

**SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE**



See photos of Friday's MONBATT troop rotation in today's '*Special Court Supplement*'.
Photographer: Lawrence Sesay.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Enclosed are clippings of local and international press on the Special Court and related issues obtained by the Outreach and Public Affairs Office

as at:

Monday, 11 August 2008

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact
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Awareness Times Online

Thursday, 7 August 2008

Sierra Leonean Becomes Deputy Prosecutor At Special Court S/L

By Vidal Boltman

The Prosecutor of the special Court for Sierra Leone, Stephen Rapp, on Wednesday 6th August 2008, officially announced to media practitioners the appointment of a Sierra Leonean lawyer, Joseph F. Kamara, as Deputy Prosecutor of the Special Court, He said that Mr. Kamara is the first Sierra Leonean to occupy the position.

Mr. Kamara, a Senior Trial Attorney in the office of the prosecutor, joined the Special Court in 2004. He recently led the prosecution team in the successful prosecution of two former leaders of Sierra Leone's Civil Defence Forces (CDF). Mr. Rapp said that Mr. Kamara is an individual of outstanding legal ability and integrity and do look forward to working with him as his deputy prosecutor. According to the prosecutor Lawyer Kamara is appointed through the recommendation of the government of Sierra Leone and the approval of Secretary General.

In his own statement, Joseph Kamara Esq. described his appointment as a significant milestone in the history of the court and promised to work to promote the protection of fundamental human rights. He vowed to take the work of the special court close to people of Sierra Leone. It was further disclosed that his appointment reflects the close partnership between the government and the International community that has become one of the landmarks of the Special Court.

Patriotic Vanguard
Saturday, 9 August 2008

Joseph F Kamara Appointed Deputy Prosecutor

- Saturday 9 August 2008.

Special Court Prosecutor Stephen Rapp announced earlier this week the appointment of Sierra Leonean lawyer Joseph F Kamara as Deputy Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.



Mr. Kamara(photo) is the first Sierra Leonean to occupy the post. He succeeds Dr. Christopher Staker who has held the position since July 2005. Mr. Kamara, a Senior Trial Attorney in the Office of the Prosecutor, joined the Special Court in 2004.

Most recently he led the Prosecution team in the successful prosecution of two former leaders of Sierra Leone's Civil Defence Forces militia. "Mr. Kamara is an individual of outstanding legal ability and integrity," said Mr. Rapp. "I look forward to working with him as my Deputy Prosecutor to complete the mission of achieving justice for the grave and massive crimes committed against the innocent people of this country." Joseph Kamara said he was looking forward to the challenge.

"This is a significant milestone in the history of the Court," he said. "I promise to work to promote the protection of fundamental human rights and to bring the workings of the Special Court closer to the people of Sierra Leone" Under the Special Court Statute, the Deputy Prosecutor is appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone in consultation with the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Prosecutor. His appointment has been approved and will take affect on 15 August 2008. "This appointment reflects the close partnership between the government and the international community that has become one of the hallmarks of this institution," said Rapp.

The Prosecutor also recognized the significant contribution of Dr. Staker to the work of the Prosecution. "Dr. Staker has provided tremendous service during his tenure as Deputy Prosecutor. His expertise has proved invaluable, not only in leading the appeals proceedings but also on a wide array of legal issues that have arisen during the trials."

Before joining the Special Court Mr. Kamara served for eight years as a prosecutor in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions of Sierra Leone, where he rose to the rank of Senior State Counsel. He later worked in private practice, both domestically and for several firms in Washington, DC. Mr. Kamara is a graduate of the Faculty of Law at Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone. He also holds a Masters in Law from Southern Methodist University in the United States.

Associated Press
Monday, 11 August 2008

Today in History - Aug. 11

-SNIP-

Charles Taylor resigned as Liberia's president and went into exile in Nigeria.

-SNIP-

UNMIL Public Information Office Complete Media Summaries 8 August 2008

[The media summaries and press clips do not necessarily represent the views of UNMIL.]

