

**COMMUNITY POLICING AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT IN GASABO
DISTRICT, RWANDA**

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DEGREE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
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MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

JULY 2024

DECLARATION AND APROVAL

DECLARATION BY THE STUDENT

This research thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University or for any other award.

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We confirm that the work reported in this research thesis was carried out by the candidate under our supervision.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research thesis to my wife Mukamisha Naome and my Children Mahoro Angel, Kananga Asher, Akanyana Annie and Uwase Noble.



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I express my gratitude to the supervisor Dr. Joyce Muchemi and Dr. Ruth Thinguri who dedicated their time and showed tolerance as I undertook this thesis. I also thank my family who encouraged and supported me even when studies took part of my family time. These people played an important role and without them things would have been tough.



ABSTRACT

Community policing (CP) is readily accepted as the new face of security enhancement in most parts of the world including Europe, United State of America, Australia, Asia, South America and Africa. In Rwanda, the aftermath of 1994 genocide against Tutsi, the security situations were critical and the government adopted mechanisms such as community policing as a strategy for security enhancement. However, Rwanda still struggles with insecurity challenges despite the introduction of community policing. This examination sought to assess community policing in security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The specific objectives were: to determine influence of problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing, and peers counseling on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. Three theories guided the study, that is, broken windows, securitization and social disorganization theory. It adopted mixed methodology approach and the concurrent triangulation design. The study targeted approximately 139,358 household heads of Gasabo District, 73 Community Policing Committee (CPC) chairpersons, 15 Community Liaison Officers, and 260 Police Officers. The study sampled 576 household heads for quantitative data whereas the CPC chairpersons, Community Liaison Officers, Police Officers and Opinion leaders were used for qualitative data. Multistage sampling technique was used to select the participants. Questionnaire, interview guides and discussion guides were used to collect data. Piloting of the questionnaire was done using 10% of the sample size. Reliability of the questionnaire was tested by Cronbach Alpha. The coefficient value used was 0.7. To ensure validity of the questionnaire, it was reviewed by the supervisors. Validity was also checked using factor analysis. Trustworthiness of the interview and discussion guides were ensured using both dependability and credibility. For dependability, the researcher ensured that every step of the process was clear, while credibility was ensured through use of appropriate research methods. SPSS software version 25.0 was used to analyze the data. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (regression analysis), which was used to determine the relationship between the factors of the research. Qualitative data from the interview guides was analyzed thematically and presented in narratives. The findings indicated that separately, problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing, and peers counseling had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement. Further, results indicated that jointly, community policing components explain 46.4% of security enhancement variability. The thematic analysis findings revealed that participants supported the role of community policing in security enhancement. Further, inferential statistics revealed similar outcome that a positive and significant association exists between community policing components and security enhancement. The study concluded that the most significant predictor of security enhancement was peers counseling, followed by problem solving, followed by information sharing, followed by citizen sensitization and lastly police citizen collaboration. The study recommended the need for RNP to strengthen the community policing components district, cell and village levels. The focus should be on peers counseling, problem solving, information sharing, citizen sensitization and police citizen collaboration in that order.

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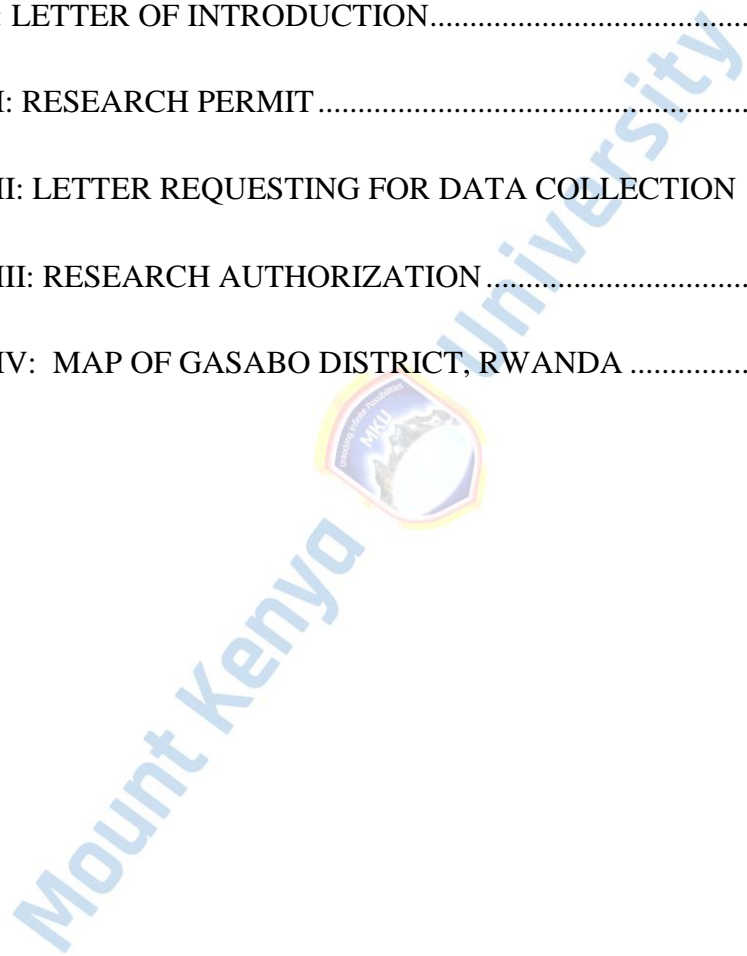
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CLOs	Community Liaison Officers
CP	Community Policing
CPCs	Community Policing Committees
DCLO	District Community Liaison Officers
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
RIB	Rwanda Investigation Bureau
RNP	Rwanda National Police
S.A.R.A.	Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment
SAP	South African police
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor
RYVCP	Rwanda Youth Volunteers in Community Policing

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

This study assessed the influence of Community Policing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. Security enhancement refers to improvement in the state of security in a particular location. Enhanced security implies that individuals are safe and free to move around without any fear of being attacked (Rexer & Patil, 2019). Community policing is readily accepted as the new face of security enhancement in most parts of the world including Europe, United States of America, Australia, Asia, South America and Africa. In Britain police attained more power and came close to the community after the introduction of community policing by Sir Robert Peel as a way to counter crimes (Douglas & Braga, 2021). These reforms in the London Government began early in 1990. In addition, there was a move to make the police professions, as a result, crimes were prevented (Mulaphong & Cheurprakobkit, 2021). Community policing in United States of America (USA) started in 1970s, though most agencies of law enforcement did not fully embrace the concept until the 1980s. In Mendoza a province in Argentina, adopted an arms exchange programme which resulted to the intensive engagement and commitment by the community to security policies (Ansorg & Gordon, 2019).

Community policing existence and practice has been there for a long time. It has developed gradually over time and has been used to enhance security. CP goal is to integrate past community functions with the Reform Era's backing through education and training. This approach minimizes some of the past negative views of the enforcers of

law (Edwards, & Klein, 2020). According to Edwards and Klein, CP places significant emphasis on police-community relationship, and seeks to engage citizens in the fight against crime within their communities.

Community policing is a mantra law implementation across the globe. In Asia, a foundation known as The Asia Foundation has fostered community policing almost in every country in Asia (Bello & John-Langba, 2020). The foundation uses a distinctive approach to community policing so as to provide security in these countries for sustainable development. There are very high expectations placed by donors in these countries on community policing. But through the Asia foundation approach the expectations are met thus community policing is sustained. For example, there are ongoing Community Policing programs in Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste. Where Community Policing has spurred a remarkable change: the community work with the Police to create a peaceful environment. The foundation uses community policing to counter given issues of insecurity within communities; this improves the efficiency of the police in their daily duties.

Policing has been incorporated in Australia especially on indigenous communities. The place of these communities is either geographical or cultural entities, and therefore community policing must consider these entities before it is executed. As a geographical entity, Indigenous communities have a common rural or urban space with other Australians of different cultural backgrounds, or live in outskirts where facilities are limited (Palombo, 2020). Each entity poses different challenges to the police who are also required to work in a cultural space. The indigenous community policing document

presents a solution to these challenges, whereby the liaison officers are brought on board to co-work with the police. These and other community policing initiatives are found across Australia. This has enabled the police to maintain safety across the Pacific region.

In the United States, a theoretical consensus emerged that conventional reactive policing methods did not work to deter or regulate crime. Official crime reports, readily accessible to the public, appeared to strengthen this impression of the ineffectiveness of reactive policing tactics, as well as the general image of policing losing the crime fight. Even the established, professional police organizations in America's largest cities appeared unable to curb the alarming rise in crime rates — especially violent crime rates, which doubled between 1973 and 1990 (Jiao, 2022).

Out of this time of crisis, proactive policing was developed for American policing. The crises created new demands on the police to strengthen both their ability to cope with crime and disorder and their own internal performance requirements. Proactive policing elements included focusing on prevention, mobilizing police initiative-based resources, and addressing the larger structural forces at work that may cause crime and disorder. This contrasted with reactive policing, which focused on reacting to individual crime incidents after they occurred, mobilizing resources based on demands from outside the police department, and focusing on the facts of a particular criminal incident (Ariel, 2019).

From the year 1990, every time police reforms are proclaimed in Latin America then community policing comes in place. It is designed to better the relationships between the police and the community. In regards community policing programs were introduced in

Espiritu Santo, a state in Brazil and later in Rio de Janeiro. In general, they were pilot programmes limited in areas that are not broad due to insufficient resources in the police department. In Latin America, citizens have a limited space to interact with the police so as to execute the set actions for public safety (McCarthy, Porter, Townsley & Alpert, 2019).

An area in Hatillo district in Costa Rica, a community policing project was started to fight crime. Whereby police stations were created, an advisory committee was formed: comprising community members such as teachers, the church and business community. They worked together to identify and solve security challenges. As a result, the actual level of crime decreased by 9.5% (Kent, 2020). Also, in Brazil, a state by the name São Paulo has adopted a massive community policing program by creating 650 safety councils that are organized by the police. According to the residents these councils are significant and are best suited for wealthier communities. Report reveals that the most successful council is found where the business community is concentrated (McCarthy, et al., 2019).

Majority of the African countries have domesticated CP program for the purpose of enhancing security. These countries have tried to adopt the practice as used by developed countries like America and Britain. However, the strategy differs from nation to nation depending on the country's historical background (Redpath, 2019). For instance, in 2005, Kenya adopted CP through an initiative aimed at enhancing security to the citizens (Mwachidudu & Likaka, 2018). The aim of the initiative was to improve relationships, raise the level of trust among the practitioners, promote accountability, appeal for

partnerships and collaboration between the community and the police in management of the local security (Fyfe, 2018).

Prior to 1994, CP in South Africa was concentrated at the central government, revolutionary and dictatorial. As a result, police had an upper hand to overturn any political protest and resistance of white rule. Although, during this era (apartheid rule), the police force (SAP) lacked weapons and legitimacy for crime control and prevention. Therefore, they only acted as a control unit and not as a service committed to secure the citizens. In essence, such dictatorial policing is not sufficient in terms of oversight and liability. It does not require public legitimacy for it to work. Therefore, the need arose in this new democratic South Africa for the introduction of an advanced way of policing that required a demilitarized approach and that would lead to security enhancement in South Africa (Yesufu, 2021).

Community policing initiative in Kenya has existed for more than 10 years. Nonetheless, it has not received much support from the government. Instead, communities have taken interest in ensuring that they partner with law enforcers for the purpose of promoting peace. As such, much support for the CP initiative in Kenya emanates from the people as well as the police officers. However, the government is starting to make effort aimed at boosting CP for example the establishment of the *Nyumba Kumi* program. The program is aimed at reducing crime and insecurity by encouraging people, especially neighbors to work together. By extension, people are also expected to collaborate with law enforcers in their locality (Yunus, 2021).

Community Policing popularly known as *Polisi Jamii* in Tanzania was initiated in 2006 as a section of an ongoing police reformation. The aim of the initiative was to promote the corroboration between the public and the police. To achieve this collaboration, the police have established *ulinzi shirikishi*, which means participatory security where people are urged to start neighborhood policing programs to detect and reduce crime (Manji, 2019).

Community Policing (CP) is considered as a philosophic approach exercised through a formed organization to promote community control, and police partnership; community engagement to counter the crime cases and other issues in the community (Williams, 2019). In this study, five components of community policing are discussed including problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizens' sensitization, information sharing and peers counseling.

Problem solving is a key aspect in community policing (Hatfield, 2021). He argued that community and the police should work together in order to identify other effective ways of solving insecurity problems. The citizens are expected to voluntarily support the law enforcers in coming up with better solutions to the insecurity challenges facing the community. Problem solving reflects on the identification of the community's concerns and the appropriate solutions are developed to counter the problems. It is empowered by the assumption that any problem in small geographical locations can be solved, by carefully monitoring the characteristics of those problems and developing the definite remedies, (Kearns, 2020). He further observed that the choices made by individuals were dependent on the immediate environment, that is, physical and social features

surrounding individuals. As such, controlling these features will make people less motivated to commit crime. It was measured in terms of problem identification, family dispute resolution, night patrols and arrest of criminals.

Community policing philosophy is based on joint collaboration principle. This collaboration is between individuals, law stakeholders, and organizations. They work as a team to develop solutions to incidences and help to build up trust in police. Police are not in a position to counter insecurity cases alone and hence the need to encourage interactive collaboration with relevant stakeholders. According to Giwa (2018) community policing is powered by the assumption that the success of preventing crime by the police is dependent on the willingness of the public to participate. As such, the law enforcers should help the community understand that they are key co-producers of security and order. It was measured using coordination mechanism, community works, forums and mutual trust.

Community policing is based on its goal to counter crime and uphold better citizen sensitization. To realize an effective community policing investment must be made in training. Whereby, the training should carefully focus on problem evaluation and solving, facilitation, community setup; communication, arbitration and conflict resolve, resource identification and use, networking and connections, and cross-cultural fitness (Schlosser, 2020). It was operationalized through regular community trainings, regular meetings, regular workshops and media programs.

Information sharing is a key determinant of effective community policing for enhanced security (Muteti, Mbirithi & Kiruthu (2020). In particular, the public has a responsibility

of sharing vital information with the authorities. The initiative by the public to share timely information will enable the police to prevent potential crimes. This will ultimately enhance security. It was measured using social media platforms, peer to peer outreach, word of mouth and art/music.

Peers counseling is the process where members of the community encourage each other to avoid crime and promote peace (Blattman, Jamison & Sheridan, 2019). In this case, citizens are supported in advising their peers who are likely to engage in criminal activities. Peers counseling is one of the primary goals of community policing in Rwanda. Through the community policing programme, the members of the public are supposed to be trained on how to counsel their peers who could be involved in crime. Therefore, this study aims at evaluating whether the peers counseling community policing goal has been achieved in Gasabo district. It was measured in terms of peer-to-peer counseling, police to community counseling, community to police counseling, and conflict mediation between peers.

In Rwanda, the Genocide against Tutsi of 1994 is one of the heaviest moments in human history. In the aftermath of genocide, the security situations were very critical so that the government had to put in place mechanisms including setting up of Rwanda National Police. Its first priority was to consolidate safety and security, which had been lacking under the previous governments which resulted into the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. It is in this regard that the need to shift from the traditional way of policing arose, which used an exclusive law enforcement approach to one that focuses on prevention, partnership and problem solving is needed (OSCE, 2019).

Furthermore, community policing was adopted by the cabinet meeting of October 10, 2007, with an aim of improving security in Rwanda. A week later on October 18, a ministerial order (No.02/07) was released establishing Community Policing Committees (CPCs) at the lowest local administrative levels, in villages and cells. At the lowest level – the village *umudugudu*, the committee is composed of five persons including the village leader (Chairperson) and the person in charge of security (secretary), both directly elected by residents of the village. Three people who complete the committee are selected by the village advisory committee, which reserves the right to replace them whenever they are deemed not to perform to the expected standards. Depending on issues to be resolved, it has the right to invite any other person to join. Committee members are volunteers. Only where possible they are facilitated with some basics such as means of communication. For example, in 2009, 400 mobile phones were distributed among CPCs (Rwanda National Police, 2009).

According to the ministerial order, the role of CPCs is to facilitate collaboration between the police and the community. Along with the local authorities they are the bridge between the police and the community and are there to ensure social order, prevent crime, and resolve conflicts. The CPCs are also meant to help in sensitizing the population to play a role in crime prevention by availing relevant information to the authorities. They are charged with reporting crimes or potential criminal and with conducting neighborhood patrols in order to enhance security. The same ministerial order requires the police to appoint and post Community Liaison Officers (CLO) to every sector. Their role is to coordinate CP activities at that administrative level. CLOs link the police and

CPCs. In addition to their coordination roles, CLOs train, advise, and assist CPCs to respond to what they perceive to be potential threats to peace and security.

More than 10 years since the inception of the CP, Rwanda is still struggling with insecurity challenges. The crime statistics recorded per province in the year 2017 indicates that Kigali City recorded the highest crime rate of 6,730 followed by Eastern province at 6,028; Southern province at 4,679; Western province at 3,655; and lastly Northern Province at 3,087 (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda [NISR], 2018) Gasabo District which is located in Kigali City according to crime statistics recorded the highest crime rate of over 2,884 cases in 2017. The statistics are evidence of prevailing insecurity challenges in Gasabo District. The above scenario prompts the question about the existence of community policing in Gasabo District and its impact on crime prevention and reduction for security enhancement. The proposed study thus seeks to assess the influence of community policing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Rwandese Government has demonstrated its commitment to enhance security through community policing established in the year, 2007. However, cases of insecurity are still prevalent. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda ([NISR], 2022) report recorded 34,179 crimes in 2017, in the year 2018 recorded 43,279 crimes, 71,360 crimes in the Year 2019, then to 86,713 crimes in the year 2020. The crimes continued to rise in 2021 to 118,426 crimes, ranging from theft, assault or battery, narcotic drugs, defilement and use of threats. From the above statistics Crime statistics recorded per province in the

year 2019 indicates that Kigali City recorded the highest crime rate of 17,092 crimes. Further, crime statistics recorded per district in the year 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 indicates that Gasabo district recorded the highest crime rate compared to other districts of 1,607 crime cases in the year 2015, 1,805 cases in 2016 and 2,884 cases in 2017 (NISR, 2018).

The above statistics confirm that there is a serious security challenge in Rwanda, especially in Gasabo District which is located in Kigali City. This situation if not contained it can lead to high crime rate and insecurity in the country.

Despite, the adoption of community policing in Rwanda, there is still high prevalence of crime. There are limited researches conducted on the role of community policing in security enhancement. It is on this premise that the current study sought to fill the knowledge gap by assessing the influence of community policing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The study aimed to provide policy recommendations on ways of improving community policing program for security enhancement.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The research aimed to assess the influence of community policing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The following were the specific objectives of the study;

- i. To examine the influence of problem solving on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda
- ii. To examine the influence of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda
- iii. To analyze the influence of citizen sensitization on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda
- iv. To evaluate the influence of information sharing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda
- v. To determine the influence of peers counseling on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda

1.5 Research Hypotheses

The following research hypotheses were measured.

- i. H₀₁: Problem-solving has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda
- ii. H₀₂: Police-citizen collaboration has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda
- iii. H₀₃: Citizens' sensitization has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda

- iv. H04: Information sharing has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda
- v. H05: Peers counseling has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study elaborates on how community policing enhances security in Gasabo District. It sought to increase information about community policing and its influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda, since its establishment in 2007. The results of this study may benefit the Rwanda National Police (RNP) as the lead institution of the approach as the findings may help in understanding the impacts that community policing has made in maintaining security in Gasabo District. It may put forward whether community policing program in Gasabo District was creating the impact intended or not.

The results of this study may assist the policy makers and implementers of community policing on how decisions and actions inclined towards security enhancement may be taken to strengthen community policing programs and suggest how security may be improved in Gasabo District, Rwanda. As the study may bring about deeper understanding of community policing, the police officers may find ways of creating synergy with community policing partners to enhance security and address security related challenges.

The entire community of Gasabo District may benefit from this study in that, they may be informed on how their participation and working together with other government security

organs would improve security within the area. It is anticipated that the research may add to the existing literature on community policing and security enhancement. In addition, the study is a stepping stone for other researchers, who may be interested in the same field of study, as the result might help to highlight major issues concerning security enhancement.

Further, the examination may make significant contribution to the body of knowledge on matters security and community policing. The study provides a theoretical foundation on the connection between CP components and security enhancement. Furthermore, this research results may provide empirical evidence on the relationship between the two concepts. This may help in strengthening the body of knowledge on the key concepts.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study focused on community policing in security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. In particular, it covered the following community policing aspect; problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing and peer counseling, and their impact on security enhancement. The study was conducted in Kigali City in Gasabo District and in all the fifteen sectors that constitute Gasabo District namely; Kacyiru, Gatsata, Jali, Nduba, Gisozi, Jabana, Remera, Ndera, Gikomero, Rusororo, Rutunga, Bumbogo, Kacyiru, Kimihurura, Kimironko and Kinyinya. This is because Gasabo is the biggest district within Kigali City and it is the one where insecurity cases have been more frequent than other districts in Rwanda.

The study considered a period from 2007 - 2022. The study target population was all the household heads of Gasabo District who are approximately 139358. The study involved

the entire community, community policing committees, police officers and community liaison officers. The research adopted a mixed methodology, involving information collection and evaluation using qualitative and quantitative methods. The design used in this study was concurrent triangulation research design.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Some of the challenges the research may have countered were;

- i. The respondent's characteristics are likely to affect data collection. The researcher mitigated this challenge by avoiding personal questions.
- ii. There was a likelihood of poor or no response from some respondents to questions because of security reasons. Whereby, they consider the information personal. The researcher assured the respondents of confidentiality.
- iii. The research scope was limited to Gasabo District. However, it may be possible to generalize the outcomes of the study to other districts in Rwanda since they face similar security challenges.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

Delimitations are elements that hinder the scope of the study and outline the restrictions of the study (Best & Kahn, 2018). He added that delimitations explain the standards used to enroll participants of the study, to get the geographic area of coverage, to settle on the profession or organizations involved. This study focused on security enhancement through community policing in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

The study was confined to Gasabo District because it is the largest district within Kigali City and it is also where insecurity cases have been more frequent than other districts. It

involved different security enhancement organs and groups in all 15 sectors making Gasabo District. These groups included Community Policing Committees (CPCs), Police officers, Community Liaison Officers (CLO), community leaders and the residents of Gasabo District. The research targeted approximately 530 907 residents of Gasabo District, 15 CPCs members, 15 police officers, 15 community liaison officers, and 15 community leaders.

1.10 Assumption of the Study

This study was guided by several assumptions as follows:

- i. The participants would be present for data gathering.
- ii. The participants would respond and provide correct information.
- iii. The study ensured that the selected participants had clear understanding of the community policing practices in Gasabo district, Rwanda.

1.11 Operational Definition of Terms

Community policing- refers to a policing approach in Rwanda that encourage community participation in enhancing security and support the police need to be receptive to community's needs. The key components of community policing included problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, community policing citizen's sensitization, and community policing information sharing.

Citizen's sensitization-refers to creation of awareness to the Rwandan citizens regarding the importance of community policing in enhancing security. It was operationalized through regular community trainings, regular meetings, regular workshops and media programs.

Information sharing-refers to sharing of information relating to community policing through various means including social media and word of mouth in Rwanda. It was measured using social media platforms, peer to peer outreach, word of mouth and art/music.

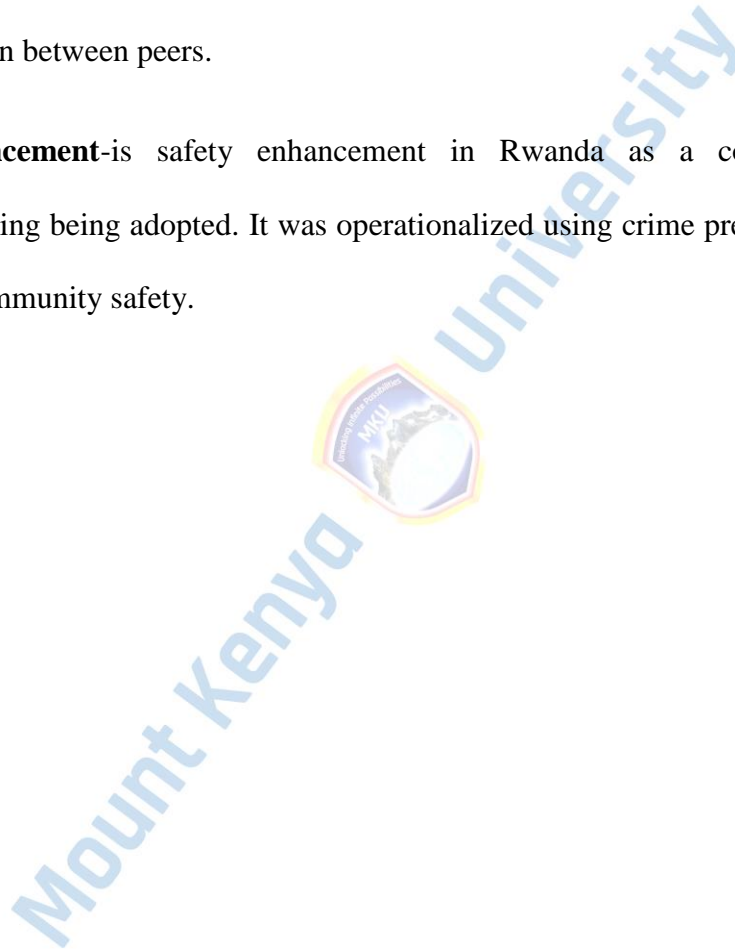
Police-citizen collaboration- it is where members of public in Rwanda partner with the police in solving matters security like physical disorder, crime and social in order to improve the community way of living. It was measured using coordination mechanism, community works, forums and mutual trust.

Problem solving - refers to the joint effect between the police and community members in Rwanda to identify and analyze the causes of crime and to develop innovative

measures to address them. It was measured in terms of problem identification, family dispute resolution, night patrols and arrest of criminals.

Peers counseling-is a process where members of the community in Rwanda encourage each other to avoid crime and promote peace. It was measured in terms of peer-to-peer counseling, police to community counseling, community to police counseling, and conflict mediation between peers.

Security enhancement-is safety enhancement in Rwanda as a consequence of community policing being adopted. It was operationalized using crime prevention, social cohesion and community safety.



CHAPTER TWO:

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

A literature review is a type of academic writing that, when presented in context, demonstrates the author's knowledge and comprehension of the academic literature on a particular subject (Paul & Criado, 2020). This chapter presents empirical literature review on the link between community policing and security enhancement. It also outlines theoretical and conceptual frameworks. Further, the chapter provides identification of research gaps and recap of literature review.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

This section presents literature review in line with the study variables. The main study variables include problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing and peers counseling. The review of past studies reveals several research gaps that the current study aimed to address.

2.2.1 Community Policing

Community Policing (CP) is considered as a philosophic approach exercised through a formed organization to promote community control, and police partnership; community engagement to counter the crime cases and other issues in the community (Williams, 2019). Further, CP emphasizes that security is an important aspect in life and it is upon every individual to take responsibility for the safety of the community. The idea behind community policing is to bring all stakeholders on board in order to realize the ultimate

goal of a safe society. Traditionally, the role of providing security has been left to the police. For a long time, people have believed that it is the work of the law enforcers to ensure that there is security. However, in the modern days, it is impossible for law enforcers to solely guarantee security. The situation has been made worse by the rapid increase in population thus further widening the ratio between police and citizens.

Therefore, the need for adopting community policing that ensures cooperation between the citizens and the law enforcers. CP ensures that all stakeholders participate in promoting peace within the society. The benefits of community policing program are tremendous. Countries that have managed to successfully implement the program have experienced enhanced security, which has translated into social, political and economic development (Williams, 2019).

The views of Williams (2019) concur with those of Sir Robert Peel in 1829 who opined that the police are wholly dependent on the public and vice versa. This redefines the CP philosophic method of involving the public to counter crime and improve people's living standard. It requires teamwork where the police work hand in hand with the society to recognize, highlight and deal with problems of social, crime and order.

Different countries have adopted community policing approach for varying reasons. In America, CP was adopted when the police failed to counter crime, bring order and become receptive to people's need (Méndez Beck & Jaffe, 2018). In Mendoza a province in Argentina, adopted an arms exchange programme which resulted to the intensive engagement and commitment by the community to security policies (Taylor & Bonner,

2020). In Uganda community policing was initiated in 1989 to contain the political turmoil and social strife that started in 1986.

In Nigeria, community policing was introduced in 2003 and improved in 2004 by Mustafa Adebayo Balogun, the former Inspector General of Nigerian Police who took different measures as an effort to address mutual antagonisms that had developed between the public and the police forces leading to the public distrust of the police. With the help of British Government, Mustafa introduced a pilot community policing project in Enugu State and three of the eight top points on the agenda were enhancing the Community partnership in policing (3rd), the modern approach all over the world, improving comprehensive training programme conducive for qualitative policing (5th) and robust public relations necessary for the vision of people's Police (8th) (Afolabi, 2018).

Manji (2019) reveals how community policing begun by *sungusungu/wasalama* groups in Tanzania. These are groups were formed by traditional people who volunteered to fight cattle rustlers and banditry in Mwanza, Tabora and Shinyanga Region in 1981 and two years later in Singida, Kagera and Mara areas. The aim of this approach was to ensure security of the community through information sharing. A system known as '*Nyumba Kumi*' was established at the grassroots level in the village, whereby elders who were organized as council would be in charge of ten households, that is, one elder for ten houses. This system identified and vetted trustworthy people from the smallest village level who would report arrivals and departure of people in that village to the council. Whereby, any stranger who arrived at a hotel, a house or home, these people would

immediately inform the set council of Nyumba Kumi and the news would be passed over to the immigration officers (Thuku, 2021).

According to Thuku (2021), community policing in Kenya enhances joint partnership and cohesion on Groups of young people, community courts and joint patrols. He added that if this model was to be adopted then crime acts would be countered and citizens would be motivated to share information about one another. It is also expected of the citizens to be on the lookout of any security threat and provide information to the security body.

Chimba and Muna (2021) examined how community policing in Kwale County, Kenya, affected local security management procedures through a case study of Kinango. The study's goal was to ascertain how Kwale County, Kenya's community policing program impacted regional security management plans. The study was directed by three objectives: proving and enhancing community members' knowledge of the community policing initiative, information sharing, and opinions of community policing concerning local security management strategies. A descriptive case study was the research methodology that was employed. The findings revealed that attitudes toward local security management methods, information sharing on community policing, and member knowledge of the community policing effort all had an impact on security management practices. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Kasali (2018) investigated if community policing in Nigeria needs to be reframed as a different approach to police in order to address the security issues the nation faces. The study looks at the overall theory behind community policing and how it functions in

Nigeria in order to pinpoint several places where the idea isn't being applied correctly. In order to achieve its goals, the study looked at community policing's conceptual definition, examined it as an alternative security option, looked at how it is used in Nigeria, and made recommendations for how it can be used to satisfy the security needs of the country. Findings revealed that Nigeria's community policing approach is riddled with inconsistencies, which has exacerbated the country's dissatisfaction with finding the right course to protect people's safety and property in the face of escalating security concerns. Given that the study was conducted in Nigeria, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Muchira (2019) concentrated on Kirinyaga County, Central Kenya, and the function of community policing in preventing crime. For the purpose of conducting a descriptive survey analysis, the researcher used qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Focus group talks and key informant interviews provided qualitative data that were used to complement and triangulate these quantitative data. The results show that community courts, vigilante organizations, and combined police-community patrols have all aided in reducing crime in Kirinyaga County. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

In Mombasa County, Kenya, community policing and its impact on crime control were the main topics of Ronoh and Hamasi's (2021) study. A descriptive research design was used to carry out the study. According to the study, community policing operations were reoriented through citizen surveys that helped the agency identify needs and top concerns; applicant sourcing and selection strategies that focused on candidates qualified

for community policing projects; and staff evaluations that bolstered community policing and problem-solving skills. The investigation's conclusions also demonstrated the following: there is a trusting relationship between security personnel and the public, which encourages crime reporting; police and community members work together to identify and report crimes; and the community participates in policing through regular forums to discuss issues related to crime. The study also found that CP and crime management contributed to a reduction in the number of citizen reports of crimes at the police station, a decrease in property crime, fewer physical altercations between members of the public and security personnel, and a favorable public opinion of police work. As per the results of the study, Mombasa County Police has made great strides in improving partnerships in relation to community policing and crime control. The study also discovered that a major focus of Mombasa County's CP implementation was prevention and how it affected crime control. According to the study's findings, Mombasa County Police changed the way they operated to better align with the CP theory, which had an impact on crime control. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Victor (2018) concentrated on crime prevention and community policing in the Kuresoi South Constituency. Descriptive survey analysis was used in the study, combining a qualitative and quantitative methodology. It also made use of secondary data from the theoretical framework and literature review. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were used to gather qualitative data. The results showed that the "nyumba kumi" campaign had a positive impact on crime rates in Kuresoi South constituency. The knowledge gained from this research will be helpful to the residents of Kuresoi South.

The descriptive research strategy used in this study demonstrates a methodological flaw. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

Gaokgathege (2020) examined the impact of Botswana's Kanye District cluster policing on reducing crime. The study employed a qualitative approach with a sample size of 75 participants, and it was informed by theories of routine activities, rational choice, and social disorder. According to the results, the majority of respondents said that target hardening, increased community safety and security, and law enforcement were the main causes of cluster policing's somewhat effective contribution to crime prevention. Respondents also concurred that problem-solving strategies had a high level of effectiveness in preventing crime, while community partnerships had a moderately effective effect due to best practices, community commitment, and the caliber of community partners. There is a methodological gap in this study because it used a qualitative methodology. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied in the current investigation.

