



THE **FOUNTAIN** MAGAZINE

A POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL PUBLICATION

OCTOBER 2021



**GRADUATION CEREMONY OF OFFICER CADETS
INTAKE 11 | 2020-2021**

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.

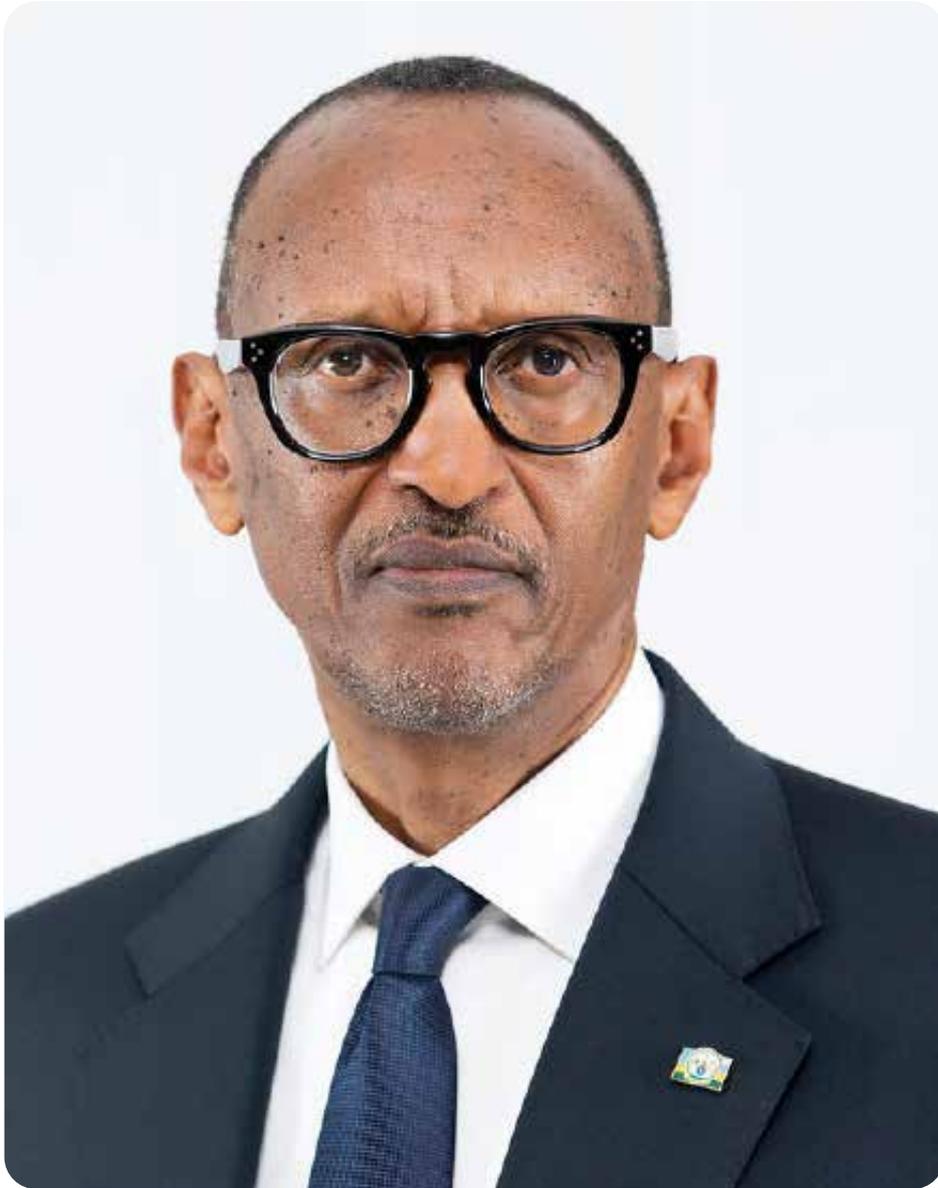


CORE VALUES

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:
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 fulfil 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”.



“Rwandans must be able to take their security and safety for granted [...] and the Police is one of those important institutions to ensure that Rwandans can take their safety and security for granted.”

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. Dr. Emmanuel UGIRASHEBUJA
Minister of Justice and Attorney General



CG D MUNYUZA
Inspector General of Police



DCG F NAMUHORANYE
DIGP Operations



DCG JC UJENEZA
DIGP Administration and Personnel

FOREWORD



CP R NIYONSHUTI
Commandant PTS - Gishari

Police Training School (PTS) in Gishari, Rwamagana district, is one of the schools of the Rwanda National Police. PTS has four wings: the Basic Police Course Wing, which trains civilians who graduate as Police Constables; the Cadet Course Wing which trains civilians and selected serving police officers who graduate with the rank of Assistant Inspector of Police, the Peace Operations Training Centre, which provides pre-deployment training to officers for Peace Keeping Missions (Individual Police Officers, Formed Police Units and Protection Support Units) and the Career Courses Wing, which trains serving police officers.

Alongside police training is the Gishari Integrated Polytechnic Regional College (IPRC). The Rwanda National Police established IPRC Gishari in 2013 in partnership with the Ministry of Education to provide 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.

Today's graduating Cadet Course intake 11(2020-2021) started on 31 August 2020 with 663 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).

The course took a period of 13 months and out of the 663 trainees that we started with 656 Officer Cadets have successfully completed the course, with 80 being females. In the course of training, 07 trainees were discontinued on indiscipline and medical grounds.

The training package included physical, mental, moral, and academic aspects. 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). Further, training included introduction to government programs in order to impart broad knowledge on national affairs upon the candidates. We are, therefore, confident that the candidates will execute their assignments effectively wherever they will be deployed.

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. I also thank PTS Gishari staff for their tireless efforts throughout the period of the course.

Thank you.

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D/COMDT & CI



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D/COMDT POTC



SSP E MUGEMA



SSP B NIYITEGEKA



SP P RWIYEMAHO



SP K SAFARI



CIP M NYIRANEZA



CIP E TWAGIRUMUKIZA



CIP JB MUSAFIRI



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MANIRAKIZA**



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IP A RUDATINYA



IP E NEZA



IPT BARINDA



IP B GATETE



IP J MUSONERA



IP E NSHIMIYIMANA



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EDITORIAL

In this edition of *The Fountain*, officer cadets reflect on the journey of the course from the day they arrived on campus to the last session of the training.

These reflections are over a range of subjects from very personal reflection about the impact of the course on the Officer Cadet's perspective on life to the intensity and commitment needed to successfully complete the course. The context of COVID-19 in which the course took place adds a layer of personal resilience to these stories as well as the nurturing of camaraderie and comradeship to overcome some of the challenges they encountered. Further officer cadets discuss how they understood the importance of unity in practical terms and how they intend to take this understanding back to the communities where they will be deployed to serve.

A section of the magazine is reserved for trainers who write about the transformation of their own lives as a result of the encounter with this cadet the uniqueness of which some have identified inside this magazine.

We hope by reading you will appreciate the reflections therein and identify with this cadet intake at a very personal level.

ACP D RUKIKA
D/COMDT & CI

INSTRUCTORS' ARTICLES

- ▶ CADETS INSPIRE THEIR TRAINERS, TOO
- ▶ WHAT IF WE TOLD YOU WOMEN ARE BETTER SHOOTERS?

CADETS INSPIRE THEIR TRAINERS, TOO

By AIP C Rugengamanzi

The past 13 months were physical, morally and academically demanding to officer cadets. However, from a teacher's perspective the most memorable revolve around three main aspects: how cadets quickly adapted and took ownership of the course, coming together towards a common objective, creativity and innovation.

This 11th cadet course has been unique and exceptionally challenging because of the global pandemic COVID-19. Although COVID-19 has raised concerns for many, including us (trainers), our cadets demonstrated high commitment, flexibility, and compliance levels. Behavioral change towards the COVID-19 situation was a necessity and required extra levels of adaptability. The cadets quickly realized that it was an opportunity to challenge themselves to be part of the solution to provide responses against the pandemic.

This was important because understanding national challenges and investing oneself to be part of national solutions is central to training for officer cadets. For example, while cadets used to break and go home in the middle of the course, the current intake stayed at the base until the last day of the course. They only stepped out to support COVID-19 operations across the country, making them frontliners.

Their exemplary character and commitment of this cadet intake engraved it in our hearts, as trainers. It also happens to be one of the intakes with highly educated and innovative cadets. The majority of cadets were university graduates, which for us trainers made the imparting of knowledge relatively easier as the training and learning process became swift and smooth. Accordingly, trainers managed to turn those

more profound experiences into opportunities to work in harmony. The quality of interactions on politics and civic education in particular improved significantly under this intake.

In the aspect of innovation, this 11th intake is the sole cadet that was able to come up with new morale-boosting songs. Unlike previous intakes who used existing songs, the current one composed new songs, the themes of which reflected current issues. Moreover, it was encouraging to see how cadets found time within their busy schedule to take-on artistic projects.

In a nutshell, this particular cadet intake was historical in as far as how it adapted to the global pandemic, how it managed to transform diverse individual backgrounds towards a common goal and especially the high level of innovation and creativity they brought to the tasks before them. They were simply inspiring!

WHAT IF WE TOLD YOU WOMEN ARE BETTER SHOOTERS?

By CIP TS Niyonzima & IP A Rudatinya

The moment the 11th cadet intake set foot on campus, we sensed a spirit of change from other intakes we trained. This intake has the biggest number of female trainees in the last four years and they are all Bachelor's Degree holders, and most of them majored in science and technology.

This is important for many reasons. When Rwanda National Police was formed in 2000, women were less than 1 per cent of the force. As of 25 October 2021, female police officers comprise 20 per cent of Rwanda National Police.

Although this growth can't be ignored or considered inconsequential, Rwanda National Police has not yet accomplished the country's goal to achieve gender parity in all aspects of society. Indeed, women joining the security forces remain very few compared to their male counterparts.

As the 11th cadet intake shows, Rwanda National Police's deliberate efforts to recruit skilled women is bearing fruits. It means that the efforts go beyond mere representation; they are expected to contribute to solving society's problems, and we know that this doesn't depend on one's biology.

Although, cadet course is physically demanding, which is often presumed to be advantageous to men, their female counterparts perform just as well, and sometimes better. In this process they challenged the gender myth that suggest that women should remain confined at home because they are 'weak.' At the end of the course if you ask their male counterparts whether women are weak, they will have changed their minds.

In addition to recruiting women, the Rwanda National Police has made significant milestones in recruiting female lead instructors, even in physically demanding modules like martial Arts and shooting. They serve as an example to dismantle societal perceptions about women but also to inspire the female cadets.

Over time, we have noticed that women had a unique skillset, sometimes unmatched and irreplaceable: they are better shooters. Even in the 11th cadet intake, just like the previous intakes, women emerged as the best shooters. Of course, no one expected women would be terrible shooters. However, the fact that they consistently excelled at this more than men surprised many, even themselves sometimes. Shooting requires discipline, concentration and attention to detail. There is something to be said about the consistency of women and the correlation between these skills and virtues, which also appear to make them better leaders.

Meanwhile, when women are in leadership positions, they are more visible – they stand out. Leadership is also about trust. Studies conducted by the United Nations suggest that during operations, female officers do not face the same cultural restrictions as their male counterparts and that they have a higher ability to gain trust from the local population faster.

Therefore, the increasing numbers of women joining the Rwanda National Police is consequential inside and outside the country. In 2018, Rwanda National Police started deploying female-dominated and led contingents to different countries for peacekeeping missions. Others were deployed in different units here in the country: women were better than men in specific tasks such as collecting information or confronting gender-based violence and child abuse, for instance.

The 80 female officers in the 11th cadet intake will, without a doubt, inspire more women to join law enforcement institutions and will contribute to the country's determined effort to achieve gender parity.



#NtaKudohoka



Agapfukamunwa karuta icyuma
 gitanga umwuka
 Kudakora ingendo zitari ngombwa
 biruta mu bitaro
 Kwirinda ahantu hari abantu
 benshi biruta kwivuza
 Ubahiriza amasaha yagenwe
**Ubahiriza amabwiriza yo kwirinda
 Koronavirusi yose**



AMBARA
 AGAPFUKAMUNWA



IRINDE HANTU
 HARI ABANTU BENSHI



IRINDE
 AHANTU HAFUNGANYE



SIGA INTERA IHAGIJE



KARABA INTOKI
 KENSHI KANDI NEZA



#GerayoAmahoro

Here is how you can check traffic fines:

Go to
www.police.gov.rw

Service

Check traffic fines

Rwandan plate number & TIN

Foreign plate number you check
 through foreign and other vehicles

Then follow instructions.

or Dial *127#

Check fines

Then follow instructions.



CADETS' ARTICLES

- I AM A POLICE OFFICER
- THEY ARE CALLED CADETS!
- GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS COME WITH COMMITMENT
- DISCIPLINE FIRST; THE REST FOLLOWS
- RIGOROUS TRAINING STANDARDS: NO STINGING BEES, NO HONEY
- WITH INSPIRATION, NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE
- COMMUNITY POLICING PHILOSOPHY AND THE MEDIA GO HAND IN HAND
- AT COURSE UNITY IS THE AIR WE BREATHE
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- COVID-19 DEPLOYMENT: A CADET'S ENCOUNTER WITH DRUNK DRIVERS
- HAZARDS OF DRIVING IN THE RAIN
- IT-BASED POLICING ATTRACTED ME TO THE FORCE
- WHAT I TOLD MY FRIEND ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCKDOWNS
- WE LEARNED THAT EFFECTIVE COORDINATION CAN SAVE LIVES
- I OBSERVED THE DANGERS OF SMUGGLING, SO I JOINED THE FORCE
- THESE 4 DS WILL PROTECT YOUR HOME FROM BURGLARY
- LEARNING ABOUT THE FIRE AND RESCUE BRIGADE PARTNERSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY
- I HAVE ALWAYS DRAWN INSPIRATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES



I AM A POLICE OFFICER

By OC D Umutoniwase

I'm a police officer, and I stand for the nation
I stand for my country and its people
I stand for democracy and transparency
I stand for liberty and legality
I stand for you and me.

I'm a police officer, and this is my fight
I put on my uniform, ready for the worse
I carry the flag hoping for the best
As I walk with my head held high
Ready for accountability.

I'm a police officer, and police duties always come first
I have a responsibility towards my sisters and brothers
For I swore to protect and deliver quality service
Enforcing the law and ensuring safety for all is my
responsibility
By making a difference and see justice through.

I'm a police officer, and I strive to be honourable
I seek to be brave and never cede
You may not like what I do
But in the end, I will lay down my life for you.

THEY ARE CALLED CADETS!

By OC SA Safari

In the beginning, they are ordinary persons
They fear and shed tears in hardships
They never liked harsh and challenging situations
Easy and smooth life was their choice
Impossibility is what they believed in
They are called cadets!

By pursuing goals, they never stop moving
In many carriers, they choose to be police officers
To them, being an officer is a priority
No matter how rough the process
All that is burning in their minds is becoming an officer
They are called cadets!

Their first day of training is unforgettable
They think of quitting

It seems like they cannot make it
It is as if hell has risen
All on the earth look unfriendly and unfamiliar
They are called cadets!

Sleepless nights make it tougher
To their, day and night are alike
All things are turning upside down
To them, it seems to be imperfect
Endurance becomes the only cure to move on
They are called cadets!

Their desire to become an officer remains their only motivation
They pass in all hardships like a purification of gold
Perseverance turns pain into pride
As they move on, their eyes open in a different way
They realize that without sacrifice, there is no success
They are called cadets!

From what seems to be imperfect, ends up perfect
From all hardships, they become hard workers
Through many physical exercises, they become as fit as a fiddle
With the acquired knowledge and skills, they become versatile
Discipline and teamwork spirit permit them to achieve their goals
They are called cadets!

Bravery and brashness make it all possible
Courage and kindness carry them to the destiny
With slow but steady steps, success gives them a smile
Simply by standing sturdily in a positive position, they never regret
After all, they become a hope for their nation
They are called cadets!



GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS COME WITH COMMITMENT

By OC S Gashaija



To decide to serve the country, one must give both their mind and body to be trained for service. Becoming an officer is an arduous journey that is both emotional and physically demanding. Being ready to serve the country isn't enough because serving and protecting the country is not for the faint-hearted. Therefore, during cadet, one is equipped with character, discipline, integrity, teamwork, leadership skills that are designed to transform a civilian into a commander expected to exercise his/her duties with excellence.

Commitment is essential for achievements to happen. It inspires you to look deep inside to find your inner-self and potential towards accomplishing the set targets. Moreover, every cadet knows that it was due to commitment that men and women put their lives on the line to liberate Rwanda, to restore the identity and dignity of all Rwandans. This lays a firm ground for cadets to overcome the fear, stay committed to the hardships of training and be prepared to confront different challenges as we protect what they fought for. In other words, it's a future that we are all building together with those who came before us. Therefore, at cadet training, commitment and

conviction are indispensable if one has to accomplish the goals and reach the objective of being a commissioned officer at service of the country. Moreover, commitment to serve in the police is a moral obligation; it comes with a promise to do something, be loyal and dedicated to the mission.

Further more, commitment increases morale by fostering camaraderie, trust, and caring. It also enhances performance because committed officers are more effective at delivering results; they do not give up, and they set the example for others who may still need to build confidence and gain experience. In essence, commitment helps explain why Rwanda National Police officers remain in the service despite the rigor of the mandate.

As officers commit themselves to the tough training as cadets, they also take the path of becoming leaders with character, competence, and resilience in order to ensure that Rwanda National Police continues its tradition of professionalism and moral strength.

DISCIPLINE FIRST; THE REST FOLLOWS

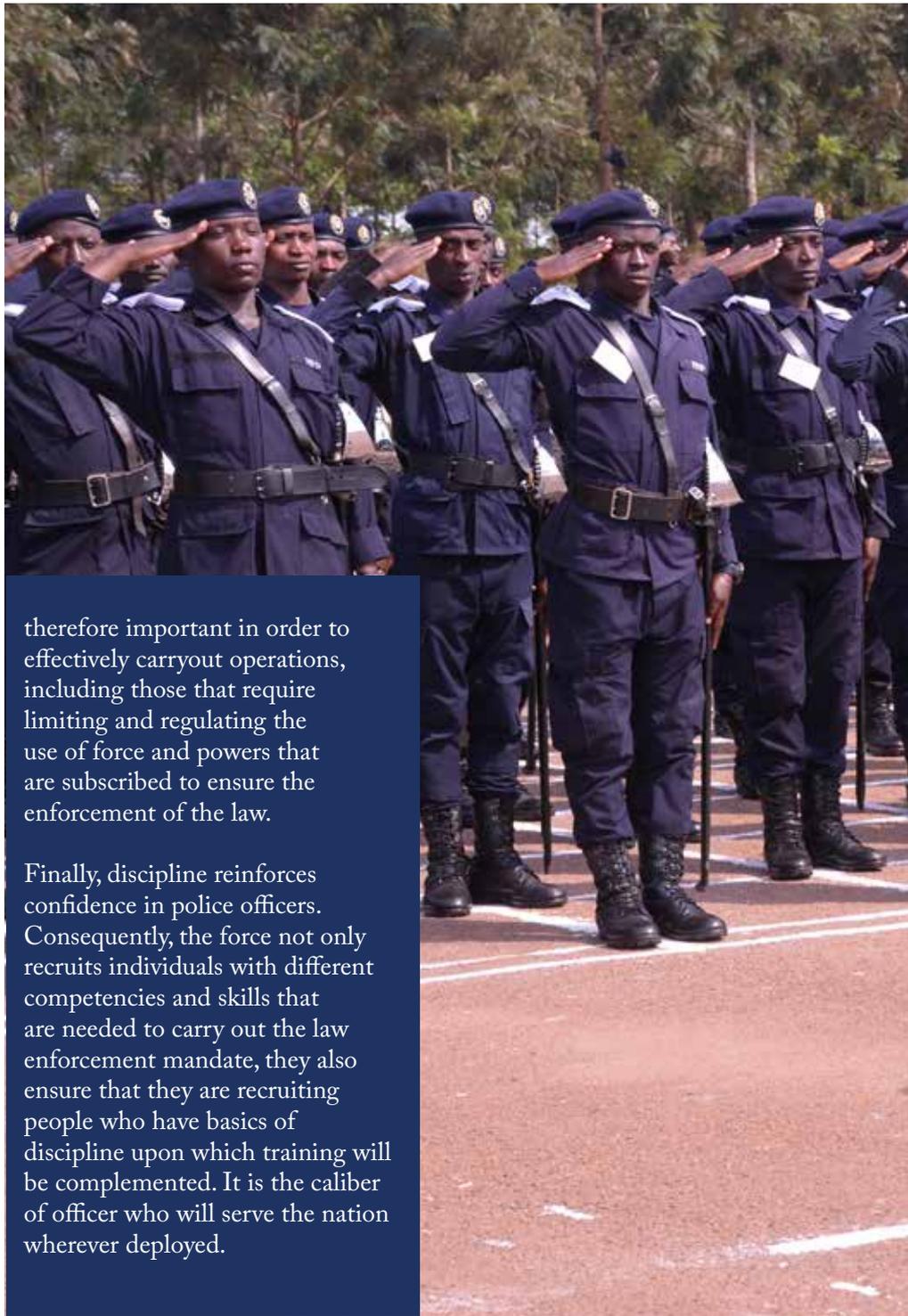
By OC SA Safari

Self-discipline is required to achieve anything that is meaningful. It allows you to stay focused on your goals; it enables one to remain in control when reacting to different situations. Most importantly, discipline is like a muscle – the more you train, the stronger you become. Conversely, lack of self-discipline can cause low self-esteem and failure in life.

Without discipline and moral values, it would be difficult and, most of the time, impossible to achieve goals in life. Knowledge and skills are important; however, when a person who has the two but lacks discipline, the former become meaningless.

Although discipline is necessary in every aspect of life, in the police force it is essential. One of the reasons is because of the powers that are derived from the institutions of security organs, which can be easily abused when indiscipline is involved. For this reason, the concept of “force discipline” refers to a standard of behavior that every officer must comply with and failure of which leads to sanctions.

Every officer is aware that to avoid such sanctions they must adhere to force discipline that encompasses several things like quick response to orders, respect to superiors and compliance with the code of conduct, among others.



therefore important in order to effectively carryout operations, including those that require limiting and regulating the use of force and powers that are subscribed to ensure the enforcement of the law.

Finally, discipline reinforces confidence in police officers. Consequently, the force not only recruits individuals with different competencies and skills that are needed to carry out the law enforcement mandate, they also ensure that they are recruiting people who have basics of discipline upon which training will be complemented. It is the caliber of officer who will serve the nation wherever deployed.





RIGOROUS TRAINING STANDARDS: NO STINGING BEES, NO HONEY

By OC SA Safari





Training is crucial in all aspects of career development. Police training generally demands physical and mental strength. As a result of training, an officer is expected to be able to endure while his or her judgement remains intact. Training offered at PTS Gishari gives officers the competencies and skill-set necessary for effective decision-making and prepares them for command authority, critical thinking, operational effectiveness, and teamwork.

In addition to military and police science, martial arts, physical fitness, staff work, drills, officers are provided with the knowledge of the country's economic, political, historical, social and cultural context.

Moreover, leadership skills are taught to enable officers to lead and motivate their juniors towards achieving the goals set by the institution. Officer cadets are trained to understand that challenges can arise at any time and that to be an effective leader, one needs to be able to respond to those challenges with intelligence, strategy, and policing expertise.

Policing requires agile leaders who can skillfully lead through change, drive performance, and cultivate a people-first culture of engagement and accountability. Accordingly, cadet course shapes someone's personality and equips them with a diversity of skills with expectation of reflecting those skills on the field.

As a result, officers come out of the course with the ability to assess problems, manage situations, and provide sensible solutions. They are expected to have a plan for their duties and to set a timeframe for execution.

Finally, training improves the mental abilities of officers. This is reflected in the decisions they take throughout the training which is expected to be transferred to their duty stations for effective results.

WITH INSPIRATION NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE

By OC C Umugwaneza

I have become somebody nobody thought I could be. I am a woman, and I joined the police. I can do everything a man can do – and I will stand for this. I represent something: the intersection of gender and policing.

I am one. But this intersection means the needle is moving on women's advancement in policing. This cannot be accomplished by Rwanda National Police alone recruiting us; we – women – have to play the lead role by seeking to join Rwanda National Police.

When I was young and thought about the police, I asked myself two things: One, how could a woman compete with men in physically demanding activities because there were clear biological differences. Two, how can a woman police officer combine policing and family social responsibilities? On the latter, I was generally of the view that policing and fulfilling women social responsibilities were fundamentally incompatible.

Inspiration is important when one is grappling with such questions. I, for instance, was inspired by some police women that I knew. They were confident and proud to be serving officers of the Rwanda National Police. After many conversations, I knew I had to become a police officer. That's how I made my decision to join the Cadet Course.

At the course, I immediately started getting answers to some of the questions I had had before – in a practical sense. Men and women were undergoing the same training. I found this to be unbelievable. In some instances, women were performing better and harder than men. It confirmed what we already knew about ourselves. Women are capable; they are as good as and, at times, better than men – all that is needed is determination, which has no gender. After this inferiority complex has been shattered, all that is left is training. We – men and women – are trained professionally, and without discrimination of any form, serve the people of Rwanda.

With discipline, confidence, knowledge, and skills obtained from the quality training offered at PTS Gishari, I have proved myself capable and I am reassured that women do the right thing by joining Rwanda National Police; it is an opportunity to apply our abilities and capabilities for self and the country.

The Cadet Course challenged me to overcome self-limiting social conditioning and become the woman I aspire to be. As an officer, trained to live my calling and purpose is the best gift I could give myself, family, and the country. In many ways, I feel prepared to do what other women police officers have done before me. I am ready to inspire other women to be their best version, and if that means to join the Rwanda National Police, let it be so.

Women must overcome the deceptive concept that we are incapable of taking on the most demanding tasks. We can be family caretakers and have the ability to serve and protect this country; there is no contradiction!



COMMUNITY POLICING PHILOSOPHY AND THE MEDIA GO HAND IN HAND



By OC MG Munzero

Rwanda National Police's philosophy for fulfilling its mission is through community based policing. This philosophy is premised on Police–Public Partnership and is characterized by proactive approaches, including awareness campaigns against crime, human security initiatives, and inclusiveness in problem solving which create opportunities for interaction with the public. In these efforts, the media remains an important tool for linking the police and the public.

The media plays a crucial role in addressing policing complexities. However, it is also a dynamic sector that keeps changing meaning that actors in the media have to remain dynamic as well. The world has moved from mass media to social media; consequently, Rwanda National Police has adopted to use social media alongside traditional media to engage, inform, mobilise, and update the community on security, crime prevention, and police-related activities to keep up with the way people want to be communicated to and reached. Moreover, it also uses the media to get feedback from the public on the quality-of-service delivery.

Accordingly, the media facilitates the building of public-police confidence, accountability, and transparency, to shape a policing agenda tailored to society needs; this helps the police to win public trust, which is the key component of modern policing.

In these efforts, social media is emerging as the most crucial tool that police needs most in reaching out to the public across different platforms like Facebook, a social networking sites, Instagram, a photo and video-sharing, YouTube, and even on micro-blogging sites like Twitter.

Unlike the traditional media, social media is a participatory system of “many-to-many” communication where those formerly known as the audience emerge as producers of staggering quantities of “user-generated content.”

For law enforcement, however, social media can be a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it is a valuable driver for helping to accomplish policing operations. On the other hand, misinformation and disinformation, or the inability to properly address a crisis, can lead to public mistrust, with potential to undermine effective law enforcement.

On the balance, however, it is clear that media is essential for effective policing. It is especially essential for policing that is grounded in the community policing philosophy.

AT CADET COURSE UNITY IS THE AIR WE BREATHE

By OC S Gashaija

For any officer cadet to succeed, he or she needs to work with a courageous team of fellow trainees. No one makes it alone; that is why the saying, ‘unity is strength’. When there is teamwork and collaboration, wonderful things can be achieved” factors in so well.

There is nothing in the civilian workforce can approximate the bonding that occurs at a cadet training camp.

from the kind found in the security forces.

This is simply because throughout the training, unity helps develop qualities of character, courage, discipline, leadership, secular outlook, spirit of adventure in sportsmanship, and the ideals of selfless service among officer cadets. The cadet course is by nature demanding beyond individual strength.

the officers develop a commitment to protect and enhance Rwanda’s unity that is crucial.

We are expected to take this camaraderie to society when we begin deployment. Going by Rwanda’s unique approach to handling conflicts, the concept of unity is central to policing. In other words, unity must start amongst the officers before it can be passed to the communities they will serve.



Officer cadets put up with much hardship – long hours, stressful working conditions, danger to personal safety, separation from loved ones, and more. However, because they are all in it together, they get through it. This mutual self-sacrifice, teamwork, and covering and encouraging each other contribute to individual bonding, unit cohesion, and, ultimately the camaraderie.

Other than perhaps law enforcement and military, not many civilian occupations come close to the conditions of cadet training from the perspective of unity. The version of camaraderie in a civilian occupation falls far short

It requires teamwork abiding to the principle of “enduring another minute”.

Otherwise, when this is forgotten, it can lead to quitting. As a result, finding purpose in unity is the cornerstone to the successful completion of the course. Just like the concept of ‘never leave a soldier behind’, unity plays a pivotal role in cadet course.

The environment ensures that under no circumstance can an officer ever leave a coursemate behind and let a comrade stray from the mission objective. Consequently, the outcome of unity at the training level is that

A group of police officers working and confronting challenges together become stronger with this spirit of collective achievement and bonding creating comradeship. Accordingly, many officer cadets will tell you that although they did not initially find the camaraderie and esprit de corps in their civilian jobs, they could immediately see it at training.

This is mainly due to the fact that unlike in the police where you are quickly welcomed to the ‘brotherhood’ and ‘sisterhood’; in the civilian sector this doesn’t develop as fast. In the force, unity is the air we breathe.

IGITAMADUNI: TRANSFORMING ATTITUDES

By OC D Shimwayesu



Officer cadets are expected to develop leadership skills, character, a sense of duty and responsibility, as well as keen understanding of force operations. From the beginning of the course, an officer cadet learns that his or her life is highly structured around demanding tasks that need mental acuity and physical agility.

Cadet training transforms one with new ways of life that must be adapted to and become a lifestyle. These new ways evolve around every aspect of life. From social to personal lifestyle diet and hygiene making a bed, walking, to talking in a manner appropriate to a Rwandan security forces personnel.

From the day an officer cadet arrives. The training aims to transform you from a rigid individual to become a highly flexible, dynamic and organized officer. By the end of the course, an officer cadet is equipped to stay fit, disciplined, inspired, responsive and prepared to sacrifice for the country. In other words, the cadet course gives birth to a new, professional, officer dedicated to the nation.

Consequently, a large dose of the training is on behavior transformation, a session called *igitamaduni*,

an important subject crosscutting all training phases. *Igitamaduni* is a word derived from Swahili '*utamaduni*' meaning "culture". At Cadet, almost all activities are done with the aim of behaviour change. During *Igitamaduni*, trainees gather to bring out their talents like singing, public speaking skills, and poetry. These evening sessions help create unity in officer cadets as they get to know one another and nurture social bonds.

Igitamaduni introduces new terminology that for young men and women to live by on a day-to-day basis; they are words of affirmation that are reminders to never lose sight of what's most important for an officer.

It is around this terminology that culture is nurtured. This culture reinforces the sense of patriotism to serve the country with utmost commitment and honor.

COVID-19 DEPLOYMENT: A CADET'S ENCOUNTER WITH DRUNK DRIVERS

By OC J Kwizera



COVID-19 saw restrictions on bars, restaurants, and nightclubs' closure. The Rwanda National Police was tasked with enforcing the measures.

We were given clear guidelines, and everyone understood that restricting people from doing what they wanted wouldn't be easy,

especially if they didn't grasp the dangers of their actions.

Careless people, for instance, still wanted to gather and drink. So our enforcement on that was very strict, and it gave us a good test for dealing with wrongdoers.

For instance, everyone knows that

drinking and driving is always a vice that leads to accidents, serious injuries, and even deaths. Indeed, it is always to be avoided during normal times or during the COVID-19 pandemic.