Newspaper Summary

Several Senators Boycott Session - Hold "Extra Meeting"

(Heritage, The Analyst, New Democrat, The Inquirer, The News, The Parrot)

- Drafters of a resolution seeking the removal of Senate Pro-Tempore Isaac W. Nyenabo have begun boycotting regular sessions two days following the suspension of the Pro-Temp.
- At Thursday's session, 11 out of 30 senators were present while the rest of the Senators were said to be convening a meeting to elect their presiding officer to replace Mr. Nyenabo.
- It is not clear whether the senators elected a presiding officer during their meeting.
- However, due to the lack of quorum, session was adjourned when suspended Pro-Tempore Nyenabo filed a motion. Recently, 20 senators signed a resolution to remove Senator Nyenabo from his position due to what they called "gross administrative ineptitude and political patronage". Following hours of closed door session, they resolved to suspend Senator Nyenabo for six months instead of removing him from office.

Nigerian Army Chief of Staff Assures Good Training for AFL

(The News, The Analyst, New Democrat, The Inquirer, National Chronicle)

- The visiting Chief of Staff of the Nigerian Army, Lt. Gen. L.N. Yusuf has assured Liberians that the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) will get good training in Nigeria. Speaking Thursday following programmes marking the medal presentation to officers of the Nigerian Contingent serving in UNMIL, he said based on Nigeria's commitment to assisting Liberia defend itself, several personnel of the Armed Forces of Liberia were currently undergoing intensive military training in that country geared towards preparing them for the task ahead. According to him, these AFL officers are undergoing jungle training which is intended to make them operate in the most difficult areas and withstand any given task adding, "When these soldiers complete their training, they would overcome issues or things that people think are impossible." He said given the huge task ahead of personnel of the AFL, they have to undergo diverse military training to enable them cope with the task. Lt. Gen. Yusuf called on the Liberian government to equip personnel of the AFL so it can adequately defend the war-wrecked nation.

Witness at TRC Hearings Say President Sirleaf Was Involved with NPFL

(The Inquirer, The News, National Chronicle, Public Agenda, Heritage, The Analyst, New Democrat)

- The media reports that the former Political Advisor of the United Liberation Movement for Liberia (ULIMO), Alieu Swaray told the ongoing Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Thematic and Institutional Hearing that President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was actively involved with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels headed by former President Charles Taylor. Mr. Swaray said he saw President Johnson Sirleaf in military uniform behind NPFL rebel lines.
- He did not disclose what role the President played, but told members of the TRC that 'the President will tell you when she appears before you.' The News newspaper however reports that during questions and answers, Mr. Swaray give contradictory testimony saying someone told him that the woman wearing the uniform was Madam Johnson Sirleaf.
- The former Political Advisor claimed he was in the vicinity (rebel base) where the woman in military uniform visited, but he was not sure whether she was President Sirleaf.
- He also could not clearly state what he was doing behind NPFL lines considering his ethnic background and religious affiliation. The Liberian civil war was dubbed as a tribal conflict

between the Manos and Gios on one hand, and the Krahns and Mandingoes on the other. The witness, who said he later joined ULIMO and was appointed its political officer, gave justification for the formation of the group, and said its leader, Alhaji G.V. Kromah's actions were positive although the faction was accused of committing massacres and inflicting untold sufferings on innocent Liberians.

30,000 Liberians Benefit from Employment Creation

(The Analyst, Heritage, Public Agenda)

- Over 30,000 Liberian women and men have benefited from short-term employment opportunities generated by labour-intensive road rehabilitation projects across the country, a new study reveals. "The jobs created have had a positive impact, engendering a feeling of security in the communities and have promoted cohesion, as people from different groups participated jointly," said Director of UNMIL's Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Recovery Section (RRR), Mr. Andrea Tamagnini.
- The projects were implemented during the last dry season through a joint agreement involving Liberia's Ministry of Public Works, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the World Bank, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Food Programme (WFP). This initiative, undertaken along the main roads from Voinjama in the Northwest to Fish Town in the Southeast, resulted in more than 1.3 million working days generated, from September 2007 through May 2008.

Radio Summary

Star Radio *(News culled today from website at 8:35 am)*

Crisis Still Looms In Liberian Senate

(Also reported on Truth F.M. and ELBC)

10,000 Child Soldiers Reported In Liberia

- The ECOWAS committee on Human Rights and Child Protection has reported that Liberia has 10,000 child soldiers.
- In an interview at the close of a four-day ECOWAS parliamentary summit on the reintegration of child soldiers, the Chairman of the committee, Dr. Brimah Kamanda said the figure was announced when the committee visited the centre catering for child soldiers.
- Dr. Kamanda said recommendations including conflict prevention and inclusion of peace education in various curriculums of the sub-region were advanced.
- He said the recommendations will be submitted to the parliaments for implementation.

