

Annual Report for 1997 & Quarterly Report for July-September, 1997

PCE-5063-A-00-2037-00

Enhancing Human Rights in Uganda Makerere University and the University of Florida

Attachments

- A) Makerere University Announcement about the results of the Third All-Africa Human Rights Moot Court
- B) Report Cover and Program for workshop on human rights and medicine Human Rights Our Collective Responsibility, organized by the medical students

Overview

This last year and this last quarter continued to see major successes in the UDLP-funded cooperative agreement between the University of Florida and Makerere University. Perhaps most importantly, this year witnessed a growing sustainability in HURIPEC, with the development of locally-initiated projects and a clearly rationalized commitment to embark upon the interdisciplinary teaching of human rights at Makerere. The genesis for this movement can be traced back to the August 1996 workshops in which many members of academic staff participated enthusiastically. Without question the idea of comprehensively teaching human rights at Makerere has taken root in a way that the project did not anticipate when it was launched. Eliciting support from many sectors of the campus, including the strong advocacy of the Vice Chancellor, Prof John Ssebuwufu, it is apparent that this new thrust will constitute a major part of the project as it goes into its fifth year. Moreover, other objectives of the project have been realized, namely, the development of the library resources and the staff training objective. While the project continues to be involved in outreach, HURIPEC itself is running a number of outreach programs for which it has independently recruited funding. Meeting these objectives allows the project to focus on the more important question of curricular reform and the institutionalization of human rights education across disciplines at Makerere University.

This year also saw the completion of the Florida-Makerere linkage house, the headquarters of the HURIPEC. The new headquarters for HURIPEC symbolizes collaboration between Americans and Ugandans to build democratic institutions in Africa, but it is also much more. It also symbolizes the determination of Makerere University to invest in human rights education in Uganda and in the wider region. Moreover, with Makerere having invested approximately 65% of its costs from limited endowment funds, it also represents a profoundly felt commitment by the broader Makerere community to make human rights education effective. Finally, we must not forget that HURIPEC house powerfully symbolizes the success of the University of Florida-Makerere partnership. Made possible by Florida faculty who set aside their USAID-level per diems--paid into a rental fund dedicated to construction costs--HURIPEC house stands for a shared resolve that building capacity not ignore infrastructure. HURIPEC house is now scheduled for dedication on December 10--the 49th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The December 10th dedication ceremony will bring together diplomats, politicians, the judiciary, government administrators, and academics from around the world to pay tribute to the Makerere human rights experiment. Juxtaposed against the fact that little more than a decade ago Uganda was torn by severe human rights violations, it is testimony to the determination of Makerere academics that the project has moved so far with such rapidity.

An overview of project accomplishments and impacts was presented by Prof. Peter Schmidt on July 17 at a USAID-sponsored conference on "USAID Capacity Development for the 21st Century." His paper, "What Makes a Successful Partnership? The Florida-Makerere Linkage--Enhancing Human Rights in Uganda," provided an analysis of both the high points, as well as the challenges in building relationships across hemispheres and cultures.

Objective 1

The success of the interdisciplinary workshops on human rights teaching has opened the opportunity to address general curriculum reform at Makerere. A more progressive curricular approach is long overdue in much of Africa, where it is common that disciplinary boundaries are fast and fixed. Many at Makerere see such disciplinary rigidity as counterproductive and are looking for broader approaches that are more oriented to problem-solving. Thus, human rights education opens a window of opportunity for reform that otherwise has remained closed.

Plans for the interdisciplinary teaching of human rights at Makerere continued to take form during this quarter and over all of the previous year. Much of the planning was done while Prof. Peter Schmidt was at the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington DC. There Prof. Schmidt has been able to draw on the expertise of the Science and Human Rights Program of AAAS in developing a proposal for an interdisciplinary curriculum.

During April project funds supported a joint planning meeting on interdisciplinary approaches at the AAAS in Washington. Prof. Winston Nagan of the University of Florida met with Prof. Peter Schmidt (UF and AAAS) and Dr. Audrey Chapman and Mr. Patrick Ball of the Science and Human Rights Program to chart the further development of a comprehensive plan. They were joined by Prof. Richard Claude, an expert on human rights education and science.

An additional planning meeting was held on May 3 with Dr. Joe Oloka-Onyango, Director of HURIPPEC, Prof. Jape Taylor and Prof. Winston Nagan of the University of Florida and the AAAS team including Prof. Schmidt. Various approaches were discussed and a basic framework developed for an interdisciplinary teaching program. These range from human rights teaching within most disciplines to a first year required course taught from an introductory, interdisciplinary view, or a combination of approaches. This multi-institutional team will work with Makerere University over the next year to develop a comprehensive development plan for these activities, with a three year pilot program as the major goal. All members of the development team agree that it is critical to evaluate carefully all aspects of the interdisciplinary experiment, so it act as a model for other African countries in which there is the right combination of history and readiness for a new culture of human rights.

