

## FNF Human Rights Podcast special Human Rights Day episode – Uganda- Transcript

Moderator: Nangamso Kwinana

Guest: Bobi Wine and Nicholas Opiyo

Date: TBC

[00:00:00] **Nangamso Kwinana**

: [00:00:00] I warmly welcome you to our special episode as we commemorate International Human Rights Day! My name is Nangamso Kwinana and I am happy that you have tuned in again. We have already met some exciting people such as Elizabeth Minde from Tanzania and Judge Edwin Cameron from South Africa. If you missed our previous episodes, listen in. You can find the links in the show notes of this podcast.

Today, we have a very special guest. I don't want to spoil it and let you in on where we are traveling today, but listen to this and see if you can figure it out

[00:01:10] [00:01:00] that was Bobby .Wine And today our journey has taken us to Uganda.

[00:01:18] **Audio Clip:** [00:01:18] Violent clashes between Ugandan security forces and protesters have left 16 people dead in the Capitol Kampala. According to the red cross, more than 40 people were injured among the injured 11 were cheated for gunshot wounds following scuffles between police and protestors, police say the cause of the deaths and nature of the injuries is being investigated.

[00:01:45] Doesn't the East African community have protocols on elections. Um, intimidation, uh, the freedom, fairness of, uh, campaigning and literally the, um, extra [00:02:00] judicial killings that are taking place, if, uh, the way Kizza Besigye has been treated in the past as an opposition leader, uh, it's quite likely that this kind of, uh, continuous, uh, um, arrests will continue, uh, throughout the next year.

[00:02:20] And, uh, yes, as a matter of fact, it's for sure is the kind of mannerism of, of, uh, the local authorities here while they try to push for, uh, some of regulations that, uh, that actually put in place to have what we would call order and in particular gatherings, uh, it becomes a bit of a tough ask here on those that are in the position to try and meet every, every, uh, aspect that is being asked of them.

[00:02:49] Bobi Wine is currently being held at ... detention center in Uganda's Eastern city of Jinja. Here's sparked riots in several parts of the [00:03:00] country, including the capital Kampala.

[00:03:06] **Nangamso Kwinana**

: [00:03:06] Located in East Africa, the Republic of Uganda has borders with Southern Sudan as well as with Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Uganda also borders Lake Victoria.

Presidential elections are scheduled to take place in early 2021. President Yoweri Museveni, who has ruled for the last 34 years, hopes for a sixth term in office. In 2005, the provision limiting the head of state's term of office to two terms, was lifted. Instead an age limit of 75 years for presidential candidates was introduced, meaning that you could technically be president for your whole adult life up to the age of 75 and then only have to leave office and that's if the constitution is not re-amended.

Which is exactly what happened in Uganda. In 2017, the parliament passed a controversial constitutional amendment by a two-thirds majority,

that abolished even the age limit. These amendments paved the way for President Museveni's candidacy in the upcoming elections in 2021.

Human rights violations are rising in Uganda. More and more frequently, reports occur speaking of violent break-ups of demonstrations and excessive violence by the security forces against the opposition, the media and the public. Violations of the freedom of speech, press and assembly are at the core of the agenda.

In today's episode, we have two guests visiting us. Please welcome Nicholas Opiyo! Nicholas Opiyo is a leading human rights lawyer and founder of Chapter Four Uganda, an organization that provides research, advocacy, and outreach services to contribute to laws, policies, and practices in the interest of civil liberties and human rights.

Since 2005, Opiyo has worked tirelessly to promote civil liberties in Uganda, often pro bono. In 2015 he won the 'Voices for Justice Award' for Human Rights Watch, in 2016 he won the European Union Parliament Sakharov Fellows Prize and in 2017 he was the recipient of the German Africa Prize. He'll be sharing his views on Uganda's legal system with us.

We are very pleased that Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Sentamu has taken the time to join our podcast today. He is better known under his stage name Bobi Wine. Bobi Wine is a Ugandan politician, leader of the opposition and presidential candidate for the 2021 elections. He's also an activist, singer, actor, businessperson and philanthropist.

