



Influence of Community Partnership on Human Security in Nyamyumba Sector of Rubavu District in Rwanda

Ahimbazwe Eric¹
Solomon Muhindi²
Ruth Thinguri³

¹ericahimba@yahoo.com

²smuhindi@mku.ac.ke

³rthinguri@mku.ac.ke

^{1, 2, 3}Mount Kenya University, Kenya

Submitted: 22th Nov 2024, Accepted: 2nd Dec 2024, Published: 10th Dec 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51867/ajernet.5.4.151>

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to determine the influence of community partnership on human security in Nyamyumba sector of Rubavu District in Rwanda. Despite efforts to improve human security in Nyamyumba sector, challenges persist, particularly in areas of community involvement and women's participation. The specific impact of community partnership on human security in this context remained insufficiently understood. The study employed mixed methods, using both qualitative and quantitative approaches with descriptive and correlation research designs. A target population of 30,851 people was used, with a sample size of 407 respondents selected using Yamane's formula. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis. Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS version 27, while qualitative data underwent thematic analysis. The findings revealed that the percentage scaling to 66.8% corresponding with that mean of 3.72 agreed that at the peace table, women are contributing in human security. This implies that level of women contribution to the development of human security is still low compared to other measured variables. It was also indicated that there is a statistically significant relationship between community partnership and human security. In terms of citizens' participation, the study established that the mean of 3.23 and only 46.1% agreed that the level of public participation and citizen's engagement in human security' decision making presses tend to be low in Nyamyumba sector. The study concludes that community partnership plays a crucial role in enhancing human security in Nyamyumba sector. Factors such as collaboration between units, associations and cooperatives, stakeholder involvement, and women's participation significantly contribute to improving human security outcomes. The study recommends increased efforts to involve communities in human security initiatives, promote collaboration between different stakeholders, empower women's participation in security processes, and strengthen local associations and cooperatives. Further research should explore additional factors influencing human security in the area.

Keywords: Community Partnership, Community, Human Security, Influence, Rwanda

I. INTRODUCTION

Globally like in Canada, the Canadian Institute of Governance (2003) posits that governance is the process whereby societies make decisions and determine whom they involve for the purpose of strengthening security in the community.

Political governance has become a critical conditional among international donors, where political governance is deemed not to be good these institutions cannot fund such governance (Ball, 2002). It is only the reinforcement of security which improves the performance of governance practices (Garling & Sanders, 2008). This also implies that security in everywhere has to be reinforced so as to improve the wealth of community members. However, it was found that there is still gap in security reinforcement in various areas of the world.

In Africa, the human security has remained a big challenge and entirely affects general security in the region. Both experts and literature emphasize that socio-economic factors should be central to understanding the conflict like in Tunisia, high rates of unemployment, poverty, diseases like HIV/AIDS and terrorism which leads to a slowdown of the economy have led to economic suffering and contributed to growing decline toward the government (Baldwin, 2007).

In Rwanda, the system of governance is decentralized in nature (Gaskell & Stoker, 2020). It is guided by the performance contracts (*imihigo*) between the district authorities and the President of the Republic where the ministerial, provincial; district and sector level leaders commit themselves to the accomplishment of the developmental goals.

The local government leaders have the responsibility in implementing the policies, and designing frameworks towards homegrown solutions to ensure the wellbeing of Rwandan community.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The aspect of human security in Rwanda is about wellbeing of the citizens of this country. The effective local government should consider various multi-dimensions of human security of a fully-fledged human centered security; and these shall be the indicators of human security in Rwanda (Tadjoeddin, 2015).

Therefore, as far as this study is concerned, the final goal is to ascertain how the following multi-sectoral forms of human security have been achieved in Rwanda because of good governance. However, Rwanda was politically a divided nation between north and south during President Habyariman's time.

The northern part of Rwanda was more favored than the south. Rubavu district after genocide was a security risk to Rwandans since genocide perpetrators used to come from Congo and attacked, killed citizens which became a security concern.

The local governance practices are community partnership, citizens' participation, equitable resource allocation, capacity building and policy compliance and these may influence human security especially on citizens living in Nyamyumba sector of Rubavu District.

Gervais (2018) revealed that since the intra-state conflicts occurred, 68% of people in western province especially in Rubavu district, faced insecurity which affected the socio-economic tensions in the region. Gervais (2018) also added that the personal and economic security as well as socio-political security as indicators of human security was mistreated.

The study therefore, sought to determine the influence community partnership on human security in Nyamyumba sector of Rubavu District.

1.2 Research Objectives

To determine the influence of community partnership as an aspect of local governance practices on human security in Rubavu District.

1.3 Research Question

What is the influence of community partnership as an aspect of local governance practices on human security in Rubavu District?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

Communities can become partners on human security depending on the freedom they have and when the government both at national and local level involves them (Nogeyeva, 2016). There is a growing need to bridge community tension through peace building, communal efforts, and rule of law, good local governance and improved local leadership (Commission on Human Security, 2009). When local people partnership with leadership is strong people will participate in local policing which makes security possible.

Nogeyeva (2016) argues that the amount to which officers create, maintain, and document interactions with individuals under their authority indicates the improvement functions played by the relationship formed between residents and government improves an area's degree of protection by pooling resources from the community (Rukus et al., 2018). The study believed that reinforcing partnership in community enhances the enforcement of law that would be able to meet its homeland security obligations by promoting public engagement.

These partnerships are advantageous to state and local law enforcement because they promote information exchange, involve a diverse range of individuals, and promote public participation throughout the entire procedure to achieve the raised issues (Rukus et al., 2018).

In order to initiate the design of the partnership, it is imperative to cultivate a thorough and mutual comprehension of the hazards encountered by various stakeholders, their underlying causes encompassing all aspects of human security (economic, food, health, personal, environmental, community, political, and others as pertinent), and the prospects that each can capitalize on in a specific locality (Acharya, 2021). Communities are made up of various subgroups, and because of this, there will be differences in how insecurity manifests itself among those subgroups. These differences can be identified and recorded through a participatory consultation process. A shared awareness of the concerns and how they interact is established by analyzing the ways in which these risks affect not just communities but also businesses, community organizations, and the federal government (Acharya, 2021).

