



Refugee Law Project
Faculty of Law, Makerere University
Annual Report 2004

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1 RLP Vision and Mission Statement

VISION

RLP's vision is *Human Rights for All*. All peoples in Uganda are entitled to enjoyment of human rights irrespective of their status, whether they are Ugandan citizens, refugees, or aliens. That vision is informed by the proclamations stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and subsequent international human rights treaties all of which have found expression in Uganda's constitution.

MISSION STATEMENT

The RLP works towards a world without discrimination of any kind or form; to ensure equality of opportunity for all and sharing of resources by forced migrants (including refugees and internally displaced people) and host communities in order to foster peaceful co-existence and the full enjoyment of human rights by all.

CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

The RLP believes that the basis for any social progress is the ability of individuals and communities to enjoy fundamental human rights and freedoms, for therein lay the foundation for democracy, peace, and stability. Free people are creative, productive, and independent; controlled people have less opportunity to be creative and are more dependent for everything in life on structures external to themselves. Therefore, social policy, economic policy, political systems and structures, law, and practices should promote greater independence for the individual, the basic unit of the community. Similarly, refugee policy, law, and practice should promote independence and should conceive of refugees as people with skills and capabilities that can benefit host communities.

The RLP also believes that the extent to which refugees and aliens lawfully in the country of asylum enjoy human rights and other freedoms reflects the extent to which citizens enjoy their rights and the effectiveness of democratic institutions and other mediating structures. Thus, in advocating for refugee rights, the RLP believes it will influence the process of democratisation and respect for human rights in Uganda generally.

2 Institutional Structure

At the helm of RLP administration in terms of policy formulation and guidance is a Board of Advisors, a mandate currently implemented through the Faculty of Law's Faculty Board and the Finance Committee.

The Dean of Law, as the overall administrator and overseer of Faculty projects and programmes supervises the administration of the RLP and ensures that all University financial guidelines for accountability are strictly followed. She provides technical advice and also has final responsibility for approving project design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Depending on the specific issue at hand, the Dean of Law reports to the Faculty Board and/or the Finance Committee.

The Director of the RLP is responsible for the day-to-day running of the project including fundraising and preparing reports. He is assisted by the Finance and Administration Manager and Heads of Department and support staff. This involves planning, organising and coordinating activities of the RLP. The Director reports to the Dean of Law.

The activities of the RLP are implemented by its four departments, namely, the **Research & Advocacy Department** which carries out research and advocacy programmes seeking to raise the profile and awareness of human rights, refugee rights, refugee law, policy, and other related issues; the **Legal Aid & Counselling Department** which provides free legal services and representation to asylum seekers and refugees; the **Education & Training Department** which provides training for practitioners in the field, government officials and other interested parties in human rights and refugee law and related issues; and **Finance and Administration** which facilitates the implementation of project activities.

3 Funding

The RLP depends almost entirely on donors for its activities. The remainder of the funding is raised through consultancies. The RLP is grateful to all its donors who supported general and specific activities of the project. These grants have helped the RLP expand and improve on its research and advocacy, provision of *pro bono* legal services to refugees and asylum seekers, and training activities.

The Ford Foundation provided another two-year grant running from July 2003 to June 2005. This allowed us to increase the projects' capitalisation – acquisition of new computers – and expansion of activities in research and advocacy, training and education, and legal representation to asylum seekers and refugees.

The John D. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation made a grant of US \$100,000 for research on refugee policy for 18 months running from January 2004 to June 2005.

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Kampala provided a one-year (September 2003 – September 2004) grant amounting to US \$94,000 for training police and magistrates in refugee law and human rights.

Christian Aid gave US \$22,932 for advocacy work and dissemination of the findings on the conflict in northern Uganda.

CARE Uganda donated US \$40,000 for research on traditional justice mechanisms running from October 2004 to September 2005.

From **consultancies**¹ we raised US \$25,000.

4 RLP Activities in 2004

4.1 Legal Aid & Counselling

CASES

During the year we handled 227 cases, an increase of 22% from last year (186 cases). Of the 227 cases, 211 were new and 16 were carried forward from 2003.