It was agreed at the May 3rd planning meeting that we would meet later in June at Makerere to discuss academic policy issues with the Vice Chancellor and his senior staff. Prof. Peter Schmidt met with the Vice Chancellor and HURIPEC Director on June 27. The Vice Chancellor endorsed a plan for all freshmen to take an interdisciplinary course devoted to human rights education, contingent upon approval of the University Senate. The Vice Chancellor felt that the Senate, given its prior support for HURIPEC and its initiatives, would be a willing partner to these developments.

Further planning meetings were held during August, when the Vice Chancellor visited AAAS in Washington DC to discuss the interdisciplinary teaching program as well as other initiatives that Makerere might develop with AAAS. The Vice Chancellor also attended a planning meeting held at the State Department with USAID representatives. This meeting focused on the accomplishments of the project to date at Makerere as well as the specific plans that were being formulated for the December 10 ceremony.

Regardless of the positive response of Makerere officials to an interdisciplinary approach to teaching human rights, it is clear that many follow-up activities are required to prepare the way for a successful experiment. One follow-up activity pertains to legal clinical training at Makerere in collaboration with University of Florida faculty. The 96 workshops on clinical legal education conducted by Profs. James Pierce and Don Peters stimulated the Makerere Faculty of Law to develop a similar approach in introducing clinical education. During October, 1996, the coordinator of the clinical legal education program at Makerere, Dr. Richard Okumo-Wengi, and the dean of the Faculty of Law visited the University of Florida to observe clinics and to discuss future collaboration on curriculum development for clinical legal education.

A spontaneous follow-up activity has been noted in the efforts of several lecturers in sociology and history, and women's studies to develop new disciplinary-based courses in human rights. HURIPEC staff have assisted by advising these initiatives on content and pedagogy.

HURIPEC, as it begins to diversify its curriculum and outreach, has turned to short courses in human rights for mid- and senior-level civil servants and managers from Commonwealth African countries. This activity illustrates a level of development that takes HURIPEC into education beyond Uganda. It suggests the development of an institution that is reaching sustainability, as many institutions from around the world approach HURIPEC to mount short specialized courses on human rights.

Two members of the HURIPEC faculty came to the University of Florida during the Fall of 1997 for further training in human rights pedagogy. During September, Mr. Sam Tindifa, the Director of Outreach for HURIPEC and lecturer in human rights law, helped to teach a new course organized by Prof. Winston Nagan on Comparative Constitutive Development in Africa. The course was divided into three parts. Part I and II covered the constitutive process of Uganda, focusing upon the political foundations of the Uganda Constitution and the problems of ethnicity, gender, and economic stratification in the making of the Constitution. Ester Mayambala developed materials on the gender aspects of fundamental rights in Uganda by examining women's rights in family relationships, the problems of plural marriage, the problems of female circumcision as well as the

political representation of women in Uganda's political institutions (3 weeks) Mr Sam Tindifa developed materials on the civil and political rights aspects of Ugandan constitutionalism and co-taught the course under Prof Nagan's direction (3 weeks) Prof Nagan played a supportive role during these tandem visits, mentoring his colleagues in human rights pedagogy and offering substantive suggestion to enhance their capacity to teach human rights effectively

During their visits, these HURIPEC faculty shared ideas about cross-cultural teaching and research as well as engaged in the teaching of higher level American students The University of Florida benefited from the strong effort of HURIPEC'S instructors to provide in-depth teaching modules on the problems of African and Ugandan constitutionalism Dr Mayambala also spoke to women's groups, to the Law Association of Women, to the Black Law Students Association and additionally provided a seminar at the African Studies Center Mr Tindifa gave several public addresses to student groups, a lecture at the African Studies Center, and worked on the production of the *East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights* The benefits to both Makerere and the University were substantial The interaction of HURIPEC faculty, who did not exist just five years ago, with tested professionals in the USA speaks to the accomplishments of capacity building in this project

The most important activity during this quarter occurred during the first week of September, when HURIPEC and the Faculty of Law sponsored the Third All-Africa Human Rights Moot Court Competition, September 1-6 (See attachment A) The first institution in Sub-Saharan Africa to be invited to host the Moot Court for human rights, Makerere hosted forty institution during the week-long affair Eighty students and forty faculty advisors represented universities from around the continent This activity occupied HURIPEC most of the quarter, what with the significant planning and preparatory work involved HURIPEC not only conducted a well-organized competition, but was honored by its student delegates sweeping first place, and producing the most articulate oralist This event, which has profound implications for the effectiveness of the human rights curriculum at Makerere, has thrust Makerere into the front ranks of the legal profession in Africa, and certainly has garnered much well deserved attention for its successes in human rights education

It is informative to observe that students in the Faculty of Law organized a very successful fund-raising effort in the local business community to sponsor this event Funds totaling \$20,000 were obtained by student solicitations, showing that a base of support is available in the local community to sustain HURIPEC activities in the future