Human Security Research Group (2022) states that a key component of the HSBP effort is identifying the factors that contribute to the vulnerability of various persons and groups affected by the problem the program seeks to address and documenting their lived experiences. Access to disaggregated data and the use of the dialogic technique,

which can disclose personal perspectives, concerns, and attitudes that influence the lived experience of insecurity, are necessary for a more nuanced understanding of the demands and vulnerabilities of these many players (Theiler, 2023). Ensuring that people who are most vulnerable or at danger of falling behind in development progress get involved in the HSBP process is made possible by the continuing maps operation.

Potential partners are likely to have diverse priorities, distinct aims, and interests in joining the partnership, according to World Bank (2011), therefore finding common ground is a prerequisite before moving on to defining the collective results of HSBPs. A significant step in the creation of the HSBP is creating a shared understanding of the goals the program is attempting to accomplish and how teamwork and bringing together a variety of resources may make an impact. Through a participatory process of co-construction, all partners work together to generate a common vision, building on earlier processes that have identified the problem, relevant players, and key capacities that require mobilization. Relationship-building procedures and methods that enhance mutual respect, trust, and responsibility between potential partners are crucial.

According to Themnér and Wallenstein (2014), mapping participants guarantees that all important stakeholders with pertinent resources and interests are included in the success of the HSBP. In order to determine which people, institutions, and organizations are impacted by the HSBP issue or would like to participate in joint efforts to address it by offering their own resources, competencies, and experience, a systematic mapping process must be carried out. Since not all stakeholders will interact at the same time or in the same way, stakeholder mapping involves an initial assessment of each actor's capacities, which can aid in determining the respective roles at the outset of the collaboration (Themnér & Wallenstein, 2014). The mapping process is continuous and changes whenever fresh data becomes accessible (Themnér & Wallenstein, 2014).

The findings of Liotta and Owens (2016) indicate that in order to expand upon the initial perspectives of mutual risks and opportunities created in steps 1 through 3, partners must engage in regular and organized dialogue.

It is crucial to have an impartial moderator who is established locally and respected by everyone involved in order to guarantee that communication is started, maintained, and carried out in a way that upholds the HSBP principles particularly those of openness and sharing. It is best to define the partnership protocols early on, outlining the decision-making process, the fulfillment of agreements, and the timetables for achieving goals. Encouraging fair involvement, trust amongst shareholders and trust in the process of collaboration are all made possible by these organizational structures.

According to Liotta and Owens (2016), it was noted that the mechanisms associated with effective communication should also take into account the need for risk mitigation and the potential for partners to benefit from the actions taken. This will ensure that decisions about partnerships as well as problems related to the collaboration between inside and outside partners.

In order to inform others about the partnership's activities, an external communications approach as well as an internal messaging plan amongst partners will be needed. This is crucial for fostering partner unity as well as openness, involvement, and responsibility.

Inclusion and involvement will be promoted by a suitable consultation process that gives everyone a voice (Linn, 2012). Additionally, consideration must be given to any unfavorable effects on the participants in the consultation. Linn (2012) suggests that in order to facilitate the development of new abilities and improve partners' ability to collaborate, training would be necessary. In addition to collaborative sessions, partner groups can be used for instruction.

In order for the community and the corporation to work together to identify ESG (the environment, social, and corporate governance) concerns and evaluate corporate impacts, the partnership offers a crucial governance tool (Kraft, 2023). Every principle serves as a "hook" for the impact assessment procedure and aims to influence how businesses typically interact with their local environment. Stated differently, these include local, inclusive, future-building, fostering trust, as well as communicating principles.

In order for the community and the firm to work together to identify ESG elements and evaluate corporate impacts, the partnership offers a crucial governance tool (Pottebaum & Lee, 2017). Every principle serves as the evaluation leading to making a clear procedure and aims to influence how businesses typically interact with their local environment. Stated differently, the principles of locality. According to Pottsbaum and Lee (2017), the principles also function as standards for how the partnership and its goals are kept track of and assessed.

At the present, interactions between government and communities are more formal than real. The dialogue between executive and communities is limited to those institutional scenarios demanded by law (territorial prevention and rapid reaction committees, municipal and departmental meetings of victims and, in some cases, municipal and departmental security councils) (Pottebaum & Lee, 2017). In practical terms, communities and government have developed two parallel and unconnected efforts to manage community protection challenges for two reasons. On one side, there has been a permanent gap between the demands of protection and State's capacity to respond to them, a breach which has generated permanent political debates on the level of priority given to community protection by the government.

In fact, it is not uncommon that the poor effectiveness of the measures to provide community securities are explained as a consequence of the lack of government will to protect communities. However, a significant part of these problems has to do with the dramatic reduction of operational resources in the hands of the Public Force (Pottebaum & Lee, 2017). On the other, the phenomena of victimization, lack of protection and weak institutional response have led communities to emphasize the design of self-protection mechanisms.

In order to fight against crime, and to incentivize formal economies, the GOC launched Operación Águiles and included the region into the Program Zonas Futuro (Awasthi & Engelschalk, 2018). However, interviewees agree that government's strategies have not had positive effects given that the Public force doesn't maintain a permanent presence in the rural areas and there are cases of corruption involving security forces, local officials and criminal groups (Awasthi & Engelschalk, 2018). In fact, communities have expressed feelings of mistrust towards the Public force, which is not perceived as concerned with human security but focused on the fight against illegal economies.

In general terms, communities tend to understand human security as a concept closely connected with physical security and usually they don't connect it to its social, economic and political dimensions. In this context, communities perceive that the Public Force is more concerned with the eradication of coca crops or the fight against illegal armed groups than the provision of proximity security to communities (Kaseje et al., 2020). In this view, there is a combination of misperception and reality. Populations perceive that security forces are providing protection only when they are visible and located close to their residences. The fact is that frequently the most effective way to protect civilians is not to deploy forces around them, but to use those forces against the potential aggressors (Kaseje et al., 2020).