The following table illustrates the nature and status of the cases handled during the year.

Case type	Number of Cases	Status at 17/12/04
Resettlement	37	5 resettled; 19 at assessment stage with HIAS; 10 at assessment stage with UNHCR; 3 accepted for resettlement through HIAS, awaiting travel to resettlement country.

¹ For Oxfam and Save the Children (Uganda)

Physical safety [cases being written up, monitored, investigated and/or possibilities of protection within Uganda being explored].	78	Pending.
Women at risk [cases being written up, monitored, investigated and/or possibilities of protection within Uganda being explored].	10	Pending.
Status determination [includes applications for review to REC, applications for UNHCR mandate status following REC appeal rejection, court reviews, general advice and securing temporary settlement pending determination of status].	20	13 submitted and pending; 7 reached resolution.
Urban status requests	4	1 granted; 1 pending; 1 file closed due to decrease of client; 1 advised to go to settlement.
Family reunification	8	1 case submitted to UNHCR; 6 being investigated; 1 closed due to client's relocation to Kenya.
Camp relocation	3	1 granted; 2 pending.
CTD application	2	1 submitted and pending; 1 pending.
Refugees detained by Police [for lack of documentation (ID and Graduated tax tickets), unlawful entry or presence].	2	2 released on bond.

Medical cases [refugees with serious medical conditions requiring either relocation, medical evacuation or resettlement].	5	3 cases submitted to UNHCR; 2 being investigated.
Material assistance [cases solely concerning material assistance, food, shelter and general health conditions].	4	Referred to material assistance providers.
Files opened and undergone initial interviews	54	Pending.

As shown above, the largest number of our clients this year were claiming insecurity in Uganda. While every claim of insecurity was and will continue to be treated seriously, a few serious cases of forged claims this year have highlighted the need for caution regarding claims of insecurity. Legal Officers have been urged to take time to investigate claims of insecurity as thoroughly as possible before any resettlement application is made. It is essential that the department and the Refugee Law Project as a whole maintain its credibility with its resettlement referral partners.

From the table it is clear that physical security is not the only problem that refugees are worried about. Asylum seekers and refugees are faced with additional problems such as lack of housing, lack of food, limited access to adequate health services, both in settlement settings and urban areas, and unclear policies relating to the right to work. There have been some overtures from both the government of Uganda and UNHCR regarding policy reform. For example, the government has now started to promote independence for refugees through the self-reliance strategy. It has also started to move away from establishing parallel services for refugees and nationals and has started to promote integration of services. Thus in a district like Arua, health and education services for refugees are now the responsibility of the district. However, in practice the settlement structure still remains the basic means of providing assistance to refugees. Refugees who do not wish to live in settlements are denied any assistance, unless they qualify to be included in the urban caseload. In the final analysis, attitudes about how refugees should be assisted and protected largely remain the same. The positive rhetoric unfortunately does not appear to reflect a genuine change in attitude.

These problems posed some significant challenges to our legal officers. With only two legal officers, and a senior legal officer divided between fundraising, administration and case work, the 22% increase in cases in 2004 meant that a

large number of clients were unable to secure an appointment with a legal officer in the course of the year. As shown in the table above, 54 clients opened files with the department² but had not yet seen a legal officer by the end of the year. The acute shortage of legal staff will be partly addressed when we get funding from Comic Relief by the end of the year.

The recruitment of two new lawyers (one advocate and one Law Development Centre (LDC) Fellow) next year will certainly help to alleviate this problem. Additionally the recruitment of a psychosocial officer under the same funding to address the psychosocial needs of clients and establish relationships with social assistance and medical institutions, will relieve the legal officers' workload and will enable them to focus on legal cases.

We continued to work with other organisations to find durable solutions to the plight of refugees in Uganda. In this regard, in the course of the year we submitted 19 cases for consideration for resettlement as a durable solution to the HIAS Refugee Trust of Kenya (the same number as in 2003). In April and August HIAS conducted resettlement interviews at our premises for these 19 cases and we are currently awaiting the final result. In October a progress report on the cases was sent to us by HIAS; 7 of the cases were pending processing for resettlement submission and the remaining 12 cases were pending review by HIAS headquarters in New York.