Diphorn and Kyed (2019) examined the interplay between community policing and private security in Swaziland and South Africa. The article, which draws from ethnographic fieldwork, demonstrates how these individuals interact with one another across socio-spatial borders and in a variety of unique, frequently informal ways. As a result, community policing was privatized and private security was communalized all at once. These are not simple procedures, though. A number of actors move between the commercial and community logics of security, often articulating their differences in order to gain an advantage in the competitive security market.

This raises concerns regarding the goals and motivations behind many security performances. The study's use of community policing as a dependent variable revealed a contextual gap. Community policing served as an independent variable in the current investigation.

In their study, Spasić and Radovanović (2019) examined the relationship between Serbian community police and citizen security demands. The study's findings show that the residents of the areas under investigation are worried about the scope and severity of various forms of violence as well as any social conduct that puts their families' safety in danger. They emphasize the significance of taking preventive action and acknowledge the police as a local resource that may help with their security concerns. The police services' lack of interdepartmental coordination and the local community's limited involvement in problem-solving were identified as the limitations. The study's use of community policing as a dependent variable revealed a contextual gap. Community policing served as an independent variable in the current investigation.

Okech (2018) used Ngong'Sub-county, Kenya, as a case study for community policing and security from 2003 to 2013. According to the report, the implementation of the CBP program in Ngong Sub County resulted in a decrease in local insecurity. The study expands on the body of research on the connections between Kenyan security and the CBP program by concentrating on the case study of the region. Investigating the connections between the CBP program and security is also essential for developing effective countermeasures to issues with crime and insecurity both domestically and

internationally. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

The Nyumba Kumi community policing strategy and its effect on reducing crime were the main topics of Leting's (2019) empirical assessment from Kenya. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data, and each item's mean, percentage, and frequency distribution were computed. The study's conclusions indicated that Kenya had a Nyumba Kumi community policing system in place to reduce crime. The panelists reached a consensus regarding the factors that contributed to Kenya's declining crime rate: nyumba kumi community policing tactics, police administration, and political support and good will from the government. The study concluded that in areas where the jurisdiction has attained a certain level of political stability and shared values, nyumba kumi community policing efforts can be successful. There may be a widespread lack of respect for community policing tactics among police who are underpaid and demoralized as a result of major management issues and corruption. These factors make it unlikely that police will be motivated to collaborate with the community. This study was conducted in Rwanda, whereas the previous one was conducted in Kenya.

Kagoro (2020) concentrated on the Ugandan regime's security measures through community policing, known as the Crime Preventers Scheme. This article evaluates the objective's degree of achievement and clarifies the main takeaways from the ongoing endeavor. The Obama administration started highlighting community policing's potential in 2011 out of concern that similar radicalization will occur across the nation and that police departments might work with local communities to stop it.

The US Department of Justice then made Minneapolis-St. Paul, the state capital, a national model for doing the same. Due to the study's completion in Uganda, a contextual gap was evident. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Yeager (2018) concentrated on American community policing, crime prevention, security policing, and citizen control. The object's condition and status must be able to be altered by the policy's implementation in accordance with the dynamics that exist in the field. Research has shown that a number of factors, such as a lack of community policing policies, low-quality human resources for the position, insufficient money, and a lack of local culture empowerment, impede the implementation of community police policies. In order to effectively implement community policing policies and achieve security and order in the city of Bandung, the author developed a new concept. This new concept is the OK PRAPTO Model, a normative model that produces results based on ASOCA analysis, thereby facilitating the implementation of community policing policies in the city of Bandung. There is a contextual gap because the study was conducted in America. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Adelani et al. (2023) focused on the impact of community policing on security management in Kubwa, Bwari local council Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. This investigation used an exploratory research design and relied on archive materials that were accessible to the public. The research uses only secondary data. The study is carried out through a review of the literature on security management and community policing. The literature was found by searching through the content that was made available to the public.

Non-serial publications, official reports, and conference materials have been included, especially if they have been cited by other references that discuss security architecture, security management, community policing, or national security. The paper's findings revealed a lack of coordination between the Nigerian law enforcement agencies and the people they are supposed to be protecting. According to the study's findings, Nigeria's security architecture is too monolithic, making it impossible to include additional informal security players and private security providers in the fight against insecurity. This study revealed a methodological gap because it used an exploratory research methodology. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

Mwachidudu and Likaka (2018) concentrated on how security services in Nakuru, Kenya's Njoro sub-County implemented community policing. The sample respondents for these agencies were their officers. Officers were chosen at random from the strata comprised by the three security services. The study comes to the conclusion that there is ample evidence of community policing being carried out by the three security organizations in Njoro Sub-County. Funds must be set aside for security agencies to survey communities, and in light of the adoption of community policing, it must be made sure that the required structural and managerial style changes are implemented. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

In Kirinyaga County, Central Kenya, Limiri (2018) investigated the function of community policing in preventing crime using a descriptive survey.

Security tactics were shown to have the greatest impact on the effectiveness of security programs. Community training, problem-oriented approach, and police community partnership were found to be the next most important factors. Additionally, it can be said that Kwale County's local security management effort performs better when community policing is implemented. Therefore, in order to increase security in their area, the community must receive comprehensive training on CP and the advantages of accepting it.

Opio, Chono, and Mwesigwa (2022) concentrated on the decision-making process surrounding the usage of community-oriented policing against traditional policing in the pursuit of security and peace among slum residents in Lira City, Northern Uganda. In order to gather data from participants, a case study research design was employed along with a qualitative methodology and in-person interviews. Combining the two can strengthen efforts to improve peace and security, even if the study indicated that COP appeared to offer more advantages than the previous model given that the majority of the population. It is advised that significant stakeholders obtain continual training so they can understand the importance of community policing to peace and security. There is a methodological gap because a case study research design was employed in conjunction with a qualitative methodology. A mixed method research strategy will be used for this investigation.

The influence of community-police partnerships on community policing in Kenya's Lurambi Sub-County was the main emphasis of Mosis (2023). The social capital theory, routine activity theory, and cognitive dissonance theory served as the study's pillars.

A mixed-methods strategy was used in the study to collect and analyze both quantitative and qualitative data. The study's findings demonstrated a statistically significant and favorable correlation between community policing and police partnership in the Lurambi Sub-County. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Chikeleze, Vigil, Hale, Johnson and Williams (2021) conducted an empirical assessment of the literature with an emphasis on the effects of community policing on police legitimacy, job satisfaction, and fear and crime reduction. This article uses a range of outcome indicators to synthesize the available empirical research regarding the efficacy of community policing projects. First, a summary of community policing is given, with special emphasis on its goals and core principles. The methodological rigor and scientific value of earlier research that examined the efficacy of community policing are then evaluated. Due to the study's desktop research approach, a methodological gap was revealed. The research design for this study used a mixed method approach.

2.2.2 Security Enhancement

Security is a concept which has got multi definitions depending on the context in which it is used. According to Collins (2019) security is the pursuit, by a state, of freedom from threat to the nation and territorial integrity. Alaeddin, Al Dakash and Azrak (2021) posits security as the level of predictability at the various stages of the social setup, from the grassroots level to the whole world. The literature shows that the narrow perspective has however, dominated the general understanding of security for a long period of time (Öjendal et al., 2021).

Security remained, throughout the 20th century, heavily dominated by the Westphalian mindset in general, and the Cold War influence in particular, emphasizing national security through the establishment of a specific territory, guaranteed through a realist emphasis on military means to keep up that security. Since then, the narrow understanding of security was a subject to criticism.

In the context of human security commission, security refers to what is called “Human Security” does not only involve human conflict, it also encompasses access to education, human right, health care and good governance. This works a long way in helping individuals to fulfill their potential, get rid of fear and have the freedom of want so as to have a healthy generation (Javed et al., 2018). Security is then understood as individuals’ centered security which the statement that the security of a state comes from the security from its people and it becomes obvious that the state is no longer the only actor in providing security, rather individuals and groups have an active role to play. In this angle an individual feels secure if he/she has job and health security and living in an environment free from crime.

In the context of community policing, security should be understood in a wider sense where it is not only for the state but also for the individual. Thus, security should be both state and individual centered. It should also extend from local communities to national, regional and global level. It is in this perspective that everybody can voluntarily play a role in maintaining security in his/her community. It is in this context that stable peace can be thought of.

Security enhancement refers to improvement in the state of security in a particular location. Enhanced security implies that individuals are safe and free to move around without any fear of being attacked. Further, security enhancement implies a reduction in the cases of crime within a society. As such, people no longer live in fear of being attacked or their properties being stolen. It is the desire of every government and nation to achieve enhanced security. A country with enhanced security thrives socially, politically and economically. Community policing is one of the approaches in which countries can enhance their security. It makes everyone develop a sense of responsibility in promoting peace and unity (Rexer & Patil, 2019).

Benaya et al. (2023) concentrated on improving physical layer security using UAV-Friendly Jamming and intelligent omni-surfaces. In order to provide secure communication in an Internet-of-things (IoT) communication system, the study makes use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and intelligent omni-surfaces (IOS), a substitute for IRS. An average secrecy rate maximization issue was employed in the study, which simultaneously optimizes the power splitting factor, IOS phase changes, UAV trajectory, and AP and UAV transmission powers. Because the problem was not convex, we used sequential convex approximation, or SCA, to solve it. The results of the simulation demonstrated how quickly the iterative SCA solution converges. Additionally, the suggested approach performs 140% better in terms of secrecy capacity than the conventional system without IOS. However, the study did not include community policing, indicating a conceptual gap.

Kavitha and Neela (2018) concentrated on the best way to distribute multi-type FACTS devices and how BBO, WIPSO, and PSO may be used to improve system security. This work presents an objective function that takes into account cost, line loadings, and load voltage changes in order to optimize the benefits of their installation. The relative relevance of each component is determined by the weights assigned to them. In order to improve security, the impact of installing TCSC, SVC, TCSC-SVC, and UPFC in minimizing the defined target has been examined under situations of increased system loading. According to the results, the best SVC installation significantly improves the voltage profile when compared to other FACTS devices, and the best TCSC installation performs best in minimizing both line loading and load voltage deviation. Additional analysis shows that the combined TCSC-SVC indicates a reasonably good improvement in minimizing both line loading and load voltage deviations, which is comparable with UPFC. However, the study did not include community policing, indicating a conceptual gap.

Yegon (2020) compared Kenya and Tanzania as a case study for community policing in east Africa as a national security strategy. The Case Study method was the general approach used for the investigation. Overall, the survey found that people in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dodoma, Tanzania, felt that Community Policing (CP) had improved their level of fear of crime. In reality, CBP involves developing the capacity and training of law enforcement and the community, as well as strategic planning, national policy development, and local pilot initiatives. Pilot programs include, for example, support for local partnership safety projects and community safety/information centers. Overall, it has been noted that the CBP pilot program has enhanced community, civil society, and

police cooperation and mutual trust. It was determined that enhanced policy environments, knowledgeable, skilled, and driven human resources, sustainable finance systems, equipment, and technology systems are all necessary for the long-term viability of CP. A methodological gap was identified in the study by using a case study as the research strategy. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

In their study, Vijayaraman, Siddiqui, and Varadharajan (2022) concentrated on advanced security enhancement along with failure mechanism and effect analysis in injection molding machines. A thorough analysis of the machines and their workings was conducted, leading to the production of a comprehensive report outlining the failure scenarios and a summary of the detection systems. Furthermore, an advanced security enhancement was carried out to determine the potential risks to which the system could be susceptible. These techniques ensured that the sector gained the upper hand in raising machine security and overall production.

In their study, Luo and Pei (2022) concentrated on the usage of orthogonal vector-based transmission techniques for dual-polarized wireless communications to improve security and eliminate PDLs. To increase transmission security, the mixed matrices are processed using the weighted fractional Fourier transform (WFRFT) method before being converted into vectors. For legitimate users, the received signals can be reshaped into the right size matrices, and the inverse-WFRFT is then applied to the matrices using the right WFRFT instructions. Additionally, the signal matrix is processed using the same orthogonal vectors in the proper order to retrieve the original signals. The PDL effect is automatically eliminated because there are no reciprocal interferences between the two

recovered polarization signals because the orthogonal vectors for the two polarizations are distinct. Furthermore, it is hard to decipher the signals. Lastly, simulation results show how well the suggested approach performs in terms of improving transmission security and removing the PDL impact.

Ghiasi et al.'s (2021) study combined blockchain technology and the Hilbert Huang transform to improve cyber-security and identify cyber-attacks in smart DC-microgrids. In order to detect false data injection attacks (FDIAs) in an MG system, this study uses blockchain-based ledger technology and the Hilbert-Huang transform methodology to improve the security in the smart DC-MGs. This is achieved by extracting the signal details and analyzing the voltage and current signals in smart sensors and controllers. Examining simulation results for different scenarios serves the goal of verifying the efficacy of the proposed model. The results showed that the suggested model may improve data exchange security in a smart DC and provide a more precise and dependable FDIA.-MG detection method.

Karaiga (2019) examined Entebbe, Municipality, Wakiso District as a case study to highlight how community policing in Uganda might improve personal security. The study was guided by the following objectives: to assess the existing methods for promoting personal security in Entebbe municipality through community policing; to look into the role that community policing plays in this regard; and to look into the challenges associated with putting community policing into practice in Entebbe municipality. The research employed a cross-sectional survey approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

The study found that community policing effectively addresses security concerns and challenges in communities because it is proactive, decentralized, and aims to minimize crime and the fear of crime. However, it was discovered that community policing was not yet effective because of a number of issues, such as the police's use of conventional techniques, a lack of public trust, and a lack of integration between the police and the community. Due to the study's completion in Uganda, a contextual gap was evident. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Kavuturu and Narasimham (2020) focused on enhancing transmission security under (N-1) contingency scenarios by utilizing optimally designed unified power flow controllers and generated renewable energy sources. To confirm the OUPFC device's performance under single line contingency scenarios, an optimal power flow (OPF) based multi-objective function is established using real power loss and line collapse proximity indicator (LCPI). The optimal location for the OUPFC is first determined using the LCPI index. The OUPFC device is then considered at different RES generating levels in a (n-1) contingency analysis. Through simulation results of multiple case studies conducted on a standard IEEE-30 bus test system, it has been shown that CSA2 is superior to CSA1 and time-varying acceleration coefficient-particle swarm optimization (TVAC-PSO) in handling multi-objective, non-linear complicated optimization problems. Additionally, OUPFC's capacity to control the effects of variable RES generation and (n-1) line contingency is demonstrated in terms of reduced real power loss, greater security margin, and improved voltage profile. The research strategy used in the study was a case study, indicating a methodological flaw. The research design for this study used a mixed method approach.

Choi and Young (2021) concentrated on the application of the protection motivation theory to a realistic security enhancement strategy. The purpose of this study is to determine the essential components that can enhance security and reduce the anxiety that organization members feel about information security. Results indicated that examining the variables that affect organization members' behavior and have the potential to increase their motivation for protection could provide a solution to the security reinforcement conundrum. However, the study did not include community policing, indicating a conceptual gap.

Zhang et al.'s (2022) main goal was to improve power system state estimation security using a moving target defense that was both affordable and efficient. First, the study gave MTD a sufficient and required condition to shield a bus from the planned FDIA's effects. Based on these results, the study proposed a new method to quantify the level of MTD protection and a useful technique to lower the total number of D-FACTS devices required to protect a given set of buses. In order to reduce the operating cost, the study developed two strategies to turn the rising operation cost associated with activating the MTD into zero. Additionally, the study examined how MTD affected the dynamics of the system, paying particular attention to small signal stability. However, the study did not include community policing, indicating a conceptual gap. The current study will concentrate on the use of community policing in Rwanda's Gasabo District to improve security.

2.2.3 Influence of Problem solving on Security Enhancement

Problem solving is a key aspect in community policing (Hatfield, 2021). He argued that community and the police should work together in order to identify other effective ways

of solving insecurity problems. The citizens are expected to voluntarily support the law enforcers in coming up with better solutions to the insecurity challenges facing the community.

Problem solving reflects on the identification of the community's concerns and the appropriate solutions are developed to counter the problems. It is empowered by the assumption that any problem in small geographical locations can be solved, by carefully monitoring the characteristics of those problems and developing the definite remedies, (Kearns, 2020). He further observed that the choices made by individuals were dependent on the immediate environment, that is, physical and social features surrounding individuals. As such, controlling these features will make people less motivated to commit crime.

According to Baker (2020) the problem solving is likened to a model that has four steps. The model is known as S.A.R.A, where S, A, R and A represent Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment respectively. S.A.R.A is cyclical in nature. He noted that scanning involved joint identification and prioritization by the police and the community the security issues within an area. Analysis on the other hand entails determining the extent of the problem and learning extensively in order to identify its causes. Response involves the formulation of tailor-made strategies so as to come up with long-term, creative, problem-specific solutions to the problem that are broad uninhibited. Finally, assessment phase aims at evaluating and seeing if the strategies devised have been successful in fighting the predetermined causes of insecurity and if those strategies contributed to the improvement of the security (Baker, 2020).

Amir, Hasanah and Musthofa (2018) reveal problem solving as an interactive event because the community identifies crime issues, engage the police and together they develop definite solutions. It is empowered by the assumption that any problem in small geographical locations can be solved by studying the characteristics of the problem and then applying the definite resources. According to the authors, cases of crime can be reduced by identifying the attributes of crime and then developing appropriate solutions.

Sun, Liu and Farmer (2019) observed that problem solving is a key component in community policing. Whereby not all problems are to be confined to crimes and at the same time the solutions offered must not involve arrest. Further, the community and police should be encouraged to go for problem solving techniques and carefully monitor the elements that cause occurrences (Braga & Tucker, 2018). They further identify four steps of problem solving as follows; identifying the problem; evaluating the problem; finding definite solutions to the problem; and execution and response assessment to the problem.

Garcia and Polson (2018) observed that problem solving would be assessed by asking the question, and not the number of arrests as done in the past. According to Meschoulam (2019) problem solving reflects how community policing motivates the association of people in realizing their goal of enhancing security. People's involvement in crime solving is important in ensuring safety of the community. The proposed study seeks to further contribute to Meschoulam's findings by assessing the effectiveness of problem solving in enhancing security, particularly, concentrating on Gasabo District in Rwanda.

Problem solving holds that it is possible for the public to access the police and get their support at the grassroots level (Verdolini, 2018). Furthermore, large communities are more likely engaged in community policing (Onuoha et al., 2021). The author points out a very important aspect regarding capacity building of the community. There is need to build the capacity of all communities so that they can be part of the solution to crime issues. This study seeks to contribute to Onuoha's findings by focusing on how possible communities can be equipped so as to be able to address crime issues.

A study by Wanjohi (2019) focused on the effect of problem solving on crime reduction. The findings indicated that problem solving leads to reduction of crime cases. However, the reviewed study was carried out in Kenya and not Rwanda.

Problem solving focuses police attention on the problems that lie behind incidents, rather than on the incidents only (Hassan & Abdullah, 2018). It involves problem identification, understanding the problem, developing respective responses and finally evaluation (Bullock et al., 2022). Successful problem solving entails a detailed program, that is, a program that focuses on specific types of crime rather than the totality of the crime. Establishing a detailed program matches the SARA approach, where scanning highlights the root problems. Problem solving approaches can be used to address juvenile nuisance (Wright, 2019). Problem solving proves to be effective if police forces understand its benefits and are committed to it, that is, they create conditions that will cause problem solving to excel (Bullock et al., 2022).

Problem solving serves as the basis for evolving policing strategies. A program known as compstat program which was started in New York City uses police crime data in problem

identification to assist the commanders counter the problems they must solve. Recently, the seniors in the police department have used “intelligence-led policing,” whereby the data is analyzed prediction of crime emergence is made and the police take the necessary steps to counter it (Ross, 2018).

Cashata, Seyoum, and Gashaw (2023) employed mixed Jigsaw-IV problem-solving training to improve college students' procedural knowledge of physics. The pretest-posttest design of a quasi-experimental research approach was employed to meet the study's objectives. The treatment groups outperformed the comparison group by a wide margin, according to the data. The J-IVPSS was recommended as a useful method for improving PSPT's procedural understanding. The research design used in the study was quasi-experimental, indicating a methodological flaw. The research design used in this study is a hybrid methodology.

Winkler, Söllner, and Leimeister (2021) concentrated on using smart personal assistant technology to improve problem-solving abilities. This study used a mixed-methods approach, with two field quasi-experiments and one post-experiment focus group discussion. The empirical findings demonstrated that students in the experiment classes learned a great deal more problem-solving techniques than students in the control groups. They also discovered a number of modifications in the way that students learned. With regard to skill development in general and problem-solving skill development specifically, the results provide the first hard evidence of the advantages of using SPA technology. Because the study employed a mixed method research design,

there is a methodological gap in it. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

Blagoeva et al. (2020) study looked at how various forms of chief executive officer (CEO) power can account for why certain companies react differently to inconsistent input, or feedback that is both positive and negative on prospects and performance. The study discovered that when CEOs possess large degrees of structural, ownership, or expert power, corporations respond to inconsistent feedback by decreasing their R&D search activity. On the other hand, in reaction to mixed feedback, companies increase their research and development efforts when their CEOs hold prominent positions. However, the study omitted the security enhancing aspect, demonstrating a contextual gap. The current study will concentrate on how improving security is affected by problem solving.

Ng et al. (2019) examined enhancement prospects for the integration of FMEA with other problem-solving methods. The first step in this analysis is to list the shortcomings of FMEA. A comprehensive literature review on the integration of FMEA with other tools is carried out in order to categorize the integrations according to the indicated deficiencies. The three categories are psychological inertia, failure analysis inefficiency, and customer perspective disregard. Due to the study's desktop research approach, a methodological gap was revealed. The present investigation utilized a mixed approach research design.

2.2.4 Influence of Police-Citizen Collaboration on Security Enhancement

Community policing philosophy is based on joint collaboration principle. This collaboration is between individuals, law stakeholders, and organizations. They work as a

team to develop solutions to incidences and help to build up trust in police. Police are not in a position to counter insecurity cases alone and hence the need to encourage interactive collaboration with relevant stakeholders. According to Giwa (2018) community policing is powered by the assumption that the success of preventing crime by the police is dependent on the willingness of the public to participate. As such, the law enforcers should help the community understand that they are key co-producers of security and order.

The argument by Giwa is relevant to this study since it brings out the role of stakeholder participation in the fight against insecurity advocated by the community policing program. Similarly, the proposed study seeks to understand the importance of stakeholder participation in security enhancement. However, one of the weaknesses of the Giwa (2018) study is that they did not elaborate how the public should participate in the fight against insecurity. There is need for a clear procedure on public participation. The proposed study will seek to address the knowledge by focusing on some of the procedures that should guide stakeholders' participation.

Martin (2020) added that to enable cooperation the police must initiate good relationships with the community where trust is the main facilitating factor. Trust facilitates community contact which further facilitates community communication. As such, trust is regarded as a significant factor in promoting the association between citizens and law enforcers. The various agencies in the government such as child support services, legislative organs, departments of public works, prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, probation and parole, health and human services, prosecutors, ordinance enforcement,

and education sector, should work together to identify concerns in the community and provide better solutions.

Community Members/Groups include people who live, work or visit due to interest in the community. These people serve as a valuable resource in identifying the community concerns, they include protesters, residents, volunteers, commuters, tourists, formal and informal community leaders and so on. The mentioned stakeholders can be engaged in attaining set objectives at halls, neighborhood meetings and storefronts in the community among many (Lombardo & Donner, 2018).

Nonprofits/Service Providers are comprised of service clubs, victims' groups, issue groups, advocacy groups, community development corporations, support groups and faith groups. These groups share common interest. They advocate and offer services to the community. Private Businesses include all profit-making companies, shops and firms. These entities play an important role in the wellbeing of the community because they act as resources to counter the emerging problems. In addition, they possess security technology and community outreach techniques that help in identifying problems and provide resources for responses ((Lombardo & Donner, 2018).

The media serves as an important avenue through community issues are discussed. Therefore, the media can assist with publicizing concerns in the community and the respective solutions, such as revised laws and services from government or community agencies. Further, it can impact heavily on the public views about the police, crime cases and fear of crime (Wolfe & Nix, 2019).

Enforcement-oriented policing has a structure that is centralized and rigid. In that, this structure allows an inclusive philosophy which encourage collaboration to counter crime and order incidences. This collaboration is between the community and police (Houkes & Vaesen, 2020). Police bring the community on board, so as to control crime and issues associated with it. This goes beyond the community level, by collaborating with different private and public bodies. The community and police should work as a team to go beyond the solving of evident problems, to reducing neighborhood falloff, fear of crime and counter social and physical disorders.

Kuria (2018) in his report of adopting a policing outlook that goes beyond the standard law enforcement emphasis. This extended outlook identifies the essence of activities that enhances the order and well-being of a community. If police officers were to become effective in their services, then they must develop a confident and trustworthy relationship with the community. There is need of motivating the public to do their part because these relationships can only work on the bases of trust. This will translate to identification of priorities and development of responses to problems.

One of the strengths of Kuria (2018) research is that it promotes the idea of good relationship between the authorities and the people. For the public to willingly participate in community policing program, they need to have some level of trust and confidence with the law enforcers. Likewise, the police need to know that they can trust the people to take the right action in promoting security.

There are cases where some people may cover up for some criminals, maybe because they are family members or close friends.

Such actions by the public would jeopardize the efforts to achieve security enhancement. Hence, it is important to develop a strong relationship among the stakeholders. When the relationship between the public and the police is good, the public will be free to share any information that is of security interest with the police (Houkes & Vaesen, 2020).

In addition to the community, police should work with other organizations, such as companies and government organizations, to upgrade the standard of living (Indayani et al., 2019). For instance, they can work with the municipality to get rid of graffiti, work with landlords to handle their property, or collaborate with recreation organizations to offer youth recreation programs. Nalla, Meško and Modic (2018) observed some significant advantages of connecting communities with the police. However, in Rwanda, studies that have narrowed down to the quality and effectiveness of community-policing collaboration are very few and it is against this background that a study on the impact of community policing on security enhancement is being done.

Feltes (2018) posited that establishment of a mutual trust and maintaining it is the key thing in community-policing. In the past, a crime would be done and the police would encourage the public to hand over relevant information that would help in investigations. This approach has been replaced by community policing. Whereby, the police become part of the community and in incidences of crime, they take part in helping the victims and resolve arising conflicts. In addition, they also participate in community activities and this works a long way in building up trust between the community and the police. This approach assists the police to get helpful information that could curb possible crimes.

Kearns (2020) noted that as an element of community policing, community collaboration involves developing and retaining cordial confidence between community members and police. When the police become part of the community, they contribute in the community culture formation and in turn the community helps them in prioritizing on their future goals and in assigning resources. He noted that the police should engage in several activities for purposes of developing trust between them and the community for instance, they should treat people with dignity, avoid superiority and using unnecessary force and aloofness, as this will inhibit the community's readiness to partner with the police.

In his study Kearns (2020) cites a very important point on trust. For community policing to work, there is need for there to be trust between the key stakeholders Law enforcers need to show citizens that their aim is to promote peace and not to intimidate and cause fear among the people. There are cases where the police have used excess force in an effort to restore peace. However, this has proven to be counterproductive since it only worsens the citizens' perception about the police. The police should therefore exercise restraint while dealing with the public and this way, people will develop trust towards them.

There are several merits of community collaboration in policing, such as a peaceful and safe community (Olusegun, 2019). As a result, the police are able to offer quality services to the community without fear of risks and attacks. It also helps in developing communal respect between community members and the police because they consider one another as allies in development. However, this study was not conducted in Rwanda and hence its

findings cannot be generalized to the Rwandan context. The proposed study seeks to address this contextual gap.

Skogan and Hartnett (2019) emphasizes the essence of collaboration working in community policing. He proposes to the police to take community engagement upon them and even schedule it in their work outline. If they partner with community groups then a relationship will be built up with the community. Whereby, they will be able to gather important information that will help them address security issues. However, this research was not carried out in Rwanda and hence its findings cannot be generalized to the Rwandan context. The proposed study seeks to address this contextual gap.

Kimani (2020) noted that the community policing was successful since the stakeholders worked together to generate a shared sense of ownership and commitment. Various stakeholders actively participate throughout each phase of community policing programme and have developed solid collaborations. This has resulted to overall security enhancement within the communities.

Morbe (2018) noted that involvement of local community stakeholders was essential to the effective growth of the society. One of the key points in this study is the need for the people to be proactive and willingly volunteer to participate in the community policing. If people are unwillingly to work with the police, then it would be impossible to realize the ultimate goal of a safe society. Therefore, individuals should make a deliberate decision to support the law enforcers in achieving the goal of enhanced security. However, this study was not conducted in Rwanda.

When the police and supervision agencies partner for the purpose of managing parolees and probationers present in the community: a safe environment is realized. These collaborations can realize a secure environment in four ways that is; intervening to interpose crime-oriented behavior, facilitating supervisee success, responding in case of supervisees' failure, and addressing problems in the community (Re-entry Policy Council & Council of State Governments, 2013). The first way can be achieved through reentry preparation, incident planning, and backing for behavior change through collaboration. This works out to enable the probationer and parolee, achieve good success. Second, collaboration intervenes in disrupting crime-oriented behavior, hereby helping the police and community supervision agencies in creating a secure community environment.

A good number of the probationers and parolees have recognizable traits, for example, failed drug tests. Now, when police and community supervision officers work together they are able to realize these noticeable behaviors and make the necessary communications to each other and other community partners like mental health practitioners. They also sit down together in a coordinated response to find a solution to those problems.

Third, an improvement of response time to failure by both parties, that is, police and supervision agencies is essential. Whereby, they join hands in criminal discovery and exchange information without delay. Also, holding supervisees responsible is important and in some cases they are even removed from the community if they are irresponsible. These actions are taken to curb insecurity in the community.

The strategies mentioned demonstrate how collaboration can enhance security in the community (Rwamuhizi & Irechukwu, 2022). In the USA, such collaborations are known as 'Home Watch'. This is where the police and community join hands and the police engage the community more on crime prevention. The police also encourage the community to be responsible in controlling social disorders (McCarthy et al., 2019). Forming collaborations with related agencies, police and the community would enhance 'Home Watch' capacity to attain this. A literature on reassurance policing supports this perception (Millie & Herrington, 2019).

The study by Demir, Braga, and Apel (2020) concentrated on how police body-worn cameras affect cooperation and compliance from the public. In a quasi-randomized controlled trial, drivers who were routinely stopped at traffic checkpoints participated. Drivers in the control group came across police officers without BWCs, while drivers in the treatment group came across policemen with BWCs. Surveys were given out following the halt. According to the findings, drivers who interacted with BWC officers indicated much higher levels of agreement with obeying traffic regulations, complying with police orders, and helping out with police activities. Additional investigation reveals that BWCs have indirect effects on both general compliance and cooperation and specific citizen compliance, which are mediated through enhancements in procedural fairness and police legitimacy, respectively. The study's omission of the security enhancement component demonstrates a conceptual gap. The cooperation of police and citizens to improve security will be the main topic of the current study.

With a focus on procedural fairness, obedience, and collaboration with law enforcement, Grant and Pryce (2020) examined a sample of Jamaican citizens. In assessing the applicability of procedural justice theory across different geopolitical contexts, researchers often compare and contrast the consequences of normative and instrumental models of policing. Reisig and Lloyd's research in Jamaica was expanded upon in this study, which looks at the relative effects of police performance, procedural justice (a normative component), and the possibility of punishment (an instrumental factor) on Jamaicans' willingness to cooperate with the police and their duty to obey them. Procedural justice predicted both, the study found, but cooperation did not predict the need to obey. Furthermore, effectiveness did not significantly correlate with cooperation, but it did predict duty. Finally, elderly people showed a greater willingness to assist the police. The study's consequences for future research and policy are examined. The study's emphasis on Jamaican nationals revealed a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

In their study, Khamisi and Mange (2020) concentrated on how community policing and law enforcement cooperation could improve security in Kenya's Kwale County. To address the study goals, both quantitative and qualitative data analysis techniques were applied. In light of this, the study found that the police-community policing program collaboration is successful. Research participants fiercely disputed the notion that the collaboration is a time waster and that it is not legitimate police activity. They all agreed that, albeit not entirely, the collaboration had contributed to a decrease in neighborhood unease. The research also found that neighborhood watch programs, situational prevention, and citizen mobilization were among of the tactics regularly employed by

security stakeholders to improve cooperation between the police and community policing. Lastly, the study discovered that certain junior police officers' negative attitudes from their past are still a hindrance to community policing collaborations. The study's emphasis on Kenya revealed a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Rethinking community security in Uganda through the integration of intelligence-led policing and community policing was the main goal of Abaho (2023). By using analyzed data to improve community safety, intelligence-led police (ILP) seeks to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic advantages in the fight against crime. The paper uses secondary sources of data to show that community policing has been more effective at reducing crime than traditional intelligence gathering, which has remained inadequate for the purpose of looking into and preventing crimes. Due to the study's completion in Uganda, a contextual gap was evident. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Reisig, Mays, and Telep (2018) conducted a factorial vignette study to examine the impact of procedural injustice during police-citizen encounters. To find out how the perturbations affected the dependent variables, a factorial vignette design was employed. One vignette scenario, consisting of four different situations, was randomly given to each participant. The standardized regression coefficients from the ordinal regression models showed that participants who were given the procedural injustice stimuli reported being less satisfied with the way the police handled the encounter, less likely to follow police orders, less willing to accept the officer's decisions, and more likely to wish the police had handled the situation differently.