(Also reported on Truth F.M. and ELBC)

Youth Group Constructs US\$100,000.00 School Project

- Youth Action International (YAI) has begun the construction of a multi-purpose school in Harbel, Margibi County.
- The Executive Director of the group, Kimmie Weeks puts the cost of the construction and furnishing of the school at a little over US\$100,000.00 and said the school is the first of 5 schools YAI intends to build around the country.
- Mr. Weeks said construction work will be completed in 3 months.

Truth F.M. *(News monitored today from at 10:00 am)*

Information Minister Gives Deadline For Relocation of Local Airport Community

- Addressing a news conference in Monrovia, Information Minister, Dr. Laurence Bropleh says all illegal residents within the Wrotto Town community will be relocated as of August 8 to October 21 this year.
- Minister Bropleh warned that residents were sitting on a "time bomb" and that anything that endangers the movement of airplanes including legal occupation and structures should be removed.
- He said government was sensitive to the danger of people and property within that area.
- Meanwhile, the Minister has announced that renovation of all unfinished government buildings begins the next dry season and called on squatters residing in those buildings to start relocation.

The News (Liberia)

Thursday, 7 August 2008

'I Opposed Taylor Leading The War'

By Alloycious David

Dr. H. Boima Fahnbulleh, Jr.
...Says Fahnbulleh

National Security Advisor, Dr. H. Boima Fahnbulleh, Jr., has narrated how he resisted the leadership role of former President Charles Taylor during the Liberian revolution in 1989.



Taking the witness stand Wednesday at the on-going Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Thematic and Institutional hearings at the Centennial Memorial Pavilion in Monrovia, Dr. Fahnbulleh said he attempted discouraging the Libyan and other governments not to allow Charles Taylor lead the armed struggle against the government of Samuel Doe.

Dr. Fahnbulleh, who claimed not to be part of the formation of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), said upon hearing that the rebel movement had listed 45 persons including him as their target, he asked the Ghanaian government to allow him see the Libyan Ambassador who later took him to Libya.

He indicated that while in Libya he requested for Taylor's agenda, which according to him, was never prepared by Taylor due to his limitation in politics.

Dr. Fahnbulleh noted that he told the Libyan government that Taylor was dangerous and would shed the blood of many people if he headed the war.

Fahnbulleh told the hearing that he turned down offer to join Taylor in executing the war but suggested that he be assisted to attack Liberia before Taylor.

"I told Mr. Taylor at a meeting in Tripoli that he would fail because he knows nothing about revolution, but he was angry with me and since that time I have not interacted with him," he told the hearing which attracted several persons.

He said the Libyan government asked him to leave their country within 72 hours.

Fahnbulleh: "I moved my men back to Sierra Leone and later to the Ivory Coast where I heard that Taylor's forces were repelled from Nimba County."

"Upon hearing that Taylor was beaten back. I said it was a wrong calculation. Taylor would not make it," he indicated.

He added that the President of Burkina Faso, Blaise Campore supported Taylor's forces with 700 Commandoes, who according to him, could not have happened without the endorsement of the French Government.

He said the governments of Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Libya supported and trained rebels of the NPFL.

He explained that he secured the released of Taylor in Ghana prior to the recruitment and training of Liberians in Libya.

He said following the aborted 1985 coup, Taylor called him from Mexico and booked an appointment in relation to the death of General Thomas Quoiwonkpa.

Fahnbulleh further indicated that during their meeting in Ghana, Taylor proposed revenging Quoiwonkpa's death, and added that judging from his (Fahnbulleh's) experience during the 1985 coup he declined involvement because Liberians were traitors.

He disclosed that Taylor was arrested by the Ghanaian security and imprisoned on grounds that he was wanted by the Liberian and American governments.

"Immediately, I told the Ghanaian government that Taylor could be killed if he was extradited to Liberia. He was released to me."

Narrating further, Dr. Fahnbulleh recollected that Taylor was rearrested and released through the assistance of the President of Burkina Faso who took Taylor to Libya and introduced Taylor to Libyan authorities.

He dispelled rumors that the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) established the NPFL.

He said he did not join any of the warring fractions and challenged members of those fractions to disapprove his claims.