THE REFUGEE BILL

The latest version of the Refugee Bill, the Refugee Bill 2003, was tabled before Parliament on 10th February and referred to the Presidential and Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration.

On 16th February the Senior Legal Officer wrote a letter to the Chairperson of the Presidential and Foreign Affairs Committee to request an audience for the RLP. The clerk to the Committee informed the Senior Legal Officer that the letter had been received and that the RLP would be invited to appear before the Committee, when it was ready, to present its views and recommendations on the Refugee Bill. The Senior Legal Officer was in regular contact with the clerk to the Committee during the course of the year. However, by the end of 2004, the Committee had not discussed the Refugee Bill due the volume of priority bills tabled before Parliament during the course of the year.

² As a practical matter, files for new clients are opened with the help of interns who help the client fill in basic information about the client.

4.2 Research & Advocacy

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

- In April, the Department, in continuation of its research project on conflict in Uganda, launched a new study of conflict in West Nile region. Between 14 – 28 April, Roger Furer, Jane Akello, Emmanuel Bagenda conducted research in the districts of Arua, Moyo and Yumbe, as well as Koboko town. The findings were reported in Working Paper 12, published in June 2004.
- The first MacArthur Foundation field research, which constituted a pilot study, was conducted in Moyo district from 24 May to 3 June. The field researchers were Jane Akello and Emmanuel Bagenda.
- The second Mac Arthur field research in Arua district was carried out from 12th –25th August. Researchers included Jane Akello, Jesse Bernstein, Peter Iranya (Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR)), Tania Kaiser (SOAS). Zachary Lomo joined the team for a two-day debriefing. The findings were reported in Working Paper 14, published in February 2005.
- The Third Mac Arthur field research on refugees and asylum seekers was conducted in Kampala from mid-September 2004 to January 2005. Researchers included Jesse Bernstein, Christina Clark, Kelly James Johnston, and Shaantie Razia. The findings will be published in Working Paper 16 in May 2005.
- An investigative research team went to Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements in February 2004, to investigate: a) reports that the possible invocation of the cessation clause for Rwandan refugees was causing refugees to seek land outside the camp, aggravating existing tensions around land; b) progress of the voluntary repatriation exercise; and c) reports that recruitment for fighting forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) may be going on in the settlements in western Uganda. The findings were published in an Update in March 2004.
- The RLP returned to Nakivale in September 2004 for a follow-up study. The findings were published in an Update in March 2005.
- We also did collaborative field research with the Education and Training Department for Save The Children in Uganda on: a) child protection issues in Ntoroko County, Bundibugyo district; and b) the existing or potential structures for protection these young persons, and in particular, unaccompanied minors. Based on the research

findings, a training model was developed for training local leaders, community volunteers, CBOs, and NGO staff in child protection, human rights, emergency displacement response and other similar issues, which are crucial to the management of complex emergencies. In addition, the communities were led in a process of developing their own action plan for improving their capabilities to respond appropriately to the needs of the displaced children – whether as refugee or internally displaced persons – arriving in their communities.

PUBLICATIONS

We published three working papers.

- Working Paper No. 11, *Behind the Violence: Causes, Consequences and the Search for Solutions to the War in Northern Uganda*, February 2004;
- Working Paper No. 12, *Negotiating Peace: Resolution of Conflicts in Uganda's West Nile Region*, June 2004;
- Working No. 13, *Child Protection in the Context of Displacement: Ntoroko County, Bundibugyo District*, December 2004;

Updates:

- *Update on Repatriation of Rwandese Refugees in Uganda*, March 2004.

ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

- We met with the UNHCR Senior Protection Officer over reports³ that UNHCR was considering invoking the cessation clause regarding Rwandan refugees and closing the Nakivale refugee settlement to express our grave concerns regarding the matter. The Senior Protection Officer acknowledged that the cessation clause was up for consideration during the year but doubted it would be invoked in practice as “no human rights organisation would say that it was safe to go back to Rwanda”. Although he stated that sometimes refugees have to be pushed to go back, the cessation clause was not invoked during the year.
- On 19th September we were called to intervene on behalf of eight Rwandan asylum seekers who were members of a human rights organisation in Rwanda (LIPRIDOR). The asylum seekers had been detained at the Kira Road Police Station, reportedly on suspicion of

³ See for example, *The New Vision*, September 2004.

espionage. In conjunction with UNHCR protection staff and Amnesty International, Kampala, Jesse Bernstein, one of our volunteers and acting Coordinator of the African NGOs Refugee Protection Network (ANRPN) which is being hosted by the RLP, attempted to interview the asylum seekers while in police custody. However, partway through the first interview, the team was referred to the Chief of Police. UNHCR eventually took the case over and is now working on resettlement to a third country for these individuals.

- We wrote a position paper on the implications of the investigations by the International Criminal Court (ICC) into war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The position paper is available on the RLP web site, www.refugeelawproject.org

4.3 Education & Training

During 2004, we trained magistrates in Kampala and police officers from the western, eastern, northern, central and West Nile regions on refugee law, human rights, and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

- We had 4 consultative meetings with regional police offices and the judiciary;
- We prepared 358 boxes files of reading materials – the 1951 UN Refugee Convention, the 1969 OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Uganda, international human rights instruments and articles and papers covering diverse aspects of refugee law and human rights;
- We trained 358 police officers, cadets, and instructors;
- We trained 25 magistrates;
- We prepared an RLP Police training Manual. This will be completed in early 2005.

In addition to training police and magistrates, we undertook consultancies and specialised training activities for Oxfam and Save the Children in Uganda. Oxfam contracted the RLP to conduct training for district officials, religious leaders and NGOs working with refugees and IDPs in Kasese and Bundibugyo districts. The theme for this training was: *Refugee Law, Human Rights and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in Kasese and Bundibugyo Districts*. A total of 99 participants received the training.

Save the Children Uganda contracted the RLP to raise awareness and build capacity of local leaders and its community volunteers and NGO staff working in Bundibugyo on child protection, and especially how to handle cases of

unaccompanied minors, from identification of unaccompanied minors to their documentation, verification, tracing, reunion and follow-up. Participants were drawn from Kanara, Karugutu and Rwebisengo sub-counties.

5 Media Appearances

During the year, the RLP had a number of appearances in both the print media and on radio and television.

THE PRINT MEDIA

- *'Kony Fighting for Survival – Report'*, in *The New Vision*, 5 February 2004, p. 3;
- *'Rebels Kill 52 in Dawn Attack on Lira IDP Camps'*, in *IRIN news*, 5 February 2004, p. 9;
- *'Ethnic Violence Brewing as Militias Take on LRA'*, in *The East African*, 9-15 February 2004, p. 4;
- *'Arrow Boys a Security Threat'*, in *Africa News*, 12 February 2004, p. 5;
- *'Uganda Hosting 200,000 foreigners'*, in *Africa News*, 13 February 2004, p. 3;
- *'Politics and Power: How to Finish War in the North'*, in *The Indian Ocean Newsletter*, 14 February 2004, p.2;
- *'Amnesty Group Rejects ICC Trial of Kony Rebels'*, in *The East African*, 16 – 22 February 2004, p. 1, 16;
- On 27 February 2004 we published an appeal for action on the outbreak of ethnic violence in northern Uganda in both *The Monitor* (p. 15) and *The New Vision* (p. 7);
- *'Cops Nab 8 Immigrants'*, in *The New Vision*, 21 September 2004, p. 3;
- *'Sudan: Does Govt Want IDPs to Stay in Khartoum?'*, in *The East African*, 20 August – 5 September 2004, p. 10;
- In November 2004, in response to the declaration of a cease-fire in northern Uganda, and in recognition of the UN Security Council's visit to Uganda, the RLP took out a half-page supplement in both *The New Vision* and *The Monitor* urging the government and LRA rebels to give peace a chance. It also appealed to the UN Security Council to help develop a framework for peace negotiations, and to sustain pressure on both the government and the rebels.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Featured on the BBC Focus on Africa (6:00 pm) Programme and the 6:30 pm Kiswahili Service Programme, 4 February 2004;