Therefore, on occasions, the population could perceive that the military and police are not protecting them even when they are. However, it is also true that the Colombian Public Force is committed to meet numerous and diverse missions apart from community protection counter-narcotics, counter-crime, border security and local commanders distribute their scarce resources according to different priorities (Kaseje et al., 2020). Under these circumstances, there are scenarios in which community protection may not receive the appropriate level of importance.

In this context, access to justice remains a critical problem for a peaceful management of intercommunity conflicts and an effective fight against crime (Crawford, 2023). It is possible to identify some progress in this area since local authorities argue that Casas de Justicia Móviles are effective when managing conflicts. However, local actors emphasize that a lack of confidentiality in criminal complaints persists. At the same time, interviewees highlight the relevance of the Ombudsman early warning system (SAT).

However, it is emphasized that there is no coordination between the warning provided by the system and the actions by the public force. In this context, communities opt for using media to publicize crime and violence in order to get government attention (Crawford, 2023). According to the survey, the institutions preferred by victims to report a crime are the Prosecutor's Office (31%), Media (29%) and the Police (28%).

According to Dochas (2020) the capability of the communities to use collective action to deal with increasing violence is undermined by the high fragmentation of social organizations. Interpersonal trust is low, those surveyed consider that members of their communities are somewhat reliable (40%), unreliable (28%), and not trustworthy (11%). According to community members, this tendency towards a poor level of interpersonal trust between individuals has become exacerbated by the increase in crime and violence after the FARC's demobilization.

2.2 Empirical Review

Brogden and Nijhar (2013) revealed that various nations have different motivations for using community night patrols as a crime-fighting tactic. For example, in the USA, community night patrols, which were part of a larger community policing effort, emerged due to the police's inability to effectively combat crime, maintain order, and deliver services. Martin (2018) examines the legal problem in EU foreign policy, specifically the lack of corporate participation in EU initiatives related to international security.

The study found that there is no clear agenda for integrating business relations within European external actions and that EU capability in peace building and conflict prevention are developed independently of initiatives on human rights and business, governmental dialogues with European companies, or aid and development policies (Zupančič, 2018). To better understand the type of insecurity created by multinational corporations in unstable settings, the study suggests redefining the private sector's role in terms of human security (Zupančič, 2018). It also proposes adopting human security as a practical strategy to foster different kinds of engagement between business, local society, government, and the international community that consider context-specific factors and acknowledge the multifaceted nature of protection.

Homel and Masson (2016) indicated that a lack of public control, failure to address systemic problems, co-optation of the political and security elite, and disregard for public opinion emerged from the Security Sector Reform (SSR) implemented in the Jenin Governorate of the Palestinian Territories. The paper suggests a practical approach to

overcoming these issues through localized crime reduction planning processes to create a more enduring approach to public safety under challenging circumstances.

The Order to Participate Community Safety Project was a bottom-up, community-based strategy that effectively built partnerships with public and private investigators to reduce crime, ultimately generating a viable path toward a safer society with reduced crime. Skillings (2016) noted that to address the root causes of crime, neighborhood collaborations should modify the socioeconomic conditions that contribute to delinquency and deviant behaviour.

Nogeyeva (2016) found that relationships formed between residents and the government improve an area's level of protection by pooling community resources. Such alliances aim to enable law enforcement to fulfill its homeland security responsibilities by encouraging public participation, which may facilitate informal social control and surveillance to detect or prevent terrorist activities.

Rukus, Warner, and Zhang (2018) investigated community policing and found it to be least effective in areas where it is most needed. The study surveyed municipal managers on social cohesion, collective efficacy, and local policing characteristics across over 1,300 cities and counties. The findings revealed that only in metro centers did community policing have no effect on perceptions of safety, although it positively influenced local involvement. Good governance can be defined as government that effectively promotes human rights, security, and development.

Kaldor (2017) addresses human security analysis, which combines a person-centered approach with a systematic examination of surrounding systems, including managerial, cultural, and physical, to blend human perspectives with a social orientation. The impacts and adaptation to global warming serve as an example of the importance of this type of analysis.

Several studies have attributed the Niger Delta crisis to multinational corporations and the Nigerian government. According to the World Organization against Torture, over 50 confirmed violent incidents resulting in over 10,000 deaths occurred within the first three years of Nigeria's democratic restoration after 1999. The unrest reportedly displaced several hundred thousand people, with the majority of victims killed by security personnel following government mandates (Kaldor, 2017).

The State's role in inciting violence includes the government's failure to hold violent individuals accountable, particularly those who are high-ranking officials or political allies; State-sponsored military reprisals following attacks on security personnel, such as the Odi massacre with 2,483 deaths and the Baga massacre with 228 deaths; and collusion by government officials during crises like the Jukun crisis, where they either supported the Jukuns or remained inactive. For instance, a former defense minister was accused of aiding the Jukuns by providing resources, demonstrating how governments foment strife by exploiting ethnic tensions and power dynamics, as seen in the Warri conflicts of 1997 (Kaldor, 2017).

Furthermore, the Nigerian government often endorses insurgent activities. The Arewa (Hausa Fulani), Bakassi Boys (Igbo), Oodua People's Congress (Yoruba), and the Consultative Forum represent ethnic pseudo-militias from the country's three major ethnic groups, which make up 50% of the population (Nussbaum & Martha, 2011). The perceived injustice faced by ethnic minorities, particularly in the Niger Delta, has contributed to the formation of their own militias, which develop along ethnic lines to defend their rights.

The government's inability to prevent the formation of terrorist groups signals its complacency. An ex-militant stated in an interview that the government lacks grounds to outlaw Niger Delta groups because it failed to curtail the activities of militias representing the larger ethnic factions. The respondent also argued that these groups are freedom fighters, noting that many of the region's conflicts are clashes between competing ethnic militias. Kaldor (2017) posits that Nigerian militias are insurgent groups defending causes aligned with ethnic objectives.

The transition to democracy in Nigeria proved largely ineffective. Political elites are reluctant to ban militias, which are ingrained in the electoral system and are utilized by politicians for voter intimidation and targeting political opponents. Newsom noted that the Niger Delta's cycle of violent conflict has been linked to elections, with surges in violence occurring just before and after elections, particularly in 2003 and 2007. Some politicians brought in significant amounts of weapons and ammunition before these elections, recruiting mostly unemployed youth to intimidate voters and manipulate the electoral process.

