access to policing services, information sharing, and assisting in crime reduction and prevention. This also allows Rwanda National Police to have a clear understanding of issues affecting the population, with a view to addressing them.

Rwanda National Police’s community policing approach hinges on enhancing citizen participation in maintaining security, getting involved in human security initiatives that improve citizens’ social and economic well-being, and contribute to the country’s development agenda.

It also includes partnerships with key

stakeholders, such as civil society and other public and private institutions.

Every year, the force runs month-long community development activities known as the “Police Month.” The Police Month outreach activities include the construction of houses for vulnerable families and village offices, giving solar energy to households that are far from the national grid, paying annual medical insurance premiums (Mutuelle de Santé), supporting cooperatives and farming activities, fighting erosions, and blood donations, to name a few.

Additionally, Rwanda National Police trains and works with Community Policing Committees (CPC), Rwanda Youth Volunteers in Community Policing (RYVCP), anti-crime clubs, crime ambassadors, faith-based organizations, transport companies and associations, government institutions, local leaders, and private institutions, to effectively deal with the ever-changing and emerging security threats.

The impact of community policing activities on safety in Rwanda can be measured by the increased rate at which people report crimes, how conflicts are managed and resolved at the village level, and citizen security initiatives like Irondo (community night patrols) and the increase in public confidence and trust in Police as the Rwanda Governance ScoreCard notes.

As crime becomes sophisticated and complex, it becomes necessary for Rwanda National Police to invest more in practical partnerships that reinforce public trust and confidence, both of which are critical for a law enforcement organization to achieve its mission.

THE IMPACT OF BODY CAMERAS ON POLICE MISCONDUCT AND PUBLIC COMPLAINTS



By O/C S Mulisa

Generally, Cadet Course trains students about police work and its operations. During the practical part of the police science phase, we actively did police station duties, patrols, cordon and search, crowd control in restoring public order, etc.

We were attached to three District Police Units of the Central Region and two special units, the Special Intervention Force (SIF) and the Traffic and Road Safety Department (TRS), for 21 days. In my time serving in the TRS, I witnessed the functions of its sub-units as well the use of some IT-equipment that facilitates them in exercising their Police duties. The Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) took my attention.

Police officers wear BWCs while on duty and record interactions between officers and the people. When needed, the footage captured by the body-worn cameras can be retrieved in the control room. This technology helps to improve service delivery and staff training. It is also used mainly to investigate public complaints against police officers. That is accountability.

One of the first examples of body-worn cameras in popular culture was in 1968. In the United States of America in 2014, the BWCs were implemented in response to increased community criticism after several controversial incidents involving police officers.

The BWCs were seen as a tool to restore community trust, reduce police misconduct, and increase police accountability in different countries.

Rwanda started to the BWCs in 2015, and the RNP report (2019) demonstrates that police the

technology improve public safety by reducing the resort to force, limiting false complaints, and strengthening police protection.

Many of the police officers I worked with at the TRS and their immediate supervisors note that there are many benefits in using the BWCs, including increased transparency, police legitimacy, improved citizen behavior, better community relations and perceptions, faster resolution of citizen complaints or lawsuits, enriched availability of evidence, and expanded opportunities for police training.

The Body-Worn Cameras capture evidence that can protect the public from police misconduct and, at the same time, help protect officers against false accusations of abuse and reduce corruption and bribery in particular.

This is a technology worth investing in more. But also, this experience shows that technology is an enabler for effective policing and a driver of legitimacy.



CHILD ABUSE CONCERNS RNP



By O/C A Munyana



“Who else, if not our children, will shape the future? And, who else, if not adult, will make sure to eradicate abuse of children once and for all?”

Child abuse is not just physical violence directed at a child. It is any form of maltreatment of a child. A child is any person below the age of 18, and just like any other person, a child has rights.

Article 19 of the convention on the right of child protection against all forms of

violence, states that children have the right to be protected from hurting and physical or mental mistreatment. But child abuse crimes in Rwanda remain high and often go unreported.

A study by UNICEF Rwanda (2018) showed that over 50% of children in Rwanda are victims of sexual, physical, or emotional violence. At the same time, figures from Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) show that child sexual abuse has been on the rise over the past year. According to the RIB reports (2020), 10,456 children were sexually abused in the past three years, most in

the age bracket of 15, 17, and below 10.

Child abuse occurs in homes, communities, schools, or any organized setup, and the leading causes of child abuse are family conflicts, poverty, drunkenness, negligence of parents, ignorance, unemployment, etc.

Child abuse has far-reaching effects on victims' physical and mental health. According to the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, child abuse victims face a potential risk of child pregnancy, sexually transmissible diseases, depression, trauma, isolation, suicide, and school dropout, among others.

Rwanda is one of the first countries to ratify the convention on child's rights to ensure that children acquire basic needs and be protected from violence, abuse, and exploitation.

To enforce the legal instruments to protect children, the Rwanda National Police established a directorate that deals with Child Abuse.

The establishment of Isange One Stop Centers in RNP, now under RIB, offer free-medical, psycho-socio and legal services to victims of sexual abuse, was also in that line. In addition, the Police conduct community awareness and targeted operations to fight child labor, drug abuse, and delinquency.

Rwanda National Police works with different partners to mobilize and educate communities on the impact of child abuse. The fact is that child abuse is a community problem. It requires collective responsibility to eradicate it. Therefore, more efforts that I, a Cadet Officer and a police officer, will be happy to contribute to, are needed to allow children to reach their full potential.



THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN YOUTH AND RNP IS KEY TO A CRIME-FREE ENVIRONMENT



By O/C JC Ndahumukiza

According to various reports, Rwanda is among Africa's fastest growing and one of the most secure countries in the world where people always feel safe.