These results followed the same pattern in both kinds of police interactions. Crucially, evidence was also uncovered to support the theory that procedural injustice has a greater predictive power over outcome than citation status. Because a factorial vignette design was employed, a methodological gap was revealed. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

The focus of Paek, Nalla, and Lee (2021) was on the role of procedural justice in private security professionals' cooperation with law enforcement. The parameters that predicted a convenience sample of private security guards' willingness to cooperate with law enforcement were examined by the study's authors. Specifically, it looks at how much perceived police procedural justice affects security officers' views of police legitimacy and cooperation. The results have consequences for both practice and research. The findings showed that views on police procedural justice have a direct and indirect impact on private security officers' willingness to work together. However, the study did not include community policing, indicating a conceptual gap.

In Nairobi City County, Kenya, Ingasia and Muna (2022) concentrated on the role that community involvement has in determining security agendas. The sub-county security team provided primary data for the study, which employed a descriptive research approach. The results demonstrate that security officers primarily use information sharing—particularly through public meetings—to involve the public in the establishment of security agendas. The results of the study indicate that individuals are more willing to provide intelligence information with security agents, which facilitates peacekeeping inside the designated area.

It was also discovered that security agents rarely divulge intelligence or security-related material to the general public because of confidentiality concerns. The dependent and independent variables have a positive association, according to the inferential analysis. The research design used in the study was descriptive, indicating a methodological flaw. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

Community policing, as highlighted by Blair et al. (2021), does not increase public confidence in law enforcement or lower crime rates in the Global South. The study preregistered a collaborative analysis of the six studies to lower the possibility of publication bias and conducted experiments in diverse locations with common metrics to increase the generalizability of our findings. Nowhere of the six sites did an increase in locally suitable community policing tactics result in a decrease in crime, an increase in civilian cooperation with the police, or an improvement in citizen-police confidence.

The police carried out the interventions in an unequal and insufficient manner, despite the initial strong commitment from the leadership in each scenario. We have little proof of police action in response to citizen reports, despite the fact that residents in areas where community policing was instituted reported a stronger and more regular interaction with the police. These unsatisfactory outcomes could have been caused by three implementation issues that are typical of police reforms: a lack of resources to address concerns brought up by the public, a regular rotation of police leadership and officers, and a lack of consistent support from police leadership.

In their study, Lee and Jung (2020) examined the impact of community participation on police performance using a system dynamics approach to crime resolution.

The study used two models—the police-citizen cooperative model and the police-oriented policing model—to investigate the effects of civilian collaboration with the police. The simulation's findings show that, in contrast to the police-citizen cooperation model, which suggests that the number of offenses the police must investigate is constant despite an increase in crime, the police-oriented policing model implies that this number is rising with time. In contrast to police-oriented policing, community participation with law enforcement appears to be more effective in reducing or preventing crime. The study demonstrates that, even in the absence of a sharp rise in police funding, cultivating cooperative relationships between the public and the police can serve as a strategic approach to effectively reduce crime. It is significant because it shows how the police's policing activities and civic participation with the police interact dynamically over time to reduce crime.

There is a methodological gap in the study because it used a qualitative research design. The methods used in the current study were both qualitative and quantitative.

Wu, Sun, and Hu (2021) concentrated on community effectiveness, policing, and surveillance cameras in conjunction with Chinese law enforcement. This study investigated the primary predictors of Chinese cooperation with law enforcement using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis using data from in-person survey interviews with 751, residents of a southern Chinese city. The findings show that cooperative wants are positively impacted by video surveillance, collective efficacy, police effectiveness, and police fairness. Surveillance cameras have been shown to have a particularly strong cooperative-promoting effect on residents of high collective efficacy

neighborhoods and low perceptions of police justice. These results reaffirm the need for theoretical interaction testing and the interdependence of formal and informal social control in influencing the cooperative willingness of the public. Because the study was conducted in China, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Marigat (2023) focused on enhancing police-community contact in the Karamoja Cluster in Baringo, Kenya, in order to reduce livestock rustling. Using Baringo, Kenya as a case study, this essay investigates the factors contributing to cattle rustlers' ongoing success in the Karamoja Cluster. The study employed the theories of police legitimacy, frustration–aggression, and eco-violence. Primary and secondary data sources were utilised, including interviews with thirty-two carefully selected respondents. The idea of police illegitimacy has been caused by harsh government responses to cattle rustling, and as a result, there is a lack of cooperation between the police and the community. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a contextual gap. This study was conducted in Rwanda.

2.2.5 Influence of Citizens Sensitization on Security Enhancement

Community policing is based on its goal to counter crime and uphold better citizen sensitization. To realize an effective community policing investment must be made in training. Whereby, the training should carefully focus on problem evaluation and solving, facilitation, community setup; communication, arbitration and conflict resolve, resource identification and use, networking and connections, and cross-cultural fitness (Schlosser, 2020).

The public should therefore be taken through training. The training should revolve around the concept of community policing and what is expected of them. It is important for the community to understand what the CP is all about and what it aims to achieve. The public should be given as much information as possible regarding community policing. The government, therefore, has a responsibility of ensuring that the public is enlightened about the whole concept of community policing (Mitra & Chakrabarti, 2018).

According to Schlosser (2020) the law enforcers should be aware of diverse cultures that constitute communities: attained through education and training. It is the media's role to communicate the significance of community policing in improving safety to individuals. However, not everyone will support the community policing initiative.

The town of Chicago launched community policing in its nation program in 1993 (Chicago Community Policing Evaluation Consortium, 2011). The city has greatly embraced community policing over time. It is evident in one of the surveys, where the level of awareness about community policing efforts rose from 53% to 79% in the case of adults. In addition, 61% are aware of set community meetings and 28% were present in at least one meeting in the previous year. Out of the total residents more than half communicated with the police and 80% thought police handled them with respect and 70% were had a fulfillment with the overall outcome. In the same city the police offer the citizens training and education. This training is part of the police yearly program. Citizens who take part in the training are possibly found to be part of community policing.

In research done by Williams et al. (2018) on the effectiveness of community policing in Los Angeles, the police enabled resident community organisations to offer CP. These organizations co-work with the police in their areas to enlighten residents and business holders on community policing. A program is set, whereby in every month the police and community organization visit the residents from door to door to make them aware about community policing. They actually encourage the residents to take part in addressing issues that will better the quality of life in their community.

This works efficiently in building up trust between the community and police. The study by Williams et al. (2018) relates to this study since it looked at the role of informing people about CP and safety enhancement. However, since it was performed in the United States, the research introduces a contextual gap whereas the suggested survey will be performed in Rwanda.

In his study, Manje (2019) investigated the role of Radio in community policing. The study findings indicated that radio is key in creating awareness of the importance and benefits of community policing because majority of its listeners have knowledge about what community policing entails and what is constraining the success of the programme. Manje examination is similar to the current one because it explains how citizen sensitization about community policing programme can be enhanced. One important aspect discussed in the study is the role of the media in creating awareness about community policing. Furthermore, the fact that there exist radio stations that use native language makes it even easier to reach as many people as possible. Use of radio stations therefore breaks the language barrier that may hinder effective information sharing.

Doane and Cumberland (2018) points that the monthly meetings conducted by the various groups in the community should be utilized to make awareness to the public and make necessary response to suspected criminal activity. He further state that the law forces have speakers that are responsible for training the public in recognizing distrustful activity, home security inspections, telephone security confrontations with impostors, describing and reportage, persons and vehicles. Philippine is one of the countries that have these measures in place.

Bello and John-Langba (2020) observed the importance of community involvement in community policing. From the behavior of the community members, it is evident that some of them are not conversant with the role the police play to enhance community policing measures. The need therefore arise to teach and empower all the residents about community policing and their part in implementing the set policies. This will in turn improve the quality of life for everyone and counter crime and elements that cause crime. Time to time community members must be appreciated for their contribution in realizing the set objectives (Surakitbanharn, de Queiroz Neto, Wang & Ebert, 2018).

In South Africa, a town known as Cape Town, local communities have been brought together through an action planning process. When they come together the police make them aware of possible occurrences, where they map and analyze the crimes and come up with solutions. The region on the west of Cape Town uses a community participatory approach to improve on delivery method. India on the other hand has developed partnership between the police and the community members and makes it easier for awareness (Shaw, 2019).

In the state of Enugu in Nigeria, informal policing has been strengthened to a great extent through safety programs in the community (Metu, Kalu & Maduka, 2018). For improvement of the community view on security and relationship with the police; these programs should be conducted periodically, that is, weekly, monthly or yearly. The government that is in control in every locality should be encouraged to act as the conveyor in these forums. This is made possible by early preparation of local halls that serves as venues for these platforms.

The act of hosting these forums far from police location is to motivate partnership in crime prevention. More so, the participants in such programs should include all the community stakeholders including women, the disabled and so forth (Metu, Kalu & Maduka, 2018). The research highlights the significance of organizing forums in order to educate the public about community policing. This approach has worked in countries like Nigeria.

Namiro (2022) concentrated on the impact of public awareness and sensitization programs on the uptake of e-government services in Uganda at the local government level. Various tailored e-government models have been created for Uganda; nevertheless, in order to raise community awareness, it is more important to market these models to the populace through mobilization and enlightenment. This study supports the need for sensitization and awareness creation in order to boost participation and implement e-government at the local level because multiple models and designs are in place and a variety of eservices are available, but residents still use them infrequently. Because of the greater difficulty, the government must direct its resources toward initiatives raising

public awareness and sensitization. Sensitization campaigns can be carried out via social media, conferences, seminars, in-person group trainings, radio, television, and school and institution trainings. Due to the study's completion in Uganda, a contextual gap was evident. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

A study on users' compliance and satisfaction with the use of biometric application systems was conducted by Habibu, Luhanga, and Sam in 2021. This is an exploratory study that focuses just on using the passport's biometric application system. It aims to determine whether users consider the biometric East African passport (Uganda) application to be generally acceptable. Factors influencing users' opinions about the acceptability of the biometric application are listed, including their willingness, level of trust, and protocols for protecting biometric data. Techniques for controlling the security of biometric information while using the application are described. The results indicated that the best strategy for safeguarding the biometric data application was to use encryption techniques. As a result, optimal practices including enthusiasm, practical accuracy, and individual attractiveness are needed. Due to the study's completion in Uganda, a contextual gap was evident. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

González (2019) examined several forms of participatory security: Evaluating community involvement in Latin American law enforcement. The study produced a typology of participatory security that considers the ways in which different institutional characteristics may influence law enforcement and other state agencies in different ways, for example, by serving as channels for information and oversight or by merely improving the public's opinion of the police.

Based on information from Argentine, Brazil, and Colombian participatory security groups, the study illustrated how institutional architecture influences law enforcement and the capacity of governments to offer security. The study's conclusion included a discussion of the unintended consequences of institutional design, such as the degree of police resistance that different institutional models will elicit. There is a contextual gap because the study was conducted in America. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

The topic of Okafor and Aniche's (2021) study was community policing, or policing as it relates to community development in Nigeria. According to the study, there was no dedicated institution in traditional Igbo culture with the primary goal of policing or fighting crime, which resulted in a scattered role for policing. The adage "elders do not allow goat to be strangled by the forest" refers to this as the collective responsibility of the entire society. Nonetheless, the age grade and masquerade society played a significant role in the duty of policing and combating crime, among other responsibilities or functions. Since all adult male citizens are members of these organizations, the task of policing is one that the entire society must perform. Given that the study was conducted in Nigeria, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

In their study, Ndono, Muthama, and Muigua (2019) examined the success of Kenya's Nyumba Kumi community policing program. The research was conducted in Nairobi County's Kayole. Key Informant interviews and the distribution of questionnaires were the methods used to collect data. Three hundred questionnaires were distributed in total. We performed both qualitative and quantitative analyses on the original data. Among the

many important conclusions that were noted was the youth's exclusion from community policing programs. With the knowledge that community intelligence is the best intelligence, this research would reinforce the Nyumba Kumi Initiative's current structures. Human security would rise as a result. However, the study omitted the security enhancing aspect, demonstrating a contextual gap.

Andhoga and Mavole (2019) examined how social cohesiveness in Nakuru County's cosmopolitan sublocations was impacted by the Nyumba Kumi community policing initiative. The research primarily examined the effects of democratic community policing, openness and accountability, communication processes, and partnerships under the Nyumba Kumi Initiative on the growth of intercommunity trust in Nakuru County's cosmopolitan sublocations. The study employed an ex post facto research design. The research claims that the Assistant Chiefs in the cosmopolitan sub-locations of Nakuru County did not use the initiative to unite their disparate groups into a cohesive community, but rather merely utilized it to fight insecurity. This was made clear by the fact that, in addition to the collaboration and communication that were attained at various levels of the initiative's structure, the initiative's poor democratization process and low levels of accountability and transparency meant that it had little effect on the social integration. The research design used in the study was ex post facto, indicating a methodological flaw. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

Hussain (2019) concentrated on the problem of government and security. A correlational research design was used for the investigation. The analysis predicts that CPEC will see weak governance and an increase in instability, which might have strategic implications

for the Belt and Road Initiative, of which CPEC is the "flagship" corridor. To improve CPEC administration and security and to reconcile divergent views, Pakistan has to establish an institutional and legal framework that promotes security. Furthermore, Pakistan must create a cooperative security framework that simultaneously allays its concerns about sovereignty and advances market connectivity, regional peace and stability, and socioeconomic growth, especially in western China and southwestern Pakistan. The study used a correlational research design, demonstrating a flaw in the methodology.

Wang et al. (2023) examined the effect of internet use on citizens' trust in government in their study "The Mediating Role of Sense of Security." Thus, in order to investigate the relationship between Internet use and government trust, this study analyzed data from the 2017 Chinese Social Survey. The baseline regression results show that Internet use is associated with a lower degree of trust in government. Numerous robustness tests demonstrated the continuous presence of this phenomenon. A heterogeneity study's findings indicated that Internet use was detrimental to people in both Eastern and Western China, as well as to people in lower age groups and agricultural households. Research on social amplification of risk and the theory of rational choice suggests that a sense of security plays a role in mediating the relationship between Internet use and citizens' faith in the government. People who use the internet have less sense of security, which makes them less trusting of the government. The study's conclusions advised the establishment of a network information oversight and public opinion guiding mechanism. Concurrently, contemplate the function of social security services in mitigating social

hazards. Because the study was conducted in China, there is a contextual gap. The current research was carried out in Rwanda.

2.2.6 Influence of Information Sharing on Security Enhancement

To succeed in community policing, implementation must be on point, hence the determinants that impact implementation of community policing and the kind of impact it has on police work, communities and crime rates are important. Muteti, Mbirithi and Kiruthu (2020) in his study identified information sharing as a key determinant of effective community policing for enhanced security. In particular, the public has a responsibility of sharing vital information with the authorities. The initiative by the public to share timely information will enable the police to prevent potential crimes. This will ultimately enhance security. The proposed study also seeks to examine the role of information sharing in enhancing security in Rwanda.

The use of information systems has been emphasized so as to identify and analyze the problems faced by the community (Braga & Tucker, 2018). It is important for the police to share critical information with the public on how to handle different criminal activities. In most cases, the public lacks knowledge and information on action to take when encountered with security situations. Hence, it is essential for the police to furnish people with the necessary information.

Further, a suggestion is made that the required information can be gathered from various sources such as: appraisals that showcase community police performance; evaluation of the overall police performance from standard indicators. He emphasizes that qualitative information should be used rather than old methods to measure success.

The proposed study seeks to examine whether law enforcers in Rwanda have the necessary facilities to enhance collection and sharing of information about community policing (Braga & Tucker, 2018).

Headayetullah, Pradhan, Biswas and Puthal (2018) attempted to come up with a secure digital system for information sharing which would improve on the home land security. They noted that it was important to enable the sharing of secure information among the citizens or other government. The study emphasized on the significance of information sharing in enhancing security. However, the research was centered on United States context. The proposed study seeks to examine the effect of information sharing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

It is the plea of law enforcement agencies for the IT to back their operations, from determining identification (ID) and past histories of people clogged in the field, to working hand in hand with detectives as they conduct their investigations, to passing on helpful information to commanders (Ridgeway, 2018). For effective crime prevention, readiness, response and recovery exertions, there must be timely, accurate and functioning information about who the culprits are, how and where they operate from, and the targets of the culprits and also the method they intend to use to attack.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is an agency that is purposely designed to link up 5 U.S territories, 50 states and major urban areas. This infrastructure is developed so as to utilize information and resources available at the state, federal and grassroots levels, which enhance real time partnership and information exchange for awareness and quick response. An initiative by intelligence agencies works out well: whereby various

agencies agree to assemble and share information, analyze the possible threats, plan for the response measures and plan on the communication methods to be applied in the time of the attack. A director of Research for the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (Oyakilome City) said that the direction of readiness can be given by people who look at the possible threats (Chan, Logan, & Bennett Moses, 2022).

The community has a crucial role to play when it comes to community policing. Whereby, they must be willing to volunteer any information on suspicious people or activities to the police. They must be willing to work closely with the police in the set forums of community policing. These include offering support to the police, exhort communication between neighbors. More so, the members in the community should support the awareness the police make by extending it to their fellow neighbors.

Putro et al. (2023) examined the potential and impacts of blockchain technology in improving the security and dependability of information systems. Through the use of a mixed-methods approach that combines quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews, this study examines how information system security procedures are currently being implemented, evaluates start-up hurdles, and examines opinions on the adoption of blockchain technology. The qualitative results draw attention to the blockchain's potential advantages, difficulties, and current security precautions. The quantitative findings shed light on security procedures and blockchain adoption readiness. By incorporating these discoveries, the research provides useful suggestions for improving the security and dependability of information systems for startups, while taking into account the difficulties associated with the implementation of blockchain technology.

Liu, Crespo, and Martínez (2020) employed distributed ledger and blockchain concepts to improve privacy and data security in healthcare applications. In order to enhance data security and privacy in healthcare applications, this study suggests utilizing blockchain technology in conjunction with the Distributed Ledger-based Improved Biomedical Security system (BDL-IBS). Enabling patients to use the data to enhance their care and putting in place strong permission procedures for data sharing across many organizations and applications were also part of the goal. This is due to the fact that part of the work involves managing and gaining access to a sizable amount of medical data, and the technology in place ensures data reliability. Finally, the results showed that new blockchain-based digital platforms improve patient privacy and data security by enabling rapid, easy, and seamless interactions between data providers. The study's exclusion of the community policing component demonstrates a conceptual gap.

Information sharing was the main subject of Nicholas and Muna's (2021) study on how the Nyumba Kumi Community Policing Initiative was implemented in Kenya's Kericho County. Broken Windows Theory served as a guide for our investigation. A descriptive research design was used, and the results showed that information sharing increases security by facilitating the exchange of ideas. The Nyumba Kumi project makes use of gatherings called by chiefs and assistant chiefs in addition to door-to-door tactics. Nevertheless, among the Nyumba Kumi program, there are insufficient funding sources and tools available for use in crime prevention. The study came to the conclusion that the application of Nyumba Kumi policing was significantly impacted by information sharing. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Si et al.'s (2019) focus was on information sharing security techniques based on blockchain technology. The architecture of the framework is a double-chain, combining the blockchains for data and transactions. The practical Byzantine fault-tolerant (PBFT) mechanism is an upgraded consensus method used in the data blockchain that allows for distributed storage and data tamper-proofing. Finally, the simulation experiment department carried out verification assessments on the anti-attack, double-strand processing, and delay capabilities. The findings demonstrate the safety, efficacy, and viability of the framework as well as the possibility of validating the system's location data for secure storage devices. However, the study's inability to connect information sharing to improved security highlights a conceptual gap.

The focus of Hwang, Kim, Kim, and Kim (2019) was information security compliance. Based on the examination of the literature, the writers present a research model and theories. The survey questionnaires were designed to collect data in order to validate the measurement model. The authors collected 415 replies from employees of manufacturing and service businesses that had already implemented security protocols. The suggested associations were tested using the structural equation model technique using AMOS 18.0. The findings of the survey confirm that the reasons behind employee non-compliance are work-related obstacles, fear related to security systems, and non-compliance peer behaviors. Furthermore, the authors discovered that non-compliance is reduced by security systems, security awareness, and security education. Due to the desktop research approach used in this study, there is a methodological gap. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

The goal of Gschwandtner, Demetz, Gander, and Maier (2018) was to improve an organization's information security management through the integration of threat intelligence. In collaboration with a multinational manufacturer and retailer, the study created a framework for major organizations to incorporate technology and assessed it. As the TI framework was being developed, a particular TI provider was examined and selected to be integrated into the vulnerability management process. Members of the collaborating organization's information security department evaluated this excellent integration. It was stressed throughout the examination that management tasks should be prioritized according to whether dangers that have been seen in the wild are targeting them or businesses that are comparable to them. Moreover, a software development kit supplied by the selected TI source can be used to automatically integrate indicators of compromise (IoC). However, the study did not include community policing, indicating a conceptual gap.

In order to improve information sharing and privacy, Saenger, Mazurczyk, Keller, and Caviglione (2020) concentrated on VoIP network covert channels. The study specifically suggested hiding traffic within VoIP conversations to avoid information leakage, exposure, and revelation to an attacker, as well as to prevent the sharing of information from continuing. In order to achieve this, the study created fictitious silence packets, which may be utilized as the carrier where data is hidden, by taking use of the voice activity detecting feature found in many client interfaces. The findings show that the suggested strategy, particularly for file transfers, may be appropriate for enforcing privacy in practical use scenarios.

Since the limited bandwidth may cause too many delays for interactive services, it might be wise to optimize or scale the content in some situations.

Van der Westhuizen and Ntshingila (2020) examined how cooperative behaviors and information sharing support supply chain performance from a social exchange standpoint. Interactional behaviors are guided by the social exchange hypothesis in the hopes of receiving a reward from partners. This study examines the four fundamental social exchange issues of reciprocity, trust, commitment, and power as predictors of cooperation and information sharing. In order to investigate the connections between SET-based variables, information sharing and cooperation, and supply chain performance, this study suggests a novel research methodology. Empirical results demonstrate the significance of SET-based concerns in determining information sharing and collaboration, and that these two factors both point to a partial mediating effect on supply chain performance. However, the study did not demonstrate a conceptual gap by connecting information sharing to increased security.

The goal of Khando, Gao, Islam, and Salman's (2021) systematic literature analysis was to raise employees' understanding of information security in both public and commercial businesses. Therefore, in order to increase employees' ISA in both public and private sector businesses, this study provides a comprehensive examination of the ISA literature and offers a cutting-edge set of ISA methodologies and components. The results demonstrate how firms use a variety of tactics and components to raise employees' ISA. While constructivist methodology and violation detections are exclusive to private organizations, theoretical models and gamification are commonly employed in both

public and private companies. By providing information and knowledge to information security experts to help them create complete ISA development programs within their organizations, this study encourages excellent ISA practice. It also offers some insights into the most recent developments in ISA content development techniques and elements. Due to the desktop research approach used in this study, there is a methodological gap. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

The focus of Kumar et al. (2021) was on factors leading to an increased degree of cyber-security in businesses. The survey involved 151 experts with cyber-security experience working for Indian companies in industries including retail, education, healthcare, etc. The partial least squares-based structural equation modeling technique (PLS-SEM) is used to analyze the data. The study's findings indicate that the two most significant predictors of higher levels of cyber-security in businesses are "technical measures" and "legal consequences" that are implemented for protecting cyber-security. Both "proactive information security" and the "role of senior management" are important precursors to improved cyber-security in enterprises. However, the study did not include community policing, indicating a conceptual gap.

Stewart and Jürjens (2018) concentrated on managing information security and the role of people in businesses. The survey questions were customized based on prior research and conclusions from qualitative analyses, and an efficient measuring approach based on an existing literature study was found and generated prior to building the survey instrument. The information security compliance practices principle was proposed based on the results of three surveys and findings, and it was based on the authors' nine-five-circle

(NFC) principle, which enhances information security management by identifying human conduct and IT security-related issues regarding the aspect of information security management. Furthermore, by demonstrating how the components in the study's findings are connected and function as a team rather than independently, the authors' theory has made it possible to close the gap between technology and people in this investigation. Due to the study's desktop research approach, a methodological gap was revealed. The research design for the current study used a hybrid technique.

Ogbanufe (2021) examined the environment, circumstance, and identity with a focus on improving end-user responsibilities in information security. The information security environment's components—security threats, security policies, and organizational support—are examined in this study in relation to how they influence the creation of information security identities and behaviors connected to the workplace. It accomplishes this by referencing information security literature and identity theory. The results of the study demonstrated that these elements greatly raise users' identification with their information security jobs and, consequently, their security-related actions. However, the study did not include community policing, indicating a conceptual gap.

Garayová (2019) concentrated on raising awareness of information security in public administrations across international borders. Information security of all kinds and sources was the aim of IS. In this case, the success of IS is largely dependent on the employees, and all members of an institution's staff should be aware of the information security management system (ISMS) and their individual responsibilities.

Humans are not "the weakest link" in the security chain because there are still basic strategic flaws in the institutions themselves. Instead, interactive, real-world, game-based learning techniques should be used in institutions to build long-term awareness-raising and training programs for people. Psychological research demonstrates the critical role that emotionalization plays in the trustworthy communication of IS experiences and knowledge. On the other hand, a shift in culture is becoming required in many institutions. All (company) projects and processes must incorporate IS, and workable protections must be included.

Hong et al.'s (2023) comparative study of college students and recent graduates in the workforce examined the impact of social education level on cybersecurity awareness and behavior. It was anticipated that groups with different exposure conditions would exhibit significant differences in the attitude and behavior dimensions, and that the moderating effect of full-time employment—which was used as a stand-in for exposure—would be felt in KAB. The hypotheses were assessed by a large-scale survey that employed the Human Aspects of Information Security MANOVA and ensuing PROCESS regression analyses. The findings confirmed the proposed model by demonstrating that work exposure had a significant negative moderating effect. The relationship between occupational exposure and each of the three ISA aspects showed some moderation, while the impact was larger than expected. Highly educated people's cybersecurity mindsets can be changed by social effect, which can also change their knowledge and behavior. Theoretically, methodologically, and practically, the findings offer fresh insights into ISA research and inspire the development of fresh approaches to deal with human variables. However, the study did not include community policing, indicating a conceptual gap.

2.2.7 Influence of Peers Counselling on Security Enhancement

Peers counseling is the process where members of the community encourage each other to avoid crime and promote peace (Blattman, Jamison & Sheridan, 2019). In this case, citizens are supported in advising their peers who are likely to engage in criminal activities. Peers counseling is one of the primary goals of community policing in Rwanda. Through the community policing programme, the members of the public are supposed to be trained on how to counsel their peers who could be involved in crime. Therefore, this study aims at evaluating whether the peers counseling community policing goal has been achieved in Gasabo district.

Kenyatta University Peer counselors offered guidance and counseling services to learners in Siaya County. This was prompted by the demand to bring a change in their academic performance. They enriched them morally and psychologically. The findings show that the program helped the students work out their emotional, behavioral and social problems and helped them to develop a sense of direction. This would in turn save them from becoming crime executors and thus decrease the crime level in the country (Kenyatta University Peer Counselors (KUPC), 2012). Counseling was incorporated in the school curriculum so as to help students avoid problems and develop character (Kumara, Bhakti, & Suwardjo, 2018). A United States of America report shows that, guidance and counseling services was observed to improve on self-management skills, students' performance and on behavior (Frank, Reibel, Broderick, Cantrell & Metz, 2019).

In 2011, Counseling was started in Mathare a slum in Kenya as an alternative to a shoot-to-kill order. A shoot to kill order was the route the government chose in an attempt to curb the high rates of crime. But, the Vizazi group since 2011 intervened and heeded to the call of the UN governance for permanent counseling and psychological support services. This group runs a program which confronts the young people with their behavior and in turn helps them to take control of their lives (Keck, 2018).

Without guidance on growth, that is, from one stage of development to the other. The youths adopt bad ant-social habits and risky behaviors from social media and from their colleagues that lead them to crime, murder and violence related staff. A District in Florida operates several prevention and counseling programs; like the Student Options for Success (SOS) program that is set up for students who commit serious offences that are against the ethical codes of a school. The report shows that after counseling there is an improvement of behavior and managerial skills (Keck, 2018).

Several studies have focused on the role of peer counseling as a way of enhancing security. These studies such as (Kumara et al., 2018; Keck, 2018) points out the importance of peer counseling in the reduction of crimes. However, these studies have been conducted in other countries such as United States and Kenya, thus presenting a contextual gap. The current study concentrated on Rwanda.

Baji and Muhammad (2020) concentrated on counseling and guidance as a means of promoting national security and economic empowerment in Nigeria. The study offers conceptual definitions for empowerment, national security, guidance and counseling, and economic empowerment.

There is discussion of the various levels of economic empowerment, including control, awareness-raising, involvement and mobilization, and access. There is additional emphasis on the components of national security, including food security, political security, economic security, and environmental security. In a similar vein, the paper analyzes and discusses the functions of guiding and counseling in national security and economic empowerment. These include the absence of consistent economic expansion, the expansion of macroeconomic aggregates, high rates of urbanization, a stagnating secondary sector, and high unemployment. Additional factors include rising public debt and spending, highly restricted macroeconomic policies, unsustainable public sector spending, low private sector productivity, and so on. Given that the study was conducted in Nigeria, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Owuo (2021) concentrated on how advice and counseling helped students in classes 7 and 8 at public primary schools in Nakuru Sub County, Kenya, who had behavioral and emotional problems. The school with guidance and counseling teachers in the stratus was selected through the use of purposeful sampling. The results showed that, among students in Nakuru Sub-County's elementary schools who struggle with emotional and behavioral issues, peer counseling and students' self-esteem are positively correlated. Additionally, the researcher discovered that learners with emotional and behavioral challenges who receive individual counseling have higher levels of self-esteem. The results also showed that, among students in public primary schools in the Nakuru Sub-County who struggle with emotional and behavioral issues, group counseling positively correlates with students' self-esteem. Based on the study's findings, it was determined that students in public primary schools in Nakuru sub County who struggled with emotional and

behavioral issues often had poor self-esteem. The study goes on to say that, in certain cases, individual counseling helped students with emotional and behavioral issues modify their behavior, which raised their self-esteem. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a conceptual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

In their study, "A Natural Experiment in Northern Uganda," van Reisen, Stokmans, Vallejo, Nakazibwe, and Baluka (2022) examined the impact of social protection and trauma counseling support on fostering social economic resilience in at-risk communities. The influence of traumatic experiences on vulnerability and resilience is not adequately addressed in the literature on social protection. Neglecting to attend to trauma in severely traumatized and vulnerable groups may render social protection programs ineffective. The effects of trauma therapy and monetary or in-kind transfers in boosting social economic resilience among individuals living in disadvantaged areas in Northern Uganda was investigated in this study through a natural experiment. The results show that trauma counseling is more crucial for enhancing social economic resilience than monetary or in-kind transfers; however, there did not seem to be a synergistic effect on social economic resilience when trauma counseling was combined with cash or in-kind assistance for social protection. There was a clear contextual gap because the survey was completed in Uganda. The present investigation was carried out in Rwanda.

The focus of Bahago and Nduji's (2021) study was on the function of performance counseling in relation to the organizational structure of Abuja's security agencies. In this work, survey research design was used.

The analysis' findings demonstrated how insecurity has severely harmed organizations' performance, organizational structure, and security institutions, posing many difficulties. The study came to the conclusion that good structural planning, which is induced by organizational structure, aids in goal definition, decision-making, and has a favorable impact on the operation of Abuja's security institutions. There is a contextual gap because the study was conducted in Tanzania. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Arop, Effiom, and Ngwu (2022) concentrated on enhancing security and nation-building. This essay concentrated on the necessity of maintaining peace in Nigeria by means of deliberate nation-building initiatives implemented by Nigeria's succeeding administrations. Books and journal articles provided the information, which was then content-analyzed in light of the paper's parameters. The article concludes that nation-building is impossible without both peace and strong leadership. The paper's conclusion cautioned the Central government to create policies and carry out initiatives that would serve all of the nation's ethnic groupings and citizens. Given that the study was conducted in Nigeria, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Julius and Omondi's (2021) research concentrated on the impact of counseling on the recidivism rate of prisoners housed in Kenya's Nakuru Government Prison. The Social Control Theory served as the study's direction. The results of the study showed that counseling had little effect in helping convicts get over psychological obstacles. According to the study's findings, counseling does not significantly lower the rate of recidivism among prisoners. Prisoners who are facing psychosocial issues that could lead to criminal activity are not helped by counseling.

Counseling needs to be improved in order to benefit prisoners by lowering recidivism. The investigation came to the conclusion that counseling and spiritual rehabilitation needed to be improved. Because the study was conducted in Kenya, there is a contextual gap. In Rwanda, the current study was conducted.

Kutto and Ng'eno (2023) examined the relationship between the effectiveness of counseling programs and the work of Kenyan prison guards: A Case Study of Nakuru Women Prison. Examining the impact of counseling programs on the performance of prison officials in Kenyan jails was the primary goal of this study. Primary as well as secondary sources were used to gather data. According to the study's descriptive analysis, mental health counseling boosts worker performance, spiritual nourishment counseling promotes high levels of job performance and engagement at work, and stress management counseling increases worker performance. and financial development is encouraged via financial literacy counseling, which improves worker performance. The study determined that counseling programs have a good and significant impact on prison guards' performance based on the multiple regression model.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Three theories guided this research; broken windows theory, securitization theory, and the theory of social disorganization. The theoretical framework provides a basis for conceptual framework by giving a theoretical explanation of the various study variables. In particular, it provides theoretical predictions on the link between the study variables. The use of more than one theory is important since a combination of theories provide a better understanding of the study concepts.