Afterward, politicians often fail to retrieve the weapons, leading these youths to form their own militant groups and engage in criminal activities such as bombings and abductions (Nussbaum & Martha, 2011). Multinational corporations operating irresponsibly in the region, contributing to environmental degradation, are also complicit actors. The United Nations Environmental Programme conducted the most comprehensive investigation of Niger Delta contamination in 2011. Both local and international experts examined 122 km of pipelines, 4,000 soil and water samples from various sources, 5,000 medical records, and held 264 meetings attended by over 23,000 people. The analysis contradicted MNCs' claims of adhering to international standards, finding them responsible for significant contamination and negligence.

Liotta and Owens (2016) argued that the compensation system used by multinational corporations for land employed for oil drilling, known internally as "execution techniques" and externally as "divide and rule," has sparked

violent conflicts. Multiple respondents, including senior MNC and government officials, confirmed this system's detrimental effects. Previously, MNC staff introduced pipeline vandalism. A senior government source noted that in the 1980s, Shell employed damage clerks to document leaks and pipeline damages and assess related farmer claims. Eventually, these clerks began instructing locals in vandalism.

Liotta and Owens (2016) reported that some local youths engage in pipeline vandalism and oil bunkering under the guise of unemployment, further damaging the environment and compromising human security. While the local communities are the victims and the Nigerian government and MNCs are the main perpetrators, it is important to acknowledge that the indigenous people also bear some responsibility (Simmons & Danner, 2010). Local communities contribute to the crisis through actions such as abduction, intimidation of oil workers, and vandalism for publicity.

The region's instability is exacerbated by the breakdown of community institutions, particularly in leadership. The dynamics of conflict shifted following the 2009 amnesty, transitioning from security forces versus local communities or militants to inter- and intra-community violence. Most current conflicts arise from disputes among youths engaged in oil bunkering, lack of accountability among community leaders, and leadership disputes within communities. In instances where community leaders embezzled funds meant for communal projects, conflicts have emerged between their supporters and opponents. Numerous youth organizations have identified governance and resource allocation as primary issues.

2.2.1 Corroboration between Units as an Aspect of Community Partnership and Human Security

Acharya (2021) argues that over the two decades since various discussions were initiated, a significant shift has occurred in the world. The concept has become part of the regional security lexicon and has been adopted by some regional institutions. More notably, many complex security issues facing the area have been framed within the context of dignity in the community, which presents challenges such as resource scarcity, migration, food security, health security, and global warming. According to Acharya (2021), these developments are highly significant, especially when considering the regional context in 1994, when the human security concept was first introduced. At that time, Asian powers, including China and several Southeast Asian states, were skeptical of the motives behind promoting this concept, particularly in view of regional dynamics (Acharya, 2021).

Advocates of human security, like Canada, have maintained a focus on the "freedom from fear" aspect of human security, which emphasizes the rights and safety of individuals (Black, 2016). In doing so, they have not excluded the possibility of using collective force or sanctions to ensure human security (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada). Malik, (2020) revealed that many Asian nations, best exemplified by Japan, have favored a "freedom from want" approach, which recognizes the risks that development poses to people's security and well-being.

Schmitt and Schmitt (2012) argues that human security should be understood in broader terms than merely preserving lives during conflicts. Since the concept of human security was first introduced, numerous global and local responses, tools, and initiatives have been developed to address related concerns, including community security (Ainley, 2021). However, it is often difficult to identify specific international community policies as measures of community security due to its broad and sometimes contentious definition. Nonetheless, a few international initiatives stand out as significant efforts in this area.

2.2.2 Magnitude of Association and Cooperatives as an Aspect of Community Partnership and Human Security

The approach of empowering individuals to shape the lives they value and have reason to value considers both the achievement of well-being-related goals and the structures and processes that guide and support such growth, in which individuals play a dynamic and participatory role (Birchall & Simmons, 2014). People are viewed as active agents in their own development, aiming to enhance their real freedom. GDP, which includes the production and distribution of goods, is seen as a significant and relevant means to support this approach (Birchall & Simmons, 2014).

Birchall (2023) emphasizes that among the various organizations that enhance people's participation and well-being, cooperative enterprises play a key role. These businesses put people at the center of their operations and are founded on principles such as democracy, equity, solidarity, self-help, self-responsibility, and equality. According to Birchall (2023), a cooperative could be considered as a self-governing group of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically-controlled enterprise." This democratic mode of operation has often received limited attention within co-operative economics scholarship as a potential collaborative advantage.

Zamagni (2015) notes that the first consumer cooperative, the Pioneers of Rochdale, was established in 1844, marking the earliest recorded instance of a cooperative business in modern times. Since this event, the fundamental principle of the cooperative movement has been to meet members' needs directly through "mutual benefit," rather than indirectly through dividend redistribution or profit-sharing. Moreover, members should actively participate in the business to meet their needs, allowing them to become entrepreneurs themselves rather than simply beneficiaries of charitable donations (Zamagni, 2015).

The primary discussion in economics has often focused on the role of cooperative firms within the market economy (Ward, 2018). John Stuart Mill was the first to significantly acknowledge the cooperative model of enterprise, recognizing cooperatives as a sophisticated type of business capable of effecting a "moral revolution in society," upholding the dignity of labor, and transforming daily occupations into a school for social sympathy and practical intelligence. This makes him a key analyst in commending the cooperative model.

Ward (2018) argues that issues related to human security extend beyond traditional areas of development. For instance, natural disasters like earthquakes or hurricanes threaten not only the immediate lives of those affected but also their health, political influence, and financial security. Governments, being inherently multi-sector players, are viewed as the most suitable actors to ensure human security. Alkire (2022) contends that "governments have the responsibility and authority to provide human security to their citizens." However, while governments may have an obligation to protect their citizens' human security, they are frequently not the most appropriate or capable entities to fulfill this responsibility (Alkire, 2022).