These are results of good governance. The Government of Rwanda emphasizes security as essential for fast development, and that is why Rwanda National Police (RNP) was established more than two decades ago after merging three institutions (gendarmerie, police communal, and judicial police). Before the merger, it was challenging to manage all these organs, which had almost similar mandate, effectively.

One of the important and immediate tasks undertaken by the RNP was to shift from reactive policing to a proactive policing system that values the partnership between police and community.

Considering that the youth population (16-30 years) in Rwanda makes up 28.6% of the total population, the partnership between the RNP and the youth is important to sustain the security and safety of all people in Rwanda.

Through RNP's community policing programmes, over 174,000 members of Community Policing Committees (CPCs) have been trained in community conflict resolution; there are over 450,000 Youth Volunteers in Community Policing, Anti-crime Ambassadors, and over 2000 Anti-crime clubs in school.

Since the year 2000, the RNP has expanded its digital communication. Today, the RNP social media platforms are one of the most interactive, engaging, and educative in Rwanda. Thus, maintaining constant contact with ever-growing



tech and digital-savvy youth. However, RNP also acknowledges and still uses traditional media to interact with the unconnected youth.

All these efforts enhance youth participation in maintaining security and getting involved in human security initiatives, which lays a foundation for a strong partnership in crime prevention and social-economical activities that contributes to national sustainable development.

Achieving human security is key to reducing crimes amongst the youth. Social-economic activities uplift lives, reduce unemployment - a problem the youth face - and fight poverty. In turn, it incentivizes the communities and, by extension, young people to protect the gains of development. Thus, they become active participants in proactive policing.



Rwanda National Police can't afford to ignore the youth and expect to achieve its mission - including protecting the country's gains. Investing in building channels for engagement,

mobilizing, educating, and social-economic transformation of the youth is the best tool to fight high-impact crimes.

RADIO VATICAN AND GITUMO TV: CADET NEWS REPORTERS



By O/C O Nsoro

In our routine evening programme called Igitamaduni, we laughed and relaxed after a long day.

During Igitamaduni, a group of reporters present daily trending news of the Cadet Course and fun stories on an imaginary radio called Radio Vatican.

Radio Vatican uses satire to discuss discipline issues and Cadet Course progress and provides practical advice.

Radio Vatican presenters offer motivational words and quotes to help cadets reflect deeply and strengthens Cadet Officers' commitment to training.

Radio Vatican shares personal stories about some cadets, with their consent; they talk about their experience during cadet training, which motivates Officer Cadets to work hard.

In this 12th Cadet intake, Radio Vatican reporters like O/C Olivier NSORO, O/C Tibenda SHAKURU, O/C Ushindi BYUMA, and selector O/C Alice MUNYANA introduced Gitumo TV.

Gitumo TV commented on sports activities between Officer Cadets and their instructors. This team of self-styled reporters worked tirelessly to put together hot news, jokes, and motivational content that kept cadets in the mood of training with morale. It also contributed to maintaining their discipline.

CYBER TERRORISM: A NEW CRIME IN THE MODERN WORLD



By O/C E Nuwahereza

Cyberterrorism has been seriously debated as an emerging cyber threat at least since the late 1990s. In 2017, a North Korean hacker breached an American energy utility system. This signaled a new era of hackers that manipulate critical infrastructure for political purposes. This was

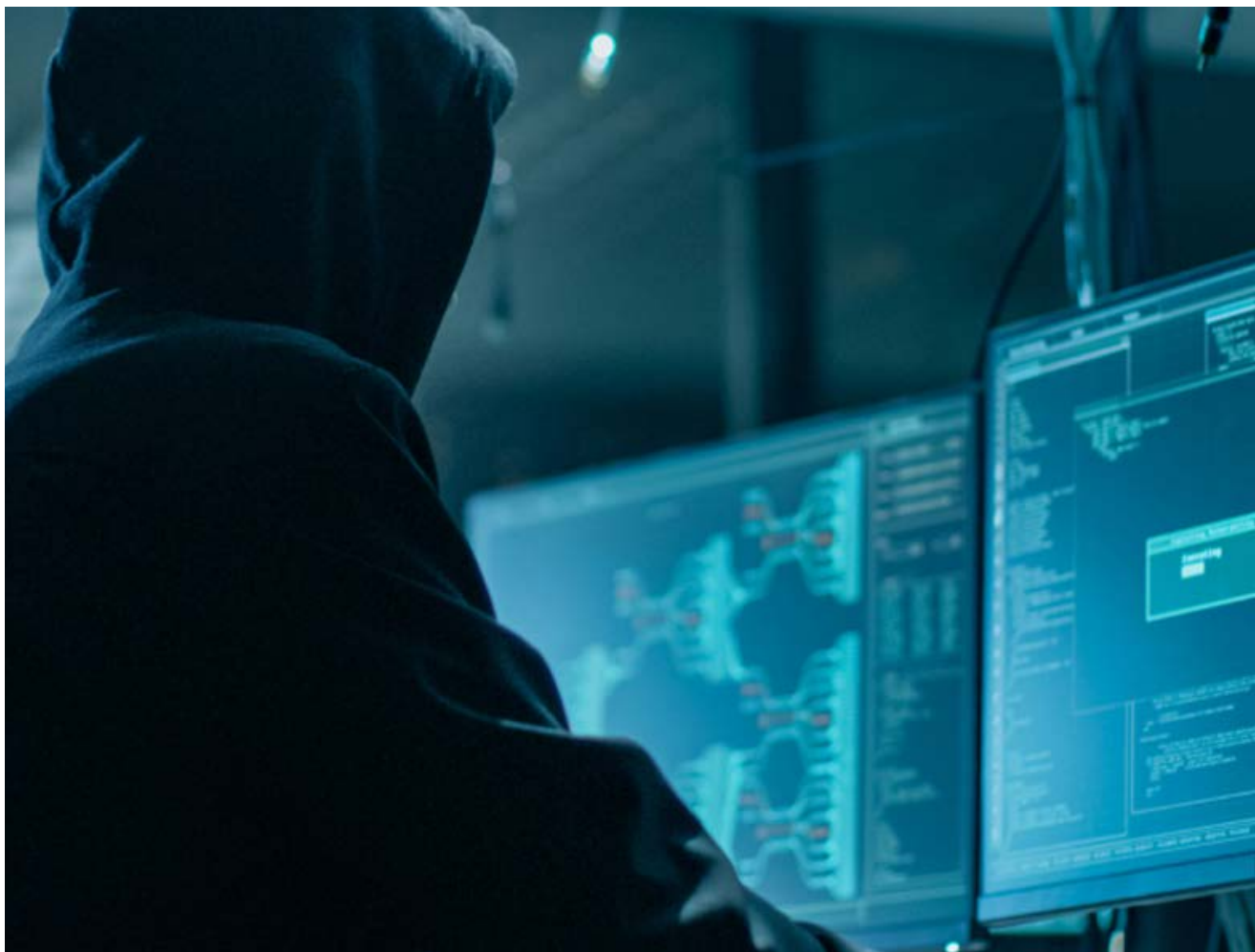
a contrast to other forms of cyber-crimes that were rampant then, such as online scams, fundraising for and financing terrorism, and recruitment for terrorism activities.