- Featured on the 7:00 pm and 9:00 pm WBS Television news, 4 February, report repeated the following week;
- Appearance on 6:30 am news bulletin on Radio France International (93.7 FM), 5 February 2004;
- Featured on 4:00 pm news bulletin on CBS Radio (89.2 FM), 5 February 2004;
- Featured on 4:00 pm news bulletin on Radio One (90.0 FM), 5 February 2004;
- Featured on 4:00 pm news bulletin Radio Simba (97.3 FM), 5 February 2004;
- Featured in report on BBC website, 5 February 2004.
- Featured on the BBC Focus on Africa (6:00 pm) Programme, 23 February 2004;
- Featured on BBC News Hour Live Programme, 27 February 2004;
- Featured on BBC Kiswahili Service Programme, 27 February 2004;
- Featured on CBS Radio (88.8 FM) English news bulletin, 27 February 2004;
- Featured on CBS Radio (88.8 FM) Luganda news bulletin, 27 February 2004;
- Featured on BBC Focus on Africa programme (3:15 pm), 20 August 2004.

6 Information Centre

We run a small information centre which accommodates a collection of books, journals, newspapers, and magazines on forced migration and refugee law. The information centre is open to the public, especially students with a keen interest in human rights, refugees and internationally displaced persons.

In 2004 we received donations of books from UNHCR and from Dr. Sylvia Tamale, Dean of Law, Faculty of Law, Makerere University.

7 Impact of our Work

In 2004, through our legal aid work we helped five refugees with serious security problems find safety in third countries through resettlement. Three more refugees who could not find durable solution to their plight through either local integration in Uganda or repatriation have been accepted for resettlement to third countries.

A number of refugee associations continue to have their meetings at our premises, as social and recreational facilities for urban refugees are almost non-existent.

Some small but significant changes have occurred in the way refugee status determination procedures are implemented by both the Directorate of Refugees and Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) and UNHCR. In the past, UNHCR protection staff advertised the names of refugees on notice boards at Inter Aid. We raised several concerns regarding this practice in meetings with the Senior Protection Officer and the practice has now been stopped. More secure ways of communicating with refugees have now been instituted, although a few refugees continue to complain that their names were put on the notice boards.

In the past, asylum seekers who did not wish to live in refugee settlements were asked to put in writing a commitment that they would not seek UNHCR assistance if they chose to live in Kampala. We raised strong concerns with OPM and UNHCR about this requirement and both the new UNHCR Representative and the Senior Protection Officer promised to stop it. Indeed, in 2004, we received fewer complaints from refugees about this policy.

In terms of overall policy reform, the government has, at least in principle, recognised that freedom of movement is paramount for refugees if they are going to become self-reliant. While many refugees in settlements continue to experience difficulties in relation to their ability to move in and out of the settlement freely, we have seen significant improvements in freedom of movements for refugees in settlement areas where we have some engagement with the OPM Desk Officers.

In addition, our legal officers, researchers and trainers have continued to be allowed access to different governmental and non-governmental offices when carrying out particular assignments.

Both local and international actors have increasingly consulted us on both refugee and IDP issues in Uganda.

8 Challenges in 2004

8.1 Funding shortages

Our biggest challenge continued to be how to meet the running costs of the RLP in order to carry out effectively our mandate of ensuring protection for refugees and internally displaced persons. This has affected our ability to carry out activities as efficiently as we would like. For example, we cannot carry out repairs of equipment in a timely manner because we do not have a hired person with IT skills as a result of limited support cost funding.

The main reason why we continued to experience difficulties in raising sufficient funds to meet all costs during the year was that some donors were only interested in funding activities with a less than 10% allowance of the total budget

costs for overheads. Where they agree to pay salaries, it is usually for the team leader and one or two other members of staff who are directly involved in the activity. Yet, without an effective administration in place, including an administrative assistant, a finance and administration manager, driver, and office assistant, it is not possible to organise the activities and to ensure accountability.