2.2.3 Stakeholder Involvement as an Aspect of Community Partnership and Human Security

According to an interim description adopted by the Commission on Human Security, the goal of human security is to "protect the vital core of every life on earth from critical widespread threats, in a way that is consistent with long-term human satisfaction" (Dibaba, 2019). This definition emphasizes that human security focuses on risks that are often unexpected yet occur in people's daily lives. The significance of NGOs in this realm is demonstrated not only by their role in promoting human rights but also by their emergence as major contributors to human development. While human rights and human development are complementary, Dibaba (2019) found that the Commission has highlighted the distinctions between these fields, noting that "the goal of human development is to create and improve possibilities."

Hai (2018) identifies the general public as the primary stakeholder group; however, other stakeholders with specific roles and abilities are also vital. The early phases of programming should focus on identifying relevant stakeholders, as establishing early interactions can help in recognizing challenges and priorities. Stakeholder engagement becomes particularly important when interest groups are actively involved in the implementation, operation, and maintenance processes (Hai, 2018).

Buzan and Lene (2019) argue that communication and involvement are enhanced when organized and representative stakeholder groups are included. However, some groups may be better resourced and organized than others, potentially wielding undue influence—a factor public sector officials must balance. Additionally, a community is often not homogeneous but consists of diverse stakeholders and organizations with various viewpoints, goals, and interests. While there may be conflicting opinions, certain issues and solutions can be mutually agreed upon. Bajpai (2020) suggests that the community should be involved at every stage of planning and execution. Different approaches are employed based on the goals and constraints. While consensus-building and stakeholder mobilization are crucial during the planning and implementation programming phases, the early period aims for goal validation and the determination of issues and priorities.

Information sharing throughout the process is essential, involving local, state, federal, and other departments (Bajpai, 2020). The communication strategy provides tools and processes for effective communication, consultation, involvement, and collaboration. It outlines the roles and contributions of the parties involved in the process, and a useful tool for coordinating departmental collaboration and communication is the Integrated Development Matrix. The communication program initiates the preparation and execution process (Bajpai, 2020). It identifies target groups, their representation, communication strategies, and the type and timing of major communication events and activities. The program may then be presented to decision-makers to gain their support and agreement.

2.2.4 Women Participation as an Aspect of Community Partnership and Human Security

Practical measures have been established to ensure women's security and empowerment in post-conflict scenarios (Rugamba & Gitahi, 2023). One of the central themes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, titled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development, and Peace for the Twenty-First Century," was the safety of individuals. During this session, barriers to women

's attainment of fearlessness and confidence were identified, leading to agreements on specific measures. Some of these initiatives aim to ensure that women participate equally in both policing and reconstruction efforts.

Rugamba and Gitahi (2023) define human security in terms of having access to adequate food, housing, health, education, nonviolent living, and protection in the event of natural disasters, the rule of law, and equality and respect. Human security has been described as a concept that will "revolutionize society in the 21st century that appearing to be straightforward. However, views on what "security for people" should encompass are not always aligned.

One gap in human security discussions has been the lack of attention to the critical differences between the security needs of men and women (Brunet & Stephanie, 2018). This paper aims to guide future actions by providing a

common platform for discussion and analysis (Brunet & Stephanie, 2018). While "human security" is becoming more prevalent in international discussions, the term remains poorly defined. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees states that human security "carries the risk of meaning all, and nothing" (Ogata, 2019).

Currently, there are 31 full-time gender advisors across 20 special political missions. Throughout 2022, six of these missions, one fewer than in 2021, had senior gender advisers (P-5). Gender focal points provided support to the four missions lacking human rights, gender, or women protection advisers (Kumar, 2019). A UN Women climate finance study suggests a more comprehensive approach to creating gender-specific indicators and tagging systems in climate mitigation and adaptation funding projects.

In 2021, bilateral aid to war-affected areas amounted to USD 48.7 billion. Of this, USD 20.4 billion, or 43%, was allocated to promote gender equality. However, only USD 2.6 billion (6%) was specifically targeted as a primary objective for gender equality, indicating a stagnation in progress despite calls to reach and surpass targets such as the UN minimum of 15% (Kumar, 2019). To ensure that communication is initiated, sustained, and executed in a manner consistent with the Humanitarian-Standards-Based Partnership (HSBP) principles, particularly inclusion and sharing, an impartial, locally established facilitator trusted by all partners is essential (Kumar, 2019).

Early establishment of the partnership's protocols is crucial, covering decision-making processes, fulfillment of commitments, and target achievement timelines. These management systems are foundational to establishing equitable participation, mutual trust, and confidence in the partnership process. According to Kumar (2019), parties need to engage in regular, structured dialogue to build on initial shared knowledge about hazards and opportunities.

Kumar (2019) also emphasizes that a transparent and straightforward communications strategy should reflect the need for safeguarding risks and potential benefits for participants, relative to the actions taken. Such a strategy should also ensure that decisions and issues affecting collaborative plans are effectively communicated to all audiences. To inform others about the partnership's activities, both external and internal communications plans are necessary. This is vital for fostering partner cohesion as well as transparency, participation, and accountability.

2.3 Theoretical Review

Democratization theory by Rousseau came the early Modernization Thought owes a lot to current democratization theory (of the 1950s and 1960s). The transition to a regime in which taxation and distribution are based on the interests of the people rather than the desires of a few rich elite is referred to as democratization. In the liberal community, liberalization is the result of a constitutional conflict among institutional actors over the allocation of political rights and competencies (Schimmelfenning, 2010).

Democracy can help in establishing stable and legitimate leadership that can bring about positive influence on human security and respect for the rule of law. While democratic governance provides citizens access to participate in electing their leaders, as well as other political benefits such calling for the accountability of these leaders.

Case (2010) points out that democracy requires that participants strike a fine balance between competitiveness and restraints. In a vibrant democracy, political parties, civil society, organization and social movements compete over institutional positions and policy outcomes. Winners must apply tolerance, while losers prepare to compete another day. Following Cases' argument participation in democratic process means that all participants are allowed equal chance to compete and as such when competition is over the losers accept their defeat peacefully. This study identifies democratic process as a serious security threat and focuses on factors such as community partnership, citizens' participation and policy compliance as possible solutions to the problem. The securitization theory thus provides a theoretical underpinning.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study utilized a descriptive survey research design to make a concurrent triangulation model with descriptive survey research design. This design was employed in order to establish some descriptive statistics related local governance practices and human security in Nyamyumba sector of Rubavu District and also help to establish the extent through local governance practices can influence human security.

