



## WHY UGANDA WON THE 2022 CULTURAL GALA

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# The

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# Cavendish

*Success begins at Cavendish University*

# Cavendish wins Moot Court competition

**Another achievement:** CUU has won the moot for the third time, with Mr Blessed Atwine Mugisha, the 13th CUU Guild President emerging as the overall best oralist. The moot had two preliminary rounds where each team submitted as Applicant and as Respondent. **P.5**

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Mr. Godfrey Ayeranga (L), Mr. Atwine Mugisha (2nd Left), Prof Omalode Olomola (3rd Right) display the trophy. In the background are the judges.





Mr. Dennis Wamimbi (Left) together with CUU students handover assorted items to Mr Ben Kazabura to Good Neighbors, one of the partner NGOs at Kyaka II refugee settlement. PHOTO BY MARVIN MUTENYO

## SES takes learning outside lecture rooms

BY PEACE CHARLOTTE APIO

A group of over 100 students of International Relations and Diplomacy accompanied by their lecturers and a few other staff members went to Kyaka II refugee settlement for a study trip. The sole purpose of this study trip was to expose the students to the practical world of learning. The event took place on March 30.

Kyaka II Refugee Settlement is in Kyegegwa District in Western Uganda. The settlement is divided into nine zones, 26 villages and covers a land area of 81.5 square kilometers.

This settlement is a home to over 130,000 refugees, coming from different countries especially the ones neighboring Uganda like Rwanda, South Sudan, Congo, Eritrea, Somalia, and Kenya.

The settlement is under the Office of the Prime Minister which is responsible for managing refugees within Uganda, and supported by the United Nations and other humanitarian partners like Good Neighbors, Alight UG among others.

As the Cavendish University students arrived at the settlement, they were welcomed by Mr Ben Kazabura of Good Neighbors, one of the partner NGOs at Kyaka II refugee settlement.

He later on introduced his fellow colleagues working in the different organizations at the settlement who included, Mr Ben Natuheirwa, working under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ms Arinaitwe Hilda of OPM, and Mr Godfrey Matsiko of Alight Uganda which is the main implementing partner for protection on behalf of

UNHCR.

During the time that the students spent at the settlement, they were able to learn a lot of exciting things concerning the refugees at Kyaka II and generally all the refugees within Uganda as a whole. Some of these included the grounds in which a person qualifies to become a refugee, the different government roles and laws that protects refugees, challenges faced by refugees and a lot more.

While addressing the students, Mr Natuheirwa said: “Kyaka II has a settlement-based approach and not a camp-based approach. Since Kyaka II is a place blessed with huge vast land, refugees are given farm lands. And on top of being given the farm lands, they are given plots of land where they can settle and have a much more civilized life instead of being subjected to a camp.” However, he was quick to clarify that; “this land handed out belongs to the Government of Uganda. So, since this land is owned by the government, they gazette, allocate

and monitor the use of this land by the refugees.”

Although the government provides refugees with land at Kyaka II refugee camp and allows them to do farming, it doesn’t mean that the settlement completely cuts them off from any kind of support.

Rather, they are provided with the most basic needs like food, education and some money to help them buy some basic necessities.

“Every time I heard about refugees, I always imagined them in small tents but I had a new perspective of refugees when we visited Kyaka,” says Maurice Nsanzimana a student. “I think it is good that Kyaka II provides people with land that they can occupy with their families and as well do something with the land. This is very important,” he added.

Kyaka II refugee camp has put in place establishments like schools, a hospital and a church so that the refugees have these kinds of services at their disposal whenever they need

them. This is because it may be hard for them to look for these services elsewhere since their movements are restricted within the camp.

This being an educational trip, the students were amazed to find out that the settlement, with the help of the different partners fund the education of the students throughout the settlement and in all levels of education.

The settlement has since had 30,000 pupils in primary, 3,500 in vocational training institutions and 4,000 in Early Childhood Development (ECD). These numbers, however, doubled since the lockdown. Kyaka II has had increasing numbers of refugees since the lockdown and this number keeps growing, forcing the refugee partners to slowly reduce their support.

According to Mr. Dennis Wamimbi, a lecturer at Cavendish University and the chief organizer of the trip, Kyaka II was the best refugee settlement to visit because it would expose the students to the different organizations within the settlement, putting them in a position where they are able to easily get internship placements in any of the different organizations present.

Mr Wamimbi also said that: “Kyaka II is overwhelmed with a lot of refugee numbers and most of the donors are no longer giving them 100% support as they used to.”

This entire experience of visiting Kyaka II refugee settlement exposed the students to many things they were not taught in class.

“I came to understand more about refugees during the trip and what interested me most was the Ugandan refugee Act of 2006 because it deals with a lot of things in the country,” says Glen Jawo a student. “I was amazed at the fact that the refugees were given money for their monthly upkeep which is very interesting,” Jawo added.

“The trip complimented some of my classes in a practical way like classes involving conflict,” said Joe Caleb a student, adding that: “I got to understand that refugees are people like us and so it is important to refer to them as persons of interest and not as refugees which is very important.”

Mr Wamimbi promised that these kinds of trips will be conducted on a yearly basis because it takes a lot of planning and the important places to visit are not of close proximity to the university and the student’s area of residence. But because this trip was a huge success, the organizers are optimistic of a better experience for the students.

The Cavendish students crowned the day with a handover ceremony where they provided the settlement with a few but very important items that they hoped would reach the refugees that really needed them. Some of the items included sanitary towels, clothes and money.





## EDITORIAL

## All nationalities must participate in Cultural gala competitions

Cultural galas provide a learning and knowledge exchange platform. Topics ranging from cultural values, positive traditional practices, foods, traditional wears, history and origin of tribes are very important in Africa.

Culture gives us the first lessons of life. Cultural galas promote our collective cultural aspirations to nurture harmonious living amongst our different communities in any given setting. A cultural gala is an effective vehicle of positive change in enhancing peace and unity within any society.

Any functional society thrives on unifying beliefs, customs, and attitudes and are vital for its existence and sustenance. Young people should be taught on how to be custodians of positive values in our societies.

Universities should have more of such activities and use them as avenues to educate the youth about culture and its role in enhancing peaceful co-existence and reintegration among communities.

With more than 20 nationalities at Cavendish university, the fact that only eight participated in the 2022 cultural competition is not good news. It means that there was limited mobilization and sensitization by the line ministry of culture and students guild union.

So, the guild union should do more to sensitize the students and also entice them to get involved in the next cultural gala competition. The participation of every nationality in the cultural gala is very important.



## Why Uganda won the 2022 cultural gala



Uganda demonstrate the Baganda cultural dress code. PHOTO BY DAVID SSOZI

BY JOANITA ATUHWERA  
& CYNTHIA R. MUKEI

On May 7, Cavendish University Uganda held the first cultural gala competition since the re-opening of education institutions from the coronavirus lockdown. The theme was "Embracing Pre-Pandemic Cultural Diversity and Innovation." The event took place at Cavendish University main campus.

The event that was slated for 10am started a few minutes past 12pm because of the early morning heavy downpour. Like many other events, it started with the opening prayer by Mr Brain Erweny the head of Cavendish University Christian fellowship.

After prayers, Ms Saidate Iranezereza stepped to the podium to welcome the entire university fraternity, introduce the nationalities that were to compete in this year's cultural gala, introduce the judges and other guests.

The judges were Ms Elizabeth Namakula and Dr. Olu-tayo Osunsan both lecturers at CUU. Mr. Aziz Mulongo a member of a global investment organization was one of the guests. Also in attendance were Mr. Medard Nabaasa the acting Dean of Students and Prof John Francis Mugisha the Vice Chancellor.

Cavendish university has more than 20 nationalities but only 8 managed to participate in the cultural gala. These included; Burundi, DR Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, and Tanzania. Others were Nigeria,

Uganda, and Liberia it being the first time to participate in the gala. There were no clear reasons given by other nationalities for not participating in this year's cultural competition. However, some argued that time given to them for rehearsals was inadequate and thus opted to keep away.

There were mainly five activities in the cultural gala. Phase one being the introduction of associations, the university anthem together with the flag presentation. Phase two included traditional wear and its explanation.

Phase three involved drama and the theme was on how to convince someone to join Cavendish University. Phase four had traditional dance and traditional songs that included use of traditional music equipment, and the last phase had foods and drinks presentation both raw and cooked food with each phase having its designed time interval.

The singing of the university anthem was the highlight of phase one where most participants failed to grasp the lines of the anthem despite the time they had to practice it. It was the worst performed activity and some students didn't even know that Cavendish University has an anthem. Uganda performed very well in this phase.

At around 9:30pm the students were still around in large numbers. As the judges were compiling the results, Mr Nabaasa took this moment to award both the cultural gala organizing committee members and the association heads.

With every participating team expecting to be announced the winner, the long-awaited moment finally came. At around 10:50pm, Ms. Elizabeth Namakula one of the judges stepped up and announced the best performed items in which Burundi

had the best traditional dance, Liberia was the best in drama, South Sudan in traditional wear and Somalia was best in traditional food. Uganda was not mentioned anywhere here. Minutes later, Ms. Namakula announced the performance of country, starting with the last country.

Nigeria was mentioned first followed by Somalia, DR Congo, Liberia, Burundi, South Sudan, Tanzania and later Uganda. What made Uganda to win is that Uganda was able to balance her performance in all the five phases, making her emerge the winner of the 2022 grand cultural gala.

The news that Uganda won the 2022 Cavendish University cultural gala was not welcomed by other participants from other countries. Some nationalities complained, saying that the judgement was not fair.

However, this did not stop the winners from celebrating. "I feel very blessed because it was my first time to lead such a big number of people and us winning was a great achievement to me and to all those who participated tirelessly," Ms Jovia Nalumansi the vice president of the Ugandan association said as she expressed her joy.

"The fact that we are having fun in another man's land showcasing our culture reminding us of home. It has not been easy being our first time and we are not doing it necessarily for competition but for fun and for people to learn from us," said queen Carson a Liberian after the gala.

Mr Nabaasa thanked all the students and everyone who attended the event. He also said that the event is historically documented in the Cavendish University calendar and that it takes place each year though it didn't happen in the two years of the coronavirus pandemic.

Ms Iranezereza told the students who want to win next year's cultural gala to be committed to showcase their culture, train tirelessly so as to make everything perfect, be ready to accept the support given by the university in terms of money and also be ready to contribute so that in case they need extra money, they won't struggle much.

The event ended at 11:00pm by announcing a cash prize of Shs. 700,000 for the best country and Shs. 300,000 for the first runner-up.

Cultural gala at Cavendish University Uganda was started in 2017 by the then minister of Culture and Mobilization Ms Margret Esoot who shared the idea with the university and the university embraced it.

Since then, the university has been organizing cultural gala with the motive of bringing the students together from the different cultural backgrounds.

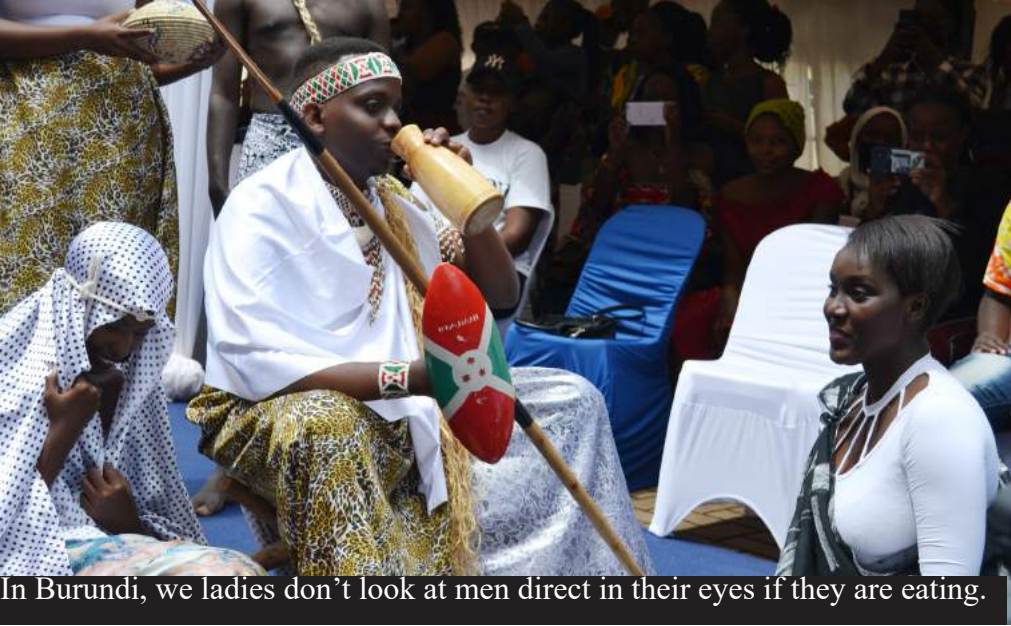




South Sudanese showcase their culture



Ladies and gentlemen, this is how we do it in DR-Congo



In Burundi, we ladies don't look at men direct in their eyes if they are eating.



In Somalia, we treat men like kings as we ladies sit down on the ground



DRC man sends the congregation into shock after spiting fire. Mr. Aziz Mulungo looks at the fireman with shock.



We are from Tanzania



Tanzanians showcase one of their cultural foods



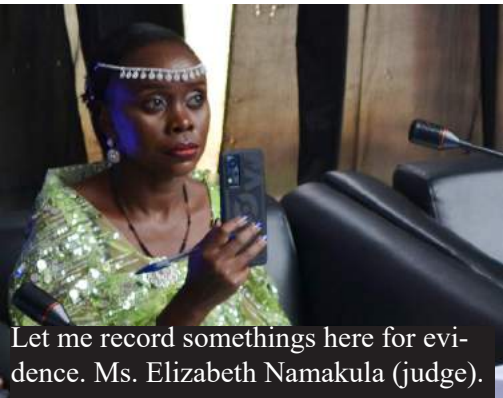
This is our cultural dance from Nigeria. We are the Igbo people



After winning, we decided to display our Ugandan flag.



We are Liberians



Let me record somethings here for evi-  
dence. Ms. Elizabeth Namakula (judge).



Let me add the marks and tell you the  
winner. Dr. Olutayo Osunsan (Judge).



# Cavendish wins Moot court competition again



Mr Atwine Mugisha (Right) and Mr Nicholas Najuna display the trophy after winning the moot competition. PHOTO BY ASHER BAKIIZA

BY GEOFFREY OCHWO

It is 10: 08am on Wednesday, May 11 at Cavendish university law faculty where selected law students from nine universities are gathered in a small organised courtroom. It is a cold day and many students had to brave the rain and attend the 3rd Annual Inter-university Public Interest Litigation Moot Court Competition 2022.

Clad in mainly black suits and gowns having the barrister's pouch at the back, the young lawyers are ready for competition. Few minutes later, the coordinator of this event, Mr. Godfrey Ayeranga the Cavendish university lecturer arrives and puts the room in order as the judges are about to enter the courtroom and hear the submissions of the young lawyers. The event which was scheduled for 9:00am started late by an hour.

For starters, a moot is a mock trial of a hypothetical case normally based on current events and aimed at providing an opportunity for law students to apply the laws that are studied in class to real life situations. Moots are on various legal topics and subjects.

The #CavendishNetpilMoot2022 was chiefly organized by the Network for Public Interest Lawyers (NET-PIL), an organization aimed at promoting public interest litigation. This form of litigation (advocacy) is aimed at the social justice of the marginalised and poor and the general good and development of the society.

## Case study

The moot's hypothetical case, Health and Refugees Initiative vs Attorney General, dealt with issues on the right to health and the right property.

The brief facts of the case were that

the state of Buranda was hit with the covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and out of the 6 million people, 1 million people have died, 3 million people are infected and only 2 million people are virus-free. Buranda has not procured vaccines for its population.

However, Buranda has enacted a mandatory vaccination law for all its adult citizens. Also, Buranda has restricted entry of refugees at the border points allowing only those who are covid-19 negative and the vaccinated ones.

Buranda is implementing the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Project and the line will pass through the territory of the indigenous Bachwezi people, who have opposed the passage of the line through their land, where they have lived since the 1800s and practise their unique culture. The government is willing to compensate them for their land and relocate them to another. It is this set of facts from

which the issues for court's determination were framed.

The first issue dealt with the mandatory vaccination law for all adult citizens of the country. The arguments for the Applicant organisation were that forced vaccination violates the individual's right to bodily integrity and autonomy. That the state cannot force someone to take in a vaccine that one is not willing to take.

The Respondent state argued that the right to bodily integrity and autonomy is not absolute and can be limited where circumstances permit, in this case, mandatory vaccination was inevitable owing to the high mortality and morbidity rate of the coronavirus and necessary for the population to acquire herd immunity.

The second concern was the failure of Buranda to procure vaccines for its citizens. The Applicant, Health and Refugees Initiative, argued that the state is mandated to respect and protect the right to health of its citizens and has to do everything possible as a priority to ensure that her citizens are vaccinated.

The Attorney General, on behalf of the Respondent state argued that notwithstanding the state's obligations, the court should consider that the Buranda is a low-income country with very many other problems. Despite this, the state is in the process of seeking international assistance and has already received 500,000 doses of vaccines from COVAX.

The third concern was the restriction of entry of refugees at Buranda's border. The Applicant argued that this was a violation of the non-refoulement principle, which prohibits all states in the world from returning refugees to their home countries or prohibiting them from entering their countries at the border.

The Respondent argued that the restriction of entry of refugees should not be interpreted as border closure, but rather as a border control measure aimed at curbing the further spread of the coronavirus. Besides that, the

court should also consider the fact the covid-19 pandemic is an unprecedented global health crisis and the law as it is, did not envisage such grave changed circumstances.

The fourth and last issue dealt with the rights of the indigenous Bachwezi people vis-à-vis the role and mandate of the state to develop the country through the implementation of the SGR project.

The Applicant, Health and Refugees Initiative, argued that property (land) is held by the people and not the state. And that the state cannot compulsorily acquire the land of the Bachwezi without prior consultation and negotiation of a fair and adequate compensation.

The Attorney General, on behalf of the state, argued that government was willing and ready to compensate the Bachwezi and had already identified land elsewhere to relocate them, but that it was the Bachwezi who were not forthcoming.

The nine participating universities were; Cavendish University Uganda the host university, Gulu University, Makerere University, Uganda Christian University (both Mukono and Kampala Campuses), and Kampala International University.

Others were, Islamic University in Uganda (both Kampala/Kibuli and Kabojja/Females campuses), Bishop Stuart University, Uganda Pentecostal University, and Nkumba University were each represented by two oralists who submitted on the issues before the judges.

The moot was preceded by a scheduling conference in which the issues were framed and agreed upon by the oralists and the submission of written submissions (memorials). CUU won the award of the best memorials submitted.

The moot had two preliminary rounds where each team submitted as Applicant and as Respondent. Thereafter, the best four teams proceeded to the semi-finals. These were CUU, Bishop Stuart University (BSU), Gulu University and Uganda Pentecostal University (UPU). CUU versed UPU while BSU versed Gulu University. From the semi-finals, the best two teams broke to finals.

These were CUU and UPU. However, because these two universities had versed each other at the semi-finals, with CUU as Applicant and UPU as Respondent, the judges ruled that they had to swap at the finals. Hence, it was UPU v CUU at the finals.

CUU was represented by Mr Blessed Atwine Mugisha, the 13th CUU Guild President and Mr Nicholas Najuna, the Guild General Secretary, both fourth year students of law. CUU won the moot for the third time, with Mr Atwine emerging as the overall best oralist.

*Continued on page 7*



Prof Omalode Olomola (2nd Left) the Dean of faculty of Law and law students display the certificate of appreciation given to Cavendish University for her participation in the NETPIL competition. PHOTO BY ASHER BAKIIZA



## Kisenyi: The home of rising middle-and upper-class Somalis



Along Kisenyi streets, many Somalis here own supermarkets, retail shops, mobile money services, restaurants among others. NET PHOTO

BY RASHID BAKKABULINDI

Kisenyi-a central Kampala slum which they affectionately termed as “Little Mogadishu” though it is a slum, it’s a home to a rising middle-and upper class-Somalis who keep the heart of the local economy beating through their established small scale businesses such as retail shops among many more with support from some Somali wholesalers and other people who from Somalia and Kenya regularly bring goods to Kampala, despite having the income to move just about anywhere.

An estimated 85% of its population

(Kisenyi) is Somali; immigrants, refugees or Ugandan – born.

“If I stay far from our community – Kisenyi, I fear I would be bored,” says Mr Omar Abdi Lai a resident. He has long considered himself part of Kisenyi’s middle class. “It is the best place I can live in Uganda. The middle class leave the slum, above all it is peaceful,” he says.

“Nice food, nice water and nice internet – it’s enough for us,” he explains, adding that. “When we have peace, we can change the place we stay and where we stay, we can change.”

According to the Somali Community Association of Uganda, roughly

65 percent of Kisenyi residents belong to low income families earning less than \$100 per month. These individuals rely on the generosity of the slum’s middle and upper classes who earn a minimum of \$300 per month and more than \$1000 respectively, which represent up to 35 percent of the population. The middle- and upper-class Somalis give to charity, Zakat as it is one of the five pillars of Islam and it requires all followers who can afford it to ease the economic hardships of others.

They also make regular donations in the form of meals, tuition and other basic needs, while those with more spending power invest in community projects including the infrastructure, clean-up and security of the slum at large.

“We get water through our own systems, not the government’s. The poor won’t die of hunger here because, the community shares from the middle and upper class, says Mr Lai.”

The Diaspora has headquarters inside the slum where a council of elders and community leaders discuss matters of culture and policy. They also settle local disputes such as fights between themselves and fundraise for those in need of financial assistance.

However, if anyone thinks of leaving Kisenyi, s/he would be deprived of the informational and cultural hub of the community, many of the businesses such as the camel milk centers and the Somali clothing outlets together with the services that offer them a little taste of home like the Twahid mosque where they pray from.

Due to an increase in population at

Kisenyi, a number of the Somalis have scattered to neighboring areas such as Mmengo – Lubaga mainly at Lungujja as their areas of residence while still working at Kisenyi.

At Mmengo, the Somalis constructed a mosque known to them as Masjid Kadala – Mmengo led by Sheikh Muhammed Ali Bin where Moslems gather from for their daily prayers.

Since the Somalis are most interested in teaching the Quran (SABILI-RA) at the expense of the western education, a school was constructed near the mosque called Madrasatu Al- Rahma Ee Xifdninta Qur’aanka Kariimka Ah Iyo Tarbiyada Islaamka, Barida Akhriska Iyo Qoraalka – teaching Islamic in terms of Tajwid, Frbar-ka, Tawxid, Xadiith, Fiqi, Siiro, Luqada Carbiga.

However, western education is also availed at this school teaching the Somalis subjects (Maadi) like English, Xisaab, Science and social studies.

Some Somalis came as penniless refugees, yet today they are hotel managers, restaurant owners, investors and more. These among others include; Mr Omar Mandela Ahmed who owns the Mandela Group and the president of Sports Club Villa. His other business interests include; City Retread, City Oil and Café Javas found at City Oil-Wandegeya among others.

Just like many other slums, Kisenyi is still grappling with population pressure, poor sanitation, poor drainage, crime among others. However, despite of all these challenges, the Somalis in Kisenyi at least have a feeling of a home.

## How 10 minutes of your mental health wellness can change your day

BY AMON WERINDE

Last year, a young man, Peter Kalule (not real name) walked into one city Family Department of Police and told the officers there that he had been assaulted by his wife for a long time and he wasn’t feeling good about it. He had struggled with this trauma for years and it was slowly destroying his mental health. After meeting the officers, he left.

A few days later, he stabbed his wife whom for a long time he claimed to have made his life miserable, and now he is behind bars. The life of this young man ended just like that because no one cared about his state of mental health.

According to the Ministry of Health, Neuropsychiatric disorders are estimated to constitute about 14 percent of the global burden of disease, with approximately 80 percent of people with mental illness living in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMIC) such as Uganda. Furthermore, in the past two years, violence has been

on the rise in Uganda which is said to have been brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic lockdowns where people were forced to be together in one place for a long time.

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make healthy choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood.

“It is worth pointing out that people who are dealing with mental disorders and illness are the majority in Uganda and when it comes to young people, the situation even worsens,” says Mr Don Muwanguzi, a mental health activist and founder of Awesome Mind speaks, an NGO that creates awareness on mental health located at Kawempe, a Kampala suburb.

He also adds that: “That is why we keep moving to different schools, arranging various activations about mental health awareness in all com-

munities including having one-on-one with various members of families who come to us.”

Uganda joins the rest of the world to celebrate the mental health month which is celebrated in the entire month of May. In this month, mental health experts try put into perspective what can be done to reduce cases brought about by mental disorders and also pave way for policies that help the Ministry of health to mobilize funds to run its mental health department.

“We have gone to the young people, understood their mental health needs, learned the mental health gaps in the country and we have working solutions. So, it is time for government to increase and invest resources for mental health,” Mr Muwangunzi said.

Taking time to reset your mental space at the start means that the stressors of the day aren’t piling on top of an already overwhelmed system that demands a lot in a single day. Mr Muwangunzi also said that he dedicates at least 10 minutes every day for the wellbeing of his mental health and he

urged every person to at least try this out in Uganda.

He advised that relaxing like drinking morning tea slowly with low music playing in the background can help boost one’s mental state for the day.

“Tracking how you feel after doing these things will help you analyze what is better for you. This calls for journaling which will help you pay attention to what you need in different times and the 10 minutes of your day might not seem like such a chore. In fact, you might start to crave some check-ins with your mental state at more points throughout the week, Mr Muwangunzi further advised.

“Mental health is something like food you eat every day. If you don’t mind the food you are eating, you will end up eating something that will cause damage to your body. It is equivalent to mental health. The regular observation of what you do, how you live your life, will keep your mental state up in check so that you get too emotional,” Mr Muwangunzi warned.





## CUU wins the 2022 NETPIL Moot Court competition

From page 5

For the oralists, the moot equips them with legal research skills and advocacy/oratory skills necessary for litigation as future advocates. It also helps the students to appreciate and apply the theory of the law that is studied in class. It is a feel of the real-life work of an advocate/lawyer

and this is a practical aspect of the legal studies.

“As the best oralist, I am very happy and humbled by the award because even though we had prepared, I did not expect that I would emerge the best oralist, Mr Atwine said. He also said that he was very anxious about CUU winning the 2022 NETPIL Moot

Court competition.

“Being the Guild President and my partner the Guild General Secretary, coupled with the fact that we are both in our final year of study, it was a huge responsibility for us to represent the institution, but we thank God we made it, defended our class, our positions, and our university, because

we were the hosts,” Mr Atwine said when asked about his experience in representing the university in the 2022 Moot Court competition.

This was the third edition of the NETPIL Moot and CUU has always emerged the best. The event was streamed live on Tanya Innovations Africa YouTube channel.

“You cannot be a judge in your own court. This is the principle of natural justice. So we needed the judges. Our judges, we thank you so much. We also thank our guests from other universities for turning up for this event,” said Prof Omalode Olomola the Dean of faculty of Law in her closing remarks. She also said that this year’s moot hypothetical case is very important in the international law.

The Cavendish NETPIL Chapter and the CUU Moot Society appreciated the contributions of Mr Ayeranga who was their moot coach. When closing the event, Mr Ayeranga thanked NETPIL, Tanya Innovations Africa, Baba TV, CUU management, participating institutions, and the entire CUU law faculty. The event ended at 7pm.

*Additional reporting by Blessed Atwine Mugisha*

## PAWO launches the Cavendish Chapter

BY JOANITA ATUHWERA

On April 12, Cavendish University launched the Pan African Women Organization (PAWO). This was initiated by Ms Grace Kabayo the Secretary General of the organization together with Dr. Alice Wabule the Dean of the faculty of Socio-Economic Sciences and Mr Medard Nabaasa the Dean of Students.

Pan African Women Organization is one of the first African women global organization that was started by prominent women who fought alongside men in the struggle for independence for the African continent aiming at peace and security, integration of Africa, unity and above all survival for the African community.

PAWO was initially launched on July 13, 1962 in Tanzania, with women walking from Senegal, Angola, Algeria, South Africa and around Africa to Tanganyika by then to launch the organization together with the late Tanzanian President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere who believed in their cause.

In her address Ms Kabayo told the students to come together and share ideas. “We come to share our ideas together to make the necessary impact. Don’t throw away what you have in order to get what you want,” Ms Kabayo said.

She also said that there’s nothing wrong with politics but rather what people make with it, giving an example of marriage where there are both happy and unhappy couples. This means that people should not avoid politics since there are many who are happy in it. Ms Kabayo further told students to have solidarity and come together.

“Pan-Africanism is more of selflessness, doing something good through extending a hand. Let Cavendish University not only be a multinational university but let it be a platform of humanity standing together for one another,” Ms Kabayo advised.

According to Ms Kabayo, their main concern is to breed a new proud Africans enriched with a Pan African clarity of it not being political but rather guiding one to know their political, social and economic ways of how to use the resources available to create a better Africa for the next generations.

According to Mr Rodney Elem the deputy executive director, Training and Research at the Nkwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute, democracy denounced elite rule and proclaimed equality of all citizens, the right to have equal say in government through election.

Nationalism denounced foreign rule and proclaimed equality of all

nationalities having commonalities in territoriality, history, culture, and language. Socialism denounced exploitation, proclaimed equality and brotherhood of all the workers. “The African intellectuals met all these ideologies at school and literacy,” Mr Elem said.

POWA is reaching 60 years of service this July and the promoters of Pan Africanism decided to revive the ideology to the younger generation through creating Institutional Chapters. Pan Africanism ideology is being spread to the young generation at this time because most of the founders of Pan Africanism are dead, the likes of Mandela, Nyerere, Nkrumah. And so, it’s time for the young blood to spearhead the idea and hopefully bear fruits in the future.

Mr JJ Bakalikwira the Commissioner National Guidance in Ministry of ICT and National Guidance said that: “Africa is believed to be the home of values of humanity and if added up, humanity has to go hand-in-hand with development and an African child has to study the history of Africa and know the ideological distortion that make us biased of our own selves.”

“Universities are the makers of the society that is why this is the right place to initiate the ideology because it comprises of many nationalities and we need to get a solution, not only sitting to listen to the history,” Mr Nabaasa said.

In her speech, Dr Alice Wabule the dean of the faculty of Socio-Economic Sciences said: “Today young people are only debating on sports teams

but also focusing even on getting money through practicing betting to attain wealth. We should stop thinking we are an inferior race compared to the whites which isn’t the case and instead look at the problems of Africa and look for the innovative ways of solving them within us.”

Mr Blessed Atwine Mugisha the Guild President said that young Africans should use their education to solve their problems. “We have to strive for Afrocentrism and use our education to solve our problems not running to other countries to look for such solutions.”

The Cavendish University PAWO Chapter is now headed by Mr. Wilson Musinguzi as its Chairman.

### Ubuntu as the general aim of Pan Africanism

Ubuntu is a word standing for humanity. A brief story is of an African anthropologist who proposed a game to the African children in Ubuntu culture. He placed a basket of sweets near a tree and made them stand 100 metres away. Then announced that whoever reaches first would get all the sweets in the basket. Signaling them to start, they instead held each other’s hand and ran together reaching the tree and divided the sweets equally among themselves and enjoyed. When asked why they did so, they answered “Ubuntu” which meant “how can we be happy when others are sad?” Ubuntu in their language means “I am because we are.” A strong message for all generations to come.





# Sports



Cavendish University 2022 football winners pose for a picture after receiving their awards. FST took the trophy of the 2022 Cavendish University interfaculty sports competition. PHOTO BY ASHER BAKIIZA

## FST beat other faculties to the win the interfaculty sports competition

BY CHARLES ONYAPIDI HANS & ASHER BAKIIZA

On March 29, Cavendish university started the interfaculty sports competition, an event that would last for weeks before the winner is announced. This is one of the co-curricular activities that students engage in. For the past two years, such activities were suspended because of the coronavirus lockdown.

This time, they only played football

and other games such as; scrabble, chess, volleyball, netball etc were not played because of time. The faculty of Science and Technology (FST) put up an outstanding performance, beating almost all faculties it could play against.

On the first game, FST played against the faculty of Business and Management (BUS), and FST beat BUS 3:1. The faculty of Law beat Foundation (FND) 2:0. When FST played again, it humiliated the faculty

of Law by beating it 3:0. The game played between BUS and the faculty of Socio-Economic Science (SES) was in favour of BUS 1:0.

The faculty of Law beat SES 2:0. In another match, FST played against FND and it lost to FND 1:2. The only draw match was between FND and SES in which each team scored one goal. Furthermore, the faculty of Law defeated BUS 1:0 and BUS also beat FND 2:1. Just like it humiliated the faculty of Law, FST also did the same

to SES, beating SES 3:0. Foundation is not a faculty but it was able to play independently.

The competition ended with award-giving ceremony on April 13 which was graced by Prof. John Mugisha the Vice chancellor that saw the excellent teams and individuals awarded with accolades and cash prizes. FST took the trophy of the 2022 Cavendish University interfaculty sports competition.

Some students were also awarded for their outstanding performance in the competition. For example, Mr Caleb John Kongi from the FST received the award of the Best goalkeeper. In all the four matches played by FST, Mr Kongi missed only two balls.

In this season, Mr Patrick Kuker was the most valuable player. He is also from the FST. Mr Alan Atuhaire from the faculty of Law took the award of the best defender.

Mr Medard Nabaasa the dean of students described the award-giving ceremony as an historical event to Cavendish university. He appealed to the University Board to acquire play grounds with good standards.

This is because playgrounds that were used were of poor standards.

Mr Santos Miakol the Sports Minister also appealed to the university to pay more attention to sports because the university has students with talents and these talents are not tapped by the university.

Furthermore, Mr Miako said that the aim of this competition was to strengthen the university by identifying new players who will play in the forthcoming interuniversity sports tournaments in Nairobi Kenya.



Mr. Blessed Atwine Mugisha (4th Right) with some winners of the 2022 football tournament display their award at CCU main campus. PHOTO BY ASHER BAKIIZA



Mr Santos Miakol the Sports Minister delivering his address during the award-giving ceremony. PHOTO BY ASHER BAKIIZA