The broken windows theory provides explanatory of the evolution of crime within the community which community policing programme seeks to address. The securitization theory suggests that there will be three steps to counteract any incidence of worsening efficient securitization: identification of existential threat; immediate action; and impacts on inter-unit relationships (Buzan & Waever, 2017). The theory of securitization is important to this research as it highlights the significance of safety. This research focuses on improving safety through community policing.

Social disorganization theory postulates that communities that are not organized face breaks in their informal social controls that translate to crime occurrence. It becomes difficult to handle crime incidence in a disorganized location. Social disorganization hypothesis is important in the current examination because it stresses on the essence of community organization and its primary goal focusing on development of social control techniques. This implies that security enhancement can be achieved through community policing efforts. However, the theory is criticized because its scope is narrow. Whereby, it is only applicable in the context of community policing.

2.3.1 Broken Windows Theory

It is a theory of criminology that describes the signalling role of urban disorder and vandalism as contributors to crime and antisocial activity. The theory suggests that preserving and controlling well-ordered urban environments will put a stop to more vandalism and escalation into more severe crime. Wilson and Kelling (1982) first formulated the idea of broken windows, and that idea was further developed by Kelling and Coles (1998).

The theory suggests that minor disorder can decrease fear of crime, informal social regulation, and increase criminality if not taken seriously and targeted. Social incidences (public urination and drunkenness, drug use, prostitution, teenage loitering, and panhandling) and physical incidences (vacant homes, empty lots, garbage and litter, vandalism, and abandoned cars) lead to urban decay (Kelling & Coles, 1998). Police departments have adopted this theory on the basis of their proposition that serious crimes can be reduced by controlling minor disorders.

The theory perceives the key to crime reduction as operating under informal social controls within the community (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). As a result, its focus is on how police can reinforce and enhance such social controls, especially where informal social controls have become weak (Jiao, 2022). This shares community health issues with community-oriented and substantive justice policing, and envisages a role for police in identifying ways to improve community institutions and mechanisms that offer a degree of protection from violence and neighborhood crime.

Wilson and Kelling (1982) identified a link between social instability and crime, and proposed that police should pay attention to problems that may be viewed as unrelated to the police job under the conventional model. According to the theory, "unattended" actions (abandoned property, unruly youth activity) would lead to a breakdown of community controls and serious crime developed if police and residents did not work together to prevent urban degradation and social disorder (Jiao, 2022).

The theory's merit is that it argues that tackling smaller issues can prevent bigger crimes, and the experiment in New York City found that to be the case. In some cases, suspects were caught committing minor crimes but then ended up being prosecuted for larger crimes. Longitudinal research by Jiao (2022) found that proactive regulation of neighborhood nuisance had a significant effect on crime reduction. Several jurisdictions are also using crime and other statistical data to guide the policy, including New York City and Detroit where the Manhattan Institute is promoting a broken windows approach to law enforcement. The program relies on using data along with what officers see on the streets to deter violence, rather than just reacting to it.

Critics of the theory argue, however, that what one person may perceive as a sign of disorder is not the same signal to another. According to the Pacific Standard, a study in Boston found that individuals believe private conflict, not public disorder, is a greater predictor of violence. That raises concerns about the wisdom of law enforcement decisions based on signs of neglect and disorder. Moreover, Newark, New Jersey's relationship between the police and minority communities has deteriorated due to broken window policing. Residents thought that officers were spending too much time to deal with minor offenses. Kelling himself told Frontline that he was upset over the years that police said they had put broken window-like security in place, but had not trained officers adequately.

Numerous empirical studies have provided support to the broken windows theory. There is evidence that while there are variations of the condition or incidences, broken windows theory has affected community policing strategies (Taylor, 2018). This hypothesis is

chosen to direct this analysis due to its insightful approach to the evolution of crime within the culture to be tackled by the community policing programme.

2.3.2 Securitization Theory

According to the securitization theory, political issues that have been labeled dangerous or threatening by a securitization actor should be handled with immediate effect. A securitizing speaking act should follow a particular verbal structure, derived from war and its historical meanings of survival, urgency, threat, and defense. An efficient securitization will be conducted in three steps to counteract any incidence of worsening: identification of existential threat, immediate action to deal with that threat, convinces an audience that rule-breaking behavior to counter the threat is justified. Existential threat implies instantly addressing the issue at hand (Buzan & Waever, 2017).

Securitization theory's central claim is that security is a (illocutionary) speech act, meaning that nothing happens merely by saying the word "security." "Something only becomes a security issue when it is given that designation" (Philipsen, 2020). A securitizing actor asserts a right take extreme steps to preserve the life of a referent object by claiming that the referent object in question is threatened. After that, the problem is transferred from the domain of regular politics to that of emergency politics, where it can be resolved quickly and without the usual (democratic) procedures and guidelines of policy-making. This implies that, in terms of security, a term no longer has any predetermined, pre-existing meaning and can instead be defined by the securitizing actor. The concept of security is social and subjective.

Moral and ethical concerns have propelled an apparently unending stream of criticism towards securitization theory. This moral/ethical criticism has generally taken two different forms and is mostly derived from previous critical security theories (Färber, 2018). The first one relates to the fact that the analytical framework of securitization theory does not include a normative understanding of securitization or desecuritization. In his capacity as a security analyst, Wæver is accused of ignoring the political ramifications of his writing and speaking about security (therefore, Wæver represents everyone employing securitization theory in this context). Critics of this type originate from the whole range of critical security theory.

The concept of securitization is important to this research as it highlights the significance of safety. As suggested by the theory, the first step is to identify the problem and then take appropriate action to address the problem (Buzan & Wæver, 2017). This study identifies increased crime rates as a threat in Rwanda and focuses on various community policing strategies as possible solutions to the problem of increased crime rate.

In line with the securitization theory idea of enhancing security, this study proposes several ways in which security enhancement can be achieved. In particular, this study focused on community policing strategies including problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing and peers counseling (Williams, 2017). The securitization theory paves way for the researcher to assess the influence of community policing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

2.3.3 Social Disorganization Theory

Shaw and McKay (1942) initiated social disorganization theory. It is founded on the perception that communities that are not organized face breaks in their informal social controls that translate to crime occurrence. It becomes difficult to handle crime incidence in a disorganized location. Shaw and McKay used spatial maps to inspect the residential locations of juveniles and realized that the rates of crimes were not appropriately distributed across the space and time in Chicago city. The police service is supposed to curb the social disorders that arise in the community. Therefore, their take as far as social disorganization concerned is to take appropriate measures to increase the volume of the communities in order to exert informal social control.

The primary goal of this theory is to develop formal social control techniques. It therefore emphasizes on the essence of organizing communities. Organization of communities can take different angles. For example, engaging local business holders to help them identify and solve their problems, visiting residents so as to offer advice on matters security and helping in facilitation of community meetings. However, critics argue that the scope of this theory is narrow and that its only applicable in the context of community policing. Further, Shaw and McKay did not clearly differentiate between the presumed outcome of social disorganization and the disorganization itself, and there has been much confusion regarding the conceptualization of social disorganization (Lopez & Gillespie, 2017). Nonetheless, the theory is suitable for this study since the main focus is community policing.

The social disorganization theory is important in the examination because it stresses on the essence of community organization and its primary goal focusing on development of social control techniques. In line with the theory, one of ways of achieving community organization is through promotion of partnership among key players such as police and community members (Pridemore & Rogers, 2018). When there is good working relationship between these parties then it becomes easier to organize the community and this translates into enhanced security.

Another way of organizing community as suggested by the theory is through citizen sensitization. Creating awareness to community members on matters to do with security and community policing is critical in ensuring that communities come together in the fight against crime (Schlosser, 2020). Further, information sharing is a key factor in achieving cohesion among stakeholders within a community. It also facilitates proper organization of the community in an effect to fight insecurity. Therefore, in this research the theory of social disorganization is essential as it provides an argument that supports the role of various study variables such as collaboration, citizen sensitization and information sharing in enhancing security. This is achievable when communities are properly organized as pointed out by the social disorganization theory.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

This conceptual framework presents the study variables and their components that guide investigation leading to study findings. The framework was based on the independent variable being problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, peers counseling, citizen's sensitization and information sharing. The dependent variable was security enhancement.

The conceptual framework demonstrated the predicted relationship between the study variables. Figure 1 shows that the independent variables (problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, peers counseling, citizen's sensitization and information sharing) influence the dependent variable (security enhancement). Further, intervening variables (government policies, instability and stakeholders buy in) were expected to influence the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.



Independent variables

Dependent Variable

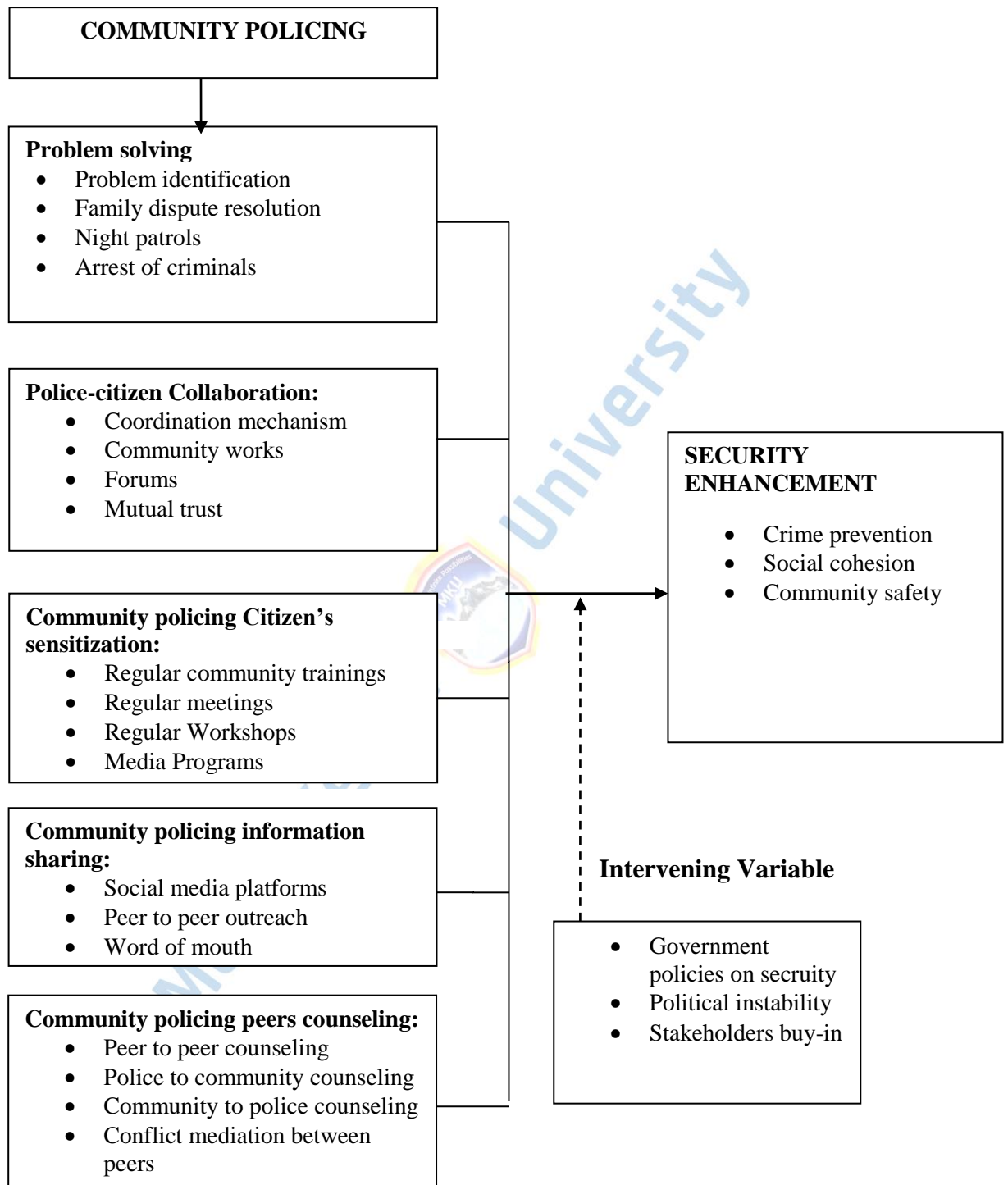


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2023)

2.5 Identification of Research Gaps

The literature reviewed in this chapter illustrates empirical reports on influence of problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing and peers counseling on security enhancement. Several research gaps emerge from the various studies reviewed. One of the evident research gaps is contextual gap where previous studies have been conducted in other countries such as United States (Williams et al., 2018; and Manje (2019). As much as these studies have focused on community policing, however, their findings cannot be generalized in the Rwandan context. Rwanda presents a unique context given its genocide experience. Therefore, it is essential to carry out research particular to the context of Rwanda. The current study, thus sought to address this research gap.

Further, studies reviewed have not focused on all the Community Policing aspects studied. These are: problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing and peer counseling and their role in security enhancement (Sun, Liu & Farmer, 2019; Garcia & Polson, 2018; Martin, 2020). The current study therefore sought to address the research gap by assessing the influence of community policing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

In addition, existing studies have used different research methods. There are those that have used quantitative methods while others have employed qualitative methods alone (Muteti et al., 2020; Keck, 2018). As such, these studies have not been comprehensive enough and may have left out key aspects regarding the topic. However, to address the methodological gap, this study used a combination of both quantitative and qualitative

methods. This ensured comprehensive collection of both quantitative and qualitative forms of data. With this methodology, the researcher was able to analyze both quantitative and qualitative data which strengthens the findings of the research.

2.6 Recap of Literature Review

Theoretical and empirical literature was presented in this chapter. The empirical part reviewed the influence of community policing- problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization and information sharing on security enhancement. Secondly, the chapter focused on theoretical literature through three theories; broken windows theory, securitization and social disorganization theory. An account was presented via these theories which connect the study constructs. Finally, the chapter looked at the study's conceptual framework.

CHAPTER THREE:

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

3.1 Introduction

This section focused on research methodology, research design, study location, target population, sampling procedure and sample size, research tool construction, research tool piloting, validity and reliability testing, trustworthiness testing, analysis of data and ethical consideration

3.2 Research Methodology

Mixed methodology approach was used in this study; the approach collects and analyzes data using qualitative and quantitative methods (Creswell & Clark, 2017). Yin (2018) defines mixed methods as a research class in which the researcher blends or incorporates the strategies, processes, approaches, ideas or vocabulary of quantitative and qualitative research into one analysis. He adds that analysis using mixed methods requires the approaches to share the same analysis questions, collect complementary data, and conduct counterpart analyses. As such, mixed research methods can allow researchers to answer more complex research questions and gather richer and stronger evidence than any single method alone can accomplish.

The basic concept of mixed methods is that the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches offers a clearer understanding of research issues than either of the approaches alone. It provides strengths which offset both qualitative and quantitative research weaknesses.

In fact, mixed approach strategies support the researcher in addressing questions that cannot be answered by quantitative or qualitative approaches alone (Molina-Azorin & Fetters, 2019).

The use of both quantitative and qualitative data complements each other and this result into comprehensive findings. Qualitative analysis is chosen because this study is grounded on an approach that is interpretive naturalistic (Javed et al., 2018). On the other hand, quantitative method is preferred to analyze data, because the data in the questionnaire is in form of closed ended questions (Liu, 2022).

3.3 Research design

The designs used in this study were concurrent triangulation model with descriptive survey designs. The concurrent triangulation model was for mixed method while the descriptive design was for qualitative aspect and survey design for quantitative aspect of the study. The concurrent triangulation design has a single-phase timing and that is why it is termed as “concurrent triangular design” (Creswell & Clark, 2017). It generally involves the concurrent, but separate, collection and analysis of the qualitative and the quantitative data that help the researcher to understand the research problem. The researcher attempted to merge the two data sets, typically by bringing the separate results together in the interpretation or by transforming data to facilitate integrating the two data types during the analysis. The choice of concurrent triangulation design in this study was justified because it allows for separate collection and analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data. Further, it allows for combined interpretation of the results from the two data types.

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analyzed separately through descriptive and survey designs; Qualitative descriptive research approach/design was utilized in non-numerical investigation for researches which are naturally describing. In this design, investigators usually draw from a naturalistic viewpoint and examine a spectacle in its normal state. The goal of qualitative descriptive researches is a complete summary, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by persons or groups of persons. Non-numerical investigate gathers information qualitatively, and the technique of analyzing is likewise mainly qualitative. This frequently contains an inductive examination of the information to recognize recurrent patterns, themes, or ideas and then describe and interpret those categorized items (Gall, & Borg, 2007).

Survey investigate is a numerical approach that shows the using of self-report measures on sensibly designated samples. It is a stretchy tactic that could be used to investigate a wide diversity of basic and applied investigate queries. Survey design can be used for gathering information from a pre-defined group of participants to get info and insights into different themes of interest. Investigators engaging survey approaches to gather information have number several benefits. Surveys are an exceptional way of gathering heaps of data from numerous people. Because surveys allow researchers to collect data from very large samples for a relatively low cost, survey methods lend themselves to probability sampling techniques (Converse, 1987).

The concurrent triangulation strategy allowed assembling of information that describe events and then arranges, tabularizes, portrays and defines the information gathering.

It frequently uses visualized aids like graphs and charts to assist the reader in comprehending the information spreading. This was too followed by an in-depth and narratives description of few cases coupled with interpretation of the results from both types of data was combined. This resulted to comprehensive interpretation of the findings. Figure 2 shows the concurrent triangulation design.

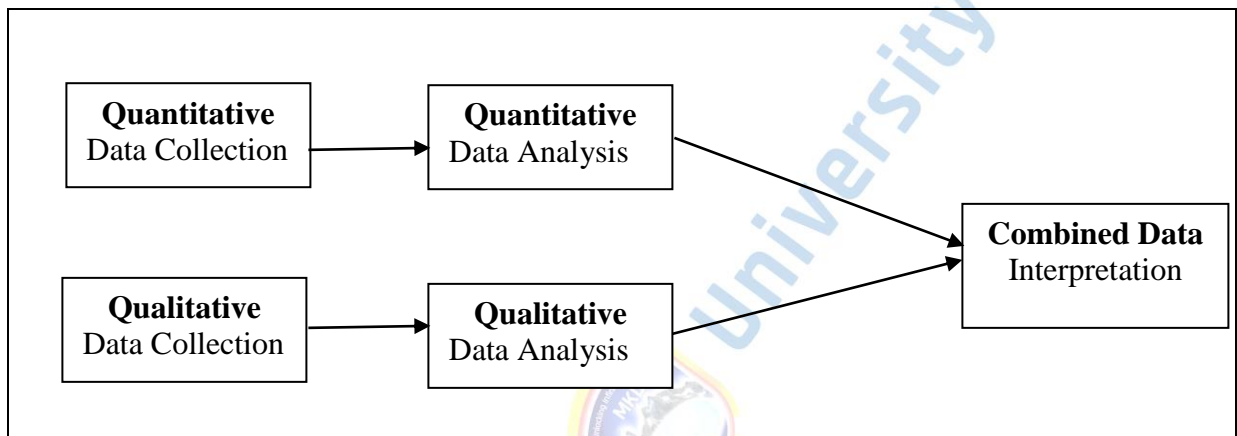


Figure 2: Concurrent Triangulation Research Design

Source: Creswell and Clark (2017)

3.4 Location of the Study

The study location was Gasabo District situation in Kigali City, Rwanda. The research covered all the fifteen sectors that comprise Gasabo District. These are: Kacyiru, Gatsata, Jali, Nduba, Gisozi, Jabana, Remera, Ndera, Gikomero, Rusororo, Rutunga, Bumbogo, Kacyiru, Kimihurura, Kimironko and Kinyinya. Gasabo District was suitable location for this study because it is the largest district within Kigali City and it is also where insecurity cases have been more frequent than other districts. Since 2015 to 2021, Gasabo District recorded the highest crime rate compared to other districts in Rwanda of 1,607

crime cases in the year 2015, 1,805 cases in 2016 and 2,884 cases in 2017 (NISR, 2018). This was despite the establishment of community policing in Rwanda.

3.5 Target Population

Population is the total number of items which have similar attributes that a researcher is trying to investigate. The demographic group from which a researcher wants to draw conclusions is known as the target population (Gachuru, 2022). This research targeted household heads of Gasabo District in Rwanda who were approximately 139, 358 (Republic of Rwanda, 2017), distributed in 15 sectors. The study also targeted key informants including Community Policing Committee (CPC) members, police officers and Community Liaison Officers and focus groups for community leaders. The target respondents, therefore included; residents of Gasabo District, CPC chairpersons, Community Liaison Officers, Police officers and community leaders. The study targeted a total of 139, 358 household heads for quantitative approach and 348 interviewees as well as discussants for qualitative approach.

Table 1: Target Population

Approach	Category	Target population	Total
Quantitative	Household heads	139, 358	139, 358
Qualitative	CPCs Chairpersons	73	348
	Police Community Liaison Officers	15	
	Police officers	260	

Source: Researcher, 2021

3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

A sample is a subset of a population that research seeks to study. The sample is expected to be a true representation of the entire population. As such, the findings obtained from a sample should be generalizable to the entire population from which the sample was derived (Kaushal & Singh, 2019). In this study, the Fisher (2003) formula was used to generate a sample size. The formula was applied since the target population of this study exceeded 10,000.

$$n = \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

Where;

n = sample size

z = the standard normal deviate value for the level of confidence, for instance 95% level of confidence =1.96.

d = margin of error or level of precision at 0.05 for CI at 95%

p = proportion to be estimated ($p=0.5$)

Therefore, sample size is arrived at as follows:

$$n = \frac{(1.96^2)(0.5)(1 - 0.5)}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 384$$

Since the study used cluster stratified random sampling, a design effect of 1.5 was considered. It is a factor which is applied to adjust the desired samples size for cluster sampling. After the required sample size is calculated (assuming simple random sampling technique), then it is multiplied by the design effect that will represent the variability ascribed to cluster sampling (Chow & Liu, 2008). Therefore, the total samples size for quantitative approach was $(384 * 1.5) = 576$. This constituted household heads.

For quantitative approach, a multistage sampling was used to select the respondents. In the first stage all the sectors (15 sectors) served as clusters. Then each sector was classified into clusters (73 Cells). Then the respondents (household heads) were selected using simple random sampling by generating random numbers after putting the sampling frame in MS excel. The sampling frame was obtained from the sector administration for each cell and then was distributed according to the probability proportion to population size in each cluster.

For the qualitative data, the study targeted 73 CPC chairpersons from all the 15 sectors within Gasabo District. Random sampling was used to pick 15 CPC chairpersons. Further, the study interviewed 15 Police Community Liaison Officers each from all the 15 sectors within Gasabo District. A census was used to select one officer from each of the 15 sectors.

The technique allows for sample size selection when the population is small (Malterud, Siersma & Guassora, 2021). In addition, the study targeted 260 police officers, where 15 respondents were selected using random sampling. Therefore, the study sample size was 632 as shown in Table 2. The participants were classified into four categories including residents of Gasabo District, CPCs chairpersons, Police community Liaison Officers, and police officers.

Table 2: Sample Size

Approach	Category	Target population	Sampling procedure	Sample Size	Total
Quantitative	Household heads	139, 358	Stratified cluster random Sampling	576	576
Qualitative	CPCs Chairpersons	73	Random	15	56
	Police community Liaison Officers	15	Census	15	
	Police Officers	260	Random	26	
TOTAL				TOTAL	632

Source: Researcher, 2021

3.7 Construction of Research Instruments

This study collected both quantitative and qualitative primary data using questionnaires, interview guides and discussion guides.

3.7.1 Questionnaire for Residents

A questionnaire is described as an instrument for collecting information that allows estimating for or against a particular perspective (Ngei & Kithara, 2019). Residents of Gasabo district responded to the questionnaires. The tool was divided into two sections. The first segment entailed questions relating to profile of the respondents. The second segment contained questions about the research variables. A five Likert scale was adopted in the formulation of questions relating to the study objectives. The aim of the Likert scale was to capture the respondents' sentiments in regard to the study objectives. The choice of questionnaires was justified as they increase the chances of getting honest responses since, they ensure anonymity of the respondent (Brace, 2018).

3.7.2 Interview Guides for Police Community Liaison Officers and CPCs chairpersons

Interview guides contain open ended questions that are administered on face-to-face ground (Castillo-Montoya, 2019). They were used to collect qualitative data from key informants. The key informants in this study were CPCs chairpersons, CLOs and police officers. Interview guides are preferred when collecting information from key respondents who are believed to possess certain knowledge relating to the subject being investigated. In this study, CPCs chairpersons, CLOs and police officers were expected to have knowledge about community policing and its role in security enhancement.

Both the CPCs chairpersons and CLOs answered similar questions. Therefore, there was one interview guide for both groups. The interview guide comprised a total of eight questions relating to the study variables.

On the other hand, there was an interview guide for the police officers. This interview guide contained two parts. Part one asked personal questions about the police officers while part two asked questions about the research constructs. In both interview guides, all the questions were tested for trustworthiness to ensure that they generate the expected data.

3.7.3 Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) technique is a form of questioning, involving more than one interviewee, usually at least four. The person who runs the FGD is called the moderator or facilitator (Liu, 2022). Focus groups tend to be one of the most popular forms of qualitative research, offering a strong base for researchers on where people stand on a topic (Daniels, Gillen, Casson & Wilson, 2019). The authors also state that in a shorter period of time, the open and normal dialog style of focus groups allows for a wider variety of viewpoints. The simple fact that the researcher allows the respondents to provide feedback that they like gives the researcher the ability to gain insights into the topic.

In this research, 24 opinion leaders participated in the FGDs. Three FGDs with 8 participants in each participated including business leaders, religious leaders and teachers. Opinion leaders are suitable because they are active participants in matters pertaining security within their locality. The researcher was the facilitator in conducting of FGD. The researcher had a personal assistant to take notes to ensure they capture all deliberations. Further, a voice recorder was used to capture the entire deliberations for cross checking in case the assistant misses out any part of the discussion.

3.8 Piloting of Research Instrument

Prior to utilizing the research instrument for data collection, the instrument was piloted in order to ascertain if the items in the instrument are valid and reliable. In this study, pre-testing was done to address several issues including ambiguity of the research questions, sufficiency of sample size and design of the instrument (Osman, Nordin & Abd Rahman, 2021). In this study, piloting of the research instrument was conducted in Nyarugenge district. The district was ranked second in terms of crime rates below Gasabo District. As such, it was justified to conduct the pilot in Nyarugenge district since both districts face similar insecurity challenges. The study piloted 58 questionnaires, which was 10% of the household heads sample size. Ten percent of the sample size was sufficient for the pilot according to Mohajan (2020). The responses obtained from the pilot were excluded from the main study.

3.9 Testing of Validity and Reliability

This section presents discussion on validity and reliability testing of the data collection instrument. Validity testing involved content and construct validity. Reliability testing involved Cronbach alpha coefficient.

3.9.1 Validity Testing

Validity entails evaluating the accuracy of the findings, starting from the researcher to the participants and finally to the readers. Content validity was enhanced in this study by seeking advice from experts in the field of community policing and security. Some of these experts included; supervisor and other professionals.

The experts went through the questionnaire, interview guide and focus group discussion to ascertain if they were adequate in content. The researcher then adopted the comments from the experts to improve content validity of the instruments (Creswell & Clark, 2017).

Further, construct validity was checked using factor analysis, which was used to summarize data that is more manageable without sacrificing any valuable details and thus promote the testing of hypotheses (Vaez Mosavi & Abed Eshghi, 2020). Factor loading values greater than 0.4 should be allowed and values below 0.4 would result in further data collection to help the researcher decide the values to be used. This research used items with 0.4 and above values, and remove those with below 0.4 values. The validity test for the study was done using Principal Component Analysis where community values were computed as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Validity Test

Constructs	Initial	Extraction
Security enhancement	1	0.49
Problem solving	1	0.44
Police citizen collaboration	1	0.50
Citizen sensitization	1	0.57
Information sharing	1	0.55
Peers counseling	1	0.56

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Based on the findings in Table 3, all the variables have values above 0.4 implying that the questionnaire was valid. Further, validity was confirmed by research supervisors who went through the questionnaire and suggested areas for improvement.

3.9.2 Reliability Testing

The researcher used Cronbach's Alpha (α) to check whether the instrument was reliable. Cronbach's Alpha will use 0.7 as the recommended value as the cut-off of reliability for this study. Items in the instruments with a Cronbach alpha value of less than 0.7 are considered unreliable and are dropped. However, items with alpha value greater than 0.7 are considered reliable and are adopted for the main study (Sheth & Naik, 2019). Table 4 indicates reliability results using Cronbach's Alpha test.

Table 4: Reliability test

Variable	Number of items	Cronbach's Alpha	Comment
Security enhancement	7	0.817	Reliable
Problem solving (POP)	8	0.761	Reliable
Police-Citizen Collaboration (PCC)	7	0.833	Reliable
Community Policing Citizen Sensitization (CPCS)	6	0.835	Reliable
Community Policing Information Sharing (CPIS)	5	0.78	Reliable
Community Policing Peers Counseling (CPPC)	5	0.797	Reliable
Overall	38	0.943	Reliable

The findings in Table 4 indicate that security enhancement variable had a Cronbach alpha value of 0.817, problem-oriented policing had 0.761, police-citizen collaboration had 0.833, citizen sensitization had 0.835, information sharing had 0.78, and peers counseling had 0.797. This denoted that all the variables had values greater than 0.7 implying reliability of the data collected. According to Sheth and Naik (2019), items with alpha value greater than 0.7 are considered reliable and are adopted for the main study. Therefore, the items measuring the study variables were reliable and hence were adopted in the subsequent analysis.

One of the ways of checking for trustworthiness of the qualitative instrument is through establishing its dependability. Dependability is achieved when the study process is reported in detail, hence allowing future researchers to replicate similar research. In-depth coverage of the study processes further enables the reader to assess the degree to which proper research practices have been followed. Readers of the report are able to comprehend the methods and their effectiveness (Shaw, 2019). In this study, dependability of the qualitative instrument was assured by providing a detailed and clear study process. The researcher ensured that every step of the process was clear and provided all the necessary information. This way, it would be easier for readers to understand and even replicate it.

Another way of checking for trustworthiness of the qualitative instrument is through establishing its credibility. Credibility is realized by ensuring that a study measures or checks what is intended. Credibility seeks to answer the question of whether the findings are in agreement with the reality. According to Shaw (2019) ensuring credibility is one of most important factors in establishing trustworthiness. In this study, the researcher ensured credibility of the qualitative instruments through: use of appropriate research methods, familiarizing with the participants early enough, use of appropriate sampling technique, and scrutiny of the instrument by experts.

3.10 Data Collection Procedures

The investigator accessed an introduction letter from the School of Postgraduate Studies and a clearance from the Mount Kenya University Ethical Review Committee to get the right to collect information from the target participants.

The researcher also sought for research permit from National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) for Rwanda. This is because the research was conducted in Rwanda. The researcher further got authorization to conduct research in Gasabo District, Rwanda from District leadership. The investigator managed information collection tools with the assistance of two research assistants. The assistant scientists received thorough training on how to administer the tools to the target participants. Further, they were prepared to handle any challenges they were likely to meet in the field (Goodell, Stage & Cooke, 2019).

The researcher interviewed key informants including CPCs chairpersons, police officers and Community Liaison Officers. Further, the investigator administered questionnaires to sampled residents of Gasabo District. The use of interview guides, FGDs and questionnaires enabled the researcher to capture all the necessary information in regard to the study objectives (Theodore, 2020).

3.11 Data Analysis Procedures

Quantitative data was analyzed with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 25.0). A descriptive statistics using frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation were computed. This helped to show characteristics of the study variables. Further, inferential statistics, particularly, correlation and regression analysis were used. Regression was used to establish the causal connection between the independent variables and the dependent variable (Fumo & Biswas, 2018). It was expected that the independent variables affect the dependent variable.

The dependent variable (security enhancement) was assessed using eight (8) parameters. A score assessment was used by considering the eight parameters. The structure of the scoring was as follows: strongly agree was given score “5”, agree “4”, neutral “3”, disagree “2”, and strongly disagree “1”. The maximum score was 40 and possible minimum was 8. An aggregate mean was generated to be the proxy for security enhancement.

Some of the regression results included; R squared, F statistic, P value and beta coefficient. The R squared explained the explanatory of the joint independent variables in explaining variations in the dependent variable. The beta coefficients explained the unit change in the dependent variable due to changes in the independent variable. The F statistics explained the model fitness while the P value explained the statistical significance of the model. The beta coefficients may be used to make predictions. Tables and graphs were used to capture the examination outcomes.

Qualitative data obtained from the interviews was analyzed and discussed thematically. The analysis involves classifying various responses into themes (Vaismoradi & Snelgrove, 2019). The results were illustrated using narratives. A matrix was created and individual matrices were reviewed until an agreement was reached. The data was imported to ATLAS.ti 7 (qualitative data analysis software) for coding and analyzing using a thematic content analysis approach. Finally, reducing and displaying of the key information or quotations was done, together with producing concurrence tables to know the saturation of information. All five steps of qualitative data analysis (reading, interpreting, coding, reducing, and displaying) will be complied.

3.11.1 Normality Test

Prior to running a regression model, normality testing of the data was done. The test was conducted to ensure that regression results are not spurious (Orcan, 2020). The graphical method was applied in testing for normality of the data, where the distribution curve was expected to be normal. In case of abnormal distribution, log or square root or natural log transformation would be considered to make highly skewed distributions less skewed.

3.11.2 Research Model

The following regression model was estimated.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

Y = Security Enhancement

X₁ = Problem solving

X₂ = Police-citizen Collaboration

X₃ = Citizen Sensitization

X₄ = Information Sharing

X₅ = Peers Counseling

$\beta_i; i=1,2,3,4,5$ = The coefficients for the various independent variables

ε = Error term

3.12 Ethical Considerations

Ethical standards should be observed to avoid causing harm as a result of publishing the results of the research study. The goal of ethics in research is to ensure that no one is harmed or suffers adverse consequences from research activities hence, integrity in research is vital (Khoa, Hung, & Hejsalem-Brahmi, 2023). The researcher obtained authorization letter to collect data from Mount Kenya University (MKU). The researcher also wrote formal letters to CPCs, CLOs, Police department and community leaders seeking permission for data collection. Some of the ethical issues the researcher observed included:

3.12.1 Intellectual ownership and plagiarism

The researcher acknowledged the use of thoughts, ideas and works of others even when he had paraphrased (Yeo, 2023).

3.12.2 Participant's right to informed consent

Informed consent protects and respects the subjects' right to freedom and self-determination (Grzyb, 2018). The researcher, therefore sought consent from the respondents by writing and informing them the nature and purpose of the research, who is doing the research, how the information given would be used, what steps would be taken to ensure confidentiality and anonymity as well as what the participant would be asked to do and why. The researcher consulted with the local authorities at Gasabo Districts before initiating the exercise of gathering information. He gave a brief introduction at the beginning of all the questionnaires and interview guides.

Additionally, the investigator explained to the participants in simple language the procedures. Each respondent received a consent letter to sign as a confirmation of agreement to taking part in the research.

3.12.3 Participant's right to privacy

The researcher addressed the privacy issue by clearly indicating in all the questionnaires and interview guides that the respondents was not required to indicate their names anywhere. To protect the respondent's privacy, the researcher informed the respondents that the information given would be entirely used for academic reasons (Sanjari, Bahramnezhad, Fomani, Shoghi & Cheraghi, 2019).

3.12.4 Freedom from coercion

The investigator did not use dishonest methods of persuasion such as posing as an official, making unrealistic and untrue promises, allowing the belief that he has come to help or being unduly persistent (Nandra, Brockie & Hussain, 2020).

3.12.5 Access to the Sites

The investigator obtained clearance to conduct the research in Rwanda from National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) which is mandated to ensure research permits and from local administration within Gasabo District.

3.12.6 Storage of Collected Data

Data collected are often sensitive because they contain confidential details about people or institutions.

The collected data was protected from unauthorized persons through several security measures such as computer database protected by a password and stored in high confidentiality to avoid leakage to unauthorized persons. It was stored in both hard and soft copies. According to Hesterman (2019) it is the duty of the researcher to store and protect the data.



CHAPTER FOUR:

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the research findings and discussions based on the objectives and research questions. The first section of this chapter presents the response rate, followed by results on demographic characteristics of the respondents. The chapter further presents descriptive statistics, thematic analysis and regression analysis in line with the study variables and objectives. In addition, the study provides the overall correlation matrix, multiple regression analysis results and discussion of the findings with reference to empirical literature in chapter two. The primary aim of the study was to assess community policing in security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The specific objectives were to; determine the influence of problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing and peers counseling on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

The study sought to administer 576 questionnaires and 56 interview guides to the household heads and key informants respectively.

Table 5 shows the response rate.

Table 5: Questionnaire Response Rate

Response	Questionnaires		Interviews	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Returned	578	100.35	35	62.5
Unreturned	0	0	21	37.5
Total	578	100.35	56	100

Source: Researcher, 2022

The researcher was able to collect 578 properly filled questionnaires. This represented over 100.35% response rate. The high return rate could be attributed to easy access of the respondents who were household heads in Gasabo District. Furthermore, 62.5% of the interviews were successful. Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2009) opined that a return rate above 50% was adequate for analysis. This suggested that the response rate in this study was sufficient.

4.3 Demographic information

This section presents results on demographic information of the respondents. The categories included gender, age, level of education and marital status.

4.3.1 Gender of the respondents

The respondents provided information on their gender as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	302	52.2
Female	276	47.8
Total	578	100

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 6, males were slightly more (52.2%) compared to their female counterparts (47.2%). It was important to receive the views of both men and women on matters to do with security in Gasabo district. The fair representation of both genders implied that the sentiments from both men and women on security were captured in this study. The study findings supported Leung, Wong and Farver (2018) argument that involvement of men and women is critical in enhancing security.

4.3.2 Age of the respondents

The respondents indicated their age bracket as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Age of the Respondents

Age bracket	Frequency	Percent (%)
18 to 25	210	36.3
26 to 35	211	36.5
36 to 45	85	14.7
46 and above	72	12.5
Total	578	100

Source: Researcher, 2022

The findings in Table 7 reveal that the highest percentage of respondents were within the age group of 18 to 25 years (36.3%) and 26 to 35 years (36.5%). This suggested that most of the respondents were relatively young and, therefore, curious on matters dealing with security. As such, their feedback on the topic was considered reliable to inform the findings and conclusions of this study. According to Bleakley and Bleakley (2018), young people play a significant role in enhancing security through community policing.

4.3.3 Respondents' Level of Education

The respondents answered the question on their level of education as depicted in Table 8.

Table 8: Respondents' Level of education

Level of education	Frequency	Percent
None	51	8.8
Primary	159	27.5
Secondary	249	43.1
Tertiary	119	20.6
Total	578	100

Source: Researcher, 2022

With regard to level of education (Table 8), 43.1% attained secondary education, 27.5% attained primary education, 20.6% attained tertiary education and there were only 8.8% with no formal education. This denoted that majority of the respondents had attained minimum of secondary education and thus were knowledgeable on matters dealing with security. This implied that the information obtained was reliable to make inferences. The study findings concurred with Yoo, Sanders and Cervený (2018) assertion that education is important in understanding security issues.

4.3.4 Marital Status of the respondents

The respondents provided response on their marital status as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Marital Status of the respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married/cohabating	312	54
Single/Separated	266	46
Total	578	100

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 9, more than half (54.0%) of the study participants were married or cohabiting, while the rest (46%) were single/separated. It is likely married people would be more concerned about security matters compared to single people. As such, given that the highest percentage of the respondents were married, it implied that they were better placed to provide reliable information on the security subject. The study findings corroborated with Hayes, Kaushik, Price and Wang, (2019) argument that married people are more concerned about security of their families compared to single people.

4.4 Influence of problem solving on security enhancement

The study sought to examine the influence of problem solving on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The descriptive statistics, thematic analysis and regression analysis results are presented in this section.

4.4.1 Descriptive statistics analysis

The respondents were asked to rate the statements measuring the concept on problem solving. The following scale was used: strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), and strongly agree (5). The descriptive findings are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Descriptive statistics on problem solving

Statements on Problem solving	SD, f (%)	D, f (%)	N, f (%)	A, f (%)	SA, f (%)	Mean	Std Dev
Police and community members engage in night patrols	7(1.2)	16(2.8)	12(2.1)	160(27.7)	383(66.3)	4.55	0.78
Police focus on vulnerable community members	9(1.6)	26(4.5)	58(10.0)	195(33.7)	290(50.2)	4.26	0.92
Family disputes are resolved through community policing	10(1.7)	26(4.5)	38(6.6)	202(34.9)	302(52.2)	4.31	0.91
Police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities	14(2.4)	42(7.3)	50(8.7)	180(31.1)	292(50.5)	4.20	1.03
Police scan, analyze, respond and assess crime	6(1.0)	16(2.8)	32(5.5)	201(34.8)	323(55.9)	4.42	0.80
Solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police	22(3.8)	40(6.9)	23(4.0)	163(28.2)	330(57.1)	4.28	1.07
Failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities	13(2.2)	41(7.1)	33(5.7)	182(31.5)	309(53.5)	4.27	1.00
Specific crime and disorder issues are identified	13(2.2)	39(6.7)	48(8.3)	196(33.9)	282(48.8)	4.20	1.00

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 10 demonstrates that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that police and community members engage in night patrols (94%, m=4.55). The respondents also agreed with the assertion that police focus on vulnerable community members (83.7%, m=4.26), family disputes are resolved through community policing (87.1%, m=4.31), and that police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities (81.6%, m=4.20). This implied that the residents regarded problem solving as essential in security enhancement.

Majority of the respondents further agreed with the statement that police scan, analyze, respond and assess crime (90.7%, m=4.42), solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police (85.3%, m=4.28), failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities (85%, m=4.27), and specific crime and disorder issues are identified (82.7%, m=4.42). The findings implied that majority of the respondents had positive opinion towards problem solving. As such, problem solving was expected to positively influence security enhancement. The study findings were consistent with Meschoulam (2019) assertion that problem solving reflects how community policing motivates the association of people in realizing their goal of enhancing security.

The respondents were further asked to give their opinion on ways in which problem solving can help enhance security in their locality and the responses are presented in Figure 3.

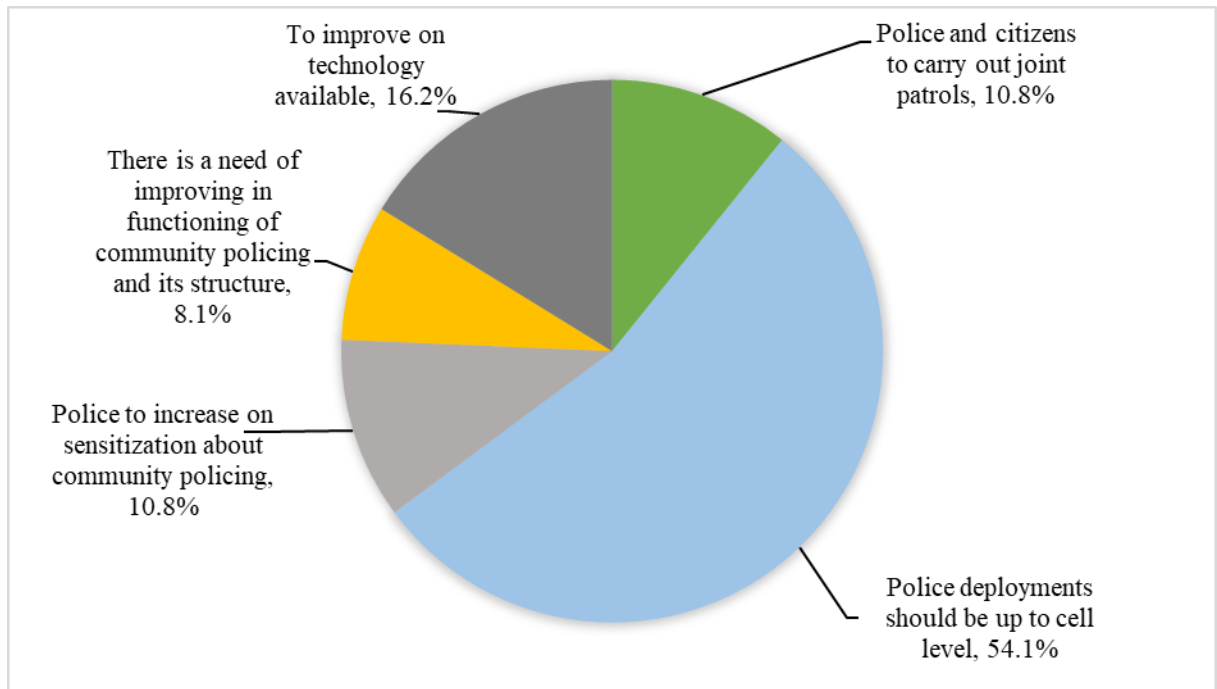


Figure 3: Respondents' opinion on the role of problem solving in enhancing security

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Figure 3, most respondents (54.1%) opined those police deployments should be up to cell level as a problem-solving strategy to enhance security. Considerable percentage (16.2%) also indicated that the available technology should be improved in order to enhance security.

4.4.2 Thematic analysis on Problem solving and Security Enhancement

The respondents were asked to state other ways in which problem solving can help enhance security. In their response, they noted that the need for continued public lectures on crime prevention in villages and cells, police to interact with people at the cells and villages levels, and police and citizens to continue carrying out joint patrols.

The findings concurred with Wanjohi (2019) observation that problem solving leads to reduction of crime cases.

Respondents R1 observed the following *“police to come closer to the population that is to say police to be visible in the cells and villages so that in case of any incident police can quick intervene”*.

The respondents also stated the need to increase technology in the cells and villages levels, train the population about their human rights in order to avoid domestic violence, transparency of police can improve on the population trust, encourage debates in high schools about community policing, and increase police officers in Gasabo district especially in rural areas and equip them with modern equipment.

Respondent R2 stated that *“It is important to increase CCTV cameras not only on main roads but also in connecting routes, streets, and marked hotspots where people are concentrated in cells and villages. This can reduce occurrence of crimes”*.

4.3.2.1 Responses from Interview guide by CPC and CLOs

The participants noted that problem solving as a component of community policing was critical in security enhancement.

Participant P1, stated that *“Police intervenes in conflict resolution by arresting offenders, admitting street children into rehabilitation centers. Whenever we call the police, they respond quickly. This is positively perceived by the community therefore increasing their trust in the police which take part in solving the community’s prevailing issues”*.

Participants, P2, observed that *“Police assistance in problem solving has played a key role in crime prevention such as in cases where a citizen had to resort to robbery in order to afford medical insurances for their family which is reversed when the police has provided medical insurance to the poorest in the community. Thus, crimes are prevented”*.

Participant P3, noted that *“Timely resolution of citizen’s problem reduces conflicts in communities, household conflicts, spouse assaults and it also helps in crime prevention. Furthermore, there are some issues of security concern requiring police involvement and RNP has always been there and resolved them”*.

Participant P4, reiterated that... *“Police assists the poorest members of the community during policing week through rehabilitation of their houses, new houses construction, provision of cows and provision of medical insurances. This responds to poverty related issues in the community and on the other hand such activities increase police appreciation and trust by the population”*.

Participant P5, observed that... *“Police makes patrols to prevent crimes and also during covid-19 epidemic the Ministry of Health control measures directives, police implemented them well and it helped to stop the spread of Covid 19. Police played a very vital role in this endeavor”*.

Participant P6, noted that ... *“Police assists the vulnerable people and as a result they furnish the police with security information in regard to crime occurrence”*.

Participant P7, stated that *“Police should have deployments at cell levels and in villages because we do not see them, we only see them when there are some major incidents”*.

When asked what should be done in regard to problem solving so as to achieve security enhancement in Gasabo District, the participants highlighted that the police should have deployments at cell levels and in villages because they do not see them, Police appears on occasion of some major incidents. They suggested police should continue to work together with the population so that they can get timely information to prevent occurrence of crime, emphasis made on sensitization on the importance of police partnering with population by sharing information to police and vise-versa. Additionally, they pointed out a need to increase police free call lines since available ones are always busy. Lastly, there is need to improve on technology.

Participant P8, stated that *“Increasing number of police officers allocated in each sector on police stations and posts because when need arises police take long to respond to the scene of crime often due to their workload thus when increased in number this will increase their response rate”*

Participant P9, noted that... *“To improve on training of the people living in Rwanda and community policing committees (CPCs) about the importance of community policing. This is because their lack proper understanding of the concept especially the newly elected members of CPC and some members of the population in our district”*.

Participant P10, reiterated that... *“We still have cases of homeless people who sleeps in the streets of Kigali City thus a need of police to identify them and work together with Ministry of local government to address the issue”*.

Participant P12, noted that *“Quality services provided by the police can be improved if they focused on having a timely response when they are called to intervene in case of incident....”*.

Participant P13, stated that *“Police attendance to cell and village meetings would increase their understanding of the issues faced by the population and together they can draw solutions”*.

Participant P14, observed that *“Establishing small income generating activities for the youth and I suggest to put them in cooperatives. When these young people are supported and have something to do they won’t involve themselves in crime related activities because they will be having a vision to look forward to”*.

Participant P15, cited that *“In terms of control of criminality police should use updated technology tools such as CCTVs, DNA analysis, figure prints analysis tools and conduct training of police officers on use of these tools”*.

4.3.2.2 Responses from focus group discussion by Opinion leaders

The religious leaders were asked to state their view on the role of problem solving as a component of community policing in enhancing security within Gasabo District. One of the discussants, D1 noted that ... *“Police always requests the public to give information about strangers in villages and towns; whenever anyone sees a stranger somewhere,*

he/she must give the information to the local authorities. Therefore, police play such important role which enhances and promotes security”.

Another discussant, D2 observed that ... *“Police officers are very special in a way that they are always humble before the citizen, friendly to us, we trust them and we give them information about crimes in our localities freely without fear because we trust them. We always interact with them without any kind of threat as a result, this helps them to achieve their main goal of enhancing the security here in Gasabo District”.*

Further, discussant D3, reiterated that ... *Here in Gasabo District since the introduction of community policing it has made easier the gathering of necessary information about crimes which is crucial to security enhancement. For example, here in Gasabo district we always have several meetings in which information is easily shared with the police and it has really promoted security within our district”.*

In addition, discussant D4, opined that ... *“Police is surely doing a great job like for example concerning the department of traffic police the number of accidents has reduced, the crime rate within the villages has reduced and all credit goes to Rwanda National Police for their great efforts towards enhancing the security”.*

The university lecturers, secondary and primary school teachers also noted that police came while it was needed comparing before when almost citizen problems were handled by local village leaders. These local leaders had some weaknesses regarding to the ways of solving citizen problems but currently police are doing a great job though they are still few in number but their work is extremely fine except that issue of delaying to intervene when required.

One of the discussants, D7, cited that ... *“Though some are claiming that police delay to intervene, honestly speaking if you are to assess their work, they are really performing better regardless the fact that police are still few in number in relation to people in need of them”*.

4.4.3 Regression Analysis

The study sought to determine the influence of problem solving on security enhancement. A simple linear regression was performed to examine the influence of problem solving on security enhancement. Table 11 indicates the model summary results.

Table 11: Model summary; problem solving and security enhancement

R	R square	Adjusted R square	Standard error of the estimate	Durbin-Watson test
.541 ^a	.293	.292	.54813	1.988

Independent variable: problem solving
 Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 11 presents R and R square values for coefficient of correlation and extent of variation respectively. The R value of 0.541 indicates a positive association and this implies a relatively moderate level of correlation between problem solving and security enhancement. The R-square value of 0.293 indicates that 29.3% of changes in security enhancement is contributed by problem solving. The remaining 70.7% of the security enhancement variation could be explained by other factors other than problem solving.

In addition, Table 11 above shows that there is no autocorrelation or the residuals are uncorrelated as the Durbin Watson was 1.988 (which is within the acceptable range of 1.5 to 2.5). Moreover, to validate the regression analysis, histogram and P-P plot presented in Figure 4 shows reasonable normality of data.

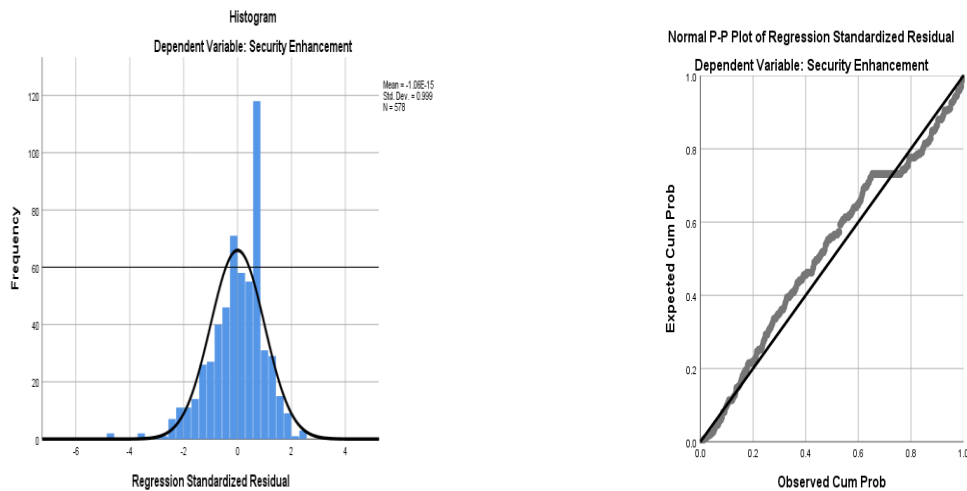


Figure 4: Histogram and P-P plot for problem solving and security enhancement

The validity of the model in Table 11 was also validated using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and results are shown in 12.

Table 12: ANOVA test for problem solving and security enhancement

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F value	p value
Regression	71.694	1	71.694	238.623	.000 ^b
Residual	173.057	576	.300		
Total	244.751	577			

Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Independent variable: problem solving

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 12 demonstrates that analysis of variance (ANOVA) test between problem solving and security enhancement.

The F statistic value was 238.623 and p value of less than 0.05. This implies that the regression model predicts significantly the dependent variable (security enhancement). This means that there was a significant relationship between problem solving and security enhancement. The regression coefficients results are presented in Table 13.

Table 13: Regression coefficients; problem solving and security enhancement

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	p value
	B	SE	Beta		
(Constant)	1.614	.172	.541	9.400	.000
Problem solving	.610	.039	.541	15.447	.000

Dependent Variable: Security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 13, the statistical coefficients of problem solving on security enhancement showed that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) was 0.610(p value <0.05), which implied that problem solving is significantly and positively predicting security enhancement. Based on this finding, H0₁: Problem-solving has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda was rejected.

The linear regression model equation is presented as follows;

$$Y = 1.614 + .610X_1$$

Where;

Y = Security Enhancement

X₁ = problem solving.

From this equation, the model predicts that when problem solving is zero, the security enhancement is 1.614. It also predicts that for a one-unit increase in problem solving, security enhancement increases by 0.61 units holding the other predictors fixed. The study findings supported Bullock et al. (2022) argument that problem solving proves to be effective if police forces understand its benefits and are committed to it, that is, they create conditions that will cause problem solving to excel.

4.4.4 Triangulation and Interpreting of quantitative and qualitative Data

Data on problem solving and security enhancement was analyzed using descriptive, thematic and inferential methods. From the descriptive point of view, majority of the respondents reported that police and community members engage in night patrols, police focus on vulnerable community members, family disputes are resolved through community policing and police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities. The respondents also cited that police scan, analyze, respond and assess crime, and failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities. The thematic analysis had similar results where participants supported the role of problem solving in security enhancement. Further, inferential statistics revealed similar outcome that a positive and significant association between problem solving and security enhancement. The statistical coefficients indicated that problem solving had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda ($\beta=0.610$, $p<0.05$).

4.5 Influence of Police-citizen Collaboration on Security Enhancement

The study sought to examine the influence of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The descriptive statistics, thematic analysis and regression analysis results are presented in this section.

4.5.1 Descriptive statistics on police-citizen collaboration

Table 14 shows the descriptive statistics on the police-citizen collaboration. The results are presented in frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations. The following scale was used: strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), and strongly agree (5).

Table 14: Descriptive statistics on police-citizen collaboration

Statements on police-citizen collaboration	SD, f(%)	D, f(%)	N, f(%)	A, f(%)	SA, f(%)	Mean	Std Dev
The community do community works (Umuganda) with the police towards enhancing security.	13(2.2)	16(2.8)	25(4.3)	150(26.0)	374(64.7)	4.5	0.9
The community is interested in solving crime problems just as police and this promotes security.	2(0.3)	12(2.1)	17(2.9)	227(39.3)	320(55.4)	4.5	0.7
There are established coordination mechanism between police and community.	5(0.9)	15(2.6)	31(5.4)	234(40.5)	293(50.7)	4.4	0.8
There are forums to discuss crime issues between the community and police.	9(1.6)	34(5.9)	51(8.8)	217(37.5)	267(46.2)	4.2	0.9
Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy.	5(0.9)	16(2.8)	36(6.2)	223(38.6)	298(51.6)	4.4	0.8
Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police	6(1.0)	30(5.2)	53(9.2)	239(41.3)	250(43.3)	4.2	0.9
Trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction	5(0.9)	22(3.8)	36(6.2)	207(35.8)	308(53.3)	4.4	0.8

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 14 regarding to the police-citizen collaboration, most respondents (90.7%, m=4.5) agreed with the statement that the community do community works (Umuganda) with the police towards enhancing security. Majority (94.7%, m=4.5) of the respondents also agreed that the community was interested in solving crime problems just as police and this promotes security. Further, there was agreement among the respondents that there are established coordination mechanism between police and community (91.2%, m=4.4). The findings imply that most of the respondents acknowledged that measures have been take to ensure collaboration between police and citizens.

The findings further revealed that most of the respondents (83.7%, m=4.2) agreed that there are forums to discuss crime issues between the community and police, the confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy (90.2%, m=4.4), community was familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police (84.6%, m=4.2), and trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction (89.1%, m=4.4). The findings imply that majority of the respondents had positive opinion towards police-citizen collaboration. Therefore, police-citizen collaboration is expected to positively influence security enhancement. The findings concurred with Martin (2020) assertion that to enable cooperation the police must initiate good relationships with the community where trust is the main facilitating factor. According to Kearns (2020), community collaboration involves developing and retaining cordial confidence between community members and police.

The respondents were requested to give their opinion about the role of police-citizen collaboration to enhance security and the opinions are presented in Figure 5.

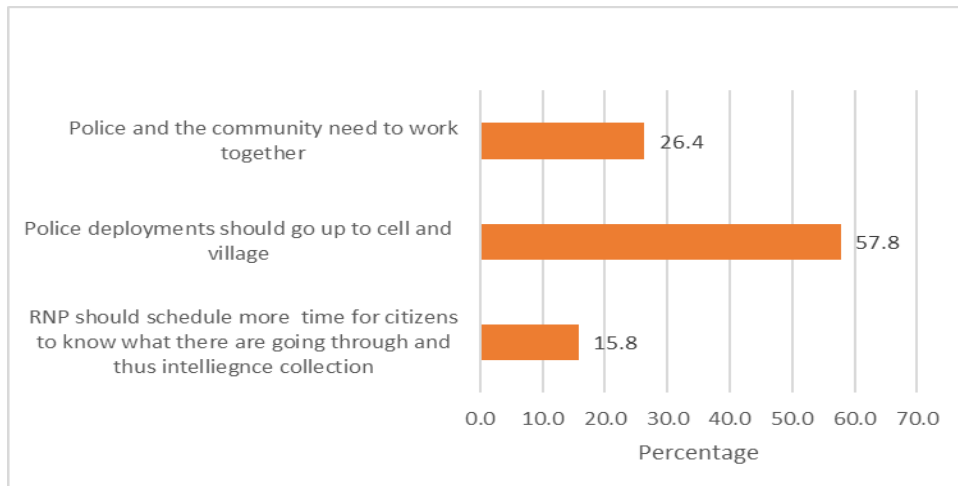


Figure 5: Respondents' opinion on the role of police-citizen collaboration in enhancing security

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Figure 5, the respondents were in the opinion of police placements at the cell level (31.4%), community sensitization/training in crime prevention (22.9%), police and community should work together and individuals sharing information should be protected by police (14.3%) were stated as the main police-citizen collaboration to enhance security.

4.5.2 Thematic analysis on Police-citizen Collaboration and Security Enhancement

The respondents were asked to suggest other ways in which police-citizen collaboration can help enhance security. The respondents noted that police deployments should go up to cells level, tightening security in areas known to be insecure to reduce theft, joint patrol with police, and training of community policing committees. According to Houkes

and Vaesen (2020), when the relationship between the public and the police is good, the public will be free to share any information that is of security interest with the police.

One of the respondents, R1 stated that... *“Police and the community need to work together to ensure that the people are able to provide reliable information by training them”*.

Another respondent, R2 reiterated that ... *“RNP should schedule more time for citizens to know what there are going through and thus intelligence collection”*.

The respondents also noted that population should be trained about security improvement, recruitment of more police officers, and police should work with different religions in campaigns of community policing.

4.4.2.1 Responses from Interview guide by CPC and CLOs

The participants noted that police-citizen collaboration as a component of community policing was critical in security enhancement. In particular, the participants observed that information is shared timely and this helps in crime prevention. Further, there are free police call lines to be used by population just in case of any problem.

Participant P1, observed that *“Police collaborate with the citizen by participating in various community activities like “Umunganda” to mean community work which is done every last week of the month, joint patrols and in the Police week”*.

Participant P3, stated that... *“Collaboration between police and citizen exist in sense that when a member of the community gives information about a crime either in its commission or conspiracy to police their try to follow up and finds out more”*.

Participant P4, reiterated that *“Police collaborate with the community by involving them in police programs and activities aiming at ensuring security and crime prevention, such as “Gerayo Amahoro” which is a road safety campaign, firefighting through training in use of extinguishers”*.

Participant P5, cited that.... *“Decentralization of the existing cooperation between Police and CPCs from sector level to Cell and village level”*.

Participant P6, observed that *“Joint operation center (JOC) meetings that are conducted at sector levels are productive therefore, similar meetings should also be initiated at cell level to discuss security related issues in cell”*.

Participant P9, stated that *“Police should be attending “intenko zabaturange” referring to local community council meetings in order to get a clear understanding of what members of the community are going through and take the opportunity to sensitize citizens on crime prevention as well as other community policing programs”*.

Participant P10, noted that... *“There is need of police officers coordinating community policing committees at sector level. We used to have them but now days we do not know what happened, they are no long present at sector level”*.

When asked what should be done in regard to police-citizen collaboration so as to achieve security enhancement in Gasabo District, the participants highlighted the following themes; police to protect people and their property; patriotism, information sharing, and commitment on both sides police and the population; police to work together citizen in crime prevention; police to work together with local population and police in

order to prevent crime; and police to work professionally and that can increase trust from the population.

4.4.2.2 Responses from focus group discussion by Opinion leader's

The religious leaders were asked whether police-citizen collaboration had been effective as a community policing tool in reducing crime within GASABO district. One of the discussants, D4 noted that *“Firstly, there is proof of collaboration like nowadays every citizen is allowed to give information to security organs especially Rwanda National Police and Rwanda Investigation Bureau and in this concern it's obvious that crimes like theft has reduced due to timely reporting of acquired information and collaboration between police and the citizen”*.

Another discussant, D5 reiterated that ... *“Collaboration with police has indeed reduced crimes in way that, currently whenever there is any case arising within the society, it is obvious that every citizen is free to call and inform police without any fear in return it has reduced crimes. For example, whenever there is an accident unlike in other countries whereby if accidents occur it will be a chance for thieves to come take away properties of the passengers, here in Rwanda immediately after an accident, every citizen around will be willing to help and call police for help and the good thing is that police intervene immediately which really reduces crimes because of good collaboration”*.

A discussant D7 further stated that ... *“The collaboration of police and citizen has really reduced crimes. I can give a typical example proving this whereby I personally once upon time it was one night at my home in Rusororo sector, Kabuga 1, insangano village when I woke up and found almost all my house properties and utensils stolen by thieves. But surprisingly just after few hours around 8:00 AM because of good police-citizen collaboration, I was called by my fellow citizens to go pick the stolen properties at the police station proving that this collaboration has reduced crimes”*.

Another discussant, D8 reiterated that.... *“they suggested that there should be suggestion boxes so as to share information properly. These suggestion boxes will be safe for the citizens to give reliable information because at the end of the day no one will know that you are the one who gave out information”*.

The university lecturers, secondary and primary school teachers also noted that collaboration has achieved a lot though some gaps are still existing. For more and effective means to reduce crimes, collaboration with police needs to be strengthened.

4.5.3 Regression Analysis

The study sought to assess the influence of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement. A simple linear regression was performed to examine the influence of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement. Table 15 indicates the model summary results.

Table 15: Model summary; Police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement

R	R square	Adjusted R square	Standard error of the estimate	Durbin-Watson test
.542 ^a	.294	.293	.54766	1.831

Independent variable: police-citizen collaboration

Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 15 presents R and R square values for coefficient of correlation and extent of variation respectively. The R value of 0.542 indicates a positive association and this implies a relatively moderate level of correlation between police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement. The R-square value of 0.294 indicates that 29.4% of changes in security enhancement is contributed by police-citizen collaboration. The remaining

70.6% of the security enhancement variation could be explained by other factors other than police-citizen collaboration.

In addition, Table 15 above shows that there is no autocorrelation or the residuals are uncorrelated as the Durbin Watson is 1.831 (which is within the acceptable range of 1.5 to 2.5. Moreover, to validate the regression analysis, histogram and P-P plot presented in Figure 6 shows reasonable normality of data.

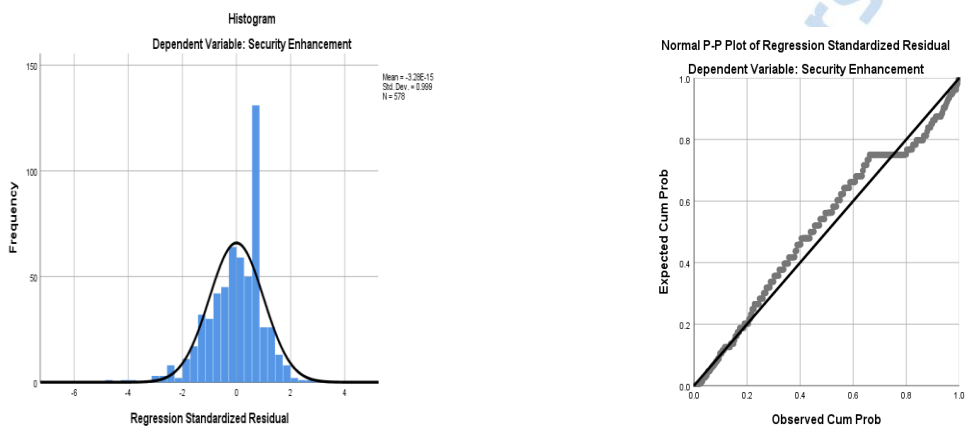


Figure 6: Histogram and P-P plot for police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement

The validity of the model in Table 11 was also validated using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and results are shown in 16.

Table 16: ANOVA test for police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F value	p value
Regression	71.991	1	71.991	240.027	.000 ^b
Residual	172.760	576	.300		
Total	244.751	577			

Independent variable: police-citizen collaboration
Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 16 demonstrates that analysis of variance (ANOVA) test between police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement. The F statistic value was 240.027 and p value of less than 0.05. This implies that the regression model predicts significantly the dependent variable (security enhancement). This means that there is a significant relationship between police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement. The regression coefficients results are presented in Table 17.

Table 17: Regression coefficients; police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	p value
	B	SE	Beta		
(Constant)	1.624	.171		9.523	.000
Police-citizen collaboration	.601	.039	.542	15.493	.000

Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 17, the statistical coefficients of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement shows that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) is 0.601 (p value <0.05), which confirms that police-citizen collaboration is significantly and positively predicting security enhancement. Based on this finding, H0₂: Police-citizen collaboration has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda was rejected.

The linear regression model equation is presented as follows;

$$Y = 1.624 + .601X_2$$

Where;

Y = Security Enhancement

X₂ = Police-citizen collaboration

From this equation, the model predicts that when police-citizen collaboration is zero, the security enhancement is 1.624. It also predicts that for a one unit increase in police-citizen collaboration, security enhancement increases by 0.601 units holding the other predictors fixed. The study findings agreed with those of Nalla et al. (2018) who observed significant advantages of connecting communities with the police. Similarly, Feltes (2018) posited that establishment of a mutual trust and maintaining it is the key thing in community-policing. Further, Skogan and Hartnett (2019) emphasized the essence of collaboration working in community policing. In addition, the findings corroborated Kimani (2020) assertion that community policing was successful since the stakeholders worked together to generate a shared sense of ownership and commitment.

4.5.4 Triangulation and Interpreting of quantitative and qualitative Data

Data on police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement was analyzed using descriptive, thematic and inferential methods. From the descriptive point of view, majority of the respondents reported that the community do community works (Umuganda) with the police towards enhancing security, the community is interested in solving crime problems just as police, and there are established coordination mechanism between police and community. Further, the respondents established that there are forums to discuss crime issues between the community and police, the confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy, community was familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police and trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction. The thematic analysis had similar results where participants supported the role of police-citizen collaboration in security enhancement. Further, inferential statistics revealed similar outcome that a positive and significant association between police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement. The statistical coefficients indicated that police-citizen collaboration had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

4.6 Influence of Citizen Sensitization on Security Enhancement

The study sought to analyze the influence of citizen sensitization on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The section presents descriptive statistics, thematic analysis and regression analysis results.

4.6.1 Descriptive statistics on citizen sensitization

Table 18 shows the descriptive statistics on citizen sensitization. The results are presented in frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations. The following scale was used: strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), and strongly agree (5).

Table 18: Descriptive statistics on citizen sensitization

Statements on citizen sensitization	SD, f (%)	D, f (%)	N, f (%)	A, f (%)	SA, f (%)	Mean	Std Dev
Regular community trainings are held on matters of community policing.	6(1.0)	14(2.4)	26(4.5)	244(42.2)	288(49.8)	4.4	0.8
Regular workshops aimed at creating awareness to the community about community policing.	8(1.4)	15(2.6)	23(4.0)	239(41.3)	293(50.7)	4.4	0.8
Campaigns on the importance of community policing.	5(0.9)	13(2.2)	38(6.6)	248(42.9)	274(47.4)	4.3	0.8
Regular meetings between the community and community policing committees.	10(1.7)	51(8.8)	61(10.6)	222(38.4)	234(40.5)	4.1	1.0
Joint citizen-police training program that provides training and education.	18(3.1)	43(7.4)	94(16.3)	213(36.9)	210(36.3)	4.0	1.1
There are community policing TV and Radios programs focused on security enhancement.	6(1.0)	8(1.4)	23(4.0)	177(30.6)	364(63.0)	4.5	0.7

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 18 concerning the citizen sensitization, most of the respondents (92%, m=4.4) agreed that regular community trainings are held on matters of community policing, and that regular workshops are held aimed at creating awareness to the community about community policing (92%, m=4.4). The respondents also agreed with the assertion that there are campaigns on the importance of community policing (90.3%, m=4.3), and regular meetings are held between the community and community policing

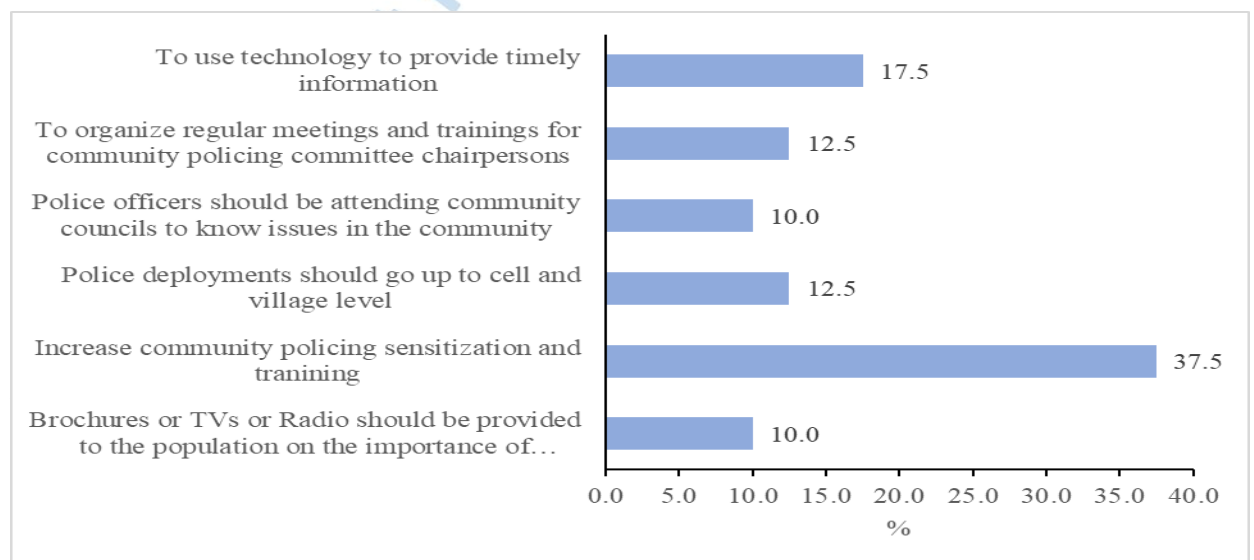
committees (78.9%, m=4.1). The findings imply that there have been efforts to sensitize citizens on community policing.

Further, most of the respondents agreed that joint citizen-police training program are held that provides training and education (73.2%, m=4.0).

They also agreed that there are community policing TV and Radios programs focused on security enhancement (93.6%, m=4.5).

The findings imply that most of the respondents had positive opinion towards citizen sensitization. Therefore, citizen sensitization is expected to positively influence security enhancement. Doane and Cumberland (2018) pointed that the monthly meetings conducted by the various groups in the community should be utilized to make awareness to the public and make necessary response to suspected criminal activity.

The respondents were further requested to give their opinion about the role of citizen sensitization to enhance security and the opinions are presented in Figure 7.



Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Figure 7, one of the main strategies of citizen sensitization which is believed to increase security was to enhance training about community policing programs (37.5%). Considerable percentage (17.5%) of the respondents also indicated that using technology to provide timely information was the key citizen sensitization for security enhancement.

4.6.2 Thematic analysis on Citizen Sensitization and Security Enhancement

The respondents were asked to give opinion on other ways in which community policing citizen sensitization can help enhance security. The respondents noted that there is need to use megaphone during sensitization, sensitization should be done in terms of competition of games for example football, and police to continue sensitizing the population on crime trend and its consequences. Doane and Cumberland (2018) pointed that the monthly meetings conducted by the various groups in the community should be utilized to make awareness to the public and make necessary response to suspected criminal activity.

One respondent, R1 observed that ... *“We need police to come closer to the population than never before in order to prevent crime occurrence”*

The respondents also noted the need to sensitize the youth or to set up security awareness groups in the village and provide regular meetings on security, increase communication and training between the police and the community, police officers should be attending community councils to know issues in the community, and brochures should be provided to the population on the importance of community policing.

Another respondent, R4 stated that ... *“During sensitization of community policing programs on TVs and radio, Emphasis should be made to call out young people since they are the ones involved in crimes on most occasions”*.

The respondents further noted the need to use technology to provide timely information, police to increase on sensitization by use of social media like WhatsApp, SMS, and Facebook, and sensitization should focus on environment protection like planting trees, cleanness of environment, avoid air pollution, and collection of plastic materials.

4.5.2.1 Responses from Interview guide by CPC and CLOs

The participants noted that citizen sensitization as a component of community policing was vital in security enhancement. In particular, they noted the following reasons: timely information sharing, use of police free call lines and attending security meetings; and citizens reporting of crime has increased this has helped in crime prevention and reporting of crime.

Participant P1, stated that... *“Citizen mobilization has indeed boosted citizens understanding of how to share information on crimes before they happen as well as the importance information sharing and this has led to decrease of rates of crimes committed in our community. People living in Rwanda now know what it means to have community safety and how it leads to development”*.

Participant P2, observed that... *“Police does sensitization on different radios like Radio Rwanda, Isango Star, Imanzi FM, Radio one, Radio Umucyo and RTV for example there is one program I like on Radio Rwanda about “Umutekano Wo Mu Muhanda” to mean*

Road safety. Where people living in Rwanda are taught about road safety and traffic offenses, I always follow it at around 07:00 am upto 07:30 am on Fridays”. They are educative programs”.

Participant P3, reiterated that... *“Police citizen sensitization has improved security in a sense that there is positive change in understanding the concept of community policing in different groups in the community like moto cyclist, students, business men/women, religious leaders to mention a few, currently they are supportive in crime prevention initiatives and security related programs.”*

When asked what should be done in regard to citizen sensitization so as to achieve security enhancement in Gasabo District, the participants highlighted the following key themes: regular meetings with citizen and use of police free lines, provide telephone to CPCs for them to be able to give information to police; and citizens that have helped police in broking serious crimes should be rewarded in order to encourage other to do so.

Participant P3, observed that... *“Police should continue working together with the population so that they can get timely information act proactively in response to crime, because sometimes we see them reacting to incidents which have already occurred”.*

He also suggested a need to increase sensitization on importance of police working together with population and sharing information to police and vise-visa.

Participant P6, reiterated that... *“Increasing police toll free lines since in most cases they are always busy and when a crime occurs or when you want to report information to the police the lines stays busy until one gives up”.*

He also recommended to improve on technology that is to say to have modern technology for easy detection of crime.

Participant P7, observed that... *“Sensitization should focus imminent problems facing the population like child defilement, illegal drugs, assault to mention but a few. In addition to that it should be conducted multiple times in a year opposite to doing it once in a while because this concept of community policing is not clear to some community members in Gasabo district”*.

Participant P8, noted that... *“Organizing trainings especially for the CPCs to enrich their understandings on community policing and also provide them with tools such as books and journals to broaden their knowledge”*.

Participant P9, noted that... *“To Establish antidrug clubs in both public and private schools”*.

Participant P11, stipulated that... *“Protection of informants by keeping their identity anonymous, would encourage more people to share information related to crimes and any sources insecurity in our community”*.

4.5.2.2 Responses from focus group discussion by community leaders

The church elders were asked their opinion on the role of community policing-citizen sensitization in enhancing security within GASABO district. One of the discussants D8 noted that ... *“Police has brought different strategies which shows that, it is calling for public to own their security. Currently it is not police that offers security only we have other force multiplies within us like Rwanda youth volunteers in community policing,*

local population patrols in villages, and DASSO that normally offers security at night. Really security is ours, like police has been requesting the public to install security lights around the homes and houses which enhances security”

Another discussant, D6 observed that *“proof that we as the population also own this idea is that currently we have what is called ‘Urubuga rw’umudugudu (a village whatsapp group). Because of this recently there was a case of robbery which arose in our village and immediately because of this platform we contacted one another and in short period of time the thief was apprehended and we handed him over to police”.*

Further, a discussant, D10 stated that ... *“Police here in Gasabo always call for several meetings with our local leaders to discuss security related matters, to discuss the available weaknesses, what can be done, what is needed, after these meetings leaders will come and tell the citizens what they will implement hence enhancing security themselves without direct hand of Police”.*

4.6.3 Regression Analysis

The study sought to assess the influence of citizen sensitization on security enhancement. A simple linear regression was performed to examine the influence of citizen sensitization on security enhancement. The model summary results are shown in Table 19.

Table 19: Model summary; citizen sensitization and security enhancement

R	R square	Adjusted R square	Standard error of the estimate	Durbin-Watson test
.558 ^a	.312	.310	.54082	1.903

Independent variable: citizen sensitization

Dependent Variable: Security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 19 presents R and R square values for coefficient of correlation and extent of variation respectively. The R value of 0.558 indicates a positive association and this implies a relatively moderate level of correlation between citizen sensitization and security enhancement. The R-square value of 0.312 indicates that 31.2% of changes in security enhancement is contributed by citizen sensitization. The remaining 68.8% of the security enhancement variation could be explained by other factors other than police-citizen collaboration.

In addition, Table 19 above shows that there is no autocorrelation or the residuals are uncorrelated as the Durbin Watson is 1.903 (which is within the acceptable range of 1.5 to 2.5). Moreover, to validate the regression analysis, histogram and P-P plot presented in Figure 8 shows reasonable normality of data.

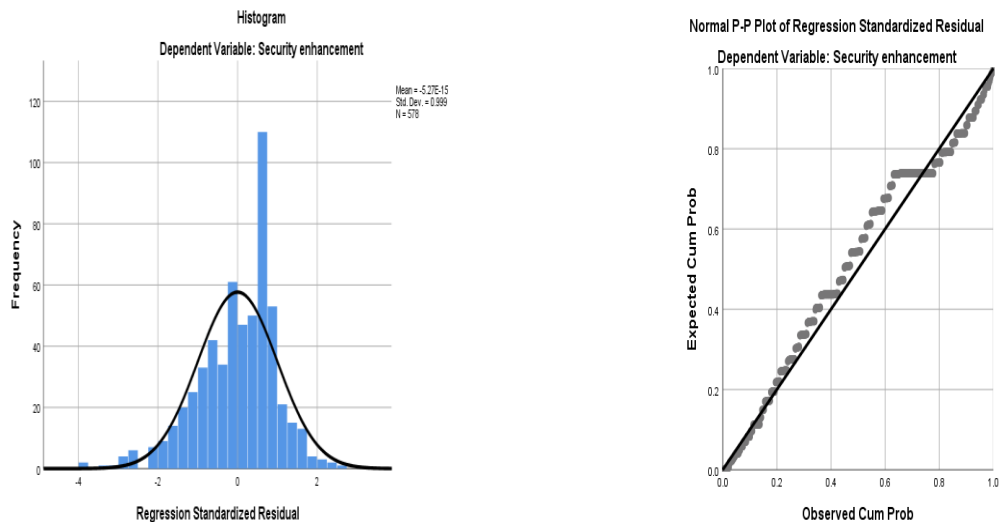


Figure 8: Histogram and P-P plot for citizen sensitization and security enhancement

The validity of the model in Table 19 is also validated using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and results are shown in 20.

Table 20: ANOVA test for citizen sensitization and security enhancement

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F value	p value
Regression	76.278	1	76.278	260.788	.000 ^b
Residual	168.473	576	.292		
Total	244.751	577			

Independent variable: citizen sensitization

Dependent Variable: Security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 20 demonstrates that analysis of variance (ANOVA) test between citizen sensitization and security enhancement. The F statistic value was 260.79 and p value of less than 0.05. This implies that the regression model predicts significantly the dependent variable (security enhancement).

This means that there is a significant relationship between citizen sensitization and security enhancement. The regression coefficients results are presented in Table 21.

Table 4.21: Coefficients for citizen sensitization and security enhancement

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	p value
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.812	.152		11.910	.000
Citizen sensitization	.569	.035	.558	16.149	.000

Dependent Variable: Security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 21, the statistical coefficients of citizen sensitization on security enhancement shows that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) is 0.569 (p value <0.05), which confirms that citizen sensitization on is significantly and positively predicting security enhancement. Based on this finding, H0₃: Citizens' sensitization has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda was rejected.

The linear regression model equation is presented as follows;

$$Y = 1.812 + .569X_3$$

Where;

Y = Security Enhancement

X₃ = Citizen Sensitization

From this equation, the model predicts that when citizen sensitization is zero, the security enhancement is 1.812. It also predicts that for a one unit increase in citizen sensitization, security enhancement increases by 0.569 units holding the other predictors fixed.

The study findings supported Chandra et al. (2019) conclusion that informing people about community policing leads to safety enhancement. Similarly, the results agreed with Metu, Kalu and Maduka (2018) assertion that informal policing has been strengthened to a great extent through safety programs in the community. Further, the findings concurred with those of Bello and John-Langba (2020) who noted the importance of community involvement in community policing.

4.6.4 Triangulation and Interpreting of quantitative and qualitative Data

Data on citizen sensitization and security enhancement was analyzed using descriptive, thematic and inferential methods. From the descriptive point of view, majority of the respondents stated that regular community trainings are held on matters of community policing, regular workshops are held aimed at creating awareness to the community about community policing, there are campaigns on the importance of community policing, and regular meetings are held between the community and community policing committees. The respondents further observed that joint citizen-police training program are held that provides training and education, and there are community policing TV and Radios programs focused on security enhancement. The thematic analysis had similar results where participants supported the role of citizen sensitization in security enhancement. Further, inferential statistics revealed similar outcome that a positive and significant association exists between citizen sensitization and security enhancement. The statistical coefficients demonstrated that citizen sensitization had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda ($\beta=0.569$, $p<0.05$).

4.7 Influence of Information sharing on security enhancement

The study sought to evaluate the influence of information sharing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The section presents descriptive statistics, thematic analysis and regression analysis results.

4.7.1 Descriptive analysis for information sharing

Table 22 shows the descriptive statistics on information sharing. The results are presented in frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations. The following scale was used: strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), and strongly agree (5).

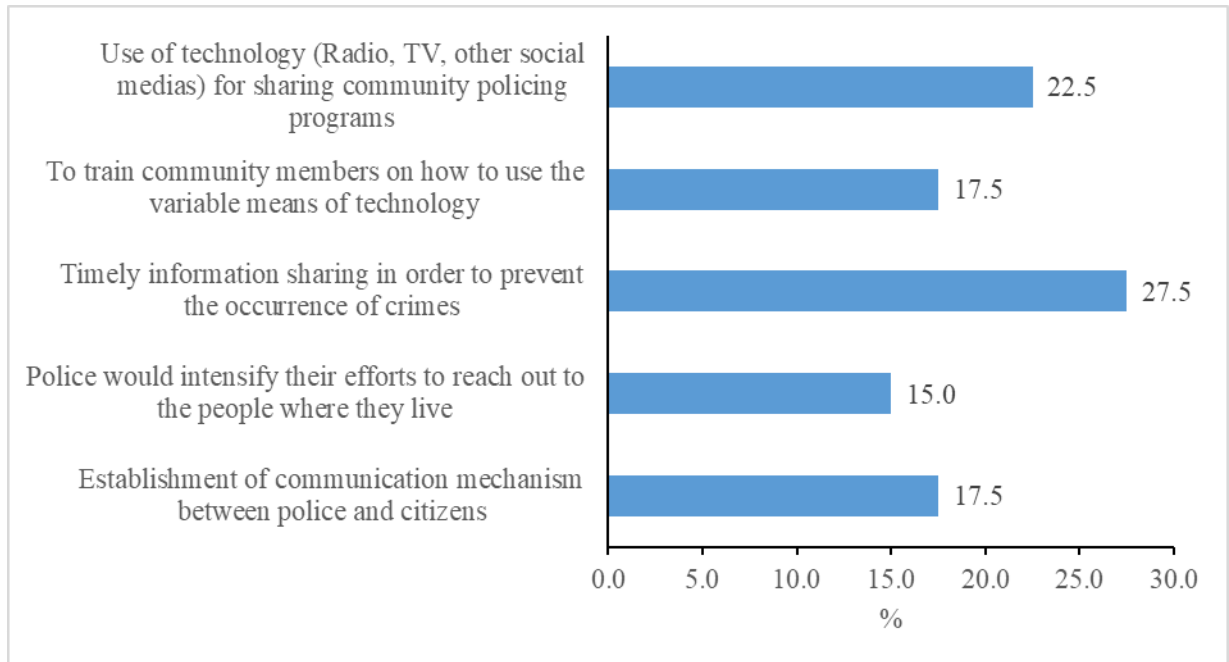
Table 22: Descriptive statistics on information sharing

Statements on information sharing	SD, f (%)	D, f (%)	N, f (%)	A, f (%)	SA, f (%)	Mean	Std Dev
Information on community policing is shared through social media.	7(1.2)	20(3.5)	41(7.1)	214(37.0)	296(51.2)	4.3	0.8
Information on community policing is shared through music.	10(1.7)	36(6.2)	43(7.4)	229(39.6)	260(45.0)	4.2	0.9
Information on community policing is shared through word of mouth.	5(0.9)	15(2.6)	32(5.5)	242(41.9)	284(49.1)	4.4	0.8
Information on community policing is shared through acting.	10(1.7)	29(5.0)	57(9.9)	246(42.6)	236(40.8)	4.2	0.9
Information on community policing is shared through trainings.	54(9.3)	74(12.8)	85(14.7)	164(28.4)	201(34.8)	3.7	1.3

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 22 with regard to the distribution of community policing of information sharing on enhancing security, most of the respondents agreed that information on community policing is shared through social media (88.2%, $m=4.3$), information on community policing is shared through music (84.6%, $m=4.2$), and information on community policing is shared through word of mouth (91%, $m=4.4$). Further, majority of the respondents agreed that information on community policing is shared through acting (83.4%, $m=4.2$), and that information on community policing is shared through trainings (63.2%, $m=3.7$). The findings imply that information sharing on community policing is done using various channels. Most of the respondents had positive opinion towards information sharing. Therefore, information sharing is expected to positively influence security enhancement. According to Braga and Tucker (2018), the use of information systems has been emphasized so as to identify and analyze the problems faced by the community.

The respondents were further requested to give their opinion about the role of information sharing to enhance security and the opinions are presented in Figure 9.



security

Source: Researcher, 2022

According to Figure 9, the common strategies of information sharing to enhance security mentioned by the respondents was timely information sharing (27.5%), use of technology (22.5%), training community members, and effective mechanism of communication between police and citizens (17.5%).

4.7.2 Thematic analysis on Information Sharing and Security Enhancement

The respondents were asked explain ways in which community policing information sharing can help enhance security. The respondents noted the importance of timely information sharing in order to prevent the occurrence of crimes, increase meetings with the community and convince them to give information about crime on time, to have

suggestion boxes in all villages, and social networks to be set up for each village to share information with police. According to Braga and Tucker (2018), the use of information systems has been emphasized so as to identify and analyze the problems faced by the community.

The respondents also observed the need to train community members on how to use the variable means of technology. One respondent, R7 stated that ... *“Toll free lines at cell level are needed and it should be communicated to everyone in the cell to be used in case of any security issue”*.

Another respondent, R5 observed that... *“Information sharing is not properly done because not everyone has means of communication thus a need to provide means of communication”*

Further, a respondent, R8 stated ... *“Kindly Police make communication easy by direct reply to the message received by Police related to security.”*

The respondents further noted the need to use more radio and TVs stations in information sharing, police to work with telephone companies in order to share information with local population about community policing to those with telephones, and increase radio programs on community policing the one we have are not enough.

4.6.2.1 Responses from Interview guide by CPC and CLOs

The participants noted that information sharing as a component of community policing is essential in security enhancement. They reported that police interventions were done timely.

Participant P1, noted that... *“Timely reporting of crimes about to be committed that were reported to police has helped in arresting of offenders, for example some prostitutes locked up their children in Remera Sector and went for prostitution and when their neighbors heard children crying, they called Police for intervention”*. This has helped in *protecting children rights*”.

Participant P5, stated that... *“crimes are reducing in our sector kimihurura this is because of the timely information shared with police”*.

When asked what should be done in regard to information sharing so as to achieve security enhancement in Gasabo District, the participants highlighted the following key themes; to provide communication equipment like telephones to easy communication; to provide professional services by police to the population; police should work together with local patrols in order to prevent crimes.

Participant P4, stated that... *“Information is shared timely and this has helped in crime prevention. Citizens reporting of crime has increased this has contributed in crime prevention and reporting of crime”*.

He also recommended the following: Free police call lines to be used by population just in case of any problem; regular meetings with citizen and use of police free lines; to provide telephone to CPCs for them to be able to give information to police; and citizens that have helped police in broking serious crimes should be rewarded in order to encourage other to do so.

Participant P2, stated that... *“Improvement on information sharing can be achieved if police provided mobile phones and airtime to CPC members especially the ones in charge of security at cell and village levels”*.

Participant P3, noted that... *“To train people living in Rwanda about information sharing, where to report, how to report, and also to have police officers assigned to analyze the information reported”*.

Participant P4, observed that... *“To re-energize CPCs at village level because some of them have left the committee and there was no replacement and those present some of them are not motivated”*.

Participant P6, cited that... *“There is a need of police to improve on sensitization for citizens to know their role in community policing because some do not understand this concept of community policing”*.

Participants P7, reiterated that *“Police should be attending cell meeting like “akagoroba kababyeyi” referring to parents evening meetings in order to know what citizens are going through if there are any security challenges and advise them”*.

He recommended the need to provide communication equipment like telephones to easy communicate and to adopt modern technology.

Participant P11, observed that... *“police should provide security equipment’s like CCTVs, handcuffs, water cannons and motivating police officers by increasing their salaries, and other incentives”*.

4.6.2.2 Responses from focus group discussion by community leaders

The church leaders were asked their opinion on whether information sharing as community policing strategy has been successful in reducing cases of crime and insecurity within GASABO district. One of the discussants, D11 opined that ... *“Indeed, as we said before, because of different online platforms, information sharing has become easy, a thief can commit a crime here in one village and because of this strategy of using Village whatsApp platform, SMS, phone when he/she goes to hide in another village, he/she can be easily apprehended”*

Another discussant D12 observed that ... *“There is a thing that police have introduced to the public which is making their Toll free lines address to be known everywhere by everyone and this has helped in reducing crimes. This has brought positive impact because in every situation a citizen will not hesitate to call police hence reducing a number of crimes”*

Further, discussant D14 stated that ... *“Information sharing has helped in crime reduction, road accidents have reduced, family issues have also reduced, theft in villages have reduced all these are coming out of this strategy of information sharing”*

The university lecturers, secondary and primary school teachers also supported the role of information sharing in enhancing security. Discussant D6 opined that ... *“Yes, information sharing has played a big role in reducing crimes. A good example is that citizens share with police information on people who are engaged in drug trafficking.*

It is going to help police in fighting against those people and in return there will be crime prevention”

Discussant D7 observed that ... *“Concerning information sharing, it is also an issue whereby it will depend on the nature of crime committed. At times you may give out information to the police and they hold you until the investigation is over. As we said before there should be effective means that will allow people to give information, when they are safe”.*

4.7.3 Regression Analysis

The study sought to determine the influence of information sharing on security enhancement. A simple linear regression was performed to examine the influence of information sharing on security enhancement. The model summary results are shown in Table 23.

Table 23: Model summary for information sharing and security enhancement

R	R square	Adjusted R square	Standard error of the estimate	Durbin-Watson test
.566 ^a	.321	.319	.53729	1.933

Independent variable: information sharing
 Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 4.23 presents R and R square values for coefficient of correlation and extent of variation respectively for information sharing on security enhancement. The R value of 0.566 indicates a positive association and this implies a fairly moderate level of correlation between information sharing and security enhancement.

The R-square value of 0.321 explains that 32.1% of the security enhancement is contributed by information sharing. The remaining 67.9% of the security enhancement variation could be explained by other factors other than information sharing.

In addition, Table 23 above shows that there is no autocorrelation or the residuals are uncorrelated as the Durbin Watson is 1.933 (which is within the acceptable range of 1.5 to 2.5). Moreover, to validate the regression analysis, histogram and P-P plot presented in Figure 10 shows reasonable normality of data.

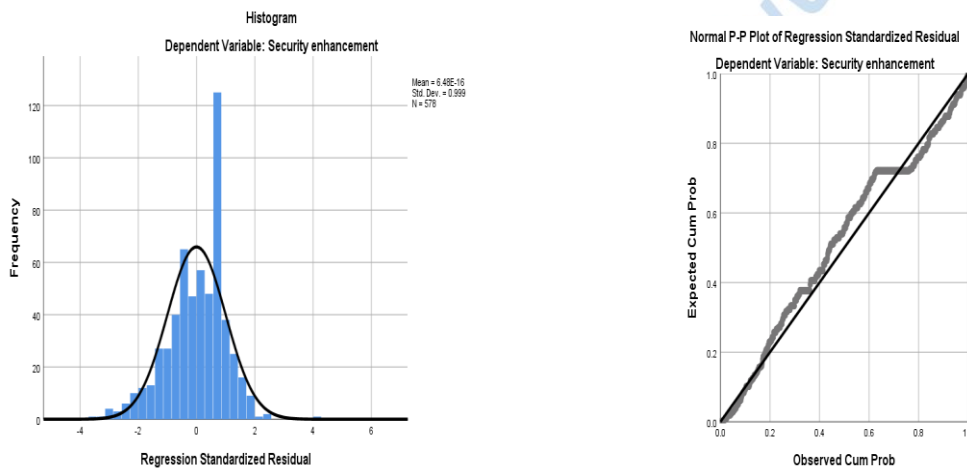


Figure 10: Histogram and P-P plot for information sharing and security enhancement

The validity of the model in Table 23 is also validated using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and results are shown in 24.

Table 24: ANOVA test for information sharing and security enhancement

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F value	p value
Regression	78.469	1	78.469	271.815	.000 ^b
Residual	166.282	576	.289		
Total	244.751	577			

Independent variable: information sharing
 Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 24 demonstrates analysis of variance (ANOVA) test and shows a positive significant relationship between information sharing and security enhancement (F = 271.82; p value < 0.05). This confirms that information sharing significantly predicts security enhancement. The regression coefficients results are presented in Table 25.

Table 25: Regression coefficients for information sharing and security enhancement

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	p value
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.102	.132		15.963	.000
Information sharing	.516	.031	.566	16.487	.000

Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 25, the statistical coefficients of information sharing on security enhancement showed that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) was 0.516 (p value <0.05). This implies that information sharing is significantly predicting security enhancement. Based on this finding, H0₄: Information sharing has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda was rejected.

The linear regression model equation is presented as follows;

$$Y = 2.102 + .516X_4$$

Where;

Y = Security Enhancement

X4= Information sharing

From this equation, the model predicts that when information sharing is zero, the security enhancement is 2.102. It also predicts that for a one-unit increase in information sharing, security enhancement increases by 0.516 units holding the other predictors fixed. The study findings corroborated Muteti et al. (2020) conclusion that information sharing was a key determinant of effective community policing for enhanced security. Similarly, results supported Headayetullah et al. (2011) assertion on the significance of information sharing in enhancing security.

4.7.4. Triangulation and Interpreting of quantitative and qualitative Data

Data on information sharing and security enhancement was analyzed using descriptive, thematic and inferential methods. From the descriptive point of view, majority of the respondents observed that information on community policing is shared through social media, information on community policing is shared through music, information on community policing is shared through word of mouth, information on community policing is shared through acting and information on community policing is shared through trainings. The thematic analysis had similar results where participants supported the role of information sharing in security enhancement.

Further, inferential statistics revealed similar outcome that a positive and significant association exists between information sharing and security enhancement. The statistical

coefficients revealed that information sharing had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda ($\beta=0.516$, $p<0.05$).

4.8 Influence of Peers Counseling on Security Enhancement

The study sought to determine the influence of peers counseling on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. This section presents descriptive statistics, thematic analysis and regression analysis results.

4.8.1 Descriptive analysis for peers counseling

Table 26 shows the descriptive statistics on peers counseling. The results are presented in frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations. The following scale was used: strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), and strongly agree (5).

Table 26: Descriptive statistics on peers counseling

Statements on peers counseling	SD, f (%)	D, f (%)	N, f (%)	A, f (%)	SA, f (%)	Mean	Std Dev
There is conflict mediation in the community	8(1.4)	27(4.7)	41(7.1)	235(40.7)	267(46.2)	4.3	0.9
There is peer support among the community members	8(1.4)	29(5.0)	45(7.8)	275(47.6)	221(38.2)	4.2	0.9
There is peer to peer counseling	10(1.7)	23(4.0)	47(8.1)	262(45.3)	236(40.8)	4.2	0.9
There is police to community counseling	3(0.5)	15(2.6)	20(3.5)	236(40.8)	304(52.6)	4.4	0.7
There is community to police counseling	17(2.9)	47(8.1)	77(13.3)	219(37.9)	218(37.7)	4.0	1.0

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 26 in terms of community policing on peers counseling, most of the respondents (86.9%, $m=4.3$) agreed that there is conflict mediation in the community.

There was also agreement that there is peer support among the community members

(85.5%, m=4.2), and there is peer to peer counseling (86.1%, m=4.2). Additionally, most of the respondents agreed that there is police to community counseling (93.4%, m=44), and there is community to police counseling (75.6%, m=4.0). The findings implies that most of the respondents had positive opinion towards peers counseling. Therefore, peers counseling is expected to positively influence security enhancement. Blattman et al. (2019) described peers counseling are the process where members of the community encourage each other to avoid crime and promote peace.

The respondents were further requested to give their opinion about the role of peers counseling to enhance security and the opinions are presented in Figure 11.

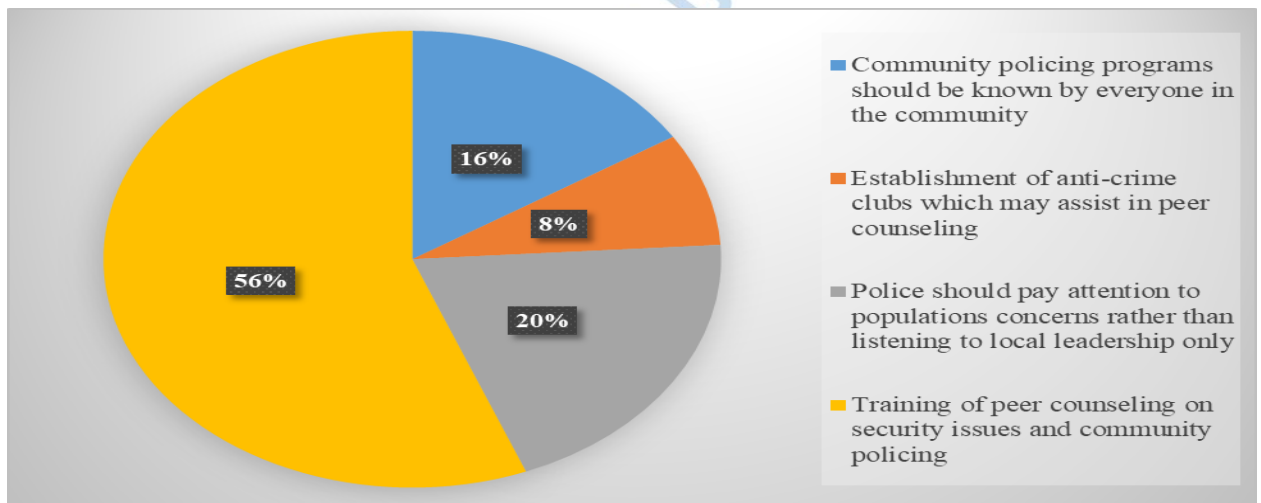


Figure 11: Respondents' opinion on the role of peers counseling in enhancing security

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Figure 11, majority of the respondents (56%) supported training of peer counseling on security issues and community policing as peers counseling strategies to enhance security. Moreover, dissemination of community policing programs to the

community and interaction of police with the community members instead of local leaders were among the main strategies mentioned by the respondents.

4.8.2 Thematic analysis on Peers Counseling and Security Enhancement

The respondents were asked to state other ways in which community policing peers counseling can help enhance security. The respondents highlighted the need to make regular meetings on security issues, organize regular trainings for community members, police should pay attention to populations concerns rather than listening to local leadership only and RNP to organize training for community policing committee members on peer counseling. Blattman et al. (2019) described peers counseling are the process where members of the community encourage each other to avoid crime and promote peace.

One respondent, R3, observed that... *“Local population fear police because police are not close to them”*.

Another respondent, R4, reiterated the following... *“Community policing programs should be known by everyone in the community so that community members can help each other by peer counseling”*.

Further, the respondent, R5 was quoted saying... *“Police should always cross check security books at cell level in order to advise accordingly the chairperson of community policing community and cell command on peer counseling”*.

In addition, a respondent, R2 cited that... *“Police can counsel the community but community cannot counsel the police because police always think they are on the right side”*.

4.7.2.1 Responses from Interview guide by CPC and CLOs

The participants noted that peers counseling as a component of community policing has not played a key role in security enhancement. The participants recommended the importance of peer-to-peer counseling. In particular, neighbors should be vigilant on security matters and report any cases of insecurity in their locality.

Participant P1, stated that... *“Peer counseling has helped citizens to know and understand how we can take part in prevention of crimes in our communities by advising one another on dangers of committing crimes”*.

Participant P5, observed that... *“The peer counselling should be increased through public meetings, radios, TVs and many other plate forms and it should not be one action and you’re done, it should be done many times and also continues trainings”*.

Participant P8, reiterated that... *“Police should be attending citizens meeting and advise members of the community. it is very important for police to attend citizen meeting but we hardly see them”*.

Participant P11, noted that... *“Training is required in peer counselling especially to CPCs, CLOs and to citizens”*.

Participant P12, observed that... *“To make brochures or small hand books about community policing and to include peer counselling to achieve security enhancement”*.

4.7.2.2 Responses from focus group discussion by community leaders

The church leaders were asked to state their thoughts on the use of peers counselling as a community policing strategy in enhancing security within Gasabo District. One of the discussants D16 stated that ... *“Here in Gasabo district we have what we call ‘AKAGOROBA K’ABABYEYI’ to mean ‘evening parent’s forum’. This has really helped because it is from this gathering where relevant advice is given out depending on the available issues which is more productive than just taking case directly to police. Whenever a citizen is advised by his/her fellow citizen there will be no threat or fear. Therefore, this means of counselling enhances security within our district.”*

Another discussant, D17 observed that ... *“every village, every Tuesday evening there is a village assembly. It is from this assembly where all security, economic, social and political issues are discussed, those to be judged are judged, those to be warned are warned. So, if citizens are used to give counseling to others this will really enhancing security.”*

The university lecturers, secondary and primary school teachers also supported the role of peer counseling in enhancing security within Gasabo District. One of the discussant D8, noted that ... *“Yes, this mechanism will be productive in a way that specific crimes that really need advisory opinions like theft, prostitution, child defilement, and other crimes. If this mechanism of giving advice is done it will give positive impact. Therefore, there should be some selected individuals with appropriate trainings that will allow them to give necessary opinions. Otherwise, this is a good system as citizen to citizen is more effective than police to citizen where most people fear police.”*

4.8.3 Regression Analysis

The study sought to determine the influence of peers counseling on security enhancement. A simple linear regression was performed to examine the influence of information sharing on security enhancement. The model summary results are shown in Table 27.

Table 27: Model summary for peers counseling and security enhancement

R	R square	Adjusted R square	Standard error of the estimate	Durbin-Watson test
.612 ^a	.374	.373	.51576	1.821
Independent variable: peers counseling				
Dependent Variable: security enhancement				
Source: Researcher, 2022				

Table 27 presents R and R square values for coefficient of correlation and extent of variation respectively for peers counseling of community policing on security enhancement. The R value of 0.612 indicates a positive association and this implies a moderate level of correlation between peers counseling of community policing and security enhancement. The R-square value of 0.374 explains that 37.4% of the security enhancement is contributed by peers counseling of community policing.

The remaining 62.6% of the security enhancement variation could be explained by other factors other than peers counseling of community policing.

In addition, Table 27 above shows that there is no autocorrelation or the residuals are uncorrelated as the Durbin Watson is 1.821 (which is within the acceptable range of 1.5

to 2.5). Moreover, to validate the regression analysis, histogram and P-P plot presented in Figure 12 shows reasonable normality of data.

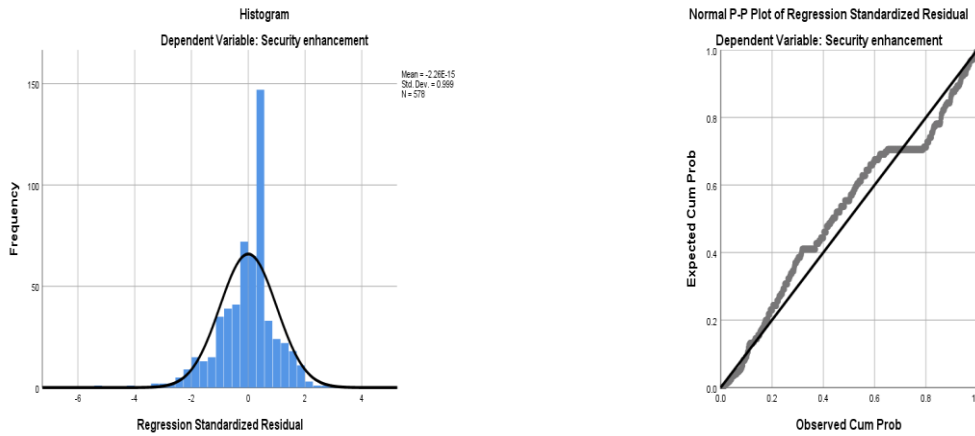


Figure 12: Histogram and P-P plot for peers counseling and security enhancement

The validity of the model in Table 27 is also validated using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and results are shown in 28.

Table 28: ANOVA test for peers counseling and security enhancement

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F value	p value
Regression	91.530	1	91.530	344.087	.000 ^b
Residual	153.221	576	.266		
Total	244.751	577			

Independent variable: peers counseling
Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 28 demonstrates analysis of variance (ANOVA) test and shows a positive significant relationship between peers counseling and security enhancement ($F = 344.087$; $p \text{ value} < 0.05$). This confirms that peers counseling significantly predicts security enhancement. The regression coefficients results are presented in Table 29.

Table 29: Regression coefficients for peers counseling and security enhancement

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	p value
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.701	.139		12.271	.000
Peers counseling	.604	.033	.612	18.550	.000

Dependent Variable: security enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 29, the statistical coefficients of peers counseling on security enhancement showed that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) was 0.604 (p value <0.05). This implies that peers counseling is significantly predicting security enhancement. Based on this finding, H₀₅: Peers counseling has no significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda was rejected.

The linear regression model equation is presented as follows;

$$Y = 1.701 + .604X_5$$

Where;

Y = Security Enhancement

X₅ = Peers Counseling

From this equation, the model predicts that when peers counseling is zero, the security enhancement is 1.701. It also predicts that for a one-unit increase in peers counseling, security enhancement increases by 0.604 units holding the other predictors fixed. The study findings concurred with Keck (2018) assertion that after counseling there is an

improvement of behavior and managerial skills. Similarly, the findings supported Kumara, Bhakti and Suwardjo (2018) conclusion that peer counseling was fundamental in crime reduction. Further, the findings mirrored those of Frank et al. (2019) who found out that guidance and counseling services improved individuals' self-management skills, performance and behavior.

4.8.4. Triangulation and Interpreting of quantitative and qualitative Data

Data on peers counselling and security enhancement was analyzed using descriptive, thematic and inferential methods. From the descriptive point of view, majority of the respondents reported that there was conflict mediation in the community, there was peer support among the community members, there was peer to peer counseling, there was police to community counseling and there is community to police counseling. The thematic analysis had similar results where participants supported the role of peers counseling in security enhancement. Further, inferential statistics revealed similar outcome that a positive and significant association exists between peers counseling and security enhancement. The statistical coefficients revealed that peers counseling had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda ($\beta=0.604$, $p<0.05$).

4.9 Security Enhancement Indicators Findings

4.9.1 Descriptive Statistics on Security Enhancement

The dependent variable in this study was security enhancement. Table 30 shows the descriptive statistics on security enhancement. The results are presented in frequencies,

percentages, means and standard deviations. The following scale was used: strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), and strongly agree (5).

Table 30: Descriptive Statistics on security enhancement

Statement on Security Enhancement	SD, f (%)	D, f (%)	N, f (%)	A, f (%)	SA, f (%)	Mean	Std Dev
There is increased crime prevention due to community policing.	20(3.5)	32(5.5)	13(2.2)	177(30.6)	336(58.1)	4.3	1.0
There is improved social cohesion due to community policing.	8(1.4)	29(5.0)	31(5.4)	225(38.9)	285(49.3)	4.3	0.9
There is increased community safety due to community policing.	10(1.7)	13(2.2)	25(4.3)	235(40.7)	295(51.0)	4.4	0.8
There is reduced number of arrests made due to community policing.	15(2.6)	52(9.0)	71(12.3)	216(37.4)	224(38.8)	4.0	1.1
There is reduced number of crime cases reported due to community policing.	17(2.9)	46(8.0)	65(11.2)	217(37.5)	233(40.3)	4.0	1.0
There is reduced number of incidents reported due to community policing.	8(1.4)	28(4.8)	32(5.5)	239(41.3)	271(46.9)	4.3	0.9
There is reduction in restricted movement due to community policing.	11(1.9)	20(3.5)	36(6.2)	196(33.9)	315(54.5)	4.4	0.9

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 30, most of the respondents (88.1%, m=4.3) agreed that there is increased crime prevention due to community policing. The respondents also agreed that there is improved social cohesion due to community policing (88.2%, m=4.3), there is increased community safety due to community policing (91.7%, m=4.4), and there is reduced number of arrests made due to community policing (76.2%, m=4.0). Further, majority of the respondents (77.8%, m=4.0) agreed that there is reduced number of crime cases reported due to community policing, there is reduced number of incidents reported

due to community policing (88.2%, m=4.3), and there is reduction in restricted movement due to community policing (88.4%, m=4.4). The findings imply that most of the respondents had positive opinion towards security enhancement using community policing. Therefore, security enhancement could be attributed to community policing components. According to Javed et al. (2018), an individual feels secure if he/she has job and health security and living in an environment free from crime.

The respondents were requested to give their opinion regarding how the security could be enhanced and the opinions are presented in Figure 13.

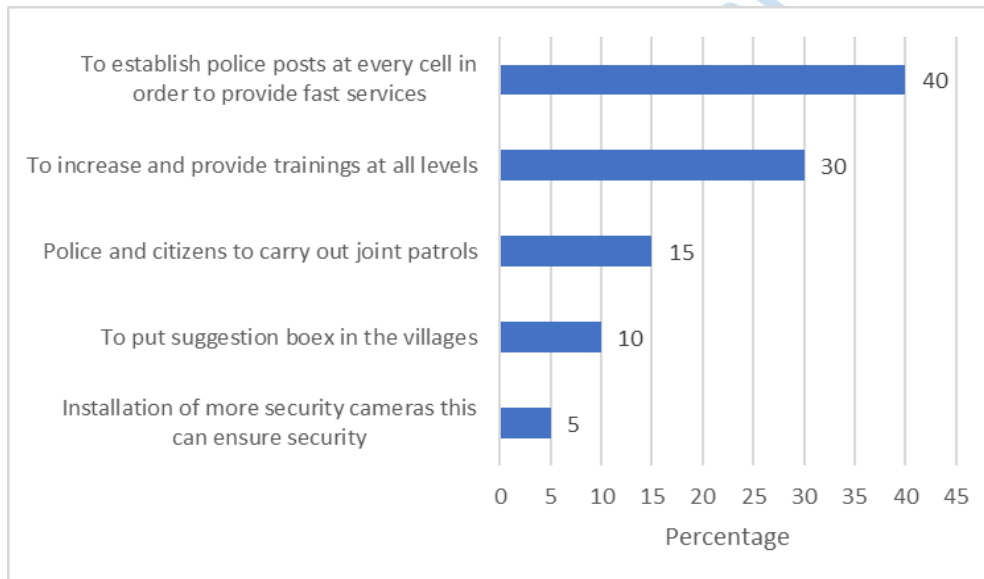


Figure 13: Respondents opinion on how to enhance security

Source: Researcher, 2022

The highest percentage of the respondents (40.0%) indicated that police posts should be established at every cell/village in order to provide fast services thus enhance security.

This was followed by those in the opinion of increased trainings at all levels/sectors (30.0%) as indicated Figure 13.

4.9.2 Thematic analysis on Security Enhancement

The respondents were asked to state the role of community policing in enhancing security. The respondents noted the need to put suggestion box in the villages, police and citizens to carry out joint patrols, regular trainings to the population at all levels for both adults and youth, and establish police posts at every cell in order to provide the population with fast services. Rexer and Patil (2019) stated that community policing is one of the approaches in which countries can enhance their security. It makes everyone develop a sense of responsibility in promoting peace and unity.

The respondents also noted the importance of installing more security cameras, police deployments should come down up to cell level for quick intervention, increase of police stations, and police should train local population in villages and cells about community policing periodically. It was recommended that police should reduce brutality to enhance security.

One respondent, R3, was quoted saying... *“Crimes have reduced however; Police takes time to intervene in case of incidents thus, a need for police to increase response time where there are incidents”*.

4.8.2.1 Responses from Interview guide by CPC and CLOs

The participants were asked to explain how community policing had influenced the various security enhancement aspects in Gasabo District. The participants noted that

crimes have reduced, security information was shared timely, and use of police free call lines. Further, citizens are now living in peace and have hope for the future. Domestic violence reduced. In addition, security is guaranteed, life expectancy increased, there are local patrols in villages and neighbor would watch.

On crime prevention, participant P1, stated that ... *“Police citizen collaboration has helped in information sharing about crimes before they happen to police which helps to prevent crimes”*.

On social cohesion, participant P3, noted that... *“Police helps in resolving crime related problems of the people living in Rwanda and this increases the trust between police and population thus, promoting harmony with one another in our community”*.

Participant P4, reiterated that... *“Due to different community policing programs in Gasabo district security has been improved and people are living in harmony with one another, there are no mistrust among the community members”*.

On community safety, Participants P1, stated that... *“The community safety is generally good no serious crimes have been registered for the last 06 months in our sector Kimihurura, people living in Rwanda work hand in hand with the police to resolve any security matter that may arise”*.

Participants P3, observed that... *“In our sector Remera security has improved because through police sensitization we now understand how we can take part in provision of security in our community”*.

Participant P5, reiterated that... *“The community safety has increased in Gasabo district this is because people now are partners in security matters when any incident happens members of community report it to police immediately and work together to resolve it”*.

Participant P7, stated that... *“Where there is police security is granted in case of any issue Police can easily intervene, in Gasabo district we trust Rwanda National Police and we are ensured of security”*.

4.8.2 2 Responses from focus group discussion by community leaders

The church leaders were required to explain how community policing had influenced the following security enhancement aspects in Gasabo district.

On crime prevention, one of the discussants, D18 stated that... *“Generally, crimes have been prevented and thus really reduced. For example, the crime of using forced labor within homes, child labor has been reduced to some extent just because of information sharing because by now before you hire a worker (housemaid) you first have to ask for national identity card to make sure that you are preventing yourself to commit the above crime”*.

On social cohesion, the discussant D18 observed that ... *“Initially, when all people have peace with belief that they have to protect one another implies such social cohesion. Because regardless of your social category whether poor or rich you just believe that even your fellow citizen is a human being hence promoting social cohesion. Also, the other initiative of ‘Akagoroba k’ababyeyi’ evening parents meeting has indeed brought remarkable change concerning social cohesion. Simply because it is from this evening meetings where all social values are learnt, and this social dialogue builds closest relationship hence promoting social cohesion”*.

On community safety, discussant D19 cited that ... *“Concerning community safety, right from the beginning we talked about self-initiative of neighborhood watch. Everyone is now aware that he/she is responsible for his/her own security. The great work of civilian local patrols is another initiative that promoted community safety because they are everywhere compared to police which cannot manage to be on every house. Lastly the idea of making police call number to be known everywhere has also promoted community safety”*.

4.9.3 Triangulation and Interpreting of quantitative and qualitative Data

Data on Security enhancement was analyzed using descriptive and thematic. From the descriptive point of view, majority of the respondents reported that there was increased crime prevention due to community policing, there was improved social cohesion due to community policing, there was increased community safety due to community policing, there was reduced number of arrests made due to community policing, and there was reduced number of crime cases reported due to community policing. The thematic analysis had similar results where participants reported that there was general improvement in security.

4.10 Correlation Analysis Results

Table 31 presents correlation matrix test to determine the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable. The independent variables were; (problem solving, X1, police-citizen collaboration, X2, citizen sensitization, X3, information sharing, X4, peers counseling, X5), and the dependent variable was security enhancement, Y.

Table 31: Correlation matrix

(N=578)	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
Y	1.000					
X1	.541** .000	1.000				
X2	.542** .000	.630** .000	1.000			
X3	.558** .000	.595** .000	.675** .000	1.000		
X4	.566** .000	.557** .000	.595** .000	.652** .000	1.000	
X5	.612** .000	.534** .000	.635** .000	.654** .000	.654** .000	1.000

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 31 revealed that problem solving, X1 ($r = .541^{**}$, $P = .000$), had a positive and significant correlation with security enhancement (Y). This implies that both problem solving and security enhancement change in similar direction.

The results also indicated that police-citizen collaboration, X2 ($r = .542^{**}$, $P = .000$), had a positive and significant correlation with security enhancement (Y). This implies that both police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement change in similar direction.

The findings further revealed that citizen sensitization, X3 ($r = .558^{**}$, $P = .000$), had a positive and significant correlation with security enhancement (Y). This implies that both citizen sensitization and security enhancement change in similar direction.

In addition, the results indicated that information sharing, X4 ($r = .566^{**}$, $P = .000$), had a positive and significant correlation with security enhancement (Y). This implies that both information sharing and security enhancement change in similar direction.

Finally, the findings revealed that peers counseling, X5 ($r = .612^{**}$, $P = .000$), had a positive and significant correlation with security enhancement (Y). This implies that both peers counseling and security enhancement change in similar direction.

4.11 Multiple Regression Model

Multiple regression model was used to assess the combined effect of the predictor variables (problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing, peers counseling) on the outcome variable (security enhancement). Table 32 shows the model summary results.

Table 32: Model summary for community policing and security enhancement

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
.684a	0.468	0.464	0.47697	1.947

a Predictors: (Constant), X5, X1, X4, PX2, X3
 b Dependent Variable: Security Enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 32 presents R and R square values for coefficient of correlation and extent of variation respectively for community policing components on security enhancement. The R value of 0.684 indicates a positive association and this implies a fairly moderate level of correlation between community policing components and security enhancement. The R-square value of 0.464 explains that 46.4% of the security enhancement is contributed by community policing components. The remaining 53.6% of the security enhancement variation could be explained by other factors other than community policing components. The validity of the model in Table 32 is also validated using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and results are shown in 33.

Table 33: ANOVA test for community policing and security enhancement

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	114.619	5	22.924	100.763	.000b
	Residual	130.132	572	0.228		
	Total	244.751	577			

a Dependent Variable: Security Enhancement

b Predictors: (Constant), X5, X1, X4, PX2, X3

Source: Researcher, 2022

Table 33 demonstrates analysis of variance (ANOVA) test and shows a positive significant relationship between community policing and security enhancement ($F = 100.763$; p value < 0.05). This confirms that community policing significantly predicts security enhancement. The regression coefficients results are presented in Table 34.

Table 34: Regression coefficients; community policing and security enhancement

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	0.707	0.168		4.212	0.000
	Problem solving	0.213	0.047	0.189	4.513	0.000
	Police-citizen					
	Collaboration	0.083	0.052	0.075	1.596	0.111
	Citizen Sensitization	0.101	0.049	0.099	2.059	0.04
	Information Sharing	0.146	0.041	0.16	3.549	0.000
	Peers counseling	0.29	0.045	0.294	6.433	0.000

a Dependent Variable: Security Enhancement

Source: Researcher, 2022

As indicated in Table 34, the statistical coefficients of problem solving on security enhancement showed that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) was 0.213 (p value < 0.05). This implies that problem solving when combined with other predictors significantly predicts security enhancement. Results also indicated that citizen

sensitization when combined with other predictors significantly predicts security enhancement ($\beta=0.101$, p value <0.05).

Further, the findings revealed that information sharing when combined with other predictors significantly predicts security enhancement ($\beta=0.146$, p value <0.05). In addition, the results indicated that peers counseling when combined with other predictors significantly predicts security enhancement ($\beta=0.29$, p value <0.05). However, results revealed that police-citizen collaboration when combined with other predictors does not significantly predicts security enhancement (p value >0.05).

The multiple regression model equation is presented as follows;

$$Y = 0.707 + 0.213X_1 + 0.101X_3 + 0.146X_4 + 0.29X_5$$

Where;

Y = Security Enhancement

X1= problem solving

X3= Citizen Sensitization

X4= Information Sharing

X5= Peers counseling

From this equation, the model predicts that when community policing components are held at zero, the security enhancement is 0.707. Further the equation indicates that the most significant predictor of security enhancement is peers counseling ($\beta=0.29$), followed

by problem solving ($\beta=0.213$), followed by information sharing ($\beta=0.146$), followed by citizen sensitization ($\beta=0.101$) and lastly police citizen collaboration ($\beta=0.083$).

4.11.1 Triangulation and Interpreting of quantitative and qualitative Data

Data on effect of the predictor variables (problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing, peers counseling) on the outcome variable (security enhancement) was analyzed using descriptive, thematic and inferential methods. From the descriptive point of view, majority of the respondents agreed with the aspects measuring the study variables. The thematic analysis had similar results where participants supported the role of community policing in security enhancement. Further, inferential statistics revealed similar outcome that a positive and significant association exists between community policing components and security enhancement.

In addition, the statistical coefficients revealed that community policing components except police-citizen collaboration had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

4.12 Discussion of the Findings

The discussions on the findings were aligned to the five research objectives. The findings are also evaluated and debated in light of what other researchers discovered in Chapter two.

4.12.1 Problem solving and Security Enhancement

The study findings demonstrated that most of the respondents agreed that police and community members engage in night patrols (94%), the police focus on vulnerable

community members (83.7%), family disputes are resolved through community policing (87.1%), and that police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities (81.6%). This indicated that the residents regarded problem solving as essential in security enhancement. According to Amir et al. (2018), problem solving is an interactive event because the community identifies crime issues, engage the police and together they develop definite solutions.

Further, the respondents agreed that police scan, analyze, respond and assess crime (90.7%), solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police (85.3%), failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities (85%), and specific crime and disorder issues are identified (82.7%).

The findings suggested that the respondents had positive opinion towards problem solving. As such, problem solving was expected to positively influence security enhancement. Sun, Liu and Farmer (2019) observed that problem solving is a key component in community policing

The R value of 0.541 indicated a positive association and this implies a relatively moderate level of correlation between problem solving and security enhancement. The R-square value of 0.293 indicates that 29.3% of changes in security enhancement is contributed by problem solving. Regression coefficients of problem solving on security enhancement showed that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) was 0.610 (p value <0.05), which denoted that problem solving is significantly and positively predicting security enhancement.

The study findings were consistent with Meschoulam (2019) assertion that problem solving reflects how community policing motivates the association of people in realizing their goal of enhancing security. The findings also concurred with Wanjohi (2019) conclusion that problem solving leads to reduction of crime cases. Further, the study findings supported Bullock et al. (2022) argument that problem solving proves to be effective if police forces understand its benefits and are committed to it, that is, they create conditions that will cause problem solving to excel.

The findings of this study address various research gaps as pointed out in chapter two. Firstly, the contextual gap was addressed since this study concentrated on Rwandan context. Secondly, the conceptual gap was addressed since this study examined the relationship between problem solving and security enhancement.

Finally, the methodological gap was addressed since this study employed mixed methodology. This study also confirms the theoretical prediction of securitization theory and social disorganization theory that linked problem solving as a component of community policing to security enhancement.

4.12.2 Police-citizen Collaboration and Security Enhancement

The research findings showed that most of the respondents agreed that the community do community works (Umuganda) with the police towards enhancing security (90.7%), the community was interested in solving crime problems just as police and this promotes security (94.7%), and there are established coordination mechanism between police and community (91.2%). The findings imply that most of the respondents acknowledged that measures have been take to ensure collaboration between police and citizens. Martin

(2020) added that to enable cooperation the police must initiate good relationships with the community where trust is the main facilitating factor. According to Kearns (2020), community collaboration involves developing and retaining cordial confidence between community members and police.

The findings further revealed that most of the respondents agreed that there are forums to discuss crime issues between the community and police (83.7%), the confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy (90.2%), community was familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police (84.6%), and trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction (89.1%). The findings suggested that majority of the respondents had positive opinion towards police-citizen collaboration.

Therefore, police-citizen collaboration is expected to positively influence security enhancement. According to Houkes and Vaesen (2020), when the relationship between the public and the police is good, the public will be free to share any information that is of security interest with the police.

The R value of 0.542 indicates a positive association and this implies a relatively moderate level of correlation between police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement. The R-square value of 0.294 indicates that 29.4% of changes in security enhancement is contributed by police-citizen collaboration. The statistical coefficients of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement shows that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) is 0.601 (p value <0.05), which confirms that police-citizen collaboration is significantly and positively predicting security enhancement.

The study findings agreed with those of Nalla et al. (2018) who observed significant advantages of connecting communities with the police. Similarly, Feltes (2018) posited that establishment of a mutual trust and maintaining it is the key thing in community-policing. Further, Skogan and Hartnett (2019) emphasized the essence of collaboration working in community policing. In addition, the findings corroborated Kimani (2020) assertion that community policing was successful since the stakeholders worked together to generate a shared sense of ownership and commitment. Finally, the findings supported Morbe (2018) observation that involvement of local community stakeholders was essential to the effective growth of the society.

The findings of this study address various research gaps as pointed out in chapter two. Firstly, the contextual gap was addressed since this study concentrated on Rwandan context. Secondly, the conceptual gap was addressed since this study examined the relationship between police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement. Finally, the methodological gap was addressed since this study employed mixed methodology. This study also confirms the theoretical prediction of securitization theory and social disorganization theory that linked police-citizen collaboration as a component of community policing to security enhancement.

4.12.3 Citizen Sensitization and Security Enhancement

The study findings indicated that most of the respondents agreed that regular community trainings are held on matters of community policing (92%), regular workshops are held aimed at creating awareness to the community about community policing (92%), there are campaigns on the importance of community policing (90.3%), and regular meetings

are held between the community and community policing committees (78.9%). The findings denoted that there have been efforts to sensitize citizens on community policing. Doane and Cumberland (2018) pointed that the monthly meetings conducted by the various groups in the community should be utilized to make awareness to the public and make necessary response to suspected criminal activity.

Further, most of the respondents agreed that joint citizen-police training program are held that provides training and education (73.2%), there are community policing TV and Radios programs focused on security enhancement (93.6%). The findings imply that most of the respondents had positive opinion towards citizen sensitization. Therefore, citizen sensitization is expected to positively influence security enhancement.

The R value of 0.558 indicates a positive association and this implies a relatively moderate level of correlation between citizen sensitization and security enhancement. The R-square value of 0.312 indicates that 31.2% of changes in security enhancement is contributed by citizen sensitization. The statistical coefficients of citizen sensitization on security enhancement shows that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) is 0.569 (p value <0.05), which confirms that citizen sensitization on is significantly and positively predicting security enhancement.

The study findings supported Chandra et al. (2019) conclusion that informing people about community policing leads to safety enhancement. Similarly, the results agreed with Metu, Kalu and Maduka (2018) assertion that informal policing has been strengthened to a great extent through safety programs in the community. Further, the findings concurred

with those of Bello and John-Langba (2020) who noted the importance of community involvement in community policing.

The findings of this study address various research gaps as pointed out in chapter two. Firstly, the contextual gap was addressed since this study concentrated on Rwandan context. Secondly, the conceptual gap was addressed since this study examined the relationship between citizen sensitization and security enhancement. Finally, the methodological gap was addressed since this study employed mixed methodology. This study also confirms the theoretical prediction of securitization theory and social disorganization theory that linked citizen sensitization as a component of community policing to security enhancement.

4.12.4 Information Sharing and Security Enhancement

The study findings established that most of the respondents agreed that information on community policing is shared through social media (88.2%), information on community policing is shared through music (84.6%), information on community policing is shared through word of mouth (91%), information on community policing is shared through acting (83.4%), and information on community policing is shared through trainings (63.2%). The findings imply that information sharing on community policing is done using various channels. Most of the respondents had positive opinion towards information sharing. Therefore, information sharing is expected to positively influence security enhancement. According to Braga and Tucker (2018), the use of information systems has been emphasized so as to identify and analyze the problems faced by the community.

The R value of 0.566 indicates a positive association and this implies a fairly moderate level of correlation between information sharing and security enhancement. The R-square value of 0.371 explains that 37.1% of the security enhancement is contributed by information sharing. The statistical coefficients of information sharing on security enhancement showed that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) was 0.516 (p value <0.05). This implies that information sharing is significantly predicting security enhancement.

The study findings corroborated Muteti et al. (2020) conclusion that information sharing was a key determinant of effective community policing for enhanced security. Similarly, results supported Headayetullah et al. (2018) assertion on the significance of information sharing in enhancing security.

The findings of this study address various research gaps as pointed out in chapter two. Firstly, the contextual gap was addressed since this study concentrated on Rwandan context. Secondly, the conceptual gap was addressed since this study examined the relationship between information sharing and security enhancement. Finally, the methodological gap was addressed since this study employed mixed methodology. This study also confirms the theoretical prediction of securitization theory and social disorganization theory that linked information sharing as a component of community policing to security enhancement.

4.12.5 Peers Counseling and Security Enhancement

The findings showed that most of the respondents agreed that there is conflict mediation in the community (86.9%), there is peer support among the community members

(85.5%), there is peer to peer counseling (86.1%), there is police to community counseling (93.4%), and there is community to police counseling (75.6%). The findings implies that most of the respondents had positive opinion towards peers counseling. Therefore, peers counseling is expected to positively influence security enhancement. Blattman et al. (2019) described peers counseling are the process where members of the community encourage each other to avoid crime and promote peace.

The R value of 0.612 indicates a positive association and this implies a moderate level of correlation between peers counseling of community policing and security enhancement.

The R-square value of 0.374 explains that 37.4% of the security enhancement is contributed by peers counseling of community policing. The statistical coefficients of peers counseling on security enhancement showed that the value of unstandardized coefficient (B) was 0.604 (p value <0.05). This implies that peers counseling is significantly predicting security enhancement.