3.2 Study location

This study took place in Rubavu District covering Nyamyumba sector. This sector was affected by insecurity during the time when infiltrators attacked Rwanda from Democratic Republic of Congo in 1997-1999. This brought concerns to the central government and the local population on how this ended, as far as local government and people's participation on how to bring peace in this area collaboration on both sides is crucial.

3.3 Target population

This study involved people who are resident and enumerated in Rubavu District having business or farming activities or an administrative staff in Nyamyumba of Rubavu District, participant must have above 18years and above years of age. This made a total of 30851 respondents that were the target population.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling technique

The sample size of 407 respondents through the usage of Yamane formula (Umar & Wachiko, 2021). The study used stratified sampling technique to select the administrative staff of cell and the residents consisting of Nyamyumba sector were Rubona, Kiraga, Burushya, Munanira, Busoro and Kinigi.

3.5 Data collection instruments

Questionnaire, interview guide, focus group discussion and document analysis review were taken as data collection instruments.

IV. FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The findings of this paper are presented focusing of the specific research objective which was to determine the influence of community partnership as an aspect of local governance practices on human security in Rubavu District.

4.1 Response Rate

Descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis were established for quantitative data and content analysis for qualitative data.

Table 1

Status of Community Partnership in Nyamyumba Sector

| Statements Perception of responses community partnership | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Mean |
|--|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Being a partner on human security | 29.7 | 51.3 | 12.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 4.02 |
| Strong partnership with leadership | 21.6 | 56.1 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 2.1 | 3.86 |
| Corroboration between units | 27.6 | 48.2 | 16.8 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 3.96 |
| Magnitude of association and cooperatives | 24.5 | 53.4 | 12.6 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 3.92 |
| Multi stakeholders approach to coordinating security | 27.9 | 48.4 | 13.9 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 3.92 |
| Women empowerment problems | 27.4 | 49.7 | 13.7 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 3.94 |
| Recognize risks to women | 28.4 | 48.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 0.5 | 3.96 |
| Contribution of women to human security | 24.7 | 42.1 | 16.6 | 13.2 | 3.4 | 3.72 |

The study presents findings related to community partnership and human security, provided by the residents of Nyamyumba Sector, Rubavu District. The results show that 81%, with a mean of 4.02, agreed that the community can become a partner in human security based on the freedom they have, particularly when both national and local governments involve them. Additionally, 77.7%, with a mean of 3.86, agreed that there is a strong partnership between local people and leadership. This implies that such a partnership improves aspects of human security, as the local people become central to all activities conducted in the area. Furthermore, the study reveals that 75.8%, with a mean of 3.96, agreed that collaboration between different units helps address challenges arising from and resulting in persistent conflict. This suggests that the commitment of local people plays a significant role in overcoming challenges and strengthening the status of human security.

The inclusion of those living and working in the community, particularly in decisions related to business investment and development, is central to the Human Security Business Principles (HSBP) aspiration to create durable outcomes, ensuring that companies and communities become equitable partners working towards common objectives in mutually beneficial ways (Kaldor, 2017).

In the same vein, 77.9%, with a mean of 3.92, agreed that the magnitude of associations and cooperatives impacts human security, while an average of 76.3%, with a mean of 3.92, agreed that a multi-stakeholder approach to coordinating security is fundamental to inclusive human security. This implies that working cooperatively with various stakeholders can enhance the status of human security in the region, as well as the security of people and resources.

Additionally, 77.1%, with a mean of 3.94, agreed that women's empowerment issues could be addressed in relation to human security. This implies that empowering women and ensuring gender inclusion in problem-solving significantly enhances human security and family development in the region. Homel and Masson (2016) revealed that human security represents a shared goal for diverse stakeholders and serves as a methodology for achieving collective results. Rather than mediating differences, the framework incorporates mutuality and co-construction as the foundation for collective action.

Similarly, the study found that 77.1%, with a mean of 3.96, agreed that recognizing the risks to women's physical, mental, and material well-being is central to the concept of human security in the area. This implies that protecting every woman is crucial for enhancing human security and supporting families. Moreover, the study found that 66.8%, with a mean of 3.72, agreed that women contribute to human security at peace tables. This suggests that women should be provided with ample space to participate in the promotion of human security. The executive secretaries of cells indicated that

“There is a challenge for citizens to participate in the periodic local meeting scheduled by cells saying that citizens are busy in their daily income generating activities as this area is at the boarder of Rwanda and Republic Democratic of Congo which also reduce the effective partnership with community members”.

Table 2

Status of Human Security in Nyamyumba Sector

| Statements Perception of responses policy compliance and human security | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Mean |
|---|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Effective prevention and intervention | 23.4 | 53.2 | 14.2 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 3.89 |
| Human security is a universal concern | 32.1 | 49.5 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 3.99 |
| Increase level of income | 27.4 | 13.7 | 8.9 | 46.8 | 3.2 | 3.86 |
| Human security enhanced employment | 31.1 | 53.7 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 4.08 |
| Access to basic needs has improved | 31.8 | 13.7 | 7.1 | 45.0 | 2.4 | 3.97 |
| Local leaders help and support to create income | 21.3 | 43.7 | 17.9 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 3.64 |
| Short distance to access basic services | 26.3 | 42.1 | 5.8 | 17.9 | 6.8 | 3.63 |
| Short distance to access schools | 28.4 | 44.5 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 3.76 |
| All children access schools | 20.8 | 24.5 | 8.4 | 39.5 | 6.8 | 3.43 |
| Citizens are supported to get jobs | 33.7 | 38.4 | 8.4 | 16.8 | 2.6 | 3.84 |

The findings presented in Table 2 indicate the status of human security in Nyamyumba sector. The study found that the mean of 3.89 corresponding with 76.6% of respondents agreed that there is effective prevention and intervention which could lead to human security. This implies that provision of intervention targeting the development of human security enhance the living standard of citizens in the area. On the other hand, the study found that the mean of 3.99 and 81.6% of respondents agreed that human security is a universal concern. This indicates that majority of respondent understand the value of human security which involves to be a universe in community.