New Liberian.com

Friday, 8 August 2008

Tipoteh Prevented Taylor's Extradition ... Testifies At TRC Hearings

TRC, Monrovia

Veteran Liberian politician Dr. Togba Nah Tipoteh said he prevented the deportation of former President Charles Taylor from both the United States and Ghana during the reign of slain President Samuel Kanyon Doe.

Dr. Tipoteh said he intervened to stop the extradition of Mr. Taylor first from the US and then Ghana because he was convinced that the former president could not have received a fair trial under the government of President Doe.

Addressing commissioners of Liberia's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Monday at the ongoing Thematic, Institutional and Inquiry Hearings at the Centennial Memorial Pavilion in Monrovia, Dr. Tipoteh said he stopped the extradition because the Doe government was characterized by gross human rights abuses and excesses.

Taylor was arrested first in the United States and later Ghana upon the request of the then government for allegedly embezzling nearly a million dollars while he served as Director General of the General Services Agency (GSA).

Tipoteh said during Taylor's extradition proceedings in the US he was contacted by then US attorney general Ramsey Clarke at which time he intervened to stop his extradition to Liberia. When Taylor again fled the United States to Ghana, Dr. Tipoteh said he also intervened to stop an attempt by the Ghanaian government to send him back to Liberia.

The first Minister of Planning for Economic Affairs in the People Redemption Council (PRC) military junta said he got acquainted with Taylor when they served in the PRC government.

Meanwhile, Dr. Tipoteh has recalled what he said was the cruelty of the hut tax policy of past governments which he said subjected the Liberian people to unwarranted suffering and hardship.

He recounted how the government of former President William V. S. Tubman subjected poor and low income earners, mostly farmers in rural Liberia to compulsorily paying hut tax.

Dr. Tipoteh said the policy was cruel and brutal. He recounted the experience of a poor man in Sinoe County who he told Commissioners was tied and maltreated for delinquency in paying the hut tax.

He vowed to resist any attempt by future governments to impose hut tax on the Liberian people.

Under the theme: "Understanding the Conflict Through its Principal Events and Actors," the ongoing hearings will address the root causes of the conflict, including its military and political dimensions.

The hearings are focused on events between 1979 and 2003 and the national and external actors that helped to shape those events.

The TRC was agreed upon in the August 2003 peace agreement and created by the TRC Act of 2005.

The TRC was established to "promote national peace, security, unity and reconciliation," and at the same time make it possible to hold perpetrators accountable for gross human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law that occurred in Liberia between January 1979 and October 2003.

The Punch (Nigeria)

Sunday, 10 August 2008

Nigerian troops to remain after UN forces withdraw

By Victor Sam

As the United Nations insists on pulling out all troops in Liberia by 2011, Nigeria has said its troops would remain in Liberia to help the country completely recover from the scars of its 14 year-old war.

It also said that there were serious security concerns in Liberia over expected outcome of the trial of its former President, Mr. Charles Taylor, at The Hague.

The Chief of Army Staff, Lt.-Gen Luka Yusuf, stated these on Friday in Monrovia, Liberia while responding to concerns of Nigerian soldiers over the security situation in that country through their Sector Commander, Brig Gen Ezekiel Olofin.

Briefing the COAS on the security situation, Olofin said while the UN continued to prune its troops in Liberia, there was serious anxiety of a possible breakdown of law and order if the exercise was not gradual.

He said any hasty withdrawal without allowing the weak security apparatus of Liberian government to take hold of the security of Liberia posed a serious threat to the war-torn country.

Olofin said the outcome of Charles Taylor's trial at The Hague was equally of great concern to Liberia's security as his loyalists might regroup and cause disorder in Liberia if the judgement went against him.

He said, "Though Liberia remains calm and relatively stable, youth restiveness, demonstrations and protests over non-payment of benefits and price hike on essential commodities, have become more frequent."

However, Yusuf told the soldiers to keep doing their duties diligently as the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Liberian government with Nigeria ensured that Nigerian troops would stay on long after the UN had pulled out.

He said, "You don't have to worry about anything. Though we have agreed with the United Nations to pull out all troops in Liberia, this would not affect us much because we will still be here after the draw down plan.

"The Liberian government has just signed an agreement with Nigeria to ensure that our troops continue to stay on long after all others have gone. We have to stay here to continue the retraining of their soldiers.