As HURIPEC extends its influence to other sectors of the Makerere campus, its intellectual discourse is beginning to have a clear and positive impact For example, the Medical school has for some years now used HURIPEC lecturers to draw out human rights principles for medical students studying bioethics Human rights principles in the teaching of medical ethics has taken deep root in the Faculty of Medicine, to such a degree that Makerere medical students organized a training workshop on Human Rights and Medicine during August and September "*Human Rights Our Collective Responsibility*" The initiative for this workshop came from within the medical student community The Director of HURIPEC, Dr Oloka-Onyango gave one of the keynote lectures on human rights and refugees (Attachment B) This initiative in the Faculty of

Medicine captures the receptive thinking about human rights education on the Makerere campus as well as illustrates how the seeds planted by HURIPEC faculty over the years have come to bear fruit

Objective 2

The cooperative agreement has for a number of years sponsored junior staff training for the Human Rights and Peace Centre Ms Rose Mwebaza enrolled in the LL M course in Comparative International Law with an emphasis on human rights law during July, 1996 Ms Mwebaza, the last student to be trained as part of the partnership, graduated with a LL M in Comparative International Law in May, 1997 Her final paper was on the interface of financial law and human rights, a topic that intersects with her interests in commercial law She was the third member of faculty trained under this agreement After the completion of her studies she returned to the Faculty of Law to take up her teaching assignment This completes Objective 2 for the cooperative agreement

Objective 3

During this past year, HURIPEC research grants were reformulated with the goal to stimulate junior faculty research and to involve junior faculty more in the research mission of the institution, e g , make them stakeholders in research Three proposals were submitted by junior faculty in HURIPEC These were review by a Florida-Makerere committee Once revised, the three proposals funded, each at \$2,000, were Mr Apollo Makubuya "Human Guinea Pigs and Human Rights Law and the Situation of AIDS in Uganda " This research inquires into the violation of human rights of aids patients used as subjects in drug and vaccine tests It also examines policy on drug experimentation in clinical trials The second project, by Ester Mayambala is "The Implication of the Restoration of Monarchism for the rights of Women in Uganda The Case of the Proposed Ministerial Appointment of Princess Ndagire, the Nalinya of Buganda," this proposal examines whether or not traditional Baganda opposition to the government appointment of a woman from the royal family was based on criteria other than the (oft-violated) ban on traditional authorities holding office, i e , whether or not opposition was based on traditional gender bias rather than legal principles The third grant went to Mr Sam Tindifa for "Legal and Human Rights Aspects of Privatization of Public Enterprises in Uganda," this research examines how the transition from socially-based development to private enterprise impacts the social and economic human rights of Ugandans, particular the right to development Final project reports, if of sufficient academic merit, will be published in the *East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights*

As one of the initial goals of the cooperative agreement was to fund student research at the University of Florida, a competition was conducted between January and March at the University of Florida to select a research project that would fit the HURIPEC research agenda That competition resulted in a grant awarded to Mr Richard Marcus, an advanced graduate student in Political Science A research award of \$2,500 sponsored research on human rights in Uganda during the long vacation of 1997

HURIPEC has also engaged in a number of other research activities. It was commissioned to study post-conflict and peace-building efforts in Uganda, with the HURIPEC focus being the Ugandan army. This study was presented with five other studies in a HURIPEC-sponsored workshop during July. HURIPEC was also selected as lead consultant on a needs-assessment on Civic Education and Constitutionalism in Uganda. It has been examining activities of NGOs involved in civic and voter education as well as the operations of the Electoral Commission. Under UNDP sponsorship, this study is producing guidelines for future civic education activities conducted by the EC, the Human Rights Commission, and the Inspectorate of Government. The research results are being produced as a report discussed by a variety of participants at a workshop in September, 1997.

HURIPEC also held a one-day workshop on the question of "Minorities in the Ugandan Context," as part of its preparation for a UNESCO-organized workshop on Adult Education. This was the first serious discussion of an issue that has not received much attention--with peripheral reference in the 1995 Constitution. Participants were drawn from the Human Rights Commission, the Law Development Centre, the Faculty of Law, and several NGOs.

Objective 4

HURIPEC's outreach program is one of the most successful parts of this cooperative agreement. The many activities over the past year have significantly increased the public visibility of HURIPEC. HURIPEC sponsored, for example, a public debate commemorating the first year of the 1995 Constitution. The debate was held at the International Conference Centre on the 8th of October and was co-sponsored by DENIVA. HURIPEC also sponsored a public lecture by Prof. George Kanyeihamba, special Presidential Advisor, on the *Evolution of the 1995 Uganda Constitution* on 21 November. Another example was a November 19 lecture (see previously attached *Momtor* article in Oct -Dec '96 quarterly report, titled "Gender Issues") about how government officials commonly ignore the rights of women.

Other outreach activities that occurred outside the formal boundaries of UDLP funding was a UNHCR and HURIPEC workshop on "Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Human Rights in Uganda," December 4 and 5. From this workshop the organizers from HURIPEC and the UNHCR are to publish an edited volume. A special volume of the *East African Journal of Human Rights and Peace* (vol. 4, no. 1)--a HURIPEC publication. The workshop recommendations are important in the formulation of the Refugee Action Project (REFWATCH). This project is being developed at HURIPEC and will focus on research, advocacy and activism in the area of the rights of refugee and internally displaced persons.

HURIPEC activities have garnered significant attention in the local press--one manifestation of the greater number of activities as well as their pertinence to the daily lives of Ugandans. Perhaps the best illustration of HURIPEC's success in addressing local issues was its annual conference on December 10 and 11, 1996. This conference was sponsored by the cooperative UDLP agreement. It critically examined the performance of the NRM (National Resistance Movement) government over the last decade. "A Decade of the NRM: The Human Rights Balance Sheet," brought private citizens, academics, and government representatives together for an in-depth examination about

the human rights record of the Uganda government. A previous quarterly report provided a number of newspapers articles on this important event.¹ As well, there was extensive TV coverage. Under UDLP sponsorship, HUR�PEC is now a major player in the debate on human rights issues in Uganda. The NRM conference was singular in its focus on a broad range of human rights—civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights. A book of the collected papers is being prepared and will be sponsored by the UDLP grant (Table of contents appears in an earlier attachment in quarterly report for Oct -Dec 1996).

Another outreach activity that has been sponsored by the cooperative agreement is an essay contest among secondary students about "The Role of Human Rights Education in Uganda." Initially aimed at both elementary and secondary schools, and focused on expectations for human rights in Uganda, the theme and level of the competition were altered during this quarter when responses from schools in the first round--held just as schools were holding final examinations--was not adequate for a successful competition. Thus, the level and theme were altered, the theme more in keeping with the new human rights teaching initiative at Makerere Secondary school were targeted, and the essay contest was re-launched during this last quarter of the fiscal year. The contest has been designed to involve teachers and schools in the human rights debate on a continuing basis. This will hopefully provide an opportunity to assess changing expectations and knowledge of human rights education among the younger generation of Ugandans.

During February HUR�PEC sponsored a regional workshop on the media and human rights. The InterPress Service (IPS) and the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) were co-sponsors with HUR�PEC. The workshop involved representatives of both the media and professional human rights organizations with the goal to explore commonalties as well as misunderstandings and mutual suspicions held by the two groups. Concrete proposals were developed to increase cooperation between the two groups in order to better promote human rights in the Great Lakes Region. One of the results of the workshop is work by HUR�PEC staff to design a program of early-warning and conflict resolution for the Great Lakes, with greater attention to the needs of refugees.

HUR�PEC was, during April, 1997, the site of a pilot program organized by the Human Rights Unit of the Commonwealth Secretariat based in London. A training program that brought twenty-five participants from fourteen Commonwealth countries, this activity was designed as a "training of trainers" session, the focus being mid- and senior-level administrators drawn from National Human Rights Commissions, Ombudspersons, Ministries of Justice, Attorneys General Chambers, and a number of Non-Governmental Organizations. The success of this program has cemented a relationship with the Commonwealth Secretariat and will likely lead to similar events in the future.

¹

Monitor December 11 1996 -restrictions on freedom of association **Monitor** December 12 1996--dissent within the military **New Vision** and **Monitor** December 12 1996 military performance and human rights **Crusader** December 14 21 1996--comprehensive coverage of conference

Such regional activities are indicative of the growing scope of HURIPEC's regional engagement as an educational institution. As it continues to grow its regional influence, it is to be expected that its effect on regional education in human rights will also grow, with HURIPEC serving as a regional center that attracts students from surrounding countries.

HURIPEC finished its fourth session of its annual Internship Program (funded by the Swedish NGOs) over the long vacation. The number of interns this year was increased to seventeen, and the number of organizations for intern placement was increased to ten, including a group dealing with the rights of the disabled, UNICEF, and the Development Network of Indigenous NGOs (DENIVA). The orientation was also reformulated to incorporate coverage of humanitarian law, refugee rights, and the rights of children.

One of the most significant events of the year was the spontaneous formation of the HURIPEC Internship Alumni Club (HIAC). Made up of students who are graduates of the summer internship program, this group formed on its own initiative to develop outreach activities in the community. The founding by-laws of the student group have been provided in a previous attachment. One of its missions is to conduct educational outreach in the primary schools of Uganda, as well as to initiate programs that address such issues as the human rights of prisoners in Uganda. The impact of HURIPEC on student consciousness is normally difficult to measure. This encouraging development, however, is strong testimony to the spin-offs that HURIPEC is stimulating in the student community, illustrating poignantly that education does not end with the HURIPEC effort.

This wide range of outreach activities show HURIPEC as a significant leader in local, regional, and international human rights education. Sustainability of the institution, while by no means ensured by these encouraging events, is nonetheless developing in a direction that suggests that when UDLP funding is completed in a year, sustainability will have been attained.

Objective 5

The constitutional documents project photocopied all of the 25,000 documents gathered by the Constitutional Commission during its drafting of a new constitution. The University of Florida and HURIPEC are working together to bind and catalogue the collection, as well as to publish two comprehensive Constitutional Digests--one for local institutions and citizens and one for the teaching of constitutional law. This project will continue under independent sponsorship.

The new HURIPEC building now has a library, realizing one of the major objectives of the cooperative agreement. Microfiche readers, textbooks, CD-ROMs, computers, microfiche resources, and other materials purchased by collateral projects and this project have been installed in this space, as well as space in the main library dedicated to human rights research. Under the supervision of the main library, this departmental library is the best equipped and most up-to-date human rights collection in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The library acquisitions phase of the project, having reached its objective, has now successfully drawn to a close.

ATTACHMENT A

Sept. 29 - Oct. 06,
1997

VOL. VI NO. 8

THIRD ALL-AFRICAN HUMAN RIGHTS MOOT COURT COMPETITION

'From Human Wrongs
to Human Rights'

The all- African Human Rights Moot Court Competition is an annual event in which law students from all over Africa meet for the discussion of a hypothetical case, This years' event which was hosted by Makerere University run from 1st to 6th september, 1997 and attracted over 48 Universities.

The third All-African Human Rights Moot Court Competition was jointly organized by the Human Rights and Peace Centre (HURIPEC) of the Faculty of law, headed by Dr. Joseph Oloka-Onyango and the Centre for Human Rights, University

of Pretoria, South Africa headed by Mr Frans Vilgeon. The opening for the event was on Monday September 01, 1997 at the main hall and was presided over by the Attorney General and Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Hon. Bart Katureebe. This was followed by a cocktail party in which one easily identified the participants with their homelands through their traditional attire.

The hypothetical case was between the Odonia Civil Rights Movement and the Federal State of Ruritania, brought before an African Human Rights court. Deans from the participating Universities played the roles of Judges in the courts. The preliminary court

sessions were held on Tuesday 2nd September and Thursday 4th September. These were divided between seven courts in the lecture rooms of the Faculty of Agriculture and Faculty of Science buildings.

The atmosphere was initially evidently tense in all the courts as the words "All rise!" were simultaneously said by the court Bailiffs to start off the sessions. This tension was however overlapped by an overwhelming interest engrossed by the competing legal counsels from those watching the proceedings as legal arguments were fluently and expertly submitted. Court Bailiffs tactfully played the role of time keepers with the

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beginning and end of each court session heavily depending on their level of efficiency.

At the end of the day successful teams hugged each other, organizers and Bailiffs alike shook hands appreciatively for the day's work, while those that had not made it through the preliminaries accepted their results respectfully. They then withdrew to Livingstone hall where they had all been given adequate accommodation. The standards of accommodation and level of hospitality particularly in terms of service, rooms and meals at Livingstone Hall can be graded as having been excellent. Throughout the event, not a day passed by without more than one compliment being raised from the participants.

To the organizers, such positive reactions were well earned because it was ensured that the Moot Court

competition would not be all about day long court sessions. On Wednesday 3rd september, there was a one day course on the international protection of human rights. That night the participants were given the fun of their lives at the Viper Room Club and Thursday night was for a Barbeque treat at the Livingstone Quadrangle, while on Friday the day was spent with an excursion to Jinja and the night was spent at Ange Noir Disco-theque.

The final session for the competing teams the had made it through the preliminaries was held on Saturday September 06, 1997 at the International Conference Centre with Justice Manyindo as the presiding Judge. The combined teams that emerged as winners from this session were from Makerere University and the University of Witwatersrand - South Africa. Makerere University's winning team comprised of Sam

Katende, and Monica Twesime, both outgoing students from the Faculty of Law. Sam Katende was also voted as the best oralist in the competition.

The closing ceremony which followed the final session, was marked by a dinner held at the Hotel Equatoria. This ceremony was presided over by Justice Margaret Ssekaggwa, Chairperson of the Uganda Human Rights commission. Others present were the Vice-Chancellor, Makerere University, Professor P. J. M. Esubuwufu; the South African High Commissioner, H.E. Raymond Mhlaba; and the Dean Faculty of Law, Dr. Tumwine-Mukubwa.

To the people who worked tirelessly in making this six day event a success, Makerere University's triumph in the competition was a n appreciative pat on the back.

ATTACHMENT A (continued)

PEOPLE

Best among equals

Sim Katende and Monica Twesime emerged winners of the All Africa Moot Court Competition which attracted students from 49 Law faculties in 27 African countries

By Sebido Kinyowa



Monica Twesime (L) and Sim Katende (R), winners of the third African Moot Court Competition, pose for a picture with the Deputy Vice Chancellor Prof Opio Epelu.

WHEN you think of a dynamic duo, you think of that formidable combination of brains—Sim Katende and Monica Twesime, the two who did this nation proud when they won the recently concluded All Africa Moot Court Competition held at Makerere University, September 1 to 6 jointly with the University of Witwatersrand.