In the same vein, the study found that the mean of 3.86 and only 41.1% agreed that the level of income has increase due to enhance human security. This means that there is a still a need to find out strategies that help in sustaining human security to improve the living standard of people. On the other hand, the study found that the mean of 4.08 and 84.8% of respondents agreed that employment has been created due to enhanced human security. This implies that sustainability of human security participates in creation of employment.

Similarly, the study also found that the mean of 3.97 and 45.5% of the respondents agreed that access to basic needs like health care, education and social services has improved due to enhance human security. This implies that in Nyamyumba sector, there is a still a gap in distribution of basic needs to members of community which significantly affect the life standard.

On the other hand, the study found that the mean of 3.64 corresponding with 65% of respondents agreed that the local leadership helps and supports citizens to create some of the income generating activities. This implies that there is a gap among local leaders of Nyamyumba security help citizens to create the income generating activities which sometimes affect the financial development of community. This was supported by the group discussion done by citizens of Nyamyumba sectors said that there is still a challenge related to having health service where they explained that people are still moving long distance to research the health centers. They also added that when reach to health center, it is hard to get service due to shortage number of nurses and specialist which causes most of the time to be transferred to other hospitals which is also hard to manage.

In the same vein, the study found that the mean of 3.63 and 3.76 corresponding with 68.4% and 72.9% respectively agreed that there is a short distance to access the basic needs like health facilities and their children to access the respective schools. This implies that moving a long distance to get various facilities like health related facilities and schools impact negatively the individual life leading to the lack of some development opportunities. On the other hand, the study found that the mean of 3.84 corresponding with 72.1% of respondents agreed that citizens with low financial capacity are supported to get job like participating in Vision Umurenge Program (VUP). This implies that supporting citizens or local community to participate in financial activities improves the human security in the area.

Table 3*Model Summary of Community Partnership and Human Security*

| Model Summary | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | |
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
| 1 | .742 ^a | .617 | .608 | .96058 | .617 | 12.446 | 4 | 375 | .000 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Corroboration between units, Magnitude of association and cooperatives, stakeholders' involvement, Women participation.

Variables such as corroboration between units, the magnitude of associations and cooperatives, stakeholder involvement, and women's participation have a 61.7% influence on human security in the Nyamyumba Sector, Rubavu District. This implies that these factors significantly contribute to influencing human security, while the remaining 38.3% is influenced by other variables.

It was noted that there was a strong positive relationship between variables by 0.742 as mentioned by R. This implies community partnership influence highly the level of human security. The study also conducted the interview guide to local leaders as executive secretaries of cells of Nyamyumba sector, Rubavu District about community partnership and the respondents revealed that

"The community partnership is there in Nyamyumba sectors through periodic local meetings which countered depending on the type of activities going to be done".

According to Rukus, Warner, and Zhang (2018) human security provides a common focal point and language that can cut through traditional differences between business and communities. These differences can be exacerbated within rights- based approaches and by arguments over the costs and benefits of development.

V. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The study concludes that 81%, with a mean of 4.02, agreed that communities can become partners in human security depending on the freedom they possess and the involvement of both national and local governments. This indicate that communities can play a role in human security when they are empowered and engaged by all levels of government. Additionally, this study revealed that 75.8%, with a mean of 3.96, agreed that corroboration between units helps address challenges arising from persistent conflict. This suggests that the commitment of local people significantly contributes to resolving issues and enhancing the status of human security.

5.2 Recommendations

The study recommends that local and national governments should increase efforts to involve communities as partners in human security initiatives, giving them more freedom and opportunities to participate. This involvement should include promoting greater collaboration and information sharing between different units, stakeholders, and levels of government involved in security issues. Additionally, there should be a concerted effort to empower women and increase their participation in security discussions, decision-making, and peace processes. Strengthening associations, cooperatives, and multi-stakeholder approaches to coordinating security efforts at the local level is also crucial for enhancing human security in the region. Furthermore, the study recommends addressing challenges that limit citizen participation in local security meetings, such as conflicts with income-generating activities. Local leaders should work to find innovative solutions that allow for increased community involvement without compromising economic activities, particularly in border areas like Nyamyumba sector.