"We will have to stay here to make sure that lasting peace is maintained in this place. We have to help them change their mentality of war to that of having peace in all their homes."

He told the troops to embark on Plan B, which entailed the tactical deployment of troops to lock up all entry routes in the country, in case of eventuality.

Yusuf assured them the Federal Government's readiness to give them more logistics, as a ship load of military equipment was already setting sail from the Lagos port to Liberia.

Daily Champion (Nigeria)

Monday, 11 August 2008

Nigeria to retain troops in Liberia

Nigeria has offered to retain its troops in Liberia despite the plan by the United Nations to withdraw its peace keepers by 2011.

The Chief of Army Staff, Lt.-Gen Luka Yusuf made the pledge at the weekend during his visit to Nigerian peace keepers in Liberia.

The Commandant of the Nigeria contingent to Liberia, Brig Gen Ezekiel Olofin had complained that there are serious security concerns in the country over the expected outcome of the trial of its former President, Mr. Charles Taylor at the Hague, Netherlands.

There was Military parade by the Nigerian peace keepers to welcome the chief of Army staff, who visited the troops at the weekend in Liberia.

The United Nations which deployed the troops from Nigeria and other countries to ensure security in the country after a fourteen year civil war has indicated plans to withdraw the soldiers by the year 2011.

The Commandant of the Nigerian troops in Liberia has however raised security concerns over the pruning down of peace keepers by the United Nations.

But the Nigerian Chief of Army staff, General Yusuf announced that the Nigerian government has offered to retain its troops in Liberia after the withdrawal of the United Nations peace keepers by 2011.

He assured the peace keepers of government's plan to provide them with more military equipment to improve their work in the country.

Representative of the United Nations at the event warned that the UN still maintains a zero tolerance policy on corruption and indiscipline especially on sexual exploitation and abuse by peace keepers.

Nigeria has sent peacekeepers into several war zones around Africa. Beside Liberia, it has sent troops to Sudan's Darfur region and Sierra Leone, boosting its status as a major continental power.

The Nigerian peace keepers in Liberia provide security in Monrovia which is the seat of government. They guard key government installations such as the seaport, airport, and parliament, among others. They also provide security for the Liberian President, Vice President, and other key government officials.

Voice of America

Friday, 8 August 2008

Rwanda Stands By Genocide Report

By Peter Clotney
Washington, D.C.

Rwanda is expressing shock after France reportedly rejected a report, which suggests Paris' complicity in the 1994 genocide. Rwanda's government says it stands by the report, which it claims is the truth, denying that it is re-writing history. President Paul Kagame's government formally accused 33 French officials Tuesday of involvement in the genocide and called for them to face trial. Kigali has previously accused Paris of covering up its role in training troops and militia who carried out massacres that killed some 800,000 people, and of propping up the ethnic Hutu leaders who orchestrated the slaughter.

France denies that and says its forces helped protect people during a U.N.-sanctioned mission in Rwanda at the time. Paris says the independent Rwandan commission set up to investigate the 1994 genocide was biased. Rosemary Museminari is Rwanda's foreign minister. From the capital, Kigali she tells reporter Peter Clotney Paris should cooperate with Kigali in prosecuting those implicated in genocide.

"We would be very surprised by that rejection because the report puts out the truth and truth that has a lot of evidence to back it. So, if you read through the 500-page report, you would not only be able to see the role the different bodies played; whether it was the political levels, whether it was diplomatic levels, whether it was the military, so the report really gathered that information, and over time put out what has been said in different bits, by different writers, by different articles brought out in the open. So what the commission did was to get out there, pick all those reports, go down on the field and pick evidence from different people, and put it all together," Museminari pointed out.

She said it was unfortunate Paris rejects the report put together by the commission that investigated the 1994 genocide.

"So it is a surprise if France is denying it and we would be very interested to know what they are basing on denying the factual information that is out there in the report," she said.

Museminari denied Kigali was re-writing history with the recent report on the 1994 genocide.

"Rwanda is not trying to re-write history. What the report out there did was to put the truth out there, so I don't know if that is what re-writing history is," Museminari noted.

She said although the relationship between Kigali and Paris has not been the best, efforts are being made to normalize it.