As of July 2017, he has been serving as a Member of Parliament, representing Kyadondo East constituency in the Wakiso District, in Uganda's Central Region.

[00:06:26] As well heard, uh, briefly described the situation in Uganda is complicated. In fact, the situation seems to be coming to a climax. And we keep hearing about restrictions of the freedom of the press and freedom of expression. Nicholas, can you give us a brief overview of the developments in human rights and Uganda?

[00:06:49] **Nicholas Opiyo:** [00:06:49] Well, first of all, thank you for having me. I appreciate the opportunity to talk to you. Um, the situation in Uganda deteriorates by the day as we [00:07:00] approach in actions, a keen follower of Uganda's history would know that this is not surprising. Every election cycle. We see a spike in intolerance. We see a spike in state, uh, violence towards citizens.

[00:07:17] And so this is just, this is just a season, you know, we call it here, they see the seasons. It appears every election we begin to experience this kind of things. And the

intensity of it seems to be proportional to the threat that's the ruling party he's facing. In other words, the more serious, the opponent, the more intense the violence.

[00:07:43] So over the last couple of weeks, we have begun to see the reoccurrence and some this in Uganda. First, there's a gender 90th, accusing and named for an group, um, as interfering into [00:08:00] in the elections. The state official or normally unruly party, uh, you know, mouthpieces would normally say foreigners are seeking to interfere in the election and they begin to paint their opponents as agents on this unnamed foreign power. No country is named. No individuals are named. So, is it a blanket accusation or foreigners interfering in the election. And that provides a desk defecation from onslaught on the civil society who are seen as, or have accused as being agents of foreign power, simply on account of the fact that they get grants from foreign foundations. They then go on to begin to arrest opponents of the regime who are similarly accused of being agents of foreign power, independent media begins to get under intense scrutiny and attack. [00:09:00] And then subsequently we begin to see, uh, the violations of the freedom of association, freedom of expression, including media freedoms. Media houses begin to get directives, um, to stop hosting certain kinds of people or broadcasting certain kinds of news.

[00:09:18] Unfortunately, what we have seen in the last two weeks is that it has culminated into broad daylight shooting by the security officials. So far about 47. People have been counted, dead shot in the hands of security officials, their crime protesting the arrest of a popular opposition candidate.

[00:09:39] **Nangamso Kwinana**

: [00:09:39] That definitely does look like a very concerning situation that you've highlighted to us Nicholas. Um, I heard that you also mentioned that, uh, day by day, as you near the elections, you are noticing high trends of violence by the state, towards its citizens. Could you please share with us, who would you [00:10:00] say are the groups that are most particularly affected by human rights violations in Uganda?

[00:10:06] **Nicholas Opiyo:** [00:10:06] First of all, it's a class, it's a class difference here because the people who tend to associate with you positioning in the country and people who are oppressed or people who are poor, people were on the fringes of society. So every time there is. Um, you know, uh, disturbance in the peace, uh, shooting of people, they tend to shoot people in low income areas, people who are protesting their own situation and who are looking to the election to change their fortunes in life.

[00:10:40] So overall they tend to be the urban poor who are targeted for this repression. Most of the people who are killed in the last two weeks in Uganda come from poor urban communities or slums in the city. Secondly, it also [00:11:00] appears that the vast majority are youthful people, very young people who work in informal, um, jobs in the city.

[00:11:11] So the class approach is then you it's also witnessed by the amount of deployment of armed security forces, winter pressing this kind of riots or demonstrations. Uh, deployments tend to be heaviest. It's not exclusively in areas where poor people live in the city. The second group of people that are targeted at people who are working on human rights issues.

[00:11:36] So people who are working on issues of accountability, um, people who are working on issues of freedom of democratic elections. And so these groups tend to be

targeted and at a secondary level, you begin to see it the attacks on civil society, organizations and actors in that space, the attacks on people who predominantