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1. Introduction

This report synthesizes the proceedings of the First Annual State of Governance Conference in Uganda which took place on Friday November 24, 2006 at Hotel Africana, Kampala. The Conference brought together representatives of the different political parties, Members of Parliament, senior members of the judiciary, legal practitioners, civil society organizations, academia, development partners and the media among others. The major objective of the Conference was to provide a forum for open dialogue to a multiplicity of stakeholders to interrogate the major governance issues that arose during the course of 2006. The aim was to promote transparency, accountability, respect for the rule of law and democratic values within the structures of governance in Uganda. The Conference was convened by the Human Rights & Peace Centre (HURIPEC) of the Faculty of Law, Makerere University. Funding for the Conference was provided by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) through the Rights and Democratic Governance project of HURIPEC.

2. Background and Conceptualization of the Conference Objectives.

Good governance is increasingly being recognized as not only pivotal to ensuring national prosperity and sustainable democracy, but also as a major challenge to growing democracies such as Uganda. As the country recovers from over forty years of politically and socially-induced conflicts which are largely the result of bad governance in the political, social and economic spheres, it is important that significant effort be devoted to addressing the deficiencies in transparency, accountability, public participation, respect for constitutionalism and the rule of law in managing public affairs.

HURIPEC is convinced that Uganda's deficiencies in governance generally and in the attributes of transparency, accountability, public participation and the rule of law in particular can be addressed through continuous open and genuine dialogue among stakeholders including Government, Opposition, civil society, academia, the media and Uganda's development partners. It is on this basis that HURIPEC organized the first Annual State of Governance Conference in Uganda.

The overarching objective of the Conference was to provide a forum for open dialogue on the major governance issues that arose during the course of 2006, with the aim of promoting transparency, accountability, respect for the rule of law and democratic values within the structures of governance in Uganda. The conference's specific objectives were:

- To provide an extra forum for Government to account to its citizens, development partners and well wishers for its various decisions and actions;
- To appraise Government/Civil Society relations in 2006 and explore the implications of the NGO (Registration) Amendment Act of 2006, on the smooth operation of civil society in promoting democratic governance and respect for human rights;
- To assess the role and performance of political parties in promoting good governance and holding government accountable;
- To explore the contribution and challenges faced by the women's movement in political governance during the first year of the return to a multiparty political dispensation; and
- To analyze economic governance issues that arose during the course of 2006 and explore ways of improving the management and sustainable use of Uganda's natural resources.

3. Introductory Remarks.

Introductory remarks were made by Prof. Oloka-Onyango—the Director of HURIPEC-- who welcomed the participants and thanked them for honoring the invitations to the conference. He stressed the importance of the conference and pointed out that the issue of good governance is critical for Uganda's progress not only in the political arena, but also for the economic and social wellbeing of its citizens.

Oloka-Onyango reiterated HURIPEC's role in promoting good governance, and informed the participants that the Centre was established as a semi-autonomous department of the Faculty of Law, Makerere University to provide a focused intellectual and activist space to spearhead the protection of human rights and promote peace and good governance through a combination of teaching, research, public dialogues, seminars, and outreach programmes. He informed the participants of the ongoing projects at the Centre and pointed out the initiative of convening the Annual State of Governance Conferences falls under the Rights and Democratic Governance Project supported by NORAD. Onyango emphasized that the Conference would be held on an annual basis to provide a permanent forum for stakeholders to interrogate the governance issues that arise during the course of each year.

4. Official Opening and Keynote Address.

The Conference was officially opened by Hon. Justice James Ogoola—Principal Judge of the High Court of Uganda—who also delivered a key note address on the *Challenges faced by the Judiciary in Promoting Respect for Human Rights and Democratic Governance in Uganda during 2006*. The Principal Judge commended HURIPEC for the initiative of organizing annual state of governance conferences and argued that given Uganda’s history of bad leadership and the fact that the country had returned to the multi-party political system of governance, it was important to promote open dialogue in the management of public affairs.

The judge pointed out that there were three major challenges faced by the Judiciary in 2006. First, he state that the conflict in Northern Uganda was a major challenge that had even forced the Judiciary to close business in the region . The conflict led to the massive displacement of persons and whole communities from their traditional holdings into the protected internally displaced peoples’ camps. Civil servants and police officers, being non-combatants, could not operate in a war situation. In this way, the conflict in Northern Uganda displaced the courts, leaving the judicial function to local councils, the Army and traditional/cultural institutions. This denied many people access to courts and to a timely resolution of their disputes.



From Left to Right are: Professor Oloka-Onyango, Director of HURIPEC, Hon. Justice James Ogoola, Principal Judge of the High Court and Authur Bainomugisha, Director of Research, ACODE during the opening of the Conference.

The Principal Judge was however glad to note that with the return of peace to the region, the Judiciary was reviving its activities. He argued that the challenge of restoring law and administering justice in the conflict-affected areas would require the effective restoration of peace, visionary planning, judicious prioritization of work and projects and the adequate investment of serious effort. He further emphasized that the effective restoration of peace and justice in Northern Uganda required Government and the Judiciary to explore new techniques of administering justice as opposed to the western style dispute resolution methods that are retributive in nature. This could include enforcing the Acholi traditional dispute resolution method of *Mato Oput* and / or establishing a Truth and Reconciliation Commission as was the case in South Africa.

The second major challenge faced by the Judiciary were the many cases resulting from and associated with the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, including the Besigye cases. In total, the Principal Judge informed the participants that there were about 100 election petitions that had been lodged in the courts. This posed a very big challenge to court especially in terms of time. Because of their priority nature, most pending cases had to be put on hold to allow court to hear and determine election-related cases within the time stipulated by the law. Using the instrument of special sessions, the Principal Judge informed the participants that the Judiciary had been able to effectively deal with the challenge.

But the overriding challenge faced by the Judiciary according to Ogoola was the inadequate financial resources which as he put it, left the institution in the unhappy, untenable and intolerable situation of a beggar going up in hand to the Executive and the Legislative arms of the State. Because of the brutal cuts in its budget, the Judiciary was forced to cut criminal session work by 60%. The judiciary is also not able to meet the repair expenses of its fleet of vehicles which have consequently been grounded. It cannot also afford research facilities for judges and other judicial officers and can hardly afford to send its staff to any training, conferences, workshops or other desirable self-improvement courses. The end result, according to the Principal Judge, has been the direct and diametrical reduction in the independence of the judiciary.

5.0 Synthesis of the Presentations & Discussions.

Presentations were made by Mr. Warren Nyamugasira, Ms. Solome-Kimbugwe-Nakaweesi, Prof. Ogenga Latigo, and Dr. Augustus Nuwagaba. This section summarizes the key issues that emerged from the presentations and the plenary discussions.

5.1 Government - Civil Society Relations in 2006: Implications of the NGO Registration (Amendment) Act, 2006 on the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Promoting Respect for Human Rights and Democratic Governance: Warren Nyamugasira, Executive Director, NGO Forum.

In a move that was largely seen by many civil society organizations as intended to narrow and limit their operational space including holding Government accountable, the Parliament of Uganda passed the NGO (Registration) Amendment Bill into law in April, 2006. This was despite protests from civil society and other stakeholders. Among other things, the Act introduces the requirement of a periodic operating license and makes it an offence for an NGO to operate without a permit. The individual officers or directors of the organizations who are held responsible for the commission of the offenses are also held liable and would suffer terms of imprisonment or fines as the case may be.

Mr. Nyamugasira argued that if applied to the letter, the NGO (Registration) Amendment Act will have adverse implications on the role of NGOs in promoting respect for human rights and democratic governance. He pointed out that it would mainly be NGOs that challenge Government on issues of good governance and respect for human rights that would fall victim of the new law. He argued that the Government was possibly informed by the political havoc occasioned by CSOs in Kenya that resulted in a change of regime, and the blocking of the removal of presidential term limits in Malawi and Zambia in designing a law that would adversely affect the operations of civil society. He warned against NGOs scaling down their advocacy role in holding Government accountable and in promoting respect for human rights in fear of being denied annual operating licenses and argued that civil society would be doing a disservice to the country if they did so. He argued that NGOs must realize from the onset that fighting for change is invariably a bruising business, replete with danger, frustration and contradiction.

Civil society organizations were encouraged to continue proving their relevance to society. According to Nyamugasira, this would be done by using the limited space still available to improve their efficiency to serve the wider civic movement as catalysts, playing an auxiliary solidarity role with the poor and pursuing self organizing, self supporting, issue-based social movements to enhance the credibility of NGOs in the eyes of their allies. He concluded by observing that although the NGO (Registration) Amendment Act poses serious challenges to the smooth operation of NGOs,

it points, rather unintentionally to opportunities beyond the restricted spaces that can be exploited.

Discussion:

There was general consensus among participants that the passing of the NGO (Registration) Amendment Act, 2006 was an illustration of the inconsistency of Parliament and an act of legitimizing the actions of the Executive however illegitimate they may be. It is a case of patronage of the Executive over the Legislature and the lack of cause and commitment on the part of Parliament. On the other hand, the participants argued that the fact that the Act had passed without serious challenge was indicative of the lack of cohesion among the civil society community which needs to be addressed by the leaders of civil society in Uganda.

The above notwithstanding, the Act presents an opportunity for civil society to take stock of the last twenty years, to re-evaluate themselves and to plan for the future. Civil society was also called upon by the participants to establish an elaborate system of self regulation that ensures transparency, and accountability in their operations. Civil society was further advised to be proactive and courageous and to continue challenging Government excesses however risky that may be.

On the whole, the participants commended the good work done by civil society as the watchdogs for human rights protection, good governance and environmental conservation among others. They called for the strengthening of civil society in order to be able to adequately tackle the political and economic excesses of Government. They argued that the passing of the NGO (Registration) Amendment Act, 2005 was inconsequential in as far as the Constitution provides for space for NGOs to operate in the country. This provides sufficient ground for re-asserting the authority of NGOs.

5.2 Women and Governance in a Multiparty Political Dispensation: Solome Nakaweesi-Kimbugwe, Coordinator, Uganda Women's Network (UWONET).

The presentation on this subject was made by Ms. Solome Nakaweesi-Kimbugwe who started with an observation that although the size of women's representation in politics has increased over the years, it still remains below acceptable levels. She linked the poor participation of women in politics and decision-making processes to the state of women's rights in the country. Nakaweesi pointed out that the general state of

women's rights in Uganda was still mired in considerable rhetoric with a lot written on paper and very few concrete commitments actually made towards the women's movement. She argued that women rights define all aspects of life and what spaces women occupy in the political, social and economic arenas.

She opined that the return to a multi-party political system of governance in Uganda presents enormous opportunities as well as challenges in terms of women's participation in politics and the decision making processes in the country. She emphasized that women can now associate with various power centers as opposed to only being confined to the Movement system. This presents an added opportunity of lobbying for gender equality within the various existing political spaces.

Nakaweesi observed that women form the largest percentage of the population in Uganda standing at over 51% and argued that what remains outstanding is mobilization, to make use and take advantage of their numbers in the multi-party political system of governance. She emphasized the need for women's networks as the magic in advancing the women's cause further in the multiparty political system of governance in Uganda.

She outlined the challenges facing the women's movement in Uganda including the fact that women do not look at themselves as a viable constituency and continue to divide themselves along other causes. She pointed out issues of patronage and tokenism from Government and the lack of election finance for women as major stumbling blocks in the struggle by women to effectively engage in politics. Nakaweesi concluded by encouraging the development of more programmes to empower women and to consolidate the achievements of the women's movement so far. She called on women to strategically locate themselves as well as to develop analytical tools that would enable them diagnose more accurately what role they can play, who plays what role, where and when they play the role in the multi-party political dispensation.

Discussion:

There was near unanimity from the participants that women in Uganda have been abused and used by the sitting Government for a very long time. The participants advised that unless and until the women's movement realizes that gender issues are political and they devise new political strategies, their struggle for empowerment and emancipation will remain a myth. The Movement Government was accused of blindfolding and thriving on the ignorance of women, but the participants observed that with the

return to the multiparty political system of governance, the time of lies and keeping the masses in ignorance was over. Women were also advised to start thinking and advocating for more qualitative change, rather than simply focusing on increasing the number of women in decision making offices in the country.

5.3. Holding Government Accountable and Providing Necessary Checks and Balances in Parliament: Successes and Challenges of the Opposition in 2006: Prof. Morris W. Ogenga-Latigo, Leader of the Opposition in Parliament.

Prof. Ogenga Latigo started his presentation with a description of the political terrain in which the Opposition was operating. He pointed out that the Opposition was mainly composed of young and inexperienced legislators. The more senior Members of Parliament did not make it back to Parliament. He therefore argued that the Opposition was faced with a contradictory situation whereby it had many new and young Members of Parliament who required mentoring, and yet the key legislators who would have mentored them had been voted out of office. For that reason, he pointed out that the Opposition's first challenge was to build rapport and mentor its young members as well as to reorganize itself given the changed situation in the House.



A cross section of participants during the Conference

Another challenge faced by the opposition is the fact that it is composed of members with diverse political backgrounds and affiliations whose political and party interests sometimes conflict. Currently, there are five opposition parties represented in Parliament including the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC), Democratic Party (DP), Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC), Justice Forum (JEEEMA) and the Conservative Party (CP).

The other challenge for the Opposition, according to Prof. Latigo was the realization by Government that the success of the Opposition is the poison that would politically destroy them. In this light, Latigo regrettably informed the participants that the ruling party relates with and treats members of the Opposition as enemies of the state.

The international community was also castigated for generously supporting the ruling government without extending any assistance to support Opposition political party activities in the country. Internal factors such as divisions within political parties were also pointed out as big challenges.

Summarizing the role of the opposition in Parliament, Professor Latigo pointed out that the responsibility of Opposition--which is essentially derived from Commonwealth parliamentary practice--includes:

- contributing to the formulation of policy and legislation through constructive criticism;
- opposing government proposals with which it disagrees,
- tabling amendments to government bills; and
- putting forward its own policies in order to improve its chances of winning the next elections.

Through engagement in the above activities, the Opposition keeps the ruling government in fear of the loss of support and electoral defeat which always checks government and forces it to account to the people.

Turning to the successes so far achieved, Prof. Latigo argued that it was premature to evaluate the achievements of the Opposition, as the Eighth Parliament had only commenced business in June, 2006. He nonetheless pointed out some achievements that had been realized, including demanding political accountability through rallies, the media and the

different parliamentary committees. He pointed to the numerous rallies that have been staged by the FDC president, Dr. Kiiza Besigye challenging government in various aspects most notably, the failure to meet its electoral promises in the areas of human rights, corruption and the fair distribution of resources. He concluded by observing that although operating under enormous challenges, the Opposition was playing their role in checking Government excesses and holding it accountable to the electorate quite effectively.

On his part, Hon. Asuman Kiyingi—Member of Parliament for Bugabula South—while responding to Prof. Latigo’s presentation, commended Government for creating a conducive operational environment for political parties to the point that the leader of opposition in Parliament had been placed at the level of a Cabinet minister. He pointed out that the Opposition has oversight over several committees of Parliament, and can summon and grill a minister in regard to his or her decisions and actions. Hon. Kiyingi argued that the more important issue was whether the Opposition had used the available space and structures in order to discharge its mandate satisfactorily, and according to him they had not. He cited the example of the Public Accounts Committee chaired by a member of the Opposition, which let Hon. Nsaba Buturo off the hook on charges of corruption and abuse of office, a failure that was later condemned by the Inspector General of Government.

Hon. Kiyingi also pointed out that there was a lack of homogeneity among opposition Members of Parliament and argued that unless serious effort was made to address that problem, the Opposition would achieve little in holding Government accountable and providing the necessary checks and balances. He gave the example of the debate on the creation of new districts, where some opposition Members of Parliament expressed dissatisfaction with new creations, while others supported the motion.

Contributing to the debate, Dr. Ben Twinomugisha, argued that the biggest challenge in the Opposition was the issue of internal democracy. He observed that there is a lack of democracy within the opposition parties and that there was an attempt by the Forum for Democratic Change—the leading Opposition Political Party—to subdue other opposition parties. He also warned about the potential conflict between the leader of the opposition being in Parliament and the president of FDC (who is not a member of Parliament) which he said was very worrying.

On the whole, the participants commended the role of the Opposition in Parliament so far and implored them to be more proactive and avoid being used as rubber stamps by the Executive. The opposition was also encouraged to mobilize resources for its programmes and to work with other organized groups such as civil society organizations in their struggle to promote responsible and accountable Government.

5.4. Uganda's Economic Governance Landscape in 2006: An Audit of Issues and Concerns: Dr. Augustus Nuwagaba, Chairperson, Makerere University Academic Staff Association (MUASA).

In his paper on the issues and concerns in Uganda's economic governance landscape in 2006, Dr. Nuwagaba observed that whereas Uganda has good economic policies, the country still faces challenges in their implementation in order to ensure positive change on the ground. He recommended that Uganda needs to tackle issues of governance, especially those relating to corruption, ensuring accountability, developing and strengthening institutions of democracy and respect for human rights. He further called for the transformation of the economy from subsistence production to industrial production, human capital development, land reform, managing population growth and long range and strategic planning based on a shared vision.

Discussing Nuwagaba's presentation, Mr. Teddy Ssezi Cheeye, the Director of Economic Monitoring, Internal Security Organization (ISO), blamed the country's economic woes on donors whom he accused of messing up the country with their unworkable policies. He called for transparency, accountability and patriotism amongst the policy makers and implementers. He for instance pointed out that Uganda borrows on average 1,400 billion Ugandan shillings every year of which 200 billion is paid out as interest. He argued that if such amounts were borrowed locally, the people of Uganda would be better off than they currently are.

The participants highlighted the rampant corruption in Government, the craving for foreign investors who may be dubious, forest give-aways by the President and the abuse of state institutions, as major economic governance issues that need to be urgently addressed if the country is to make meaningful economic progress. They called for further research and analysis to inform Government's economic policy choices and decision-making and warned against blindly adopting World Bank and International Monetary Fund policies.

6. Closing Remarks.

The Conference was officially closed by Hon. Justice Prof. Dr. G.W. Kanyeihamba—Justice of the Supreme Court—who commended HURIPED for initiating the idea of convening an annual state of governance conference as a permanent platform for interrogating major governance issues that arise in the country each year. Kanyeihamba argued that a robust civil society is a cornerstone for good governance, especially in free and mature democracies. He cited the major challenge of civil society as getting the courage to come out and openly and seriously fight injustice, deprivation or maladministration regardless of the perceived consequences. He however warned that civil society operates in an environment in which other institutions and bodies have authority and power to direct and affect events far beyond the capability of civil society. Civil society therefore needs to appreciate the powers and *modus operandi* of these institutions and bodies if it is to maintain its role as an effective watchdog.

Annex I Programme for the Conference

Chair: Arthur Bainomugisha, Director Research - ACODE

- 8: 30AM - 9:00AM Arrival and Registration of Participants
- 9:00AM - 9:15AM Welcome Remarks and Objectives of the Conference
Prof. Oloka-Onyango, Director- Human Rights and Peace Centre, Faculty of Law, Makerere University
- 9:15AM - 10:00AM Official Opening and Keynote Address on Challenges of the Judiciary in Promoting Respect for Human Rights and Democratic Governance in Uganda during 2006.
Hon. Justice James Ogoola, Principal Judge of the High Court of Uganda
- 10:00AM - 10:30AM Responses to the Keynote Address
- 10:30AM - 10:50AM Coffee Break

Chair: Professor Oloka-Onyango, Director -HURIPPEC

- 10:50AM - 11:15AM Government - Civil Society Relations in 2006: Implications of the NGO Registration (Amendment) Act, 2006 on the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Promoting Respect for Human Rights and Democratic Governance
Mr. Warren Nyamugasira, Executive Director - Uganda National NGO Forum
- 11:15AM - 11:30AM Discussant: **Associate Professor. F.W. Jjuuko, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Makerere University**
- 11:30AM - 12: 00PM General Discussion

Chair: Dr. Sylvia Tamale, Dean-Faculty of Law-Makerere University

- 12:00PM - 12:25PM Women and Governance in a Multi-Party Political Dispensation: Status, Opportunities, Challenges
Ms. Solome Kimbugwe Nakaweesi, Coordinator- Uganda Women's Network (UWONET)
- 12:25PM - 12:50PM Discussant: **Hon. Mary Karoro Okurut, Bushenyi Women Member of Parliament and Spokesperson of NRMO**
- 12:50PM - 1:20PM General Discussion
- 1:20PM - 2:15PM Lunch Break

Chair: Mr. Emmanuel Tumusiime, President - Forum for Integrity in Leadership.

- 2:15PM - 2:40PM Holding Government Accountable and Providing Necessary Checks and Balances in Parliament: Successes and Challenges of the Opposition in 2006
Hon. Prof. Ogenga Latigo, Leader of Opposition in Parliament.
- 2:40PM - 3:05PM Discussants: **Hon. Asuman Kiyingi, Member of Parliament, Bugabula South.**
Dr. Ben Twinomugisha, Deputy Dean-Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
- 3:05PM - 3:30PM General Discussion

Chair: Mr. Sam Tindifa, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, MUK

- 3:10PM - 3:35PM Uganda's Economic Governance Landscape in 2006: An Audit of issues and concerns.
Dr. Augustus Nuwagaba, Chairperson MUASA, Makerere University.

3:35PM - 4:00PM	Discussants: Mr. Teddy Ssezi Cheye, Director, Economic Monitoring, ISO
4:00PM - 4:30PM	General Discussion
4:30PM - 5:00PM	Official Closing Hon. Justice Professor George Kanyeihamba, Justice of the Supreme Court of Uganda
5:00PM - 5:15PM	Coffee and Departure

Annex II List of Participants

	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1.	Hon. Justice G.W. Kanyeihamba	Justice of the Supreme Court Mengo-Kampala
2.	Hon. Justice J. Ogoola	Principal Judge of the High Court of Uganda.
3.	Hon. Prof. Ogenga-Latigo	Leader of Opposition in Parliament and Member of Parliament for Agago County.
4.	Hon. Mary Karoro	NRMO Spokesperson and Women Member of Parliament for Bushenyi District
5.	Hon. Wadri K. Ezati	Forum for Democratic Change Chief Whip in Parliament.
6.	Hon. Asuman Kiyingi	Member of Parliament, Bugabula South, Kamuli District.
7.	Hon. Dr. Frank Nabwiso	Former Member of Parliament, Kagoma County, Jinja district.
8.	Rev. Fr. John Mary Waliggo	Commissioner, Uganda Human Rights Commission
9.	Mr. Emmanuel Tumusiime	President, Forum for Integrity in Leadership
10.	Dr. Abed Bwanika	President, Peoples Development Party
11.	Mr. Muhamad K. Mayanja	President General, Justice Forum
12.	Mr. Ken Lukyamuzi	President General, Conservative Party and Former Member of Parliament, Lubaga South.
13.	Mr. Patrick Arooma	Uganda Peoples Congress.
14.	Mr. Warren Nyamugasira	Executive Director, NGO Forum.
15.	Prof. Oluyemsi Bomgbose	Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Ibadan Nigeria
16.	Dr. Godfrey Odongo	Amnesty International
17.	Mr. Authur Bainomugisha	Director, Research-Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)
18.	Ms. Judy Kamanyi	Executive Director, Kituo cha Katiba
19.	Mr. Peter Mulira	Mulira & Co. Advocates
20.	Mr. Teddy Ssezi Cheeye	Director Economic Monitoring, Internal Security Organisation (ISO), Presidents Office
21.	Mr. Apollo Nyabongo	Human rights & Democracy Foundation
22.	Solome Nakaweesi Kimbugwe	Executive Director, UWONET
23.	Jessica Nkuuhe	Executive Director, ISIS - WICCE

24.	Mr. Kakunguru D.	Courts of Judicature
25.	Kagarura Dickens	ACODE
26.	Ssemusu Mugobansonga	Young Conservative Party
27.	Lakidi Francis	Human Rights Focus, Gulu.
28.	A.du Pisami	South Africa High Commission
29.	Professor Oloka-Onyango	Director, Human Rights and Peace Centre, Makerere University.
30.	Dr. Augustus Nuwagaba	Social Works, Social Administration Makerere University.
31.	Mr. Kasheru Peter	Makerere University.
32.	Mr. Dan Lumonya	Social Works, Social Administration, Makerere University.
33.	Dr. Nansozi Muwanga	Department of Political Science, Makerere University.
34.	Dr. Henry Ojambo	Human Rights and Peace Centre, Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
35.	Dr. Sabiti Makara	Department of Political Science, Makerere University.
36.	Ms. Rose Nakayi	Human Rights and Peace Centre, Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
37.	Prof. F. Jjuuko	Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
38.	Dr. S. Tamale	Dean, Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
39.	Mr. S. Tindifa	Human Rights and Peace Centre, Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
40.	Dr. Yasin Olum	Department of Political Science Makerere University
41.	Ms. Ngaiza Joyce	Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
42.	Dr. Ben Twinomugisha	Deputy Dean, Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
43.	Mr. Ronald Naluwairo	Human Rights & Peace Centre, Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
44.	Mr. Daniel R. Ruhweza	Law & Jurisprudence, Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
45.	Mr. D. Asiimwe	Faculty of Law, Makerere University.
46.	Ms. Alice Nassaka	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative.
47.	Patrick Tumwine	HURINET
48.	Kyomuhangi Jesica	Conservative Party.
49.	Mr. Mulindwa Peter	Forum for Integrity in Leadership.
50.	Etori Edison	Human Rights & Peace Centre.
51.	Daniel Kagiri	President, Makerere Law Society.
52.	Gantungo N. Daniel	Makerere Law Society.
53.	Mpamizo Malcolm Twino	Makerere Law Society.
54.	Mugagga Karemire Mukuve	Makerere Law Society.

55.	Matovu Hood	Makerere Law Society.
56.	Alal B. Sophie	Makerere Law Society.
57.	Ssempijja John B.	Makerere Law Society.
58.	Peter Allan Musoke	Makerere Law Society.
59.	Kyepa Timothy	Makerere Law Society.
60.	Twesigye Bashir	ACODE
61.	Grace Nakasi	Administrator, Human Rights & Peace Centre