Due to globalization, many aspects of modern society are highly dependent on computer systems, and the risks posed by cyber-terrorism activity should be considered with extreme care.

Even though Rwanda has not experienced a cyber-terrorism case similar to the one above, we should be alert. Its impact is huge if one considers the destruction, compensation,

and recovery of the things lost through cyber-terrorism acts. The Rwandan law on cybercrime doesn't specify cyber terrorism as an offense; instead, the law punishes whoever establishes, publishes, or uses a site of a terrorist group. In addition, no tangible measures are put in place to prevent or detect such threats.

Rwanda should develop a broad legal framework on cyber terrorism to detect, punish and deter such crimes and also emphasize the precautions for the private and public entities at exposed risk.



COLLABORATION OF RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN MODERN POLICING



By O/C D Tumwesige



The Rwanda National Police (RNP) was established in the year 2000 to uphold the law, prevent crime, protect, assist, and reassure the populace, and do all of this with honesty and integrity. However, for RNP to achieve its mission, it needs well-thought-out tactics and dynamic, practical plans for handling contemporary policing difficulties and emerging security concerns.

As the expression goes, we live in a small world. Even more so in police work, where porous borders allow criminals to move freely, the fluidity of crime is exemplified by digital and IT-

facilitated crimes, terrorism, and transnational organized criminal networks. Therefore, Rwanda National Police sought to collaborate with regional and international security and law enforcement organizations to address these security challenges.

Informed by the 4th core value of RNP, “teamwork and partnership,” are international cooperation and peace support operations.

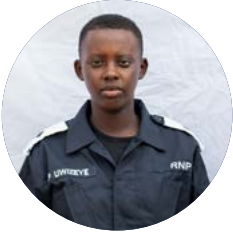
The Rwanda National Police Department of Cooperation was established in 2012 and given the responsibility of conducting research, maintaining contact,

and creating partnerships with domestic and foreign agencies and institutions with similar or related missions.

Accordingly, Rwanda National Police is a member of INTERPOL, EAPCCO, and IACP, and has signed bilateral and multilateral agreements with other regional and international law enforcement agencies.

Rwanda National Police’s collaboration with other organizations has led to positive outcomes, including shared intelligence, capacity building, and technical support. All these contribute to Rwanda’s security.

POLICE AND MEDIA RELATIONS IN AN ERA OF THE RIGHT TO ACCESS INFORMATION



By O/C P Uwizeye



Rwanda National Police has exhibited its professionalism in managing its public image in an environment of heightened accountability, transparency, neighborhood engagement, and community policing. In this effort, information shaping the portrayal of the police in the news media is important.

Police and media cooperation is at the center of the force's proactive policing. Willingly or not, the police and the media are locked into a complex loop of interdependence. On one side, the media expects Rwanda National Police to provide them with regular and timely information, and on the other hand, the media play a role of an independent watchdog.

This relationship wasn't always smooth. Globally, however, the relationship between police and media has undergone a period of change as a result of a crisis of legitimacy in which police services have had to transform themselves into demonstrably accountable organizations to the public.

Part of this change has involved embracing rather than merely tolerating one another – the media and the police. Thus, they are critical partners in anti-crime awareness, crime prevention and detection and in promoting a positive image of policing work.

It is important to note that the police in this venture faces the same difficulties as other organizations in determining

how to protect itself against unwanted media intrusion that hinders operations - while at the same time ensuring that it achieves favorable external publicity and remain accountable.

However, one of the outcomes of this shift is an increased professionalization of police handling of the media, and, as a result, Rwanda National police protect the media's right to information.

Rwanda National Police's media and public relations department adopted a proactive stance towards media communication. The department provides news materials for media outlets, arranges press conferences, and offers media access to police events and activities.

LECTURES OF OPPORTUNITY



DCG Felix NAMUHORANYE
Inspector General of Police



Dr. Jean Damascene BIZIMANA
Minister of National Unity & Civic Engagement



Jean Claude MUSABYIMANA
Minister of Local Government



Minister Dr. Jean Damascene BIZIMANA, in a group photo with the PTS leadership and Officer Cadets after giving a Lecture of Opportunity



Minister Jean Claude MUSABYIMANA in a group photo with the PTS leadership and Officer Cadets after giving a Lecture of Opportunity



Dr. Usta KAITESI
Chief Executive Officer - Rwanda Governance Board



Dr. Usta Kaitesi in a group photo with the PTS leadership and Officer Cadets after giving a Lecture of Opportunity



Col (Rtd) Jeannot K RUHUNGA
Secretary General – Rwanda Investigation Bureau



Col (Rtd) Jeannot K RUHUNGA in a group photo with the PTS leadership and Officer Cadets after giving a Lecture of Opportunity



Gen. James KABAREBE
Senior Defence and Security Advisor to the President of Rwanda



Gen. James KABAREBE in a group photo with the PTS leadership and Officer Cadets after giving a Lecture of Opportunity



DCG Jeanne Chantal UJENEZA
DIGP in charge of Administration and Personnel



DCG Jeanne Chantal UJENEZA in a group photo with the PTS leadership and Officer Cadets after giving a Lecture of Opportunity



CP Vincent SANO
DIGP in Charge of Operations



CP Vincent SANO in a group photo with the PTS leadership and Officer Cadets after giving a Lecture of Opportunity



Lt. Col. Claude James NKUSI from NISS in a group photo with the PTS leadership and Officer Cadets after giving a Lecture of Opportunity



Mr. Fred MUFULUKYE, Director General of National Rehabilitation Services in a group photo with Officer Cadets after giving a Lecture of Opportunity



Bishop John RUCYAHANA
President of Prison Fellowship Rwanda



Mr. Tito RUTAREMARA
Chairperson of Rwanda Elders' Advisory



CP John Bosco KABERA
Commissioner for Public Relations and Media &
RNP Spokesperson



CP Egide RUZIGAMANZI
Commissioner for Crime Intelligence



ACP Teddy RUYENZI
Deputy Commissioner for Community Policing
Department



Lectures of Opportunity provide a chance for Officer
Cadets to ask and understand more about national
policies and programmes

CADET TRAINING









STUDY TOUR



At the Parliament of Rwanda



Campaign Against Genocide Museum



Campaign Against Genocide Museum



Officer Cadets at Kigali Genocide Memorial to pay tribute to victims of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi.