"For us, we would be very much surprised by that because as you mentioned, relations between Kigali and Paris have not been the best. But we have been in a process of trying to normalize relations. President Kagame met President Sarkozy in Lisbon. After that, we had a visit from the minister of foreign affairs Kouchner. We have been having teams coming from Kigali, going to Paris to have discussions and vice versa. So, for us, we think those efforts should go on, and this should actually come and strengthen our process of moving forward based on the truth and based on the interest of our people," she said.

Museminari said there was need to normalize relations with Paris based on the plain truth.

"I think it would be wrong to build a relationship just whereby we sweep the truth underground. We think that the truth should actually be the foundation and basis over new revitalized relationship," Museminari pointed out.

She said Kigali hopes those complicit in the genocide would soon be prosecuted.

"We hope that they will be by different bodies, not necessarily only the International Criminal Court. But even by the domestic courts in different countries. Many countries are able to try people who are their nationals and who committed crimes. So, we should expect to see trials of these people implicated in the report," she said.

Meanwhile, Ibuka, an umbrella organization of Rwanda Genocide survivors has welcomed the government's release of a report on the alleged role played by France in the 1994 Rwanda Genocide. IBUKA president Theodore Simburudari reportedly said, "although what was released in the report was already known through writings, compiling the report is a sign of taking a step beyond political considerations".

The New Vision (Uganda)

Sunday, 10 August 2008

‘Match peace with justice in the north’

By Hillary Nsambu
and Anthony Bugembe

EFFORTS to achieve total peace in northern Uganda should not be at the expense of justice, the head of the High Court War Crimes Division, Justice Dan Akiiki-Kiiza, has said.

“There must be peace in the east and northern regions but the victims of such horrendous crimes must also get justice,” he noted.

The Government and development partners, Kiiza added, were pivotal in the successful implementation of the peace agreement with the Lord’s Resistance Army rebels.

The judge was last week presenting a paper during the just concluded Justice Law and Order Sector Forum at Imperial Resort Beach Hotel in Entebbe.

Kiiza said his court would draw lessons from the war crimes court on Sierra Leone and the International Criminal Court.

Other speakers were traditional and religious leaders as well as elders from the war-affected regions.

Many of them said peace and reconciliation could best be achieved by using traditional means of justice like mato oput in Acholi.

Retired Kitgum Bishop Macleod Baker Ochola II of the Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative, a local NGO, said mato oput involved truth-telling and no denials.

“The offending community voluntarily and publicly admits responsibility for the crimes. This confession and show of remorse is done so the truth can be known and reconciliation starts,” he explained.

However, Moses Adriko, a former president of the Uganda Law Society, cautioned that traditional justice systems should not be the first option in dealing with war crimes.

He suggested that mato oput, for instance, should only be applied to combatants who acted under the orders of their commanders and had no option.

“But the perpetrators, like LRA leader Joseph Kony and his top commanders, must be punished,” he said.

The other category, Adriko added, were those conscripted into rebel ranks and abducted children.

The New Vision (Uganda)

Sunday, 3 August 2008

Health sciences university launched

THE International Health Sciences University has officially started operations with the installation of Justice Julia Sebutinde and Prof. Deidre Carabine as chancellor and vice-chancellor respectively.

Anthony Bugembe and Joel Ogwang report that the installation took place on Saturday at the International Hospital Kampala, where the university is located.

The university obtained a provisional licence in March and the pioneer students start lectures on September 1.

Dr. Ian Clarke, the chairman of the board of directors of the International Medical Group, said the institution aims at equipping health professionals with more skills.

The non-residential university has two faculties, the Institute of Health Policy and Management and the School of Nursing.

It will offer health science certificates, diplomas and postgraduate degree programmes on full and part time basis.

Carabine said: "We hope that by providing health related tertiary education, we will be able to make a significant difference in the way healthcare is provided for Uganda."

She added that consultations with all stakeholders in the health field would continue to ensure that appropriate training programmes are introduced.

Dr. Moses Galukande, the council chairman, said the university would use the latest technology to refresh health education in Uganda.

"This will enable our products to adapt and cope with health realities on the ground, especially in rural areas."

Galukande said four million additional health workers were needed to fill the gap in sub-Saharan Africa.

"An adequate health workforce should have at least 2.3 well-trained healthcare providers available per 1,000 people reaching out to at least 80% of the population," he said, adding that Uganda's health workforce was at 0.8 well trained workers per 1,000 people.

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MONBATT Troop Rotation Ceremony
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