8.2 Staff

LEGAL OFFICERS

As noted above, the Legal Aid and Counselling department is understaffed yet the number of cases continues to increase and now far exceeds the number of cases that the lawyers can take on. While with funding from Comic Relief we shall be able to expand the department next year by recruiting an additional lawyer and a Fellow from the LDC and a psychosocial counsellor, the department, if it is to carry out quality service in a timely manner, requires three additional lawyers.

ADVOCACY OFFICER

We urgently need a full time advocacy officer. This officer will be responsible for developing strategies for ensuring that the recommendations we make on the basis of our research are incorporated in the policies and practices of the relevant Government departments, UNHCR and its implementing partners, NGOs and donors.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR AND SECRETARIAL SUPPORT

There is an urgent need for a deputy director and for secretarial support if the director is to focus on key issues relating to developing the RLP, with a view to the RLP becoming one of the leading institutions on forced migration on the continent, as envisaged in our 2002 strategic plan. The work of the RLP has attracted both national and international interest. The RLP has become one of the most consulted organisations in Uganda on a number of issues relating to refugees and the war in northern Uganda. Currently, the volume of work for the director is overwhelming. He has to divide his time between supervising the work of the legal aid, training & education, and research & advocacy departments; handling all external communications; and meetings with different organisations, individuals, students, and refugees.

8.3 Internet Availability

During the year we had no access to the internet because we did not have sufficient funding to cover related costs during the year. However, we will be able to address this problem at least in part with the funding from Comic Relief.

8.4 Transport

Currently, we have only one four-wheel drive double cabin Toyota for all our activities. As a result, it has not been possible to respond promptly to SOS calls from refugees living in rural refugee settlements. The Comic Relief funding will allow us to purchase one extra vehicle. Ideally though, every department would have its own vehicle.

8.5 RLP House

A very substantial part of the funds we raise is spent on renting accommodation. We need permanent accommodation and plans are underway to develop a funding proposal for a house project for the RLP.

9 The Way Forward

In 2003 we noted that the conceptual, policy, legal and practical approaches to refugee protection in Uganda are still largely flawed, the rhetoric by the government, UNHCR and some donors notwithstanding. In 2004, there were no significant changes in policy and conceptualisation. Refugees are still seen as a burden, not people with problems or a resource that can be deployed to spur socio-economic progress. In practice, the main basis on which decisions relating to refugee protection are made are the resources available as opposed to the legal status of the refugee. Similarly, refugee settlements are still considered the most effective way of protecting refugees, despite overwhelming evidence that demonstrates that settlements, in the long term, impoverish refugees. Also, asylum seekers who seek third-party intervention are victimised, especially if they solicit the help of the RLP.

In 2005 we envisage a continuation of our activities in the different thematic areas. In particular we hope to:

- Expand activities of the Legal Aid and Counselling Department, especially in reaching out to refugees in settlements and self-settled areas. In addition, we plan to recruit at least two more legal officers and purchase a vehicle for the Legal Aid and Counselling

Department to improve our ability to respond promptly to SOS calls from refugees far away from Kampala.

- Research is the bedrock of our activities. It ensures that our interventions on behalf of refugees and internally displaced persons are based on information that is accurate and up-to-date. We shall therefore continue to do research on key issues such as refugee policy and practice and the full enjoyment of human rights by refugees and IDPs.
- Continue with training activities, focusing this time on magistrates, High Court Judges and Local Councillors, especially in areas where there are so-called self-settled refugees.
- Networking and advocacy, especially in influencing changes in policy and the passing of progressive legislation on refugees in Uganda.

10 Staff, Interns, Fellows, and Volunteers

10.1 Staff Development

Three RLP staff, Godwin Bua (Legal Officer), John Ekuamu (Education & Training Officer) and Stella Suffer Sarah (Librarian) attended the East African School for Refugee and Humanitarian Affairs summer course hosted by the Centre of Refugee Studies, Moi University, Kenya.

In addition, Ms Winifred Agabo, the Senior Education and Training Officer and also Head of the Training and Education Department attended a three-week course on refugee rights in Italy.