Visit to Kigali Genocide Memorial

OFFICER CADETS PICTURES

INTAKE 12/22-23

A COMPANY



OC ALEX KAMUZINZI



**OC ALEX
NSHIMIYIMANA**



**OC ALEXIS
NIYONGOMBWA**



**OC CLAUDE
BYIRINGIRO**



**OC CLEMENCE
UWASE**



**OC CLEMENT
UGIRASHEBUJA**



**OC DANIEL
TUMWESIGE**



OC DAPHINE UWASE



**OC DAVID
KAGORORA**



OC DEO NKUSI



**OC EMMANUEL
GATSINZI**



**OC EMMANUEL
MUNEZERO**



**OC EMMANUEL
MUTABAZI**



OC EMMY NKOTANYI



**OC ERIC
HAKIZIMANA**



OC ERIC KAYITARE



**OC EZECHIEL
NTIREGANYA**



**OC FABRICE
IRADUKUNDA**



**OC FLORENTINE
UMUGWANEZA**



OC FRANK MATSIKO



OC FRED KARANGWA



OC FRED TWAHIRWA



OC GAD BUDIGIZA



**OC GEOFFREY
NDATABARUTSE**



**OC GEORGE
BANDORA**



**OC GILBERT
NIRAGIJIMANA**



**OC GERMAIN
NSENGIYUMVA**



**OC IMMACULEE
UWIRINGIYIMANA**



**OC INNOCENT
NKUNDABANDI**



**OC JACKSON
BYAGATONDA**



**OC JACQUES AFRICA
BIGIRINKA**



OC JAMES BIZIMANA



OC JAMES BUKOMBE



**OC JEAN PAUL
MURENGEZI**



**OC JEAN BOSCO
NDAGIJIMANA**



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
NDAYISENGA**



**OC JEAN LUC
GATABAZI**



**OC JIMMY
ZIMURINDA**



**OC JOSELYNE
MUREKATETE**



**OC JOSEPH
HAGENIMANA**



**OC JUNIOR STEVEN
RUGAMBA**



**OC LEONARD
KANYATSI**



OC LETICIA AKEZA



**OC OLIVE MUSIGWA
UWIMANA**



OC OLIVE UWASE



**OC ROMUALD
NIKWIGIZE**



**OC RONALD
RWAGIRIZA
NYARWAYA**



**OC SAMUEL
NIYONZIMA**



**OC SAMUEL
TUMWINE**



OC SARAH UWIZEYE



**OC SHEMUSSA
ABAYISENGA**



**OC STEVEN
NTAMBARA**



OC SYLVIA MUTESI



**OC THARCISSE
MANIREMBERE**



**OC UWINEZA
CYOGERE GANZA**



**OC AJAX
RWAGITINYWA**



OC ALAIN HABINEZA



**OC ALAIN MIZERO
KAYITARE**



OC ALEX KAMANZI



**OC ALICE
UWAMAHORO**



**OC ALPHONSE
BAJENEZA**



**OC AMINA
NIYONIZEYE**



**OC ANDRE NDUTIYE
BYIRINGIRO**



**OC AUGUSTIN
SINDAYIHEBA**



**OC BENON
RWAMWOJO**



**OC BONAVENTURE
HABYARIMANA**



**OC CLAUDE
NDAYISHIMIYE**



OC DIANE BUSINGE



**OC DIEUDONNE
ISHIMWE**



**OC DIEUDONNE
NSHIMIYIMANA**



**OC DIEUDONNE
RUBERA**



**OC EDEN
WAKUBIRWA**



**OC EDITH PAULINE
MUKABARANGA**



**OC EGIDE
NIYITEGEKA**



**OC EMMANUEL
BYIRINGIRO**



**OC EMMANUEL
KARAMBIZI**



OC EMMY SEBASAZA



**OC ERIC
MUTIGANDA**



**OC EVARISTE
MURWANASHYAKA**



**OC FESTO
KAMUGISHA**



**OCTHEOGENE
RUGAMBA**



**OC FOIBE
NYINAWUMUNTU**



**OC GAYO
NSHUTIYANGE**



**OC GEOFFREY
SHUKURU**



**OC GLORIA
UWIMBABAZI**



OC JASON GITEGO



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
ICYOYANGENEYE**



**OC JEAN DE DIEU
MUSABYIMANA**



**OC JEAN DE DIEU
NKURUNZIZA**



**OC JEAN DE DIEU
TUYISENGE**



**OC JEAN MARIE
SYLVAIN MUHIRE**



**OC JOHN PETER
BYIRINGIRO**



**OC JOSEPH
NDAGIJIMANA**



OC JOSHUA SHYAKA



OC JULIUS MARARA



OC JUSTIN BAHIZI



OC KEVIN DUSHIME



**OC MOSES
TUMUSIME**



**OC MUSTAFA
MURENZI**



**OC ORESTE
BENJAMIN
NSABIMANA**



OC PATRICK SHYAKA



**OC RICHARD
BIRINDABAGABO
CYEMEZO**



**OC SHEMSA
AYINKAMIYE**



**OC SIGNOLINE
UWINEZA**



**OC SPERATHA
TWIZERIMANA**



**OC SYLVAN
NSENGIMANA**



**OC THIERRY
NTAMBARA**



**OC CLAUDE
VALENTIN
MBYARIYEHE**



**OC VALENTINE
NYIRAKANYANA**



**OC VEDASTE
MBIHARIYIMANA**



**OC WINNY
TUYISHIMIRE**



OC ALAIN MANZI



**OC ALEXIS
NTAGANZWA**



OC ALICE MUNYANA



**OC ARNOLD
GATSINZI**



**OC AUGUSTIN
NGIRABAKUNZI**



**OC BENJAMIN
MWUMVANEZA**



**OC CELINE
KUBWIMANA**



**OC CHARLES
RUDASINGWA**



**OC CLEMENT
HAKORIMANA**



**OC DUFATANYE
MUNYANKINDI**



**OC EDWARD
GASANGWA**



OC EDWIN SAFARI



**OC EGIDE
MUNYANEZA**



OC ELIE MURINZI



**OC ELYSEE
RUZIBUKIRA**



**OC EMMANUEL
BIZIMANA**



**OC EPIPHANIE
NTIHINYUZWA**



OC ERIC KABAGEMA



OC ERIC MURANGIRA



OC FABRICE IRUMVA



OC FIDEL RUGAMBA



**OC FRANCOIS
NSHIMIYIMANA**



**OC FRANK
MUKIMBIRI**



OC FRED MUHIZI



**OC GENTIL TWIZERE
NGOGA**



**OC GEORGE
KARUHANGA**



**OC HASSAN
MAZIMPAKA**



**OC INNOCENT
NIYIBIZI**



**OC JACKSON
KAWANGA**



OC JANE KANIMBA



**OC JANVIER
NIYTEGEKA**



**OC JEAN BAPTISTE
SABUKURU**



**OC JEAN BOSCO
FABRICE MUGABO**



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
NKOMEZAMIHOGO**



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
NIYOMUGABO**



**OC JEAN DE DIEU
MUYOMBANO**



**OC JEAN DE DIEU
NYIRIMIGABO**



**OC JULIENNE
NYIRAMISIGARO**



**OC KEVINE
MFURANZIMA**



**OC LAMBERT
MUTABARUKA**



OC LUCIE UWAYESU



**OC MARC AURELE
MUGENZI**



**OC NATHAN
CYUZUZO**



**OC OLIVIER
NDIZIHIWE**



OC OLIVIER NSORO



**OC PATRICK
MAZIMPAKA**



**OC RAMADHAN
UWIHOREYE**



**OC ROBERT
NKURANGA**



OC RWEMA UWERA



**OC SARAH
NIWEMWIZA**



**OC THOMAS
RWAGASORE**



**OC TONY FRED
GASASIRA**



**OC UMUTONI
MUGISHA**



OC USHINDI BYUMA



OC WILLIAM GASANA



OC YVES IZABAYO

B COMPANY



**OC BENJAMIN
RWEGO AMANI**



OC EVA BATAMURIZA



OC STEVEN BUGINGO



**OC ERNEST
BYAMUNGU**



**OC YVES
DUKUZUMUREMYI**



OC JUSTIN GAHUZA



OC FREDDY GANZA



OC JULIUS GATSINZI



**OC EDOUARD
GATUNGE**



OC JOHN GATUNGE



**OC VALENS
HAGENIMANA**



**OC ELISA
HAKIZIMANA**



**OC JEAN FELIX
ISHIMWE**



OC JOSIANE ISHIMWE



OC ELIE IYAKAREMYE



OC COLLIN JABIRO



OC JAMES KABAREBE



OC JAMES KABAYIZA



OC DANIEL KARASIRA



**OC ABDOULKARIM
KAZOBA**



**OC EMILE
KUBWIMANA**



**OC ERIC
MANISHIMWE**



OC DIANE MBABAZI



**OC HOPE
MUBERANYANA**



**OC SONGA FABRICE
MUGABE**



OC JOHN MUGABO



OC BIENVENUE MUHIRE



OC OLIVIER MUHIRE



OC PRISCA MUKANKUSI



OC CHANTAL MUNGANYINKA



OC JEAN PAUL MUTANA



OC JEAN PAUL MUVANDIMWE



OC ERIC NDICUNGUYE



OC EMMANUEL NDIKURYAYO



OC CHRISTIAN NGABONZIZA



OC STEVEN NIRAMURE



OC RODRIGUE NSENGIYUMVA



OC KAJAMBO NSHUTI



OC VEDASTE NTAGOZERA



OC BRAVE JEAN CLAUDE NTIRENGANYA



OC ELVIS NUWAREHIZA



OC CHARLES NYAMWASA



OC ZACHARIE NYAMWASA



OC GODFREY NYIRIMINEGA



OC OBED NYIRINGABO



OC GEORGE RUBANI



OC BIENVENUE JUSTIN RUKUNDO



OC KALIMU RWAMAZA



OC YVES RWEGO



OC GILBERT SAFARI



OC BORA SIFA



OC JOSHUA TWAGIRUMUKIZA



OC JEAN ERIC UWASE



OC HENRIETTE UWAYEZU



OC CHANTAL UWERA



**OC CLAUDINE
UWIMANA**



**OC PHIONAH
UWIZEYE**



**OC FRED
BATARINGAYA**



OC FRED BAYINGANA



**OC FRANCOIS
BICAMUMPAKA**



**OC MOHAMED
BASHIR BYAMAKA**



**OC MOISE
BYIRINGIRO**



OC SAM GUMISIRIZA



**OC RAZARO
HABIWAREMYE**



**OC SIMEON
IGIRIMBABAZI**



OC DODO ISHIMWE



OC MOISE ISHIMWE



**OC ANDREW
IYAMUREMYE**



OC GERVAIS KAMANA



**OC INNOCENT
KAMURASE**



**OC ALEX
KAMUSHANA**



**OC GODFREY
KANYETE**



**OC DAVID
KARANGWA**



OC ADRIEN KARANI



**OC RICHARD
KARURANGA**



OC STEVEN KAYITARE



**OC WINNY
KOMUNGARO**



**OC INNOCENT
MAHIRWE**



OC JOSEPH MISIGARO



**OC KAMANZI
FLAVIEN MUCYO**



**OC REBECCA
MUGWANEZA**



OC JANVIER MUHIRE



OC YVETTE MUHOZA



**OC JANET
MUKAMUTARA**



**OC THEONESTE
MURWANASHYAKA**



**OC CLAUDE
MUSHIMIYIMANA**



OC PIERRE MUTSINZI