REFERENCES

- Acharya, A. (2021). Human security: East versus west. *International Journal*, 56(3), 442–460.
- Ainley, K. (2021). The International Criminal Court on Trial. *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 24 (3), 309–333.
- Alkire, S. (2022). Revising the global multidimensional poverty index: Empirical insights and robustness. *Review of Income and Wealth*, 68, S347-S384.
- Awasthi, R., & Engelschalk, M. (2018). Taxation and the shadow economy: how the tax system can stimulate and enforce the formalization of business activities. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, (8391).
- Baldwin, S. A., (2007). Untangling the alliance-outcome correlation: exploring the relative importance of therapist and patient variability in the alliance. *Journal of consulting and clinical psychology*, 75(6), 842.
- Ball, S. J. (2002). 'Classification' and 'Judgement': social class and the 'cognitive structures' of choice of Higher Education. *British journal of sociology of education*, 23(1), 51-72.
- Bajpai, K. P. (2020). *Human Security: Concept and Measurement*. Kroc Institute: Occasional Paper No. 19.
- Birchall, D. (2023). Human rights: the right to work in academia. *Journal of Inclusive Practice in Further and Higher Education*, 15(1), 75-101.
- Birchall, J. (2023). *Rediscovering the Co-operative Advantage. Poverty Reduction through Self Help*, ILO, Geneva.
- Birchall, J. & Simmons, R. (2014). The Involvement of Members in the Governance of Large Scale Co-operative and Mutual Business: A Formative Evaluation of the Co-operative Group. *Review of Social Economy*, 62 (4), 487-515.
- Black, D. R. (2016). Mapping the interplay of human security practice and debates: The Canadian experience. In *A decade of human security* (pp. 53-62). Routledge.
- Brogden, M., & Nijhar, P. (2013). Community policing as cherry pie. In *Policing across the World* (pp. 167-186). Routledge.
- Brunet, A. & Stephanie R. (2018). Brunet, J., Saunders, S., Gifford, W., Thomas, R., & Hamilton, R. (2018). An exploratory qualitative study of the meaning and value of a running/walking program for women after a diagnosis of breast cancer. *Disability and rehabilitation*, 40(9), 1041-1048.
- Buzan, B. & Lene, H. (2019). *The Evolution of International Security Studies*. London and New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Canadian Institute of Governance (2003) Public policy formulation in Canada: priorities, processes and architecture. [Edited version of a keynote address at the National Institute for Governance. Conference (2003: Canberra).]. *Canberra Bulletin of Public Administration*, (108), 7-13.
- Case, L. E.(2010). Diagnosis and management of Duchenne muscular dystrophy, part 2: implementation of multidisciplinary care. *The Lancet Neurology*, 9(2), 177-189.
- Commission on Human Security (2009). Critical human security studies. *Review of International Studies*, 36(1), 77-94.
- Crawford, J.(2023). Leadership is needed for ethical ChatGPT: Character, assessment, and learning using artificial intelligence (AI). *Journal of University Teaching & Learning Practice*, 20(3), 02-10.
- Dibaba, S. D. (2019). Human Rights, Poverty Reduction, and Environment: Are They Complementary or Competing Concepts?. *Human Rights*, 4(3), 70-76.
- Dochas H. J. (2022). Addressing 'root causes'? Development agencies, development education and global economics. *Policy & Practice: A Development Education Review*, (35).
- Gaskell, J., & Stoker, G. (2020). Centralized or Decentralized: Which Governance Systems are Having a “Good” Pandemic?. *Democratic Theory*, 7(2), 33-40.
- Gervais, M. (2018). Human security and reconstruction efforts in Rwanda: impact on the lives of women. *Journal of Development in Practice* 13(5): 497–499.
- Homel, P., & Masson, N. (2016). Partnerships for human security in fragile contexts: where community safety and security sector reform intersect. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 70(3), 311-327.
- Human Security Research Group (2022). Human security. In *Human security and sustainable development in East Africa* (pp. 27-40). Routledge.
- Kaldor, M. (2017). *International law and new wars*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kaseje, M., Oruenjo, K., Kaseje, D., Evans, T. G., & Okeyo, V. (2020). Health communication in selected African states from colonial times. *A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE*, 51.
- Kraft, M. A.(2024). Time in School: A conceptual framework, synthesis of the causal research, and empirical exploration. *American Educational Research Journal*, 61(4), 724-766.



- Kumar, R. S. (2019). *Gender Issues in Natural Disaster Mitigation and Recovery*. Paper prepared for the Women in Development Unit, Department of Sustainable Development, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC, August. Forthcoming IDB Working Paper.
- Linn, M. C., (2012). Construction of knowledge and group learning. In *The practice of constructivism in science education* (pp. 91-119). Routledge.
- Liotta, P. H., & Owens, T. (2016). Why human security? *The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations*, 7(1), 37–54.
- Malik, S. (2020). Human security. In *International Security Studies* (pp. 58-71). Routledge.
- Martin, M. (2018). Private partnerships, public peace: The role of the private sector in second-generation human security. In *EU Global Strategy and Human Security* (pp. 195-212). Routledge.
- Nogeyeva, A. (2016). Security Issue in Central Asia: Military Bases and Partnership.
- Nussbaum, C. & Martha, A. (2011). *Creating Capabilities: The Human Development Approach*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Ogata, S. (2019). *Inclusion or Exclusion: Social Development Challenges For Asia and Europe*. Statement of Mrs. Sadako Ogata United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at the Asian Development Bank Seminar. <http://www.unhcr.ch/refworld/unhcr/hcspeech/27ap1998.htm>.
- Pottebaum, J. & Lee, J.(2023). Re-Envisioning industrial control systems security by considering human factors as a core element of Defense-in-Depth. In *2023 IEEE European Symposium on Security and Privacy Workshops (EuroS&PW)* (pp. 379-385). IEEE.
- Rugamba, D., & Gitahi, N. (2023). Women empowerment and post-conflict reconstruction: women for women ngo in rwanda. *Journal of Public Policy & Governance*, 7(3), 54-64.
- Rukus, J., Warner, M. E., & Zhang, X. (2018). Community policing: Least effective where need is greatest. *Crime & Delinquency*, 64(14), 1858-1881.
- Schimmelfennig, F. (2010). The case for democracy in the European Union. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, 51(2), 334-350.
- Schmitt, M. N., & Schmitt, M. N. (2012). Military necessity and humanity in international humanitarian law: preserving the delicate balance. *Essays on law and war at the fault lines*, 7(5),89-129.
- Simmons, B. A., & Danner, A. (2010). Credible commitments and the international criminal court. *International Organization Journal*, 64(2), 225–256.
- Skillings, D. (2016). Holobionts and the ecology of organisms: Multi-species communities or integrated individuals?. *Biology & Philosophy*, 31, 875-892.
- Tadjoeddin, M. Z. (2015). Decent work for human security in Muslim Majority Countries (MMCs). In *Human Security and Philanthropy* (pp. 289-305). Springer, New York, NY.
- Theiler, O. (2023). 29.1 Military Foresight-Why and How. *Handbook of Futures Studies*, 429.
- Themnér, M. & Wallenstein, N. (2014). Community security: human security at 21. *Contemporary Politics*, 21(1), 53-69.
- World Bank. (2011). *A guide to the World Bank*. The World Bank.
- Ward, B. (2018) “The Firm in Illyria: Market Syndicalism”, *The American Economic Review*, 48 (4), 566-589.
- Ward, C. (2018). *Anarchy in action*. Pm Press.
- Zamagni, S. (2015). Beni comuni e economia civile. *Beni Comuni e Cooperazione*, 2(3), 51-80.
- Zupančič, R., Pejič, N., Grilj, B., & Peen Rodt, A. (2018). The European Union rule of law mission in Kosovo: An effective conflict prevention and peace-building mission? *Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies*, 20(6), 599-617.