We could quickly see that while most people plan ahead before going out for drinking by arranging

means of transportation, a few irresponsible folks could take the risk of driving under the influence of alcohol, even when they are trying to beat the curfew.

We could see that some drunk drivers falsely believe that they are good drivers even when they are not sober. With this false thinking, they would end up endangering their lives and that of others. There simply isn't a good drive when intoxicated, regardless of how much driving experience one might have. It merely is carelessness.

In other words, one thinking that they have experience driving while drunk is no different than saying that they have experience in carelessness!

According to the World Health Organisation, "the immediate effects of alcohol on the brain are either depressing or stimulating in nature, depending on the quantity consumed."

It further says that alcohol consumption "results in impairment, which increases the likelihood of a crash since it produces poor judgement, increased reaction time, lower vigilance and decreased visual acuity."

Drivers know that it's dangerous, but they keep doing it because they have "done it" a couple of times without being caught. Unfortunately, this false confidence has led to the loss of many lives.

The Rwanda National Police has tried to nip in the bud this false self-confidence. For instance, before the COVID-19 pandemic, a national road safety campaign dubbed 'Gerayo Amahoro' was

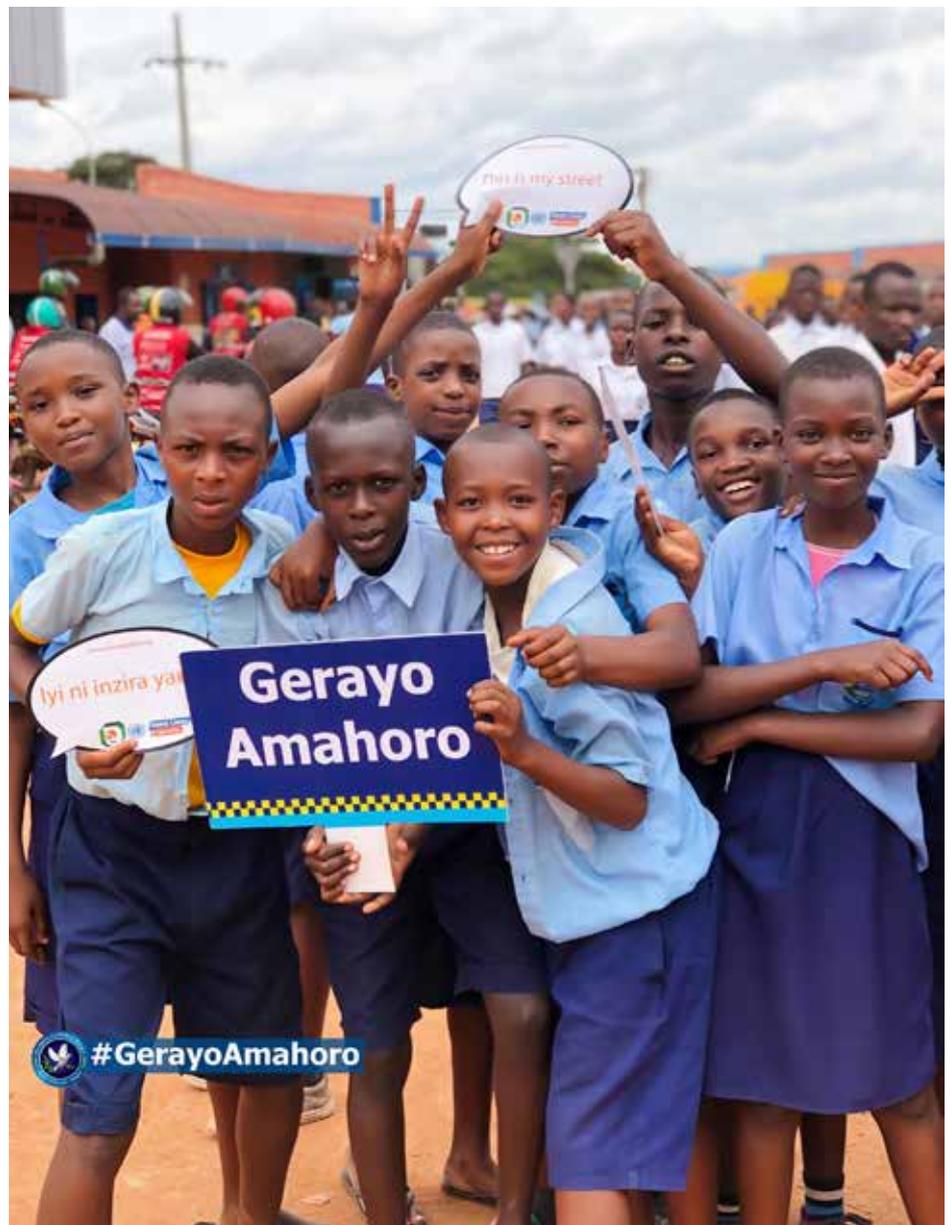
initiated to promote safer choices by motorists, passengers, and pedestrians.

It sensitized those who went out for drinking to always bring onboard a designated driver. It also gave them other alternative options. For those who didn't listen, the campaign intensified spot testing of drivers for alcohol consumption, with those found drunk penalized. In the COVID-19 era, the biggest myth we had to confront was that "testing has stopped."

But nothing is further from the truth because we continue to see offenders paraded in different parts of the country for driving under the influence.

As we complete the cadet course, we will remind the public that they shouldn't be fooled by any myth in the COVID-19 era or any other time. There is no period when driving under the influence isn't punished.

If you are doing to drink, do so responsibly and as always – *Gerayo Amahoro*.



HAZARDS OF DRIVING IN THE RAIN

By OC F Nganji

In cadet training, we learned about the hazards of driving in the rain.

One of the difficult and often hazardous decisions a driver, even the most skilled one, can take is to drive his vehicle in the most difficult weather conditions, such as during heavy or torrential rain.

Here are the key lessons.

First, although there are always signs indicating that it is about to rain, it is also advisable to check the weather reports every day. As a driver, if you haven't checked your vehicle in a while, it is good to stop for a moment and re-check the most important parts and functions of your vehicle.

Important parts you have to check on your vehicle involve windshield wipers. It is advisable to turn them on and see whether they are functioning properly. It is also recommended to check both headlights and taillights. Check the strength and the capacity of

the vehicle's tires. Balding tires can severely reduce traction on wet roads.

Secondly, should one decide to drive amid heavy rain, it is always paramount to reduce speed. On wet roads, a vehicle's reaction time is much slower than on dry roads. Consequently, motorists should drive considerably slower than they do in normal conditions and keep a greater distance between one's vehicle and the car in front. If it becomes extremely foggy, and one can't see through his window, it means others too can't see you. In such a situation, it is important to pull over and wait for better conditions.

Third, it is extremely dangerous to attempt driving on flooded roads. Often this leads to mechanical failure, hydroplaning, or imminent skidding. When in such conditions, drivers and motorists are advised to use alternate routes rather than attempting to drive through a flooded road. It can be extremely

challenging, and the next thing you know, the vehicle is being washed away.

Fourth, drivers are advised to always plan ahead depending on the weather. For example, April and May are mostly months of heavy rain in Rwanda, and drivers should always plan their journeys well during such a period. There is the possibility that your usual routes may be flooded or are congested. Therefore, it is advisable to always exercise patience and be mindful of your own safety as well as the safety of other road users.

Finally, we have learned that Rwanda National Police is an important source of information for ensuring road safety, mainly through its campaigns like "Gerayo Amahoro", which aims at raising awareness by giving road users safety tips, including those to rely on while driving during extreme weather conditions.

IT-BASED POLICING ATTRACTED ME TO THE FORCE

By OC YT Mutabazi

As an officer cadet eagerly awaiting commissioning to serve the Rwanda National Police, I always reminisce about what inspired my decision to join.

I studied information technology because I knew Rwanda was making great strides in Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

I also had read about top officials of the Rwanda National Police discussing how the force was placing IT centrally in its day-to-day responsibilities. One of them said something like, “we are making a paradigm shift from the traditional operational approach to technology-based law enforcement methods.”

The Police was digitizing to ensure consistency and reliability for the services to the public.

Indeed, I could see that the services offered by Traffic Police at the Motor vehicle Inspection Center

(MIC) and those to do with the Driving License were being provided through the internet. The public is being provided with online web portals serving as a one-stop centre; they can register and make payments without going to any office like before.

These have since been decentralized to all provinces so that a person from Huye District, for instance, doesn't need to burn his fuel on a trip to Kigali to get his vehicle inspected. At the same time, Rwanda National Police had established user-friendly ways of reporting crimes online through its website, where the public could report a crime, a missing person, or lodge a complaint against the Police itself! I found all this exciting.

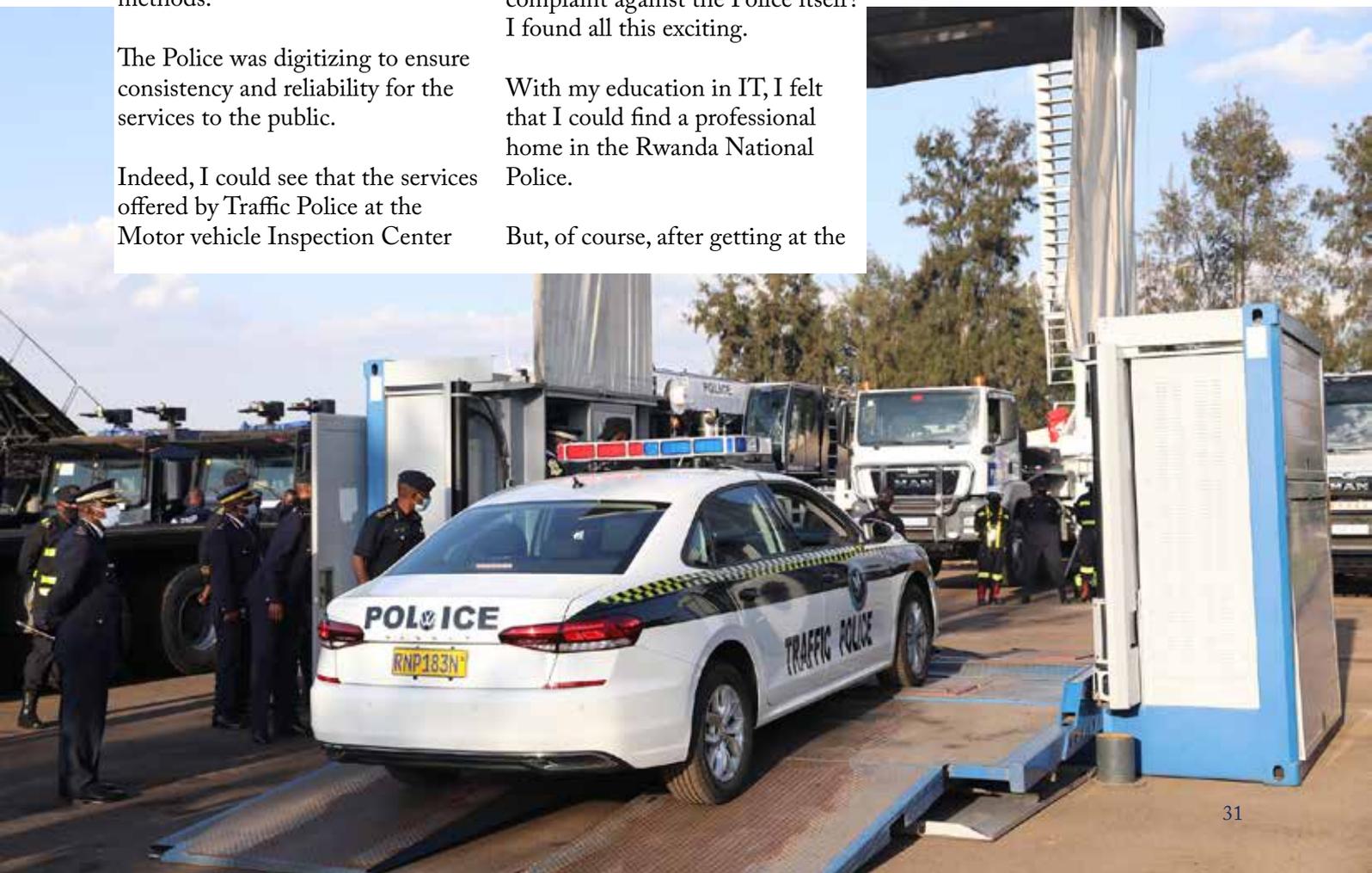
With my education in IT, I felt that I could find a professional home in the Rwanda National Police.

But, of course, after getting at the

cadet course, I now know that there is much more than I had known.

I know of the command and communication centre that controls and monitors traffic movements across cities; the installed high-tech CCTV cameras that track road users and automatically fine traffic offenders, etc.

Rwanda National Police's tech-based policing is what attracted me to the force, without a doubt. I was encouraged to serve because my skills could be used as soon as I was commissioned. I am glad to have joined a police force that has placed technology at the centre of law enforcement.



WHAT I TOLD MY FRIEND ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCKDOWNS

By OC N Isimbi



When the cadet intake was deployed to support operations to contain the spread of the COVID-19 virus, a friend of mine asked what the purpose of lockdowns was. Of course, he knew, but I thought he was challenging me since I was involved in enforcing it along with others in my intake.

Since March 2020, the Rwanda government has adopted the lockdown strategy at national and localized levels to ensure channels spreading the infection are limited and maintained to the lowest levels. It has allowed the government and other institutions to monitor the spreading scales.

During the lockdown, all non-essential labour and business activities, mostly urban in nature, were stopped.

The nationwide lockdown and all non-essential transport outside homes were banned. The government believed it was one of the indispensable approaches within its capacity to assess the situation and prepare the healthcare system that would otherwise be overwhelmed. Social distancing and hygiene measures were set up for the essential parts of the economy that were still permitted to function, such as hand-washing equipment

at agricultural collection centres.

Lockdown enforcement in Rwanda in the ongoing fight against COVID-19 is one of many efficient strategies adopted by the government to manage the vicious global pandemic.

It has served various important roles. For example, as it is in many countries, the public was instructed to stay indoors during lockdowns, allowing limited movements from people who provide essential services like security forces, health professionals, telecommunication staff, people in the banking sector, and food markets.

However, members of the public were also accorded limited movements in search of essential services or commodities. Globally, as countries were grappling with the virus, countries that enrolled or enforced total lockdown did register a significant reduction of the widely spreading pandemic.

The prohibition of public transport, taxi motos, closing schools and universities, and leisure activities have allowed the government to protect citizens from the dangerous virus. Additional to that was also to ensure that even operating sectors in essential services were keen on observing social distancing, regular washing of hands and consistent wearing of masks.

In Rwanda, limiting the movement of people was necessary otherwise, conditions would have helped in the spread of the virus. It also allowed the government to monitor the spread, early detection and early case management, enabling proper communication on the pandemic from the government to citizen levels, among others. From a country with a shortage of vaccines and treatment of the patients was overwhelming. Stopping human contact was the only way to stop the spread of the virus.

COVID-19 management through lockdowns implementation has helped the management of those who are affected by COVID-19 to also gain swift access to medical treatment and reanimation through oxygen, but also in raising the awareness of the pandemic to the public. As of 31 December 2020, Rwanda had recorded 8,383 cumulative COVID-19 cases, 6,542 recoveries, and 92 deaths since the first case on 14 March 2020.

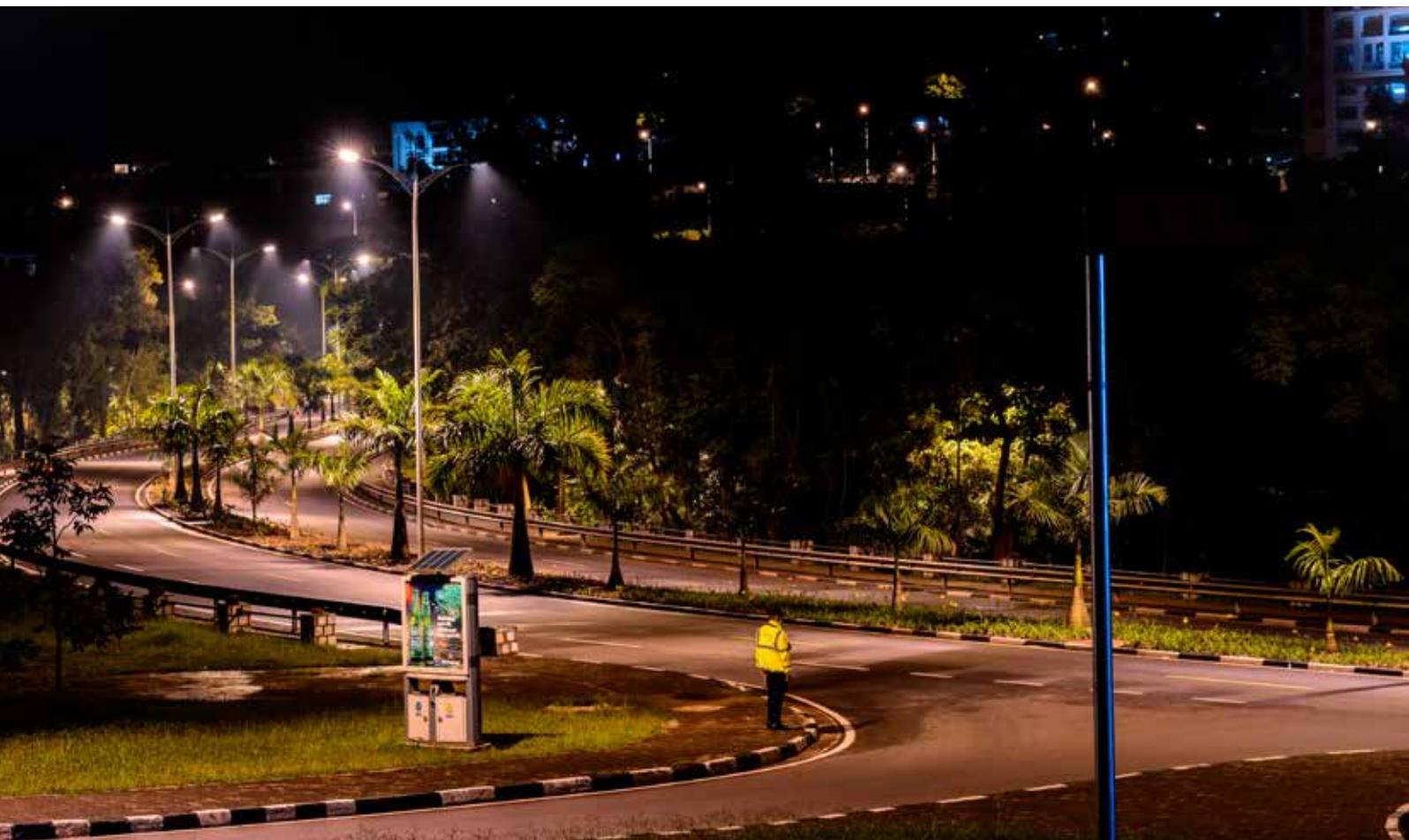
The Ministry of Health, Rwanda Biomedical Centre, and the Epidemic and Surveillance Response division

have collaborated on preparative measures since the pandemic began in January 2020.

Essentially, the fewer contact people have with each other, the less the virus can spread. So while common measures like face-masking, keeping social distance and regular hand-washing are important, the enforcement of lockdown was key to 'flatten the curve' or reduce infections.

In brief, I told my colleague that the decision to enforce total lockdown since March 2020 has been essential in containing the virus in Rwanda if one measured it against all other countries that took a long to enforce the total lockdown. I also told him that strategic and innovative interventions to prevent and contain the virus were effective mainly due to the lockdowns.

I must have passed my comrade's test because he didn't ask any further questions.



WE LEARNED THAT EFFECTIVE COORDINATION CAN SAVE LIVES

By OC N Shema



The 11th cadet intake was the first to happen under conditions of the coronavirus pandemic. It has been an opportunity for us to contemplate our country's effectiveness and what it means for us to play a role since we were front-liners during the four months we were deployed to the ground as part of the response team.

We were part of a larger web of national responses that was set up after the first positive COVID-19 case was identified in March 2020. Rwanda, like many other countries, imposed a series of lockdowns across the country, which were accompanied by quarantines and other restrictions.

These emergency health protocols were helpful in limiting the spread of the virus. Crucially, the government understood that coordination was essential to build the requisite unity of purpose among all concerned agencies. It would be the most effective approach for limiting COVID-19's negative impact on the health of the public and that of the national economy.

A COVID-19 joint task force that included government institutions involved in the management and pandemic response was implemented to offer quick and coordinated solutions to the COVID-19 menace.

For us, our entry point was through the responsibility assigned to the Rwanda National Police, which mainly was enforcing health measures, including lockdowns, quarantines, and the compulsory wearing of facemasks. As a result of the training we had had, we knew that the Rwanda National Police implements operations through a community policing philosophy that is premised on improving partnership to ensure compliance by running adaptive awareness and communication for risk awareness, including the #Tuzatsinda, #NtabeAriNjye, #Ntakudohoka campaigns whose goal was to keep up constant education of citizens about the risks of COVID-19, and how to obey health directives.

So, we were not surprised to see that the Rwanda National Police had mobilized volunteers from the community, who, along with the officers of the force, were involved in contact tracing, running COVID-19 emergency toll-free lines. Activities limiting community transmission – notably escorting cross-border commercial trucks, to prevent truck drivers from interacting and potentially exposing the virus to the public.

As officer cadets this was an experience that shaped our understanding of the place of cohesion, robust response, as well as communication and coordination ineffective response, especially in a context where lives are on the line.

I OBSERVED THE DANGERS OF SMUGGLING, SO I JOINED THE FORCE

By OC B Ruhinda

Rubavu is my home. For years, I have witnessed how smuggling and trafficking goods into Rwanda have encouraged criminality.

I witnessed smugglers moving in groups, armed with traditional tools. I have watched with admiration how police officers brave nights and intense weather patrolling the crystal blue waters of Lake Kivu to keep our economy and security intact. So I decided to join the force.

The cadet course reinforced my understanding of the practices that I had observed from my hometown. Now I know that there is a clear link between illicit trade and other types of crimes such as human trafficking, drug trafficking, corruption, bribery, and money laundering.

I understand that the evil of these practices causes double damage. They hurt the economy and public health, which in turn elevates them to a security concern.

Illicit food products like cosmetics, body care products, and sometimes drinks contain toxic ingredients

harmful to human beings. Moreover, electrical goods can cause fires and explosions.

I am a man on a mission to end these practices. Indeed, the last 12 months of Cadet Course training equipped my colleagues and me with operational and community engagement actions against the evils of smuggling of illicit products to protect the health of Rwandans and safeguard the economy from these and related criminality. Major crimes to combat include counterfeit, corruption, falsification, adulteration of products, trafficking of narcotic drugs, among others.

I thus salute the Police Training School (PTS) Gishari with a positive mindset, smart in a blue uniform with a gold star on my shoulders and a Rwandan flag on my left sleeve, ready to diligently fulfil the responsibilities entrusted to me to safeguard the rule of law, human rights and interests of the Rwandan people.

And, yes, to channel the wonders of Cadet Course training into fighting such evils of smuggling, I observed from a very early age in my Rubavu hometown.



THESE 4 DS WILL PROTECT YOUR HOME FROM BURGLARY

By OC P Gashema

A person's home is his or her sanctuary, a place to feel comfortable and safe. Unfortunately, home robbery can lessen that sense of security and heighten feelings of vulnerability and even fear. So, for a home to truly be a sanctuary means the owner plays a major role in protecting.

At cadet training, we learned that the philosophy of “target-hardening” in domestic establishments is an important crime-prevention strategy. This strategy is hinged on the 4 Ds – Deny, Deter, Delay and Detect – which are all intertwined and applicable to preventing crimes in homes.

Deny: to deny burglars from breaking into your house, you must protect it from the outside. In so doing, building strong and secure fencing around the house will reduce the chances of intrusion. In addition, it is advisable to put on rails and ensure there are no gaps in either the fence or the railings. This can only be advisable if you live in a neighbourhood known to be prone to burglary.

Deter: Most house break-ins happen at night because darkness prevents the thieves from being recognized or because they capitalize on the fact that members of the home are asleep, which explains why burglars don't randomly choose their targets.

Both exterior and interior lighting are adequate deterrence when it comes to burglars. The cover of darkness is appealing for would-



be thieves who can scope out and enter a home with the reduced risk of being seen by neighbours. Darkness is also a beacon that alerts criminals to the potential vacancy of a home.

Outside lighting is as important as indoor lighting. Appropriately placed lights can illuminate dark corners where criminals may hide in wait for homeowners. Indeed, a well-lit home can deter criminals altogether for fear of being seen.

Delay: Never make it easy for a thief to break into your house. At least make them sweat for it. Ensure that the gate, doors, and window frames are strong and the hinges are well protected. Use strong locks with deadbolts. Thieves get smarter each day, but if you take precautions, you can outsmart them. Lately, thieves have been using car jacks to pry wide the iron bars and enter. Ensure the iron bars on your doors and windows are so close to each other they deny the thief the space to place his jack.

Detect: In Rwanda, we are lucky to have community night patrols

known as ‘Irondo’ who conduct night patrols to detect and deter any form of criminality. However, it is advisable to add another layer of precautionary measures like having a domestic guard, a guard dog, or even set up a home security system.

Moreover, with the advancement of technology, it is now much easier to set up a comprehensive home automation system where you can see any activity at home remotely by use of camera sensors, alarms, intercom, door locks, and other features that can be operated from afar.

Securing your home is the first line of defence for you, your family members, and your valuable property. So apply the 4 Ds and have a secure home.

I must say that I wish I had known this information before the cadet course. However, since it is easy to follow, anyone who reads this should share the information with as many people as they come across. When your neighbour is safe, you are safe too!

LEARNING ABOUT THE FIRE AND RESCUE BRIGADE PARTNERSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY

By H Uwabeza

It was a privilege during our cadet training to learn much that added to my knowledge, shaped my character, and has prepared me for a disciplined career, and that one must always be ready to serve in the different fields of policing. I found information about the Fire and Rescue Brigade (FRB) of the Rwanda National Police (Rwanda National Police) intriguing. It does vital work and gets the public involved.

The FRB conducts awareness training that aims to equip members of the public with basic fire safety skills. The training mainly focuses on the safe use of Liquefied Petroleum (LPG) gas and electricity, as well as rapid response to fire outbreaks using fire-extinguishing equipment.

The FRB attempts to reach as many sections of society as possible such as schools, churches, hospitals and business hubs. It is a process that aims to ensure that a critical mass of Rwandans possess basic but vital skills in firefighting because a fire outbreak can happen anywhere at any time.

I have also come to know that most of the fires reported in the country were caused by reckless actions that include a lack of skills in the use of cooking appliances that utilize gas as well as faulty electrical installations. For this reason, the sensitization training attempts to focus on these causes with the belief that prevention would significantly contribute to curtailing the rising fire outbreaks in the country.

Moreover, I now understand the different causes of fire incidents that have destroyed properties in Kigali and other parts of the country. Most importantly, I am aware of the vital services of the Fire and Resecure Brigade in halting those fires. It is indeed reassuring that there are efforts to provide awareness training needed for preventive measures against the menace.

I feel like if a fire were to start, I would not panic. Instead, I would know what to do until I get appropriate reinforcement. I, therefore, appreciate the diversity of information provided during cadet training.



I HAVE ALWAYS DRAWN INSPIRATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES

By OC Y Barinda

As a young child, I used to admire the Rwandan security forces; from learning about their bravery and resilience exhibited during the liberation struggle, I grew up envisaging serving in the force.

When Rwandan officers began serving in peacekeeping operations in crisis-ridden countries worldwide, my admiration for the force increased even more. Nothing I find so heartwarming as seeing Rwanda National Police officers restoring peace and building trust and confidence in foreign countries like Sudan, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Haiti, and others. I always feel a sense of pride that is unimaginable.

During the vigorous exercises at the Police Training School-Gishali, one thing that always boosted my inner strength to endure the course hardships was my vision to become an officer of a Rwandan security organ and a peacekeeper to bring security to other lands near and far. As we get set to graduate, I am excited to see myself donning the dark-blue combat uniform serving at home and eventually raising the Rwandan flag high in the peacekeeping missions.

During an opportunity lecture at Police Training School presented by the Rwanda National Police



Spokesperson CP John Bosco Kabera, I learned that Rwanda is the third-largest troop contributor to United Nations peacekeeping missions. I understood that we were in this position because of the level of professionalism, discipline, and selflessness that our forces exhibit on foreign land. It is easy to take pride in all this, especially as a country that defied all odds following the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi to build professional,

highly skilled and disciplined forces. As a country that had been embroiled in unending ethnic conflicts and regionalism had turned around due to the visionary leadership of His Excellency President Paul Kagame, who, after bringing stability to his country, committed to offering support to others in need by sending troops to protect civilians in conflict zones.



Once there, our peacekeepers live up to Agaciro – dignity – by building schools, hospitals to diagnose and treat nationals. But, moreover, it's never been only about peace and protection but also capacity building, as is the case now in Cabo Delgado in Mozambique, where the entire world had given up on the people of that country.

Within the officer Cadet's tight schedules, I always get a few minutes to check out the Rwanda National Police social media platforms. I landed on a photograph taken from Palma Province in Mozambique; a Rwandan Police Medical officer was assisting a Mozambican lady to deliver. I thought to myself how wonderful that after the

defeat of terrorists, our forces were now offering medical care to civilians.

It doesn't come without sacrifice, of course. Everyone understands the risk of serving in war-torn countries; however, these dangers have never deterred Rwanda's resolve to support countries towards finding durable peace for their people. Everyone here at the cadet intakes his or her own story of what inspired them to join the force. But, for me, it has always been the zeal to serve my country at home and abroad in peacekeeping operations.

Hongera sana Polisi ya Rwanda.

SOME LECTURES OF OPPORTUNITY



Hon. Bamporiki Eduard
Minister of State | MYCULTURE



Hon. Tito Rutaremara
Senator | Parliament of Rwanda

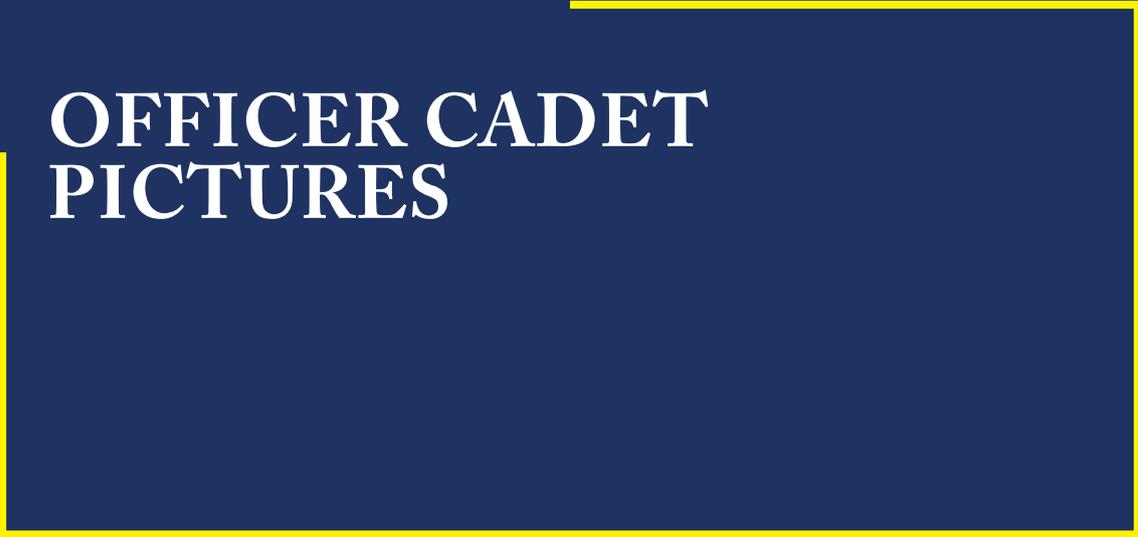


CP JB Kabera
Commissioner for Public Relations and Media



ACP E Karasi
Commissioner for Inspectorate of Services and Ethics

OFFICER CADET PICTURES



GUARD 1



From right to left

1st Row

OC Mporera Eric
 OC Kazungu Jean Bosco
 OC Karangwa Fidel
 OC Ingabire Gilbert
 OC Rwagasore Clever
 OC Ndizeye Devis
 OC Karangwa Emmy
 OC Manishimwe Alexander
 OC Kwizera Joseph
 OC Twambaze Sam
 OC Muvunyi Fiston
 OC Twagirayezu David

2nd Row

OC Rutanga Alex
 OC Musabirema Peter
 OC Iraturagiye Cedric
 OC Izabayo Patient
 OC Bugingo Emmanuel
 OC Mugume Ronald
 OC Ngaboyimana Jean Felix
 OC Ishimwe Jean Paul
 OC Ntaganira James

OC Nsababera Jean Damascene
 OC Rubagumya Francis
 OC Nshuti Prosper
 OC Ntwari Patrick
 OC Nkotanyi James
 OC Mugwaneza Godfrey

3rd Row

OC Ngendahimana Hassan
 OC Rutaremara Aimé Martine
 OC Ngabonziza Fabrice
 OC Rukundo Fred
 OC Nyiringabo Alfred
 OC Kami Laurence
 OC Iyumva N Samuel
 OC Murerwa Ananias
 OC Mugiraneza Japhet
 OC Ntabwoba Theoneste
 OC Kalisa Valens
 OC Ishimwe Francois
 OC Muhozi Denis
 OC Rwigema Fred
 OC Kayitare Eugene
 OC Shema Moses
 OC Nkurunziza Jamvier

4th Row

OC Mugisha John
 OC Nizigiyumukiza Napoleon
 OC Gatabazi Jean De Dieu
 OC Ritararenga Valery
 OC Rukotana Steven
 OC Murokore Godfrey
 OC Karera Jean Bosco
 OC Nshimirimana Alon
 OC Rugamba Angel
 OC Asimwe Fred
 OC Shema Yvan
 OC Tumusime K Frank
 OC Shema Mutabazi Loic
 OC Imanimuragire Olivier

GUARD 2



From right to left

1st Row

OC Shimwayesu David
 OC Cyiza Damascene
 OC Mutangana Alex
 OC Gatoni Faustin
 OC Munyendamutsa Emmanuel
 OC Rebero Robert
 OC Turatsinze Caleb
 OC Mugabo Jean Bosco
 OC Shema Nathan
 OC Mparirwa Maurice
 OC Munyangayo Steven
 OC Ishimwe Jacques

2nd Row

OC Kwizera Maurice
 OC Habiyaremye Faustin
 OC Munyaburanga Damien
 OC Murenzi Jean Claude
 OC Twiringiyimana David
 OC Mbaga Steven
 OC Maniragaba Felicien
 OC Mutesa Regis
 OC Uwiragiye Anicet

OC Mushaija Dan
 OC Mugisha Eugene

3rd Row

OC Nkaka Laurent
 OC Kagame Karekezi God
 OC Ndacyayisaba Faustin
 OC Nyiringango Said Assouman
 OC Kampayana Dieudonne
 OC Ukulikiyeyezu Diogene
 OC Mugabo Justin
 OC Nsengiyumva Jonathan
 OC Muzungu Samuel
 OC Turacyayisenga John
 OC Mutabazi Maximillien
 OC Shyaka Emery
 OC Nkurikiyimana Faustin
 OC Bagire James

4th Row

OC Mutsinzi Johnson
 OC Bayingana Sam
 OC Mugema James

OC Nshimiyimana Isaac
 OC Ntwali Gynel
 OC Nshimiyimana Emmanuel
 OC Mutabazi Eric
 OC Gasana Jean Damascene
 OC Semuramira David
 OC Kamushana Frank
 OC Rafiki Emmy
 OC Murwanashyaka Francois
 OC Ntabirenzibi Evariste
 OC Rutuku Charles
 OC Bucyana Derrick
 OC Turatsinze Godfrey

GUARD 3



From right to left

1st Row

- OC Kwizera SunLight
- OC Abimpuhwe Clementine
- OC Musabyimana Angelique
- OC Ingabire Rosine
- OC Iragena Solange
- OC Ndayisenga Sylvie
- OC Muhoza Melaben
- OC Uwingeneye Christine
- OC Mukanyamibwa Yvette
- OC Sifa Antoinette
- OC Iradukunda Tuyishime Vanie

2nd Row

- OC Sugira Belinda
- OC akimanizanye clementine
- OC Tuyizere Doreth
- OC Mirembe Lilian
- OC Umukundwa Chantal
- OC Nyiransabimana Antoinette
- OC Muranga Jovia
- OC Muhoza Judith
- OC Muragijimana Milliam
- OC Mihigo Adeline
- OC Umutoniwase Diane

3rd Row

- OC Batamuliza cyiza Ruth
- OC Uwiringiyimana Florence
- Oc Ingabire Marie Louise
- OC Mukakariza Martha
- OC Mutesi Angel
- OC Muteteri Naissa
- OC Ntakirutimana Libertha
- OC Ruzindana Delphine
- OC Munezero Marie Grace
- OC Mugwaneza Marie Claire

4th Row

- OC Nishimwe Henriette
- OC Dukundimana Immaculee
- OC Abates Annah
- OC Kagoyire Fiona
- OC Uwanziga Peace
- OC Cyuzuzo Rosine
- OC Bazizane Prossy
- OC Ineza Belyse
- OC Bamurigire Marie Chantal
- OC Tumukunde Mutabazi Yvette
- OC Kemirembe Joy

5th Row

- OC Bampire Diane
- OC Cyakwa Annet
- OC Bwimba Marry
- OC Turahiriwe Pellan
- OC Kemirembe Mellony
- OC Barinda Yvette
- OC Utuje Ntare Henrette
- OC Uyishime Esther
- OC Igiraneza Esther
- OC Mukashyaka Noella
- OC Niyombikesha Delphine
- OC Mukasine Nadege
- OC Mariza Zabibu

GUARD 4



From right to left

1st Row

OC Brian Ruhinda
 OC Aimable Niyonshuti
 OC Eliab Ladjab Niyongira
 OC Odette Uwineza
 OC Clementine Mukeshimana
 OC Joyeuse Ingabire
 OC Violette Niyonsenga
 OC Chantal Dusabemariya
 OC Rosine Niyongira
 OC Marie Claire Nyiraneza
 OC Angeliqwe Mukamwiza
 OC Antony Ndwanyi

2nd Row

OC Theophile Munyaburanga
 OC Orest Rukundo
 OC Francois Sibomana
 OC Anastase Bimenyimana
 OC innocent Hakizimana
 OC Emmanuel Hitayezi
 OC Placide Uwera

OC Eric Kwizera
 OC Alexis Musoni
 OC Amani Manirafasha
 OC Consolee Mukamusoni
 OC Marie Claire Ingabire
 OC Emmanuel Ujeharaka

3rd Row

OC Emmanuel Safari
 OC eric Ndacyayisenga
 OC Amos Tumwesigye
 OC Cyprien Manishimwe
 OC Jean Bosco Nkunuzimana
 OC Gilbert Habineza
 OC Elie Niyomutabazi
 OC Lucien Mahirwe
 OC Leandre Habimana
 OC Phocas Hafashimana
 OC Valens Mbonigaba
 OC John Ndayisenga
 OC Medard Ngazayire
 OC Bonfils Gatera
 OC Annet Mukamurenzi

4th Row

OC Emmanuel Nizeyimana
 OC JMV Niyonsaba
 OC Aloys Bagambiki
 OC Jean Claude Ayirwanda
 OC Claudein Mudaheranwa
 OC Emmanuel Bagabo
 OC Theophile Murangira
 OC Bukamiyanga
 OC Jean Baptiste Nteziryayo
 OC Emerence Niyomukunzi
 OC Innocent Gatete
 OC Denys Nsengimana
 OC Frank Niyomugabo
 OC Lea Mugwaneza
 OC Innocent Niyonteze
 OC Gilbert Mpire

GUARD 5



From right to left

1st Row

OC Ndayizeye Safari
 OC Murungi Godfrey
 OC Iradukunda Claude
 OC Rugema Emmanuel
 OC Gahongayire Daniel
 OC Nshimiyimana Jean Bosco
 OC Ntabara Salomon
 OC Ndahonshuti Eric
 OC Uwiringiyimana Jean Claude
 OC Gahima Sam
 OC Lamanzi Theogene
 OC Ndayisenga Jean Pierre
 OC Niyitegeka Eric

2nd Row

OC Ineza Edise
 OC Tuyishime Richard
 OC Misago Emmanuel
 OC Ntwali Lois
 OC Gashaija James
 OC Ushizimpumu Jean
 Damascene
 OC Mugabo Frank
 OC Nzabahimana Peter Clever

OC Habimana Baptiste
 OC Nkunuzwanda Didier
 OC Niyonsenga Emmanuel
 OC Munyandidi Jean Bosco
 OC Musengimana Athanase
 OC Mwebaze Geofrey

3rd Row

OC Dusenge Patrick
 OC Gakwerere Emmanuel
 OC Nayituriki Emmanuel
 OC Mwesigye Robert
 OC Ndayishimiye Fidel
 OC Ndekwe Nathan
 OC Rucamumakuba Emmanuel
 OC Hitimana Emmy Thierry
 OC Nyirindekwe Innocent

4th Row

OC Nizeyimana Danny
 OC Kalimba Gad
 OC Dukuzumuremyi Theogene
 OC Uwiringiyimana Clement
 OC Nyandekwe Jean Damascene
 OC Agaba Theogene

OC Kayitare Fred
 OC Nsabimana Dieudonne
 OC Safari Alain Serge
 OC Itwerekite Erasme
 OC Turatsinze David
 OC Niyibizi Jean Claude
 OC Nyandwi Evariste
 OC Nduwayezu Gashabarara
 Patrick

GUARD 6



From right to left

1st Row

OC Shyaka Emmy
 OC Nyamucihakomeye Adrien
 OC Gasana Jean Pierre
 OC Kazola Johnson
 OC Kwizera Alphonse
 OC Iradukunda Valens
 OC Gashayija Emmy
 OC Nyinawumuntu Doreen
 OC Nkusi Emmanuel
 OC Gashema Pacifique
 OC Mutabaruka Yanick
 OC Mwendapole Napoleon
 OC Nshimiyimana Jean Claude
 OC Mugabo Philemon
 OC Masezerano David

2nd Row

OC Muyenzi Ange Democracie
 OC Kalisa Fred
 OC Kangaho Frank
 OC Nambajimana Christian
 OC Bahati Jean de Dieu
 OC Mugisha Amani
 OC Nyunga Ivan

OC Nduwimana Fiston
 OC Niyonkinzo Wilson
 OC Muhire Adolphe
 OC Nyiridandi
 OC Nsekoyimana Rayonnant
 OC Iradukunda Eric
 OC Kasiimwe Kayitare Ronald

3rd Row

OC Ngabonziza Ivan
 OC Kayihura Godson
 OC Nteziryayo John
 OC Niyomugabo Celestin
 OC Ntwari Rock
 OC Munezero Jules Maurice
 OC Irumva Jean Bosco
 OC Nsanzimana Pierre
 OC Uwaremwe Erneste
 OC Murisa Jonny
 OC Mwisenzeza Aimable
 OC Ntaganda Jean Bosco
 OC Nyandwi Emmanuel
 OC Ishimwe Yves Amerie
 OC Muneza Patrick
 OC Mutabazi William
 OC Murenzi Fidele

GUARD 7



From right to left

1st Row

OC Ntakirutimana Jean De Dieu
 OC Sabiti Yason
 OC Murekezi James
 OC Mutabaruka Emmanuel
 OC Mbonigaba Janvier
 OC Muhoza Steven
 OC Nahimana Fabrice
 OC Karimba James
 OC Niyonagize Innocent
 OC Mugisha Bob
 OC Habimana Jean De la Paix
 OC Rwigamba Martin

2nd Row

OC Ntwari Olivier
 OC Bahigi Joseph
 OC Mupenzi Richard
 OC Muragijeyezu Jean Damascene
 OC Nkurunziza Emmanuel
 OC Niyonshuti Jean Claude
 OC Niyonizeye Jean Claude
 OC Mutsinzi Frank
 OC Gahigana Emmy

OC Ibarinde Dieudonne
 OC Tuyisenge Claude

3rd Row

OC Shyaka Derrick
 OC Mugenzi Koffi Christian
 OC Habineza Maurice

4th Row

OC Kwizera Richard
 OC Rutayisire Nathan
 OC Rudasunikwa Issac
 OC Idufashe Leonislas
 OC Gatete Amos
 OC Mugisha Parfait
 OC Byiringiro Jacques
 OC Hakizimana Eugene
 OC Byiringiro Daniel
 OC Habimana Tito
 OC Ishimwe Samuel

5th Row

OC Muhire Sosthene
 OC Rurangirwa James

OC Nkusi Augustin
 OC Mundere John
 OC Nkubito Jean Nepo
 OC Nzamurambaho Abdallah
 OC Murwanashyaka Ronald
 OC Nkuriyingoma Deo
 OC Nsabimana Sother
 OC Mugabe Jude
 OC Kabire Michel
 OC Asiiimwe Rwubuzizi John
 OC Muhwezi Andrew
 OC Rugemintwaza Cleophas

GUARD 8



From right to left

1st Row

OC Ntagengerwa Richard
 OC Kansime Imani
 OC Ishimwe Emmanuel
 OC Gatete Alex
 OC Hakizimana Celestin
 OC Kayisire Ibambasi
 OC Tuyishimire Jean Pierre
 OC Niyonzima Joran
 OC Ndayambaje Valens
 OC Nishimwe Samuel
 OC Semana Vincent
 OC Uwabeza Hussein

2nd Row

OC Ntukanyagwe Venuste
 OC Niyonzima Gerard
 OC Ngoga William
 OC Munyamahoro Willy
 OC Bataringaya Frank
 OC Munana Frank
 OC Muhire Jackson
 OC Kirenga Nsengiyumva
 Constantin

OC Kubwimana Joel
 OC Kalisa Frank
 OC Bikorimana Ethienne
 OC Mutabaruka Bosco

3rd Row

OC Musabyimana Jean Claude
 OC Ntwari Jean Damascene
 OC Uwizeye Emmanuel
 OC Ngaboyamahina Sammuel
 OC Rushemeza Averarius
 OC Mutuyimana Selemani
 OC Sendegeya Etienne
 OC Kagabo Geoffrey
 OC Mandera Vuningoma
 OC Mugabe Alex
 OC Kamanzi Emmanuel

4th Row

OC Mbituyimana Jean Baptiste
 OC Gatete Matabi
 OC Ndengejeho Sylvestre
 OC Nshuti Mahoro Serge
 OC Nkurunziza Francois

OC Nsengiyumva Gilbert
 OC Gatete Gilbert
 OC Musemakweli John Bosco
 OC Coline Pierre Celestin
 OC Mukatanyi David
 OC Uwitonze Tito
 OC Kagabo Innocent

GUARD 9



From right to left

1st Row

OC Kwizima Jack
OC Nsabimana Vedaste
OC Uwizeyimana Elissa
OC Uwizeyimana Eddy Bertin
OC Ndayambaje Francois
OC Ndahayo Jean Clause
OC Nkuzimana Emmanuel
OC Niragire Evode
OC Jambo Dominique
OC Bajenzeza Furaha
OC Kajyibwami Crespo
OC Bagabo James
OC Ndahiro Tumaine

2nd Row

OC Kagare Patrick
OC Shurambere Jean Marie
Vianney
OC Karangwa James
OC Mutesa Eric
OC Nkusi Diogene
OC Ufitumukiza Fabrice
OC Ndayambaje Gerard
OC Karakure James

OC Kamenge Moise
OC Nibitonde Pascal
OC Mushabe George

3rd Row

OC Masengesho Jean Chretien
OC Sunday Ronald
OC Africa Sam
OC Murwanashyaka Françoise
OC Ndayishimiye Gilbert
OC Habimana Jean
OC Mugabo Eric
OC Ndagijimana Theogene
OC Gatsinzi Gaston
OC Shema James
OC Niyomugabo Jean Paul
OC Niyonkuru Ferdinand

4th Row

OC Mbarushimana Omar Gentil
OC Uwindamutsa Jonathan
OC Mugambira James
OC Irankunda Basile
OC Niwemwana Donatien
OC Hakizimana Claude

OC Gato John
OC Kubwimana Jean Damascene
OC Nshimiyimana Gilbert
OC Mutabazo Yves Patience
OC Mucunguzi Julius
OC Mutsinzi Joel

GUARD 10



From right to left

1st Row

OC Ngendabanyika Pierre
 OC Rukagana Didier
 OC Nsabimana Celestin
 OC Mugenzi Zacharie
 OC Ndashimiye Felicien
 OC Nzabarinda Vincent
 OC Nyiringango Alphonse
 OC Bizizimana Charles
 OC Niyonzima Manasse
 OC Ngabonziza Elie
 OC Mutsinzi Innocent
 OC Bimenyimana Charles

2nd Row

OC Tubane Pascal
 OC Gasingwa Celestin
 OC Nkusi Valens
 OC Mugisha Hertier
 OC Habinshuti Eric
 OC Niyonagize Sept
 OC Ngizwenayo Emmanuel
 OC Karemera Didier
 OC Buyenzi Jean Marie Vianney

OC Nshimiyumukiza Joseph
 OC Kasire Alfred
 OC Irakoze Placide
 OC Kayisire Jean Luc

3rd Row

OC Shyaka Chris
 OC Manzi Jackson
 OC Mugambage Derrick
 OC Ndungutse Noel
 OC Nyaminani Steven
 OC Tuyishime Emmanuel
 OC Ndahayo Fabrice
 OC Havugarurema Celestin
 OC Sheja Fabrice
 OC Ukurikiyeyezu Alexander
 OC Kangabo Emile
 OC Cyuma Donat

4th Row

OC Nyabyenda Clement
 OC Tuyisenge Nick
 OC Ndindayino Emmanuel
 OC Nsengiyumva Ramadhan

OC Hakizimana Francois Regis
 OC Ndacyayisenga Emmanuel
 OC Mugisha Oedipe
 OC Habimana Alexis
 OC Zirimwabagabo Elasta
 OC Irakiza Sam
 OC Musafiri Brown
 OC Baziga Emmanuel
 OC Ngarambe Innocent

GUARD 11



From right to left

1st Row

OC Mugabo Jean Pierre
 OC Niyongombwa Alexis
 OC Twagirayezu Felix
 OC Uwihoreye Faustin
 OC Nuwayo Ally Issa
 OC Korerimana Angerot
 OC Mirembe Kayitare Esther
 OC Dushimimana Eric
 OC Akimana Thomas
 OC Muvunyi Jean Claude
 OC Karimbuga Rafiki
 OC Niyonsenga Erneste

2nd Row

OC Ishimwe Olivier
 OC Nshimiyimana Vedaste
 OC Gatari Ethienne
 OC Sande Eric
 OC Mpamo Damas
 OC Mutabazi Vincent
 OC Nduwayo Vincent
 OC Gatete Emmanuel
 OC Ndayishimiye Aristide

3rd Row

OC Iyamuremye Derrick
 OC Mutabazi Andrew
 OC Uwanyirigira Clement
 OC Nizeyimana Bernard
 OC Niringiyimana Innocent
 OC Uwihanganye Emmanuel
 OC Mvukiyehe Edouard
 OC Komezza Elade De Dieu
 OC Ninsiima Fred
 OC Nzabamwita Thacien
 OC Itete Bosco
 OC Kananga Geoffrey
 OC Niyibizi Steven
 OC Iradukunda Emmanuel

4th Row

OC Hakizimana Noel
 OC Mugisha Jean Remy
 OC Munezero Christian Regis
 OC Uwitonze Janvier
 OC Murisa Emmanuel
 OC Nkurunziza Clement
 OC Kambali Innocent
 OC Ngabo Charles

OC Mugume Frank
 OC Nebukadineza Thierry
 OC Kwizera Jackson
 OC Nemeye Aloys
 OC Muhire John
 OC Twahirwa Laurent
 OC Mugisha Joachim
 OC Bizimana Rachid

GUARD 12



From right to left

1st Row

OC Tunezerwe Olivier
 OC Sindayigaya Straton
 OC Rugwizangonga Emile
 OC Nkurunziza Ronald
 OC Karenzi Alex
 OC Tumusime Gad
 OC Munezero Emmanuel
 OC Ngambwa Paul
 OC Ndikubwimana Prosper
 OC Ngabitsinze Noel
 OC Mugisha Ivan Rickwels

2nd Row

OC Ishimwe Samuel
 OC Rirangwa Sam
 OC Gatete Silver
 OC Mushyimiyimundu
 Emmanuel
 OC Gashaija Stephen
 OC Muvara Theogene
 OC Ndatirwa Eric
 OC Siboyintore Joseph
 OC Sayinzoga Theogene
 OC Usengimana Marc

OC Tuyisenge Kevin
 OC Gatete Ronald

3rd Row

OC Shyaka Emmanuel
 OC Mugabo Charles
 OC Muvandimwe Bernard
 OC Iyamuremye Augustin
 OC Udahemuka Fidele
 OC Kabandangabo Peter
 OC Rugari Martin
 OC Rukundo Fred
 OC Gatete Anderson
 OC Izibyose Moise

2nd Row

OC Nganji Frank
 OC Mutagoma Junior
 OC Mugisha Stuart
 OC Rwanyamugabo Fred
 OC Kwitonda Jackson
 OC Tuyisenge Maurice
 OC Ndayisaba Adonia
 OC Habonimana Jean Paul
 OC Ngamije Alex

OC Kabagema James
 OC Kamanzi Jackson
 OC Byiringiro Innoncent
 OC Kimenyi Christian
 OC Hategekimana Thierry
 OC Mugwaneza Desire