**OC EMANNUEL
NGOBOKA
NDAGIJIMANA**



OC FRANK NDAHIRO



**OC PACIFIQUE
NGABOYISONGA**



**OC CEDRICK
NIYONKURU**



**OC MARCEL
NIYONSENGA**



**OC BENJAMIN
NKUNDA**



**OC STEVEN
NKURANGA**



**OC STRATON
NSANZABAGANWA**



**OC DIDAS
NSENGIYUMVA**



**OC ALEXIS
NSHIMIYIMANA**



OC ERIC NTEGEREJE



**OC CLAUDINE
NYIRAMUGISHA**



**OC JOSEPH
NYIRINKWAYA**



**OC ESTHER
RUKUNDO**



**OC EMMANUEL
PUISSANT
RUTAGAMBWA**



**OC ROGER
RUTIYOMBA**



**OC OLIVIER
SANDARARI**



OC NAUME SINGA



**OC EMMANUEL
TUYISENGE**



**OC JEANNINE
UWAMBAJE**



**OC FRANCOISE
UWASE**



**OC JEAN MARIE
ROBERT UWERA**



OC ANGE UWIHIRWE



**OC CHRISTELLA
UWIRAGIYE**



**OC JEAN DE DIEU
ABAHUJIMANA**



OC OLIVIER BAJENI



OC JIMMY BIGISHIRO



**OC FRANCOIS
BIZIMANA**



**OC PACIFIQUE
BYIRINGIRO**



**OC MICHELINE
INGABIRE**



**OC ALEXIS
IZERIMANA**



**OC JACKSON
KANDWANAHU**



**OC FELICITE
KANYANA**



OC JOHN KARAMBIZI



OC FRED KARENZI



OC STEVEN KARISA



**OC STEVEN
KAYIHURA**



**OC MPANO
HONOLINE MARIE
CLAUDIA KIREZI**



OC ELIE KWIZERA



**OC CEDRIC
MANIRAKIZA**



OC BENJAMIN MANZI



OC SERGE MANZI



OC ISAIE MUGABO



OC VALENS MUGABO



OC STEVEN MUGISHA



**OC JASON
MUNYANTORE**



**OC FAUSTIN
MUNYAZIKWIYE**



**OC PATRICK
MUNYENSANGA**



**OC THEOGENE
MURANGIRA**



**OC JEANNE
MUSABYEMARIYA**



**OC FABRICE
MUSAFIRI**



**OC VICEINT
MUTABARUKA**



OC JULES MUTABAZI



**OC JEAN PAUL
MWUMVANEZA**



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
NDAHUMUKIZA**



OC PRINCE NGABO



**OC THEONESTE
NGABONZIZA**



**OC EVARISTE
NGENDAHIMANA**



OC FRED NGOGA



OC PHIONA
NIJYIMBERE



OC JEAN CLAUDE
NIYOMUKIZA



OC BARACK
NIYONKURU



OC NEPOMUSCÈNE
NIZEYIMANA



OC EMMANUEL
NKUNDIMFURA



OC INNOCENT
NSABIMANA



OC VINCENT
NSABIMANA



OC ELYSEE
NSENGIYUMVA



OC DESIRE
NZABONIMANA



OC BERTIN
RUDASINGWA



OC DIEDONNE
RUDASINGWA



OC ALLAN
RWABUNEZA



OC TIBENDA
SHAKURU



OC BOSCO
TURATSINZE



OC SANDRINE
TUYIZERE



OC SANDRINE
UMUTESI



OC MONIQUE
UMUTONI



OC CLEMENCE
UWAMAHORO



OC JACQUELINE
UWIZEYIMANA

C COMPANY



OC ADRIEN ISHIMWE



OC ALPHONSE
UWIMANA



OC BETTY
MUHIMPUNDU



OC CARITAS
NYIRAKAMANA



OC CEDRICK MUHIZI



OC CHRISTIAN
NDAYISHIMIYE



OC CLEMENTINE
UWIMBABAZI



OC CYPRIEN MURISA



OC DAMASCENE
KAGO FER O



OC DANIEL
IGIRANEZA



OC DAVID MIGAMBI



OC DENISE MUHOZA



OC EDOUARD
RWEMA



OC ELLEN
NAYITURIKI



OC EMMANUEL
KOLINI



OC ERIC
DUSABEYEZU



OC ERIC
NGABONZIZA



OC EUGENE
KAREMERA



OC FANNY MUTESI



OC FISTON INTARE



OC GEOFFREY
MUDAHERANWA



OC IDES
NDAYISHIMIYE



OC INNOCENT
KARANGWA



OC INNOCENT
RUTIKANGA



OC JACKSON
KAYITARE



**OC JANESSA
UMURAZA**



**OC JANVIER
HAKIZIMANA**



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
MANIRIHO**



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
SIBOMANA**



OC JEAN MPUNGA



**OC JEAN PAUL
BAHATI**



**OC JEAN PAUL
UWIMANA**



OC JEAN RUKUNDO



OC JIMMY RUGAMBA



**OC JULES
MUTANGANA**



**OC LAURAINÉ
NIYUMUHOZA**



**OC MARTIN
NDAHIRO**



**OC MILKA
UWIRINGIYIMANA**



**OC MODESTE
NIYIGABA**



**OC MONIQUE
MUHOZA**



OC MOSES KWIZERA



**OC MUSAFIRI
KAGIRANEZA**



OC PHILBERT NGABO



**OC REAGAN
MUGUME**



OC REMMY MURENZI



**OC RICHARD
KAREGA**



**OC RODRIGUE
NTIBAMENYEREYE**



OC SAFI GIKUNDIRO



OC SAMUEL NSHAIIJA



OC SERGE MUTABAZI



**OC THADEE
NSENGIYUMVA**



**OC THIERRY
NZAYISENGA**