As the Makerere University team Sim and Monica have what it takes to do what they did. One need only spend a few minutes in their presence, to appreciate their dynamism.

Facing Katende is a real challenge. Even in a simple and casual conversation you can detect the argumentative overtones. You will be impressed by his

ability to debate. It is a little wonder he scooped that trophy of best oratorist.

Monica on the other hand is a reserved soft spoken born again Christian, who only speaks when she must. And who for most of the time sat back and let Katende the orator take over the floor.

The duo makes you think who ever said unlike poles attract must have had their two in mind.

Though Sim and Monica differ in disposition and countenance, they have a lot in common, one of the reasons they teamed up in the first place.

"I wanted to pick

someone, who would not give me hard time. Some one who could understand things as I am teamed up with Monica.

It all has something to do with birds of the same feathers flocking together.

Monica was the fifth best overall student in the country and best at Gayaza High School in the 1994 A level exams. At Campus she expressed by the Deputy Vice Chancellor, Prof Opio Epelu, "she has been consistently the best in the faculty."

Sim was the best overall student over all in 1994, and has been following closely in Monica's foot steps, being the best in the faculty when she was not.

Katende has assumed so many positions of responsibility since he went to campus. This included being president of Makerere University Law Society in which term of office he acted as the founding president of the Federation East African Law Students Association (FEALSA) a link up with Kenyan and Tanzanian students.

Academic excellence is not all these two close friends who have completed their Bachelor of Law degree, this year, at barely 20 years of age, have in common.

"We love what we are

profession of law and the ability to simply what seemed a complex for the layman. Sim and Monica both the three leads to be allowed to represent the institution.

These competitions, which are held annually between Law students from all African Universities. There were students from 49 Law faculties in 27 African countries. They discussed hypothetical legal problems pertaining to Human Rights which were resolved by a panel of judges in a moot court session.

It might have been a little getting through all that but now that it's all done with, the pair says they would like to look back and see how they did.

Prof Epelu, who presided over the moot court, said he was impressed by the quality of the arguments put forward by these people.

Katende, who feels that the country as a whole says, "The two think their achievements well deserved. Ever since we were competing we have appreciated our performance, and accepted our position," Katende says.

He says the moot court was a great experience, and that he is proud to have the distinction of being the best oratorist of the Makerere.

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Academic excellence is not all these two close friends who have completed their Bachelor of Law degree, this year, at barely 22 years of age, have in common.

"We love what we are doing. There are people who are pursuing Law because they never had an alternative. Not us. We are in for the interest," Katende says on behalf of his friend.

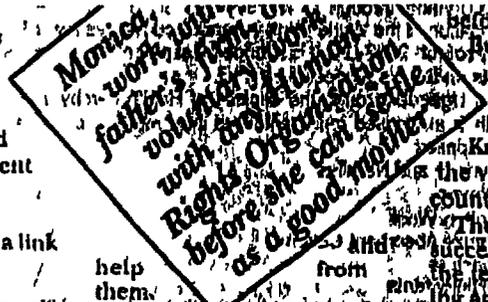
The two geniuses whose parents incidentally are both prominent lawyers, going by the same surnames of their children, are eyeing the

...all those judges... But it was challenging... making yourself beat... your wit against all... these people... Katende, who feels that the victory belongs to the country as a whole says... The two think their success well deserved. Even the teams we were competing against, appreciated our performance and accepted our victory, Katende says. In the end, says the most important thing they gained was the satisfaction that such things that would salvage the sinking reputation of the Makerere.

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Makerere University in the first place was tough. Teams of two people each, who had to be a boy and a girl for gender balance purposes and at least law students were scrutinised by a panel of six judges. Most important of these was to be announced. Last year's team went to South Africa.

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ATTACHMENT B

Human Rights

1st IFMSA training workshop on human rights and medicine
23rd August-1st September 1997, Uganda



Our collective responsibility



Program

Saturday 23rd August 1997

- 1 30 Introduction of the workshop
- 1 45 *Focus workshop* Introduction and expectations of participants
- 2 30 *Lecture* The dilemma of a practising doctor in a changing socio economic and political environment as we approach the 21st century
Nelson Ssewankambo *Dean Makerere Medical School*
- 3 30 *Lecture* Why is human rights education important for medical students?
Hon Bart Katureebe *Member of Parliament Minister of Justice and Attorney General Government of Uganda*

Sunday 24th of August

- 9 00 *Opening ceremony* Speeches by Nelson Ssewankambo *Dean Makerere Medical School* Hon Bart Katureebe *Member of Parliament* Patrick Okello *workshop co ordinator*
- 2 30 *Lecture* Human rights
Ssekaggya Margaret *Chairperson Human Rights Commission*
- 3 30 *Focus Workshop* Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the different cultural priorities
Afaf Abbass *UN Centre for Human Rights Geneva*
- 5 00 *Lecture* Torture a well known example of human rights violations
Inge Genefke *Secretary General International Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims* Hernan Reyes *International Committee of the Red Cross* Afaf Abbass *UN Centre for Human Rights*

Monday 25th of August

- 9 00 *Lecture* Ethical codes and declarations for health professionals
Jim Welsh *Amnesty International*
- 10 00 *Skill Workshop* Case studies on human rights violations and ethical codes
Jim Welsh *Amnesty International*
- 2 00 *Lecture* International humanitarian law
Peter Orvema *Secretary General Ugandan Red Cross*
- 3 00 *Lecture* A change from international to internal conflicts
Robin de Baere *International Committee of the Red Cross Uganda*
- 4 30 *Panel discussion* Non Governmental Organisations presenting themselves What are the consequences of changing conflicts for different NGOs
Robin de Baere *International Committee of the Red Cross Uganda* Richard Amadro *Uganda Red Cross* Jane Shenton *Medecins Sans Frontieres* Jim Welsh *Amnesty International* Mohamed Eissa *Human Rights Field Operation in Burundi* Reine Peri Frey *Aide Humanitaire Kigali Rwanda*

Tuesday 26th of August

- 9 00 *Panel Discussion* Presentations of NGOs confronted with human rights violations
Jane Shenton *Medecins Sans Frontieres* Hernan Reyes *International Committee of the Red Cross* Jim Welsh *Amnesty International* Mohamed Eissa *Human Rights Field Operation in Burundi* Zak Kawi *UN High Commission on Refugees*
- 11 00 *Skill Workshop* Case studies on what NGOs can do if they are confronted with human rights violations
- 3 00 *Lecture* Presentation by Rwandan medical students
- 4 00 *Focus Workshop* NGOs and medical students working together for human rights
Amnesty International ICRC MSF other NGO and ILO

Wednesday 27th of August

- 9 00 *Lecture* Individual doctors facing violations of human rights
Khama O Rogo *Chairman Kenya Medical Association*
- 10 30 *Skill Workshop* Case studies on what individual doctors can do confronted with human rights violations
Jacques Gauguier *ICRC Denmark* Nomsundo Walaza *Trauma Centre of Cape town South Africa*

- 3 00 *Lecture* **Violations of human rights by medical doctors disabled persons
Case studies and plenary discussion**
Huib Cornielje *Physicians for Human Rights the Netherlands*
- 6 00 *Lecture* **Refugees and Displaced Persons Law**
Joe Oloka Onyango *Human Rights and Peace Centre Uganda*

Thursday 28th of August

- 9 00 **Departure to Mbarara and visit to National Park**

Friday 29th of August

- 9 00 *Lecture* **Violations of Refugees and Displaced Persons rights**
Zak kawi *UNHCR Uganda*
- 11 30 *Focus Workshop* **Preparation of posters and presentation for the mid term evaluation of activities in workshops**
- 12 30 *Poster session* **Mid term evaluation of workshop activities**
- 1 00 *Field Visit* **Visit to Orukinga and Nakivale Refugee Camps/Health Centre**

Saturday 30th of August

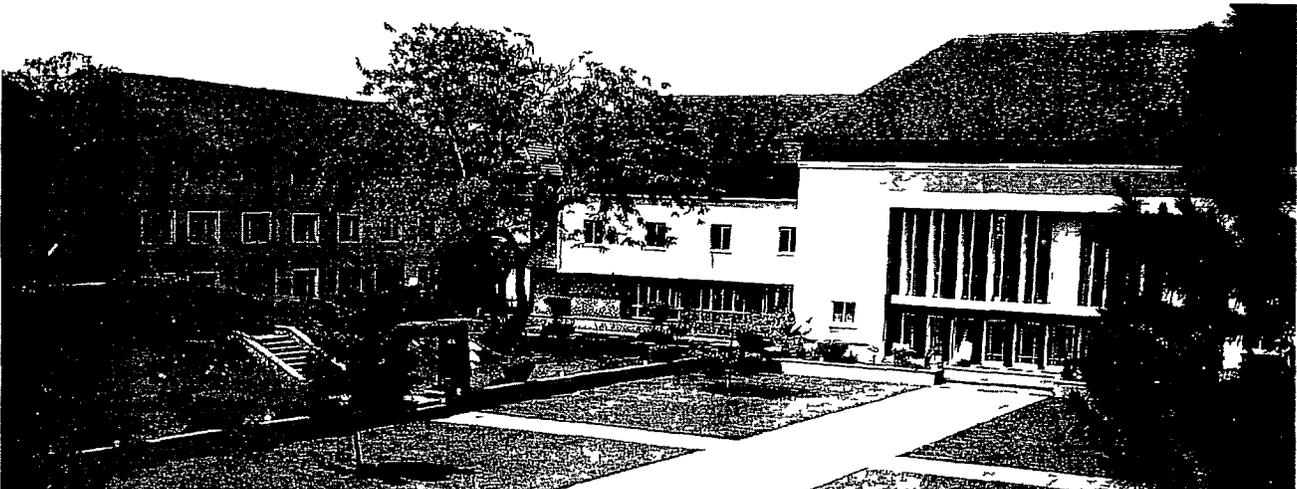
- 9 00 *Poster session* **Presentation of already existing student activities**
IFMSA in general FAMSa in general IPPNW in general Refugee projects in general Uganda
Refugee project and their cooperation with the Mbarara office of the Ugandan Red Cross Society
Valente Oukutu EQUIP collection of medical equipment Bookaid programs
- 11 00 *Focus Workshop* **Role of medical students in the prevention of human rights violations**
How to advocate for human rights education in the curriculum?
How to continue working for the prevention of human rights?
How to implement various projects prison refugee counseling
- 14 00 **Trip back to Kampala**

Sunday 31st of August

- 9 00 *Focus Workshop* **Recommendations** how to respond adequately practice without violating and observe
document and report
Guidelines how to work for the prevention of human rights violations
Follow up and Future Plans how to develop future training and activities and how to
advocate for the inclusion of human rights education
- 3 00 *Poster session* **Presentation of the outcomes of the Focus Workshops of 30th and 31st of August**
- 4 00 *Plenary Session* **Conclusions of the training workshop on Human Rights and Medicine**
- 8 00 *Closing ceremony* Nelson Ssekankambo *Dean Makerere Medical School*

Monday 1st of September

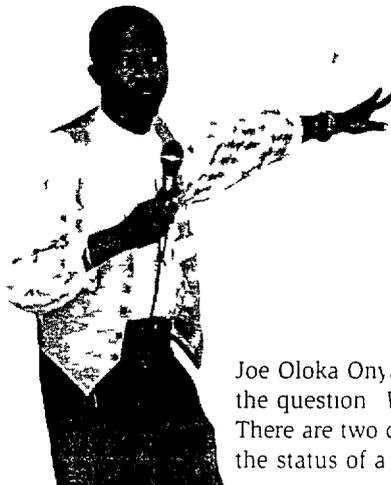
Departure day



Livingstone Hall Makerere University Kampala location of the first part of the workshop

Refugees and Displaced Persons Law

By Joe Oloka Onyango President of Human Rights and Peace Centre HURIPPEC Uganda



Joe Oloka Onyango started with the question *What is a refugee?* There are two conventions defining the status of a refugee

- 1 The Geneva convention of 1951 A refugee is a person who has a well profounded fear of persecution has fled the country of origin and is reluctant to return Causes of persecution can be race religion political opinions social status
- 2 Organisation of African Union OAU Convention of 1969 A refugee is any person that is threatened by external oppression occupation disrupting order in part of his country and is therefore forced to flee

While definition number one is concerned with the believes of an individual which forces him/her to flee the second one defines more objective conditions in a country like instability or war as causes for becoming a refugee Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are people who are equivalent to refugees except that they have not crossed any border The problem is that the state in which they lived and still live is responsible for them They are therefore not covered by any international law since this would interfere with the sovereignty of the State After defining the refugees status we tried to analyse the rights of refugees Besides providing aid to refugees states must give them the same rights that citizens get

Evaluation

What do you know about Refugees and displaced peoples rights

Most students were very touched by the lecture and realised the great number of refugees many countries in Africa have to face It was remarkable that many students remembered special rights of the refugees mainly the following The right not to be returned the right of international protection the right to return home in safety and dignity and the right to seek asylum The fact that refugees do NOT have the right to be granted asylum caused a big discussion and controversy among the students

Two rights are fundamental

- 1 The right to international protection
- 2 The right of not to be returned Non refoulement (which does not mean that they have the right to stay!)

Especially for health professionals the rights of refugees concerning health are important Refugees face trauma of displacement physical violence (torture gunshot) and psychological violence (sexual assault sexual harassment rape) The problem is that refugees often lack the general accessibility to centres where health issues are addressed Refugees also have all the social and economic rights e.g the right to work These rights are progressive rights which means that they are dependent on the capacity of the country they have fled to International law gives prominence to first generation rights Since economic and social rights are second generation rights there is no clear way in dealing with what to do with refugees due to economic causes

The problem of all rights concerning refugees is how to enforce them They are stated in declarations that are either not signed or states can not cope with the burden of refugees Especially in Africa which is known for its hospitality but which is insecure and has unclear borders refugees are welcome but can not be treated adequately afterwards

Refugees and Displaced persons and the role of UNHCR

By Mr Zak kawi United Nations High Commission for Refugees UNHCR Uganda



The lecturer was mainly dealing with *What is international Protection* and *How does protection look like*

International protection is standardised in the statute of the UNHCR (function) in the Organisation of African Union (OAU) in the Cartagena declaration 1984 and in all the human rights instruments since 1945 Several groups need international protection like refugees (defined in the convention on the status of refugees/OAU 1969) asylum seekers stateless persons and internally displaced persons Provider of international protection is the state itself (providing security) through the obligations under