The study findings concurred with Keck (2018) assertion that after counseling there is an improvement of behavior and managerial skills. Similarly, the findings supported Kumara, Bhakti and Suwardjo (2018) conclusion that peer counseling was fundamental in crime reduction. Further, the findings mirrored those of Frank et al. (2019) who found out that guidance and counseling services improved individuals' self-management skills, performance and behavior.

The findings of this study address various research gaps as pointed out in chapter two. Firstly, the contextual gap was addressed since this study concentrated on Rwandan context. Secondly, the conceptual gap was addressed since this study examined the

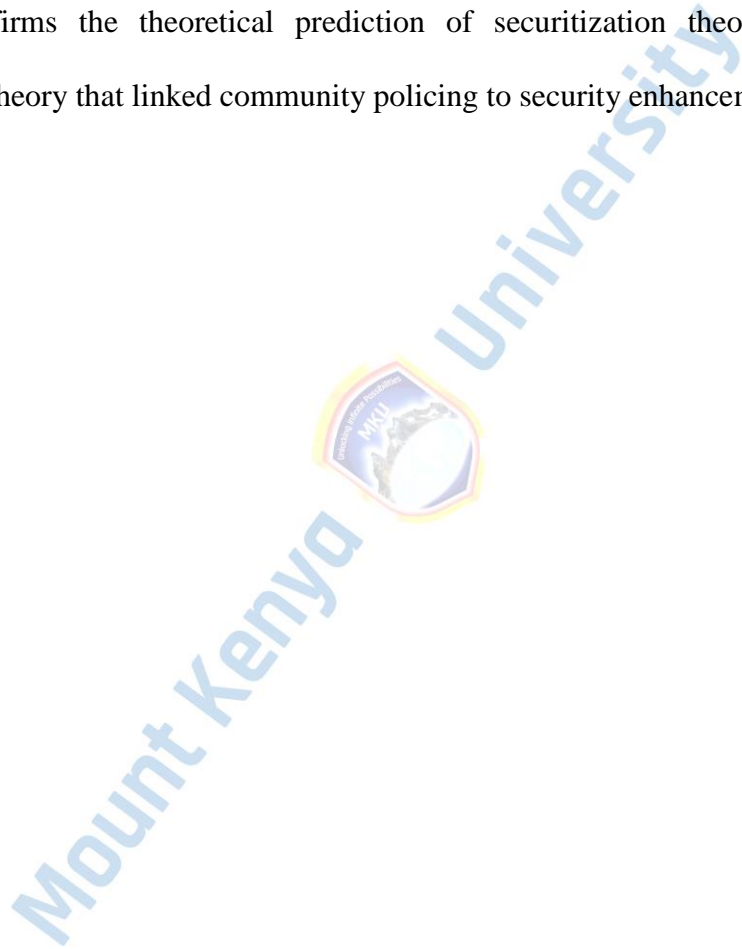
relationship between peers counseling and security enhancement. Finally, the methodological gap was addressed since this study employed mixed methodology. This study also confirms the theoretical prediction of securitization theory and social disorganization theory that linked peers counseling as a component of community policing to security enhancement.

4.12.6 Security Enhancement

The study findings demonstrated that most of the respondents agreed that there is increased crime prevention due to community policing (88.1%), there is improved social cohesion due to community policing (88.2%), there is increased community safety due to community policing (91.7%), and there is reduced number of arrests made due to community policing (76.2%). Further, majority of the respondents agreed that there is reduced number of crime cases reported due to community policing (77.8%), there is reduced number of incidents reported due to community policing (88.2%), and there is reduction in restricted movement due to community policing (88.4%). The findings imply that most of the respondents had positive opinion towards security enhancement using community policing. Therefore, security enhancement could be attributed to community policing components.

According to Javed et al. (2018), an individual feels secure if he/she has job and health security and living in an environment free from crime. Rexer and Patil (2019) stated that community policing is one of the approaches in which countries can enhance their security. It makes everyone develop a sense of responsibility in promoting peace and unity.

The findings of this study address various research gaps as pointed out in chapter two. Firstly, the contextual gap was addressed since this study concentrated on Rwandan context. Secondly, the conceptual gap was addressed since this study examined the relationship between community policing and security enhancement. Finally, the methodological gap was addressed since this study employed mixed methodology. This study also confirms the theoretical prediction of securitization theory and social disorganization theory that linked community policing to security enhancement.



CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the study findings as well as conclusion drawn from the outcome. The chapter also provides recommendations in line with the findings and conclusion. Moreover, the chapter provides recommendations for further studies.

5.1 Summary of major findings

The major findings of the study are summarized in accordance to the research objectives and themes. The study assessed community policing in security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The specific objectives were: to determine influence of problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing, and peers counseling on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. It adopted mixed methodology approach and the concurrent triangulation design. Questionnaire, interview guides and discussion guides were used to collect data. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Qualitative data from the interview guides was analyzed thematically and presented in narratives.

5.1.1 Problem solving and Security Enhancement

The first objective of the study was to examine the influence of problem solving on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The respondents noted that police and community members engage in night patrols, police focus on vulnerable community members, family disputes are resolved through community policing and police carry out

proactive arrests to solve criminal activities. The respondents also cited that police scan, analyze, respond and assess crime, and failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities.

The correlation analysis results indicated a positive and significant association between problem solving and security enhancement. The statistical coefficients indicated that problem solving had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

5.1.2 Police-citizen Collaboration and Security Enhancement

The second objective of the study was to examine the influence of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The respondents noted that the community do community works (Umuganda) with the police towards enhancing security, the community is interested in solving crime problems just as police, and there are established coordination mechanism between police and community. Further, the respondents established that there are forums to discuss crime issues between the community and police, the confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy, community was familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police and trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction.

The correlation analysis results indicated a positive and significant association between police-citizen collaboration and security enhancement. The statistical coefficients indicated that police-citizen collaboration had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

5.1.3 Citizen Sensitization and Security Enhancement

The third objective of the study was to analyze the influence of citizen sensitization on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The respondents stated that regular community trainings are held on matters of community policing, regular workshops are held aimed at creating awareness to the community about community policing, there are campaigns on the importance of community policing, and regular meetings are held between the community and community policing committees. The respondents further observed that joint citizen-police training program are held that provides training and education, and there are community policing TV and Radios programs focused on security enhancement.

The correlation analysis results revealed that a positive and significant association exists between citizen sensitization and security enhancement. Further, the statistical coefficients demonstrated that citizen sensitization had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

5.1.4 Information Sharing and Security Enhancement

The fourth objective of the study was to evaluate the influence of information sharing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The respondents observed that information on community policing is shared through social media, information on community policing is shared through music, information on community policing is shared through word of mouth, information on community policing is shared through acting and information on community policing is shared through trainings.

The correlation analysis results revealed that a positive and significant association exists between information sharing and security enhancement. Further, the statistical coefficients revealed that information sharing had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

5.1.5 Peers Counseling and Security Enhancement

The fifth objective of the study was to determine the influence of peers counseling on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The respondents noted that there is conflict mediation in the community, there is peer support among the community members, there is peer to peer counseling, there is police to community counseling and there is community to police counseling.

The correlation analysis results revealed that a positive and significant association exists between peers counseling and security enhancement. Further, the statistical coefficients revealed that peers counseling had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

5.1.6 Security Enhancement

The outcome variable in this study was security enhancement. The respondents stated that there is increased crime prevention due to community policing, there is improved social cohesion due to community policing, there is increased community safety due to community policing, and there is reduced number of arrests made due to community policing. Further, the respondents observed that there is reduced number of crime cases reported due to community policing, there is reduced number of incidents reported due to

community policing and there is reduction in restricted movement due to community policing.

5.2 Conclusions of the study

This section provides conclusions in accordance with the study objectives and themes. The objectives were: to determine influence of problem solving, police-citizen collaboration, citizen sensitization, information sharing, and peers counseling on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The conclusions made were critical in informing the study recommendations.

5.2.1 Problem solving and Security Enhancement

The study concluded that problem solving had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. This has the implication that problem solving contributes significantly to security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The key aspects of focus in problem solving were night patrols, focus on vulnerable community members, resolving family disputes, proactive arrests to solve criminal activities, and changing technological trends.

5.2.2 Police-citizen Collaboration and Security Enhancement

The study concluded that police-citizen collaboration had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. This has the implication that police-citizen collaboration contributes significantly to security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

The key aspects of focus in police-citizen collaboration were community works (Umuganda), coordination mechanism between police and community, forums to discuss crime issues between the community and police, and trust between the police and the community.

5.2.3 Citizen Sensitization and Security Enhancement

The study concluded that citizen sensitization had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. This has the implication that citizen sensitization contributes significantly to security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The key aspects of focus in citizen sensitization were regular community trainings, regular workshops, campaigns on community policing, regular meetings, joint citizen-police training program and community policing TV and Radios programs.

5.2.4 Information Sharing and Security Enhancement

The study concluded that information sharing had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. This has the implication that information sharing contributes significantly to security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The key aspects of focus in information sharing were information sharing through social media, music, word of mouth, acting and trainings.

5.2.5 Peers Counseling and Security Enhancement

The study concluded that peers counseling had a positive and significant influence on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. This has the implication that peers counseling contributes significantly to security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

The key aspects of focus in peers counseling were conflict mediation in the community, peer support among the community members, peer to peer counseling, police to community counseling, and community to police counseling.

5.2.6 Conclusion based on overall model

The study concluded that jointly, problem solving, citizen sensitization, information sharing, and peers counseling positively and significantly predicts security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. However, police-citizen collaboration when combined with other predictors did not significantly predict security enhancement. In particular, the most significant predictor of security enhancement is peers counseling, followed by problem solving, followed by information sharing, followed by citizen sensitization and lastly police citizen collaboration.

5.3 Recommendations for the Study

This section provides recommendations based on the study findings. It also outlines recommendations for practice. Further, the section brings out implication to policy in the field of law enforcement and administration of justice.

5.4.1 Recommendations for Practice

- i. The study recommended the need for RNP to strengthen the problem solving for security enhancement. In particular, the institution should focus on enhancing the following problem-solving components: night patrols, focus on vulnerable community members, resolving family disputes, proactive arrests to solve criminal activities, and adopting technological trends.

- ii. The study recommended the need for RNP to strengthen the police-citizen collaboration for security enhancement. In particular, the institution should focus on enhancing the following police-citizen collaboration aspects: community works (Umuganda), coordination mechanism between police and community, forums to discuss crime issues between the community and police, and trust between the police and the community.
- iii. The study recommended the need for RNP to strengthen the citizen sensitization for security enhancement. In particular, the institution should focus on enhancing the following citizen sensitization aspects: regular community trainings, regular workshops, campaigns on community policing, regular meetings, joint citizen-police training program and community policing TV and Radios programs.
- iv. The study recommended the need for RNP to strengthen the information sharing for security enhancement. In particular, the institution should focus on enhancing information sharing aspects including information sharing through social media, music, word of mouth, acting and trainings. It was also recommended that RNP should provide secure pathways for information sharing from citizen such as guaranteeing security of informants.
- v. The study recommended the need for RNP to strengthen the peers counseling for security enhancement. In particular, the institution should focus on enhancing the following peers counseling aspects: conflict mediation in the community, peer support among the community members, peer to peer counseling, police to community counseling, and community to police counseling. It was also

recommended that community policing committee members and police liaison officers be trained with specificity on psychological counseling.

5.4.2 Recommendations for Policy

- i. In terms of policy implications, the study informs key policymakers such as the RNP. Findings point out the need to streamline policies linked to community policing and security enhancement. Policy makers should particularly focus on peers counseling, problem solving, information sharing, citizen sensitization and police citizen collaboration in that order.
- ii. In terms of practice, the study findings inform RNP and community members on how best to enhance security using community policing components including peers counseling, problem solving, information sharing, citizen sensitization and police citizen.
- iii. RNP through community policing department is recommended to carry out continuous periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of community policing programs through conducting scientific researches.
- iv. Ministry of Interior should revamp and strengthen community policing committees. In particular, to fully constitute all community policing committees countrywide, to organize training session on the roles and responsibilities of committee members and provide means of communication and other relevant facilitations to committee members.

- v. Ministry of local government and ministry of youth should align social protection initiatives with crime prevention measures targeting individuals and vulnerable households at high risk.
- vi. RNP to develop and implement targeted programs addressing the root causes of crime, extreme poverty, lack of employment, school dropout, family conflicts, use of drugs, and deviance behaviors.

5.5 Recommendations for Further Study

- i. The research assessed community policing and security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The focus was on five components (peers counseling, problem solving, information sharing, citizen sensitization and police citizen collaboration). These variables explained 46.4% of changes in the outcome variable. Future studies should consider other aspects that account for the remaining 53.6%.
- ii. The study findings were based on responses from Gasabo District. Future studies should also seek to obtain the views of respondents from other Districts to ascertain the role of community policing in enhancing security.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Dear Sir/ Madam,

**RE: COMMUNITY POLICING AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT IN GASABO
DISTRICT, RWANDA**

I am currently a student at the post graduate level. I intend to conduct a research on the topic above. Find attached questionnaire which is meant to collect information for this research. All information gathered will be safely preserved and will be only be used for academics. You are politely required to be honest as you respond to the questions on the questionnaire. Please, do not indicate your name or identification entity on the questionnaire. Your kind reply will be of much value.

I appreciate you beforehand for cooperating.

Yours sincerely,

JEAN BOSCO KAGAME

APPENDIX II: INFORMED CONSENT

Name of Researcher: JEAN BOSCO KAGAME
Title: Community Policing and Security Enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda

Kindly read and complete this form carefully. If you are willing to participate in this study, **TICK** the most appropriate responses, sign and date the declaration at the end. If you do not understand anything and would like more information, please ask.

1. The research study has been satisfactorily explained to me in verbal or in written form by the researcher. YES NO
2. I understand that the research will involve: (An investigation of Community Policing and Security Enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda) YES NO
3. I understand that I may pull out from this study at any time without having to give an explanation. YES NO
4. I understand that all information about me will be treated in strict confidence and that I will not be named in any written work arising from this study. YES NO
5. I understand that any responses and confidential information I give will be used solely for research purposes and will be destroyed on completion of the research. YES NO

I freely give my consent to participate in this research study and have been given a copy of this form for my own information and in case of enquiries, kindly refer to the chairman Mount Kenya University, P.O.BOX 342-01000, Thika, University.

Signature:

Date.....

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD HEADS

This study is meant for scholarly reason. It aims at assessing community policing and security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. You are respectfully requested to give responses to these questions with a lot of honesty and precision. Information provided will be safely guarded. Kindly do not indicate your name anywhere on this questionnaire. Please tick [√] where appropriate or fill in the required information on the spaces provided

Section A: Demographic Information

1. Gender of the respondent Male [] Female []

2. Age bracket

18 – 25 [] 26 – 35 [] 36 – 45 [] 46 and above []

3. Highest level of education

No Schooling [] Primary School [] Secondary [] Tertiary Institution []

University Level []

Section B: Problem solving on Security Enhancement

Please indicate your agreement or otherwise with the following statements relating to the influence of problem solving on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

	Statements	Strongly Agree [5]	Agree [4]	Neutral [3]	Disagree [2]	Strongly Disagree [1]
4	Police and community members engage in night patrols and this has enhanced security within Gasabo District					
5	Police focus on the vulnerable community members and this has enhanced security within Gasabo District					
6	Family disputes are resolved through community policing and this has enhanced security within Gasabo District					
7	Police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities and this has enhanced security within Gasabo District					
8	Police scan, analyze, respond and assess crime and insecurity and this has enhanced security within Gasabo District					
9	Solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police in Gasabo District					
10	Failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities and hence slows security enhancement efforts in Gasabo District					
11	Specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented and this leads to security enhancement.					

12. Kindly give your opinion on other ways in which problem solving can help enhance security in your locality?

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Section C: Police-Citizen Collaboration on Security Enhancement

Please indicate your agreement or otherwise with the following statements relating to the influence of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda

	Statements	Strongly Agree [5]	Agree [4]	Neutral [3]	Disagree [2]	Strongly Disagree [1]
13	The community do community works (Umuganda) with the police towards enhancing security within Gasabo District					
14	The community is interested in solving crime problems just as police and this promotes security in Gasabo District					
15	There are established coordination mechanism between police and community and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
16	There are forums to discuss crime issues between the community and police and this results to enhanced security in Gasabo District					
17	Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy and this improves security Gasabo District					
18	Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
19	Trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction in Gasabo District					

20. Kindly give your opinion on other ways in which police-citizen collaboration can help enhance security in your locality?

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Section D: Community Policing Citizen Sensitization on Security Enhancement

Please indicate your agreement or otherwise with the following statements relating to the influence of citizen sensitization on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

	Statements	Strongly Agree [5]	Agree [4]	Neutral [3]	Disagree [2]	Strongly Disagree [1]
21	We held regular community trainings on matters of community policing and this enhanced security in Gasabo District					
22	We have regular workshops aimed at creating awareness to the community about community policing and this has enhanced security in Gasabo District					
23	There are campaigns on the importance of community policing and this enhances security in Gasabo Districts					
24	There are regular meetings between the community and community policing committees and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
25	There is a joint citizen-police training program that provides training and education and this leads to improved security in Gasabo District					
26	There are community policing TV and Radios programs focused on					

security enhancement					
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27. Kindly give your opinion on other ways in which community policing citizen sensitization can help enhance security in your locality?

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Section E: Community Policing Information Sharing on Security Enhancement

Please indicate your agreement or otherwise with the following statements relating to the influence of information sharing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

	Statements	Strongly Agree [5]	Agree [4]	Neutral [3]	Disagree [2]	Strongly Disagree [1]
28	Information on community policing is shared through social media and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
29	Information on community policing is shared through music and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
30	Information on community policing is shared through word of mouth and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
31	Information on community policing is shared through acting and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
32	Information on community policing is shared through trainings and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
33	Information on community policing is shared through peer-to-peer					

	outreach and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
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34. Kindly give your opinion on other ways in which community policing information sharing can help enhance security in your locality?

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Section F: Community Policing Peers Counseling on Security Enhancement

Please indicate your agreement or otherwise, with the following statements relating to the influence of peer counseling on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

	Statements	Strongly Agree [5]	Agree [4]	Neutral [3]	Disagree [2]	Strongly Disagree [1]
35	There is conflict mediation in the community and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
36	There is peer support among the community members and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
37	There is peer to peer counseling and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
38	There is police to community counseling and this enhances security in Gasabo District					
39	There is community to police counseling and this enhances security in Gasabo District					

40. Kindly give your opinion on other ways in which community policing peers counseling can help enhance security in your locality?

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Section G: Security Enhancement

Please indicate your agreement or otherwise, with the following statements relating to security enhancement.

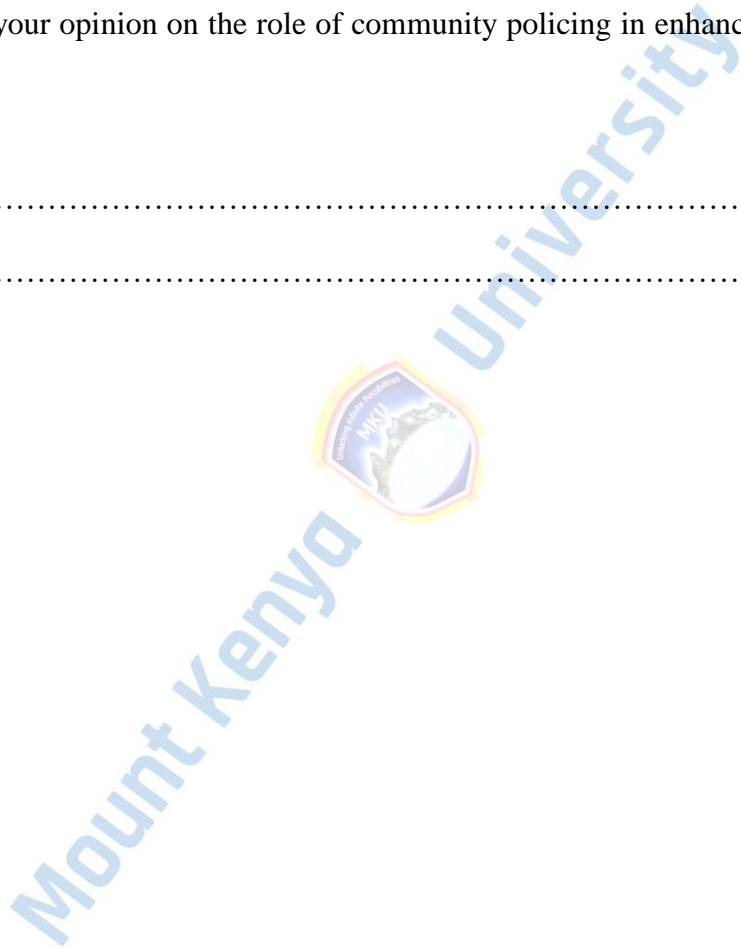
	Statements	Strongly Agree [5]	Agree [4]	Neutral [3]	Disagree [2]	Strongly Disagree [1]
41	There is increased crime prevention due to community policing in Gasabo District					
42	There is improved social cohesion due to community policing in Gasabo District					
43	There is improved community reconciliation due to community policing in Gasabo District					
44	There is increased community safety due to community policing in Gasabo District					
45	There is reduced number of arrests made due to community policing in Gasabo District					
46	There is reduced number of crime cases reported due to community policing in Gasabo District					

47	There is reduced number of incidents reported due to community policing in Gasabo District					
48	There is reduction in restricted movement due to community policing in Gasabo District					

49. Kindly give your opinion on the role of community policing in enhancing security in your locality?

.....

.....



APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR CPCS CHAIRPERSONS AND CLOS

This interview guide is aimed at collecting information on community policing and security enhancements in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

Instructions: Please respond to the questions as accurately as possible.

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. What is your position?
2. How long have you worked in your current position?
3. Have you held the position in any other district?
4. Have you received any training in preparation for your current position?

SECTION B: INFLUENCE OF PROBLEM SOLVING ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

5. In your own opinion, has problem solving as a component of community policing played any role in enhancing security in the district?
6. If yes, state reasons why you think problem solving has enhanced security in Gasabo District?
7. If not, kindly give reasons why you think problem solving has not enhanced security in Gasabo District?

8. What do you think should be done in regard to problem solving so as to achieve security enhancement in Gasabo District?

SECTION C: INFLUENCE OF POLICE-CITIZEN COLLABORATION ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

9. In your own opinion, has police-citizen collaboration as a component of community policing played any role in enhancing security in the district?

10. If yes, state reasons why you think police-citizen collaboration has enhanced security in Gasabo District?

11. If not, kindly give reasons why you think police-citizen collaboration has not enhanced security in Gasabo District?

12. What do you think should be done in regard to police-citizen collaboration so as to achieve security enhancement in Gasabo District?

SECTION D: INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING CITIZEN SENSITIZATION ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

13. In your own opinion, has citizen sensitization as a component of community policing played any role in enhancing security in the district?

14. If yes, state reasons why you think citizen sensitization has enhanced security in Gasabo District?

15. If not, kindly give reasons why you think citizen sensitization has not enhanced security in Gasabo District?

16. What do you think should be done in regard to citizen sensitization so as to achieve security enhancement in Gasabo District?

SECTION E: INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING INFORMATION SHARING ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

17. In your own opinion, has information sharing as a component of community policing played any role in enhancing security in the district?

18. If yes, state reasons why you think information sharing has enhanced security in Gasabo District?

19. If not, kindly give reasons why you think information sharing as not enhanced security in Gasabo District?

20. What do you think should be done in regard to information sharing so as to achieve security enhancement in Gasabo District?

SECTION F: INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING PEER COUNSELING ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

21. In your own opinion, has peer counseling as a component of community policing played any role in enhancing security in the district?

22. If yes, state reasons why you think peer counseling has enhanced security in Gasabo District?

23. If not, kindly give reasons why you think peer counseling as not enhanced security in Gasabo District?

24. What do you think should be done in regard to peer counseling so as to achieve security enhancement in Gasabo District?

SECTION G: SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

25. Explain how community policing has influenced the following security enhancement aspects in Gasabo District.

- i. Crime prevention
- ii. Social cohesion
- iii. Community reconciliation
- iv. Community safety
- v. Human security



APPENDIX V: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR POLICE OFFICERS

This questionnaire is meant to gather information regarding community policing and security enhancements in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

Instructions: Please tick in the box with the appropriate response.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender of the respondent Male [] Female []

2. What is your age in years?

18 – 25 [] 26 – 35 [] 36 – 45 [] 46 and above []

3. Highest level of education

No Schooling [] Primary School [] Secondary [] Tertiary Institution []

University Level []

SECTION B: INFLUENCE OF PROBLEM SOLVING ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

4. Have you received any training on problem solving as a community policing strategy?

a) Yes []

b) No []

5. In your opinion, how has community policing through problem solving enhanced security in Gasabo District?

SECTION C: INFLUENCE OF POLICE-CITIZEN COLLABORATION ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

6. Have you received any training on police-citizen collaboration as a community policing strategy?

a) Yes []

b) No []

7. In your opinion, how has community policing through police-citizen collaboration enhanced security in Gasabo District?

SECTION D: INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING CITIZEN SENSITIZATION ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

8. Have you received any training on citizen sensitization as a community policing strategy?

a) Yes []

b) No []

9. In your opinion, how has community policing through citizen sensitization enhanced security in Gasabo District?

SECTION E: INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING INFORMATION SHARING ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

10. Have you received any training on information sharing as a community policing strategy?

a) Yes []

b) No []

11. In your opinion, how has community policing through information sharing enhanced security in Gasabo District?

SECTION F: INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING PEER COUNSELING ON SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

12. Have you received any training on peer counseling as a community policing strategy?

a) Yes []

b) No []

13. In your opinion, how has community policing through peer counseling enhanced security in Gasabo District?

SECTION G: SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

14. Explain how community policing has influenced the following security enhancement aspects in Gasabo District.

- i. Crime prevention
- ii. Social cohesion
- iii. Community reconciliation
- iv. Community safety
- v. Human security

THANK YOU



APPENDIX VI: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS

Hello. My name is Jean Bosco Kagame. I am a PhD student undertaking law enforcement and administration of justice studies at Mount Kenya University. I am currently writing a proposal on community policing and security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda. This Focus Group is meant to help me get your views on the stated topic. I urge you to be free to actively participate in the discussion. Your opinion and time are very much appreciated. Thank you.

Composition of the Group:

Date:

Venue:

Start time:

Finish time:

Instructions

1. Introduce the moderator, assistants and the reason for the meeting.
2. Offer refreshments as the discussions proceed.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What is your view on the role of problem solving as a component of community policing in enhancing security within Gasabo District?
- 2) Do you think police-citizen collaboration has been effective as a community policing tool in reducing crime within Gasabo District?

- 3) What is your take on the role of community policing-citizen sensitization in enhancing security within Gasabo District?
- 4) Do you believe information sharing as a community policing strategy has been successful in reducing cases of crime and insecurity within Gasabo District?
- 5) What are your thoughts on the use of peers counseling as a community policing strategy in enhancing security within Gasabo District?

THANK YOU

APPENDIX VII: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	QUESTIONNAIRE QUESTIONS	INTERVIEW SCHEDULE QUESTIONS
To what extent does problem oriented policing influence security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Q 4-11 for Residents	Q 5-8 for CPCs chairpersons and CLOs Q 4-5 for Police Officers
What is the influence of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Q 12-19 for Residents	Q 9-12 for CPCs chairpersons and CLOs Q 6-7 for Police Officers
How does citizens' sensitization influence security in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Q 20-25 for Residents	Q 13-16 for CPCs chairpersons and CLOs Q 8-9 for Police Officers
What is the influence of information sharing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Q 26-31 for Residents	Q 17-20 for CPCs chairpersons and CLOs Q 10-11 for Police Officers
To what extent do peers counseling influence on security in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Q 32-36 for Residents	Q 21-24 for CPCs chairpersons and CLOs Q 12-13 for Police Officers
Security Enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda	Q 37-45 for Residents	Q 25 for CPCs chairpersons and CLOs Q 14 for Police Officers

Source: Researcher, 2022

APPENDIX VIII: DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	DEPENDENT VARIABLE	ANALYSIS APPROACH
To what extent does problem solving influence security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Problem solving	Security Enhancement	Means, Standard deviation, regression, thematic.
What is the influence of police-citizen collaboration on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Police-citizen collaboration	Security Enhancement	Means, Standard deviation, regression, thematic.
How does citizens' sensitization influence security in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Citizens' sensitization	Security Enhancement	Means, Standard deviation, regression, thematic.
What is the influence of information sharing on security enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Information Sharing	Security Enhancement	Means, Standard deviation, regression, thematic
To what extent do peers counseling influence security in Gasabo District, Rwanda?	Peers Counseling	Security Enhancement	Means, Standard deviation, regression, thematic

Source: Researcher, 2022

APPENDIX IX: CERTIFICATE OF ETHICAL CLEARANCE



REG: PHDLJ/2018/28376

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: COMMUNITY POLICING AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT IN GASABO DISTRICT, RWANDA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **972**. The approval period is **23/09/2021 - 22/09/2022**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to comply with any additional requirements from the relevant authorities in the country where this study will be conducted

Yours sincerely,



The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
P. O. Box 342 - 0100, Thika

Dr. Peter G. Kirira
Chairman, Mount Kenya University IERC

APPENDIX X: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION



DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

PHDLJ/2018/28376

24th September, 2021

To Whom It May Concern

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: JEAN BOSCO KAGAME - REGISTRATION NO. PHDLJ/2018/28376


The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Doctor of Philosophy in Law Enforcement & Justice** in the **Institute of Security Studies, Justice & Ethics in Social Sciences**.

The title of his research is *“Community Policing and Security Enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda.”*

He has been cleared by the University’s Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data for his research between **September and February, 2022**.

Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.


Dr. Samuel M. Karanga, Ph.D.
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.

Mount Kenya University
P.O. Box 342 - 01000, THIKA
Office of the Director
Graduate Studies

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika. Tel: +254 67 2820 000,
Cell: +254 720 790 796, 0709 153 000
Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke
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APPENDIX XI: RESEARCH PERMIT

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Mr. Jean Bosco KAGAME
ID N°: 1197980123721079

Dear Mr. Jean Bosco,

RE: Approval to Conduct Research in Rwanda

I am pleased to inform you that your request to conduct research in Rwanda entitled: **“Community Policing in Security Enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda”**, has been approved under research permit **No: NCST/482/267/2021**.

This permission covers research activities specifically related to the provided research project title, and project proposal submitted to the National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) for the period from **12th October 2021 to 12th October 2022**.

The research will be carried out under the affiliation of **Rwanda National Police (RNP)** under the supervision of **ACP Safari Uwimana (+250788311517)** and **Dr. Ruth W. Thinguri (+250725856627)**, Senior lecturer at Mount Kenya University, and will take place in Kigali City, Gasabo district.

As a requirement, **you are requested to prepare a power point presentation of your results, and present at NCST Stakeholders Scientific Conference and submit both the progress and final reports** after completion of your research activities to the NCST, RNP and Hon. Lord Mayor of the City of Kigali.

I wish you success in your research.

Sincerely,

Digitally signed
by
NCST(Executive
Secretary)
Date: 2021.10.12
14:39:19 +02'00'

Dr. Eugene MUTIMURA
Executive Secretary

CC:

- Inspector General of Rwanda National Police
- Hon. Lord Mayor of Kigali City
- Vice Chancellor of Mount Kenya University
- Dr. Ruth W. Thinguri, Supervisor of the study

APPENDIX XII: LETTER REQUESTING FOR DATA COLLECTION

RESTRICTED

SP JB KAGAME
National Police College
Tel. 0788562601
E-mail : kagamejohnbosco@gmail.com
Musanze

District Executive
Administrator (DEA)

19 Oct 21

Madam,

RE: REQUEST FOR DATA COLLECTION IN GASABO DISTRICT, RWANDA

1. I'm a student at Mount Kenya University (MKU) pursuing Doctor of Philosophy in Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in the Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics in Social Sciences.
2. The University's Ethics Review Committee (ERC) has cleared me and National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) to conduct research in Rwanda (ERC Certificate, University introductory letter, research permit and Work plan attached).
3. The title of the research is "**Community Policing in Security Enhancement in Gasabo District, Rwanda**" which was approved under research permit **N° NCST/482/267/2021**.
4. It is from the above light therefore; I request for data collection authorization in Gasabo District, Rwanda.
5. Respectfully,


SP JB KAGAME

Directing Staff
NPC

RESTRICTED

APPENDIX XIII: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



CITY OF KIGALI
GASABO DISTRICT
WEBSITE: www.gasabo.gov.rw
E-mail: info@gasabo.gov.rw
BP. 7066 KIGALI

Gasabo, 19/10/2021
Ref N° 19/10/2021

SP JB KAGAME
National Police College
0788562601

Dear Sir,

Subject : Response to your letter.

With reference to your letter requesting for the permission to carry out your data collection in Gasabo District on «Community Policing in Security Enhancement in Gasabo District Rwanda»;

I would like to inform you that the permission you requested for has been granted.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink and an official circular stamp of the Gasabo District. The stamp contains the text 'NYAKERE KA GASABO' and 'GASABO DISTRICT' around a central emblem.

NTAGANZWA Jean Marie Vianney
Ag. Corporate Services Division Manager
GASABO DISTRICT

Website : www.gasabo.gov.rw, E-mail : info@gasabo.gov.rw, P.O Box 7066 Kigali

APPENDIX XIV: MAP OF GASABO DISTRICT, RWANDA