**OC TITE
MUDACUMURA**



**OC WILSON
MUTSINZI**



OC ELOI BAYITESI



**OC JOSIANE
BURUMBUKE**



**OC CONSOLEE
DUSABE**



**OC INNOCENT
DUSHIMIMANA**



**OC RUSA EGIDE
GUSENGA**



**OCTHEONESTE
HABIYAREMYE**



**OC FABRICE
HAKIZIMANA**



**OC FABRICE
ISHIMWE**



**OC FERDINAND
IRADUKUNDA**



OC PHIONA KANKUYO



**OC INNOCENT
KARASIRA**



**OC MARIAM
KARIGIRWA**



OC JEAN KARUHIRWA



**OC GODFREY
KAYITARE**



OC BRIAN KAYUMBA



**OC MARIE SOLANGE
MANIRARORA**



**OC ISAAC
MUAHAKOMEYE**



**OC IRIBAGIZA
CLARISSE MUCYO**



**OC RICHARD
MUDENGE**



**OC SOLANGE
MUGABEKAZI**



**OC JACKSON
MUGISHA**



OC JAMES MUGABE



OC FRED MUHINDA



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
MUHIRE**



**OC BENÎT CLERK
MUHIRWA**



OC ERIC MUKUNZI



**OC ROBERT
MURAGIJIMANA**



**OC ISAAC
MURINDAHABI**



**OC JANVIER
MUSANGO**



**OC JACQUES
MUSHIMIYIMANA**



**OC BRAYAN
MUTAGOMA**



**OC EDDISON
MUTAGOMWA**



**OC RAFIKI
MUVANDIMWE**



OC PETER MUVUNYI



OC EMMY MWESIGYE



OC DAN MWINE



**OC OLIVIER
NDAHAYO**



**OC ROBERT
NDAHIRO**



**OC JEAN MARIE
VIANNEY
NDAYISHIMIYE**



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
NGAMIJE**



**OC GAUDANCE
NIBAMUREKE**



**OC VALENS
NIYIZURUGERO**



**OC ISAAC
NYONKURU**



**OC JEAN CLAUDE
NKANDEMWERE**



**OC SAMSON
NKURUNZIZA**



**OC JEAN MARIE
NSENGIYUMVA**



**OC ERIC
NSHIMIYIMANA**



**OC LUCIE
NTIHINDUKA**



**OC FRANCINE
NYAMPINGA**



**OC BYISHIMO VIVANT
RUHUNGA**



**OC WILSON
RUTABANA**



**OC GILBERT
RUTERANA**



OC ALEX RUTIHUNZA



**OC EUGENE
RWAMUSHAYIJA**



OC GEOFFREY SABITI



OC DAN TAREMWA



**OC OMAR
UWIDUHAYE**



**OC JEAN PIERRE
UWIHANGANYE**



**OC AUGUSTIN
BIGIRIMANA**



**OC DAVID
BIZIRIMPANUKA**



**OC FRANÇOIS XAVIER
BIZIMANA**



OC ISAAC
CYURINYANA



OC EMMANUEL
GATETE



OC PRINCE
HABARUGIRA



OC VALENS
HABONIMANA



OC IRENE IRABARUTA



OC DAVID KAGABA



OC ERIC KAMANZI



OC VINCENT DE PAUL
KAMATARI



OC THEOGENE
KARANGANWA



OC FELIX KAYIRANGA



OC ROBINAH KIRABO



OC EMMANUEL
MANIRAFASHA



OC JOHN MANZI



OC GLORIA MBABAZI



OC FIDELE MUGISHA



OC CELINE
MUKAKIBIBI



OC JOHNSON
MUKOTANYI



OC NEEMA MUKUNDE



OC STEVEN MULISA



OC CECILE
MURAGIJEMARIYA



OC INNOCENT
MURANGIRA



OC JOSEPH
MURENGERANTWARI



OC CONSTANTIN
MURENZI



OC EMMANUEL
MUSHABE



OC ALLAN MUSONI



OC YVES
MUTABARUKA



OC ERIC MUTABAZI



OC GILBERT
MUTANGANA



OC THEONESTE
MUTSINDASHYAKA



OC CHARLES
MWESIGYE



**OC FAUSTIN
NDARUGARUYE**



**OC PACIFIQUE
NDAYEMEYE**



**OC ALPHONSE
NDAYISABA**



**OC RODRIGUE
NGOGA**



**OC DEO
NKESHIMANA**



**OC THEOGENE
NSABIMANA**



**OC ALPHONSE
NSANZINEZA**



**OC EUGENE
NSENGIYUMVA**



**OC ALEXIS
NSHIMIYIMANA**



**OC WILSON
NSHIMYUMUREMYI**



**OC VEDASTE
NSHIZIRUNGU**



**OC DIANE
NYIRAMAHIRWE**



**OC GLORIA
NYIRATUNGA**



**OC ANDREW
RUTAGENGWA**



**OC GUIDO
RWAGASORE**



**OC PACIFIQUE
SHEMA**



OC JOVIA TUMUSIME



**OC JEAN PAUL
TURIKUMWE**



**OC MECHACK
UKWIBISHAKA**



OC NADIA UMUHOZA



OC ALICE UWASE



**OC GEOFFREY
UWIZEYE**

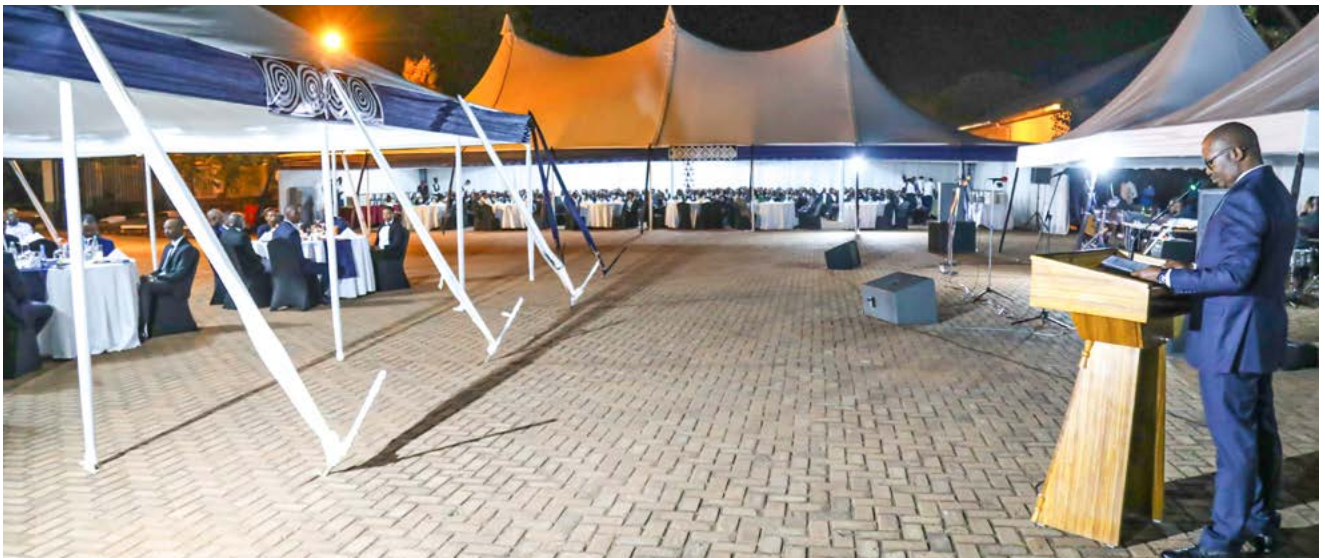


**OC JULIENNE
WAKUBIRWA**



**OC PIERRE VALERY
ISHIMWE**

OFFICER CADETS DINNER PICTORIAL



FACE-LIFTING POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

STAFF ACCOMMODATION



CADET ACCOMMODATION



CONFERENCE HALL



CONFERENCE HALL



CADET CLASSROOMS



SPECIALIZED COURSES
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