



Cavendish

A centre of excellence, innovation and transformation

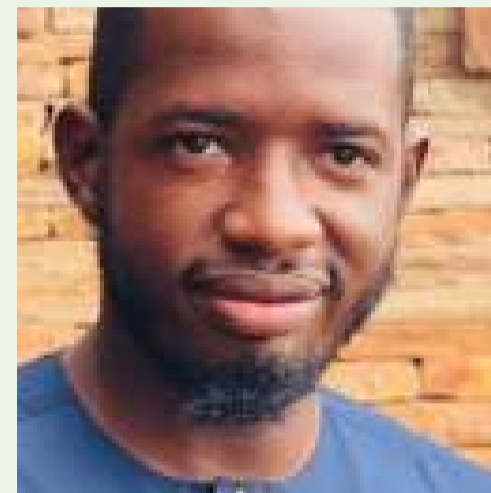
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H.E Goodluck Jonathan is the new Cavendish Chancellor

- **Chancellor to be installed on graduation day**
- **He is the 3rd CUU Chancellor**

BY FAIMA IBRAHIM

Cavendish University Uganda has appointed H.E. Dr Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan as the new Chancellor replacing H.E. Benjamin Mkapa, the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania who died last year on July 24. H.E Mkapa was installed as the University's Chancellor on December 5, 2014.

As a strong believer in quality education, H.E. Dr Goodluck Jonathan once said, "If we do not spend billions educating our youth today, we will spend it fighting insecurity tomorrow. And you do not have to spend on education just because of insecurity. It is also the prudent thing to do." **P.3**



Cavendish sets new date for graduation

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BY WINNIE KIRABO

Cavendish sets new date for graduation

Cavendish University has confirmed a new date for graduation after postponing it in May for a period not exceeding three months. The new graduation date is August 26. The graduation will be held at Speke Resort Munyonyo. Just like last year's graduation, this one will also be virtual.

The August graduation will be presided over by the new Chancellor H.E. Dr Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan who will also be officially installed that day.

On May 14, the Office of the Vice Chancellor released a memo which required that;

Students who obtained academic documents from higher institutions of education from outside Uganda should take them to the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) for equating and verification.

Students who obtained secondary school certificates from other countries than Uganda should take them to the Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) for equating and verification.

Students who obtained their qualifications from post-secondary education institutions in Uganda should take their documents to the NCHE for verification.

Students who obtained their secondary school certificates from Uganda should bring their original copies to the Academic Registrar for verification because the University is in the



Mr. Isaac Bemba and Ms. Winnie Nakibuuka were part of the graduates who attended the Cavendish 9th graduation at Speke Resort Munyonyo. Photo by Benjamin Mwibo.

process of acquiring UNEB books.

Cavendish University was the first university in Uganda to hold a Scientific and Blended Virtual Graduation. The graduation was broadcast live

on NBS television and other online platforms, attracting a viewership of over 4.2 million worldwide. The 9th graduation was presided over virtually by the former Chancellor H.E. Benjamin Mkapa from Tanzania in

which a total of 809 students graduated with certificates, bachelor's degrees and post graduate degrees. Attendance in the graduation was strictly by invitation and few students were invited to represent others.

Cavendish University Uganda will hold its 10th Graduation in a Scientific & Virtual Ceremony to send off the class of 2021 into the world.

Date: Thursday, 26th August 2021

Venue: Speke Resort, Munyonyo

Theme: Technology-enabled Learning, Innovation and Growth

Tune in @ 8 AM on



Live

<https://www.facebook.com/CavendishUganda>



Cavendish University Uganda



EDITORIAL

How to study effectively during lockdown

Every student is used to studying outside the classroom or lecture theatre but probably not to distance learning' as the only option. Working from home can take quite a lot of adjustment so it's useful to have some practical tips that will make the transition to a different style of study as straightforward as possible.

Organise your study space

Everyone has a different home environment so it's difficult to make hard and fast rules. However, there are certain basic guidelines about study spaces that should apply to most students.

Avoid distractions

Procrastination is always the enemy of effective study and it's an even bigger danger when working at home with the temptations of social media, Netflix and so on.

For a start, move your phone some distance away so it's not instantly available. Use it as a treat when you've achieved a particular task rather than as a constant companion.

Stay in touch

Pretty much everyone will be staying in touch with friends and family using Google Meet, Skype, Zoom or some other video tool. But don't forget you can also maintain contact with other students in your classes or doing the same course as you using social media, video link, email or voice call. You can share ideas, discuss assignments, test each other or just share experiences.

Make a daily timetable

It's easy to slip into a situation at home where work and leisure become blurred. Because there's no change of environment, school bell, bus home or any of the other things that signify a change of activity, work can spill into leisure time and leisure can leak into times when you should be studying.

To minimise these problems, make yourself a daily timetable that breaks up the day into periods of study. Make sure regular breaks are included, particularly a proper lunchbreak and some exercise. List the things you want to achieve and then work out the best order.

Think about how you learn best

Different students prefer different methods of learning so it's worth thinking about what works best for you. For some, the simple question/answer format of flashcards enables easy self-testing while for others the more visual form of the mindmap is great at showing how the various aspects of a topic are linked.



H.E. Dr Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan-NET PHOTO

Cavendish appoints new Chancellor

BY FAIMA IBRAHIM

Cavendish University Uganda has appointed H.E. Dr Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan as the new Chancellor replacing H.E. Benjamin Mkapa, the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania who died last year on July 24. H.E. Mkapa was installed as the University's Chancellor on December 5, 2014.

The Chancellor as the titular head of the university will, among others, perform the duties of constituting and presiding over all major university ceremonies, especially graduation, promote the image of the University, and provide the university with knowledge and strategic thinking in enhancing the provision of high quality education in line with the university's mission of transforming and inspiring students to reach their full potential in employment, entrepreneurship and ethical leadership.

Prof Olubayi Olubayi, the Chairman of the University Council of Cavendish University Uganda in his statement said: "The new Chancellor was appointed following a rigorous search among eminent African leaders distinguished for their ingenuity and commitment to the promotion of Education and Social Development in Africa, and following the recommendation of the University's Advisory Council." A distinguished

scholar, H.E. Dr Goodluck Jonathan who holds a PhD in Zoology from the University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria has previously served as Governor of Bayelsa State, Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and in 2010 became the 14th President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

As a strong believer in quality education, H.E. Dr Goodluck Jonathan once said, "If we do not spend billions educating our youth today, we will spend it fighting insecurity tomorrow. And you do not have to spend on education just because of insecurity. It is also the prudent thing to do."

Prof John Mugisha, the University Vice Chancellor said: "The entire fraternity of Cavendish University Uganda is very pleased and honoured that such a respected and distinguished achiever has agreed to provide us with leadership, following in the footsteps of other distinguished African leaders that have occupied the same position before.

We look forward to his wise counsel in supporting the university to achieve its new mission of transforming and inspiring students to reach their full potential in employment, entrepreneurship and ethical leadership."

The new Chancellor is expected to be installed on August 26, 2021 in time to preside over the conferment of Degrees and award of Diplomas and Certificates at the University's 10th Graduation Ceremony that will take place at Munyonyo Commonwealth Resort on the same date.

H.E. Dr Goodluck Jonathan becomes the third former Head of State to be appointed a Chancellor of Cavendish University Uganda. H.E. Dr Kenneth Kaunda, former President of

the Republic of Zambia was the 1st Chancellor followed by H.E. Benjamin Mkapa, all deceased.

Why a university must have a Chancellor

A Chancellor is a leader of a university, usually either the executive or ceremonial head of the university or of a university campus within a university system.

In most Commonwealth and former Commonwealth nations, the chancellor is usually a ceremonial non-resident head of the university. In such institutions, the Chief Executive of a university is the Vice-Chancellor.

The Chancellor participates in the governance of the university (but not its active management), thus, the Chancellor is assisted by a Vice Chancellor. The Chancellor confers degrees and other academic titles and distinctions.

A Chancellor may also ensure that every facet of the university is efficient and effective. This involves strategic planning and working with others on the implementation. Since a university is a large organization, fiscal oversight is a key responsibility of this institutional leader.

Other administrative duties include oversight of the physical campus, academic planning, policy review and development, personnel matters and regular review of academic programs and student services.

A Chancellor supervises other executive administrators, oversees policy development and provides direction on the mission and vision of the institution. This important position requires high energy, academic credentials and the ability to manage a wide variety of situations.

Who is H.E. Dr Goodluck Ebele Jonathan?



Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, former president of Nigeria, was born November 20, 1957 in Otuoke, Ogbia Local Government of Bayelsa State.

He was educated at St. Stephen's Primary School, Otuoke; St Michael's Primary School, Oloibiri; Mater Dei High School, Imiringi; Ogbia, and University of Port Harcourt, where he received his Bachelor of Science degree, Master's degree and Doctorate in Zoology from the University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Before joining politics, he served as a Science Inspector of Education, a lecturer at Rivers State College of Education Rumuolumeni (now Ignatius Ajuru University) and as an Assistant Director at the defunct Oil Minerals Producing Areas Development Commission.

Political career

His remarkable political career began with the return of democracy to Nigeria in 1998, following the death of General Sani Abacha who ruled Nigeria as a military dictator from 1993.

In the run up to the 1998 elections, Diepreye Alaimeyeseigha, governorship candidate for the Peoples Democratic Party, PDP, chose Dr. Goodluck Jonathan to be his running mate.

The Alaimeyeseigha/Jonathan ticket won the election and he became the first civilian deputy governor of Bayelsa State on May 29, 1999. They were re-elected in 2004. Dr. Jonathan's diligence and loyalty to Governor Alaimeyeseigha earned him the recognition as the "most hardworking deputy governor" in Nigeria.

He was also widely respected for his

humility, sense of responsibility and loyalty. Goodluck Jonathan served as deputy governor of Bayelsa state until December 12, 2005, when he was sworn in as governor. In 2007 he won the PDP Bayelsa State gubernatorial primary and was in the midst of his campaign when he was nominated to be the PDP presidential candidate, Governor Umaru Musa Yar' Adua's vice presidential running mate.

The Yar' Adua/Jonathan ticket won the election. Their victory marked the first peaceful transition of power from one elected civilian leader to another since Nigeria attained independence from Britain in 1960.

On May 29, 2007, Dr. Jonathan took the oath of office as Nigeria's Vice-President, the first time that a civilian from Nigeria's South-South geopolitical zone would hold such high political office in Nigeria.

Following President Yar' Adua's prolonged treatment in Saudi Arabia and as a result of the national assembly's adoption of the 'Doctrine of Necessity' resolution in the absence of a constitutional accommodation for such absences, Vice President Jonathan became Acting President on February 9, 2010.

In line with constitutional provisions, after the unforeseen and unfortunate death of President Yar' Adua on May 5, 2010, Jonathan was sworn in as President and Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on May 6 2010, becoming Nigeria's 14th Head of State.

As Vice President, and being from the Niger Delta region, President Jonathan worked with the late President Yar' Adua and South South leaders to

develop a response to the militancy in the region that culminated in the widely acclaimed Niger Delta Amnesty Program, which brought peace and stability to the region.

In 2011, President Jonathan vied for the presidency as the PDP's candidate and was elected president, a position he held until 2015. As President he made major contributions to the political, economic and social development of Nigeria through his Transformation Agenda.

He promoted democratization through the observance of the rule of law, enactment of the Freedom of Information Act, electoral reforms and non-interference in electoral outcomes. He expanded the economy and increased agricultural and industrial production and supported and elevated the creative industry sector.

He promoted social advancement through gender inclusion and equity and expanded access to education through the establishment and expansion of specialised and tertiary institutions.

He significantly expanded the physical infrastructure and then laid the foundation for the take-off of a national intermodal transport system that combines roads, railroads, waterways and aviation.

President Jonathan through the developmental activities of his Transformation Agenda, successfully placed the country in the leadership of the Africa Rising movement by establishing Nigeria through a long overdue rebasing of its economy as the largest economy in Africa.

He worked tirelessly to strengthen the capacity of ECOWAS to respond

to several challenges and personally led efforts that resolved the political crises in Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Benin and Togo.

In 2015, after a keenly contested presidential campaign and to the surprise of his opponents he conceded victory to General Muhammadu Buhari of the All Progressives Congress via a phone call even before the final tally and formal announcement by the Independent National Electoral Commission.

With this unprecedented action President Jonathan demonstrated commitment to peace and electoral transparency giving significance to one of his most repeated mantras-"nobody's political ambition is worth the blood of any Nigerian."

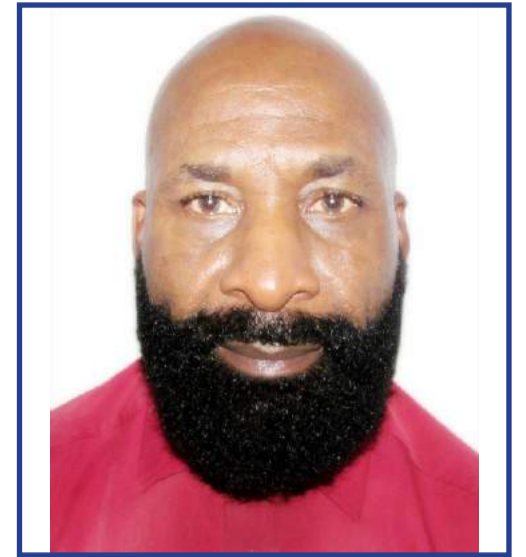
Against the backdrop of African and international commendation for the statesmanship, President Jonathan presided over the first peaceful transfer of political power from a ruling party to an opposition party in Nigeria culminating with the swearing in of President-elect Muhammadu Buhari as President/Commander in Chief on May 29, 2015.

President Jonathan has received several local and global awards in recognition of his exceptional public service. He is committed to continuing to promote peace, democracy and development in Africa through the Goodluck Jonathan Foundation where he serves as Chairman.

Source: The Office of H.E Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan
<http://www.gej.ng/>

The death of Chadian President Idriss Deby and the stability of the Sahel region

Dr. Russell Thomas, lecturer Cavendish University



The sudden death on April 19, 2021 of Chadian President Idriss Déby Itno is creating a very dangerous vacuum in the Sahel region. Déby, who ruled Chad for 30 years, was killed while fighting rebels trying to overthrow his government.

Few sub-Saharan African countries have the regional reach of Chad, and this is due essentially to its army — an army Déby was visiting when he was killed in a firefight, as Chadian troops battled with rebels from Libya.

Chad has one of the most effective armies in sub-Saharan Africa and has, over the last 20 years, appeared on all fronts of the war against jihadist groups in the Sahel. The army has also been involved in some neighboring civil wars, notably those in Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR), and more indirectly in Libya.

Déby built Chad's powerful army for a few reasons: to protect his regime from the constant ethnic rivalries and ambitions of various warlords from the country's north; and also, to achieve international recognition, credibility, and leverage in order to manage internal politics and use economic resources without interference.

Déby, always received strong backing from the West, particularly France and the U.S., despite his autocratic rule and rampant government corruption.

Chad is also widely recognized as an essential pillar of the G5 Sahel — a military alliance between Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, and heavily supported by France and the U.S. — to fight the region's powerful jihadist insurrection.

The Chadian army is very familiar with the terrain, as its troops were critically involved in the 2013 French-led military operation to defend Mali from a takeover by well-organized Islamic armed groups.

Chad is also one of the top troop contributors to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, the peacekeeping operation set up in 2013 in Mali in response to the insurrection.

Chad's military presence in the region is not limited to the Sahel. In 2015, along with troops from neighboring Niger, it played a major role in

dislodging Boko Haram from Northern Nigeria. It liberated some large Nigerian cities that had been under the terrorist organization's control for months, and struck a near-fatal blow to the organization. Chad also played a role in the conflict in Central African Republic (CAR).

A few years ago, it was involved with armed groups in CAR's northeast, assembled under a loose association called Seleka that occupied part of the country. Chad played a role in ending the conflict. Following the 2013 CAR civil war, Chad participated in the U.N. peacekeeping operation, contributing 850 troops, but left after being accused of human rights abuses and of being partial to the Muslim population.

To manage his opponents, he made efforts to please Khartoum, while always showing that he could influence the civil war that was ravaging the west of the country through his ethnic and family connections. He did this with the Justice and Equality Movement (MJE), one of the main armed groups opposing President Omar al-Bashir.

In 2005, tensions between the two countries became heated, with armed clashes at the border. Twice, armed groups coming from Sudan to overthrow Déby nearly reached the capital, N'Djamena. In response, Déby sent his troops to track the rebels and reached the suburbs of Khartoum, clearly showing that he could bring Chad's military might to bear on his adversaries.

The group that entered Chad and ended up killing Deby in April came from southern Libya; they built up an impressive arsenal, probably through their involvement in the Libyan civil war. Déby's powerful army is an interesting mix of rebel groups and a modern army, making it very powerful but also highly dependent on Deby's personal involvement. Most of the high-ranking officers and elite troops are recruited from the northern tribes — principally the Zaghawa, but also the Goran and other groups more broadly known as Toubous.

They possess very old and solid combat traditions, excellent knowledge of the desert, an astonishing physical

endurance, and a lot of courage. The elite units are often comprised of family and clan members who know each other very well.

The International Crisis Group estimates that 40% to 50% of Chad's budget goes to the country's defense and security expenses.

Despite its strength, the Chadian army also has significant weaknesses that could feed instability. First, the way the army acts toward the civilian population, with frequent exactions, limits its capacity to build up trust in ways that are essential for stability. Second, the army is marred by internal rivalry between commanders. Family rivalries or clan-based rivalries often extend inside the army.

The fact that so many of the elite soldiers are northerners means that they also tend to have strong connections to some of the rebel movements based in Sudan or Libya, which are often comprised of former soldiers of the Chadian army. Also, Deby's strong involvement in the army — which he often commanded directly in the field — is probably the biggest risk. He kept the army's internal cohesion through personal negotiations, meaning that many loyalties were to him and not to other high-ranking officers.

An additional source of instability is Chad's tense and fragmented political landscape. Just days before his death, Deby was re-elected for a sixth consecutive term, with 80% of the vote; however, his hold on power was largely seen as a parody of democracy.

His regime was autocratic, and while a decade ago he was making efforts to accommodate opponents and had some pretence of inclusiveness, his regime is now opaque, with most decisions made by a small group of friends and relatives. Just after his death, a Transitional Military Council was established, with 15 generals all very close to Deby; it is chaired by his son, a 37-year-old four star general.

The council has suspended the constitution and declared an 18-month transition period. One of the main reasons for the move is certainly the fear that the army could disintegrate, but it is also to ensure that the clan of Deby keeps control of the army and

the country.

The political opposition and civil society have called the move a military coup and called for protests, as did the African Union. Neither France nor the U.S. said anything immediately, but after protesters died during demonstrations, they weighed in with condemnation of the killing.

These are very delicate times for Chad and the entire region. The personalization of Deby's regime has left the country with extremely weak institutions.

There is a real risk of serious infighting inside the army and the circles of power, even inside Deby's own family. Also, tensions with the political opposition are rapidly increasing. It seems clear that suspending the constitution will only make things worse. France, the European Union, and the U.S. — the main donors to Chad — should put strong pressure on the Transitional Military Council so that it engages in a more substantive dialogue with political factions and civil society than it has done so far. The council should also show that it is serious about organizing elections, as it said it would, much earlier than in 18 months, as announced. Under pressure, the council has just nominated a civilian prime minister. This is a good step. It should also nominate a government sufficiently representative of the country's different social groups, particularly ethnic groups from the south and center that have been marginalized.

It would also be important for Western nations to pressure the new Libyan authorities, particularly General Haftar, to rapidly improve their control of various militias and armed groups in Libya. The ceasefire in this country has created opportunities for highly armed groups to look for opportunities abroad, as was the case when the Gadhafi's regime fell.

While sustainable peace is critical for the long-term stability of Chad and the adjoining region, this must be accompanied by political will which, given the multiplicity of players, and the lack of trust between them may not be easy to achieve.

Nigerian students welcome H.E Dr. Goodluck Jonathan as Chancellor



Our New Chancellor, is a very focused, humble, intelligent, and tolerant in all ramifications. He is also known to be the first President of Nigeria who has been able to live up to most of his promises and I'm optimistic that his presence in the Cavendish University Uganda board and being the Chancellor will be a turnaround for the best. And I see Cavendish University Uganda, moving towards its vision of attaining the Model University of Africa.

On behalf of the Nigerian Students' Association at Cavendish University Uganda, we would like to congratulate H.E Dr. Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe

Jonathan on his appointment as the new Chancellor of Cavendish University Uganda.

We are all excited to have you as part of us and look forward to years of fruitful co-operation and contribution to the success of Cavendish University Uganda.

It was not easy to take a decision but at the end you took the decision. I beseech the Lord to continue uplifting you beyond expectations. Congratulations to CUU fraternity!

Comrd. Bello Ahmad Manga.
Secretary General NSA-CUU.



It gives me great pleasure to express my joy and congratulate H.E. Dr. Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan on his appointment as the 3rd Chancellor of Cavendish University Uganda. It is also historic to mention that you have become the first Nigerian to pilot the affairs of this great institution 12 years after its establishment.

This is a well-deserved appointment sir because you have wide experience both in academia in leadership. And as former president of the great country, Nigeria, your commendable engagement within and outside African makes you stand out.

As a renowned academician, there is no doubt that you will bring your expertise as a scholar and manager of people to bear in your new role as the Chancellor of this great University CUU.

It is our hope and expectation that you will put your leadership to bear and continue to make this university a pace setter in the nation's educational sector. We are confident that with your leadership, the university will continue to produce great men and women that will bring about a better Africa and also improve the world at large.

I wish to assure you that the Nigeria students at Cavendish university will continue to support, collaborate and strengthen their relationship with this University.

Abdullahi Abdullahi Abdul
NSA-CUU PRESIDENT

I will like to offer my most sincere congratulations to H.E. Dr Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan GCFR upon taking a new responsibility as the new Chancellor of Cavendish university Uganda.

We Nigerian students Association of Cavendish University Uganda (NSA-CUU) pledge our further support and look forward to productive cooperation.

God bless CUU. God bless NSA.

Muhammad Aisha Wanka
CUU BPH student

Continued on page 8

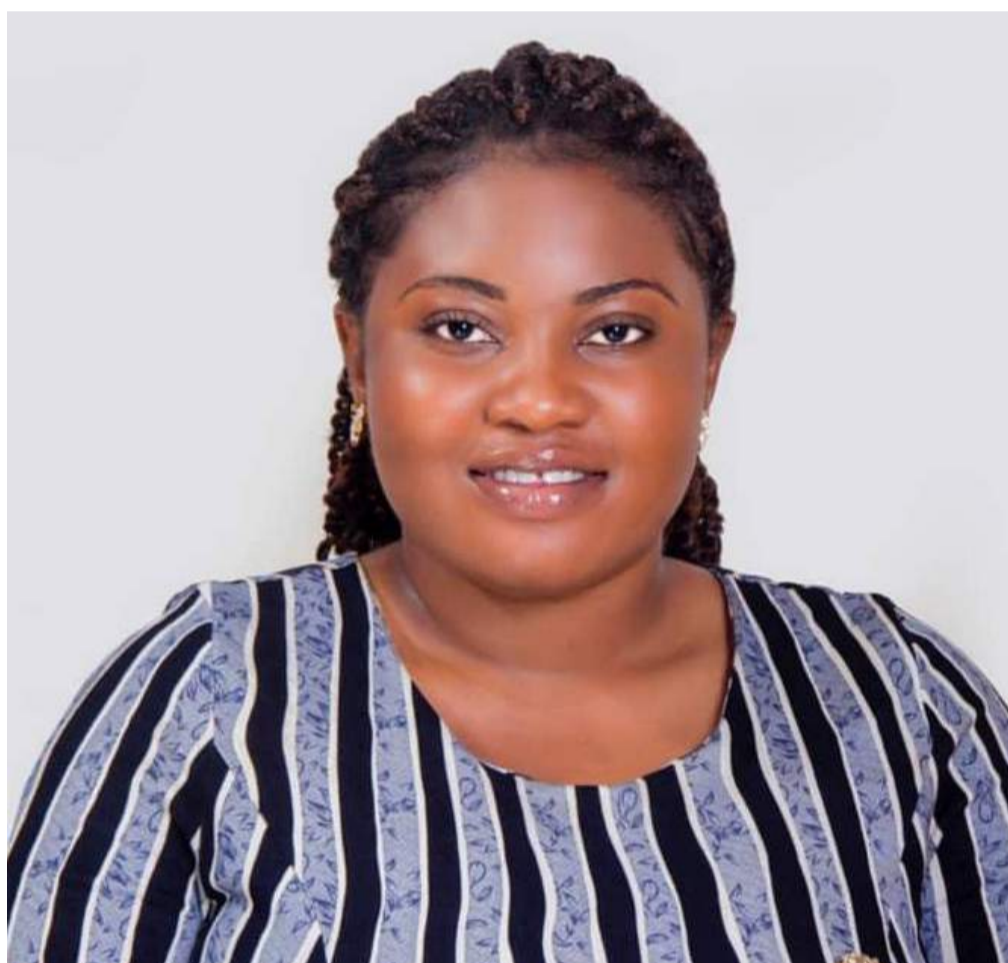
I almost broke down in tears of joy when I was told who our new Chancellor is. It is a dream come through for me. Dr Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's story has always inspired me never to despair at any point.

As an Eminent African leader with ingenuity and commitment to the promotion of Education and Social Development in Africa, there is no doubt that he will bring his expertise as a scholar and manager of people to bear in his new role as the Chancellor of Cavendish University Uganda.

I am delighted that he will now bring to his new post his exceptional leadership ability and his capacity to rally people, of disparate perspectives, behind a common cause.

Once again congratulations on your new appointment sir

Tonia Upah Otiwohe
Vice President Special Duties National Association of Nigerian students in Uganda



On behalf of myself and the entire Nigeria Community in Uganda, we join the multitudes to celebrate the appointment of H.E Dr. Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan as the New Chancellor of Cavendish University Uganda.

You are an epitome of success sir, and we acknowledge your efficacy of creativity in the contemporary innovation especially, in the democracy. Congratulations and big cheers from all us.

Amb. Ahmad Isah
Masters of Security Studies
Former President of Nigerian Students



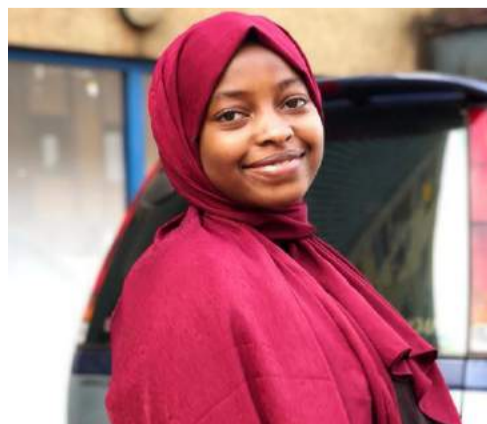
The Appointment of the former President of Federal Republic of Nigeria, H.E Dr Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan is a well-deserved appointment and a milestone to the University and also Nigerian Community in Uganda at large.

After his tenure as the President of Federal Republic of Nigeria, he has been piloting some of the affairs of African Union's peace missions in some African countries. He served

with integrity, humility and justice.

We are ecstatic by this appointment of Dr Goodluck Jonathan as the new Chancellor of Cavendish University Uganda. We believe that having an erudite like him will bring more achievements and with him, Cavendish university will attain and maintain its vision of becoming a model university in Africa that delivers a transformative, market relevant quality education.

Muhammad Magaji Ja'afar
Semester 1 Masters of Public Health





Introducing

OUR NEW CHANCELLOR

H.E. DR. GOODLUCK EBELE AZIKIWE JONATHAN
FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



Nigerian students welcome H.E Dr Goodluck Jonathan

From page 6



It is with great pleasure and honor to welcome a highly dignified political dignitary H.E Dr Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan to Cavendish University Uganda as the Chancellor. We are willing to co-exist peacefully with maximum cooperation and work ethics.

Cavendish University is known for success and excellence and we look

forward to an outstanding academic journey with you sir. A warm welcome sir and lots of good wishes on becoming part of the university.

Abah Victoria Deborah

Vice President Nigerian Students Association, Cavendish university Uganda.



Cavendish University Uganda new Chancellor is spectacular in many instances and stances. We can only say a little about his personality and uniqueness.

Cavendish University Uganda, as a consumer choice and a contemporary university to reckon with will fly higher with its current energetic management and staff now coupled with the promising Chancellor. The future is bright and the success is certain.

Sulyman A. Nevaluz
Masters of International Relations and Diplomatic Studies



I Congratulate H.E. Dr Goodluck Ebele Azikiwe Jonathan over his new appointment as the 3rd Chancellor of Cavendish University Uganda.

In his interest and commitment to education, during his leadership, he introduced 9 new Federal Universities across the Nation, Almajiri Integrated

School all in the effort of promoting education.

This is a well-deserved appointment, as his knowledge will foster the vision of Cavendish University Uganda. As an Eminent African leader, full of respect, courage and commitment to the promotion of Education and Social Development in Nigeria and Africa at large, there is no doubt that he will bring his expertise and experience in his new role as the Chancellor of the University.

I wish you the best of luck, as you carry on from where your predecessors stopped.

Lawal Abdurraheem Maidoki
CUU MPH Student

Compiled BY AHMED ISAH



How Isah's internship performance earned him embassy job

BY BENJAMIN MWIBO

Ahmed Isah had a two-months internship training that took place between September and November 2020 at the Nigerian High Commission. This internship exposed Isah to the practical skills of the diplomatic profession.

Having completed his bachelor's degree in International Relations and Diplomacy, Isah is now pursuing his Master's Degree of Security Studies under Cavendish University Scholarship Programme.

In his appointment letter dated June 10, Isah's contract will run for three year. He is employed as a local staff at the embassy in the department of Information Technology since he is well vast with global cyber security which is a key issue in international relations.

Isha's employment was welcomed by the university management. In Her congratulatory message to Isah, Dr.

Alice Wabule, the Dean of the Faculty Socio-Economic Sciences said: "Congratulations Isah. Very proud of you. I hope you work well to upscale CUU out there. Best wishes on your job."

Isah said that he got this job not because of luck but hard work and resilience. He therefore advises his fellow students to be patient, be themselves, believe in themselves, and confident.

Though an employee now, Isah says that he was granted internship because of his activeness, willingness to learn and volunteer. "I had my internship at the Nigerian High Commission and I was multipurpose because I got involved and assisted in almost every sector such as immigration, administration among others," Isah recalls.

According to the Nigerian laws, for any graduate in Nigeria to get employed, he or she should volunteer as a public servant for at least one year in either private or public sector.

He still believes that he will build his career slowly and become an ambassador one day.