10.2 Legal Aid and Counselling Department

PERMANENT MEMBERS OF STAFF

In 2004, the department had three staff members:

Angela Naggaga Senior Legal Officer and Head of Department;

Godwin Mindrea Legal Officer;

Roger Balyamujura Legal Officer.

INTERNS AND VOLUNTEERS

Stephen Senkezi, February – September 2004. Mr. Senkezi completed a LL.B from Makerere in June 2003 but was not able to go to the LDC in October 2003 because of being involved in a car accident. He was admitted to the LDC in October 2004. He had previously worked as an intern in the department between July and September 2003. He was invaluable to the legal aid team between February and September 2004.

Rebecca Smullin – June 2004. Rebecca was a law student from Yale University. She volunteered with the Legal Aid and Counselling Department for one month. She assisted legal officers with various aspects of their casework. Rebecca then moved on to work with the ICTR in Arusha.

MAKERERE UNIVERSITY INTERNS

Between July and September, the department took on four interns from Makerere University:

Florence Nakazibwe
Peace Athocon
Onyango John Francis
Rebecca Amollo

Due to lack of space we cut down the number of interns from Makerere University from eight in 2003 to four in 2004. The demand for internship placements at the RLP from both local and international students continues to be far greater than we can accommodate.

10.3 Research and Advocacy Department

PERMANENT MEMBERS OF STAFF

In 2004, the department had two members of staff:

Dr. Lucy Hovil Senior Research and Advocacy Officer and Head of Department;

Emmanuel Bagenda Research and Advocacy officer. Emmanuel left the RLP in August to pursue further studies at the University of Toronto, Canada.

VOLUNTEERS AND RESEARCH FELLOWS

Sasha Lezhev Research Fellow, Georgetown University. Sasha came to the Project in 2003 under the Mellon Foundation/Georgetown University partnership. He left the RLP in February 2004 after obtaining another job with the Northern Uganda Peace Initiative (NUPI) a US government funded project.

Roger Furer Research Fellow and Acting Head of Department. Roger was Acting Head of Department while Lucy Hovil was on maternity leave.

Jesse Bernstein Jesse came in July 2004. From December 2005 he has been the Coordinator of the African NGOs Refugee Protection Network (ANRPN) which is being hosted by the RLP.

Christina Clark Ph.D. student, Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford University. Christina spent part of her time in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement and the rest of her time at the RLP. She wrote RLP Working Paper 13.

Jane Akello Research assistant.

10.4 Education and Training

PERMANENT MEMBERS OF STAFF

The department has two staff members:

Winifred Agabo Senior Training and Education Officer and Head of Department;

Mr. John Ekwamu Education and Training Officer.

10.5 Administration and Support Staff

Mr. Zachary Lomo Director, RLP

Mr. Walter R. Alier Finance & Administration Officer

Ms. Edith Anderu Secretary/Receptionist

Mr. Elias Lubega Driver/Logistics Officer

Mr. Leonard Mukiibi Officer Assistant

Ms. Stella Suffer Information Officer/Librarian

11 Accounts for the year 2004

Income	Notes	2004 Amount in US\$	2003 Amount in US\$
Bal b/f		33,130.01	12,904.71
Grants		265,284.94	307,227.18
Other funds		58,037.45	22,536.84
Interest earned		-	-
Total Income		356,452.40	342,668.73
 Expenditure			
Training		102,359.22	74,748.48
Legal Aid		66,825.50	94,652.42
Research & Advocacy		79,006.81	44,318.75
Capitalisation		-	-
Administration		46,895.91	66,057.61
Telecommunication		6,652.68	4,252.40
Utilities		1,087.71	922.22
Rent		6,000.00	12,181.65
Professional Fees		-	-
Network		24,705.81	12,405.29
Total Expenditure		333,533.64	309,538.82
Cash & bank balances		19,654.46	33,129.91
Accruals		-	-
Working advance		3,264.30	-
Advance to RLP		-	-
Sub-total		22,918.76	33,129.91
 Grand-Total		 356,452.40	 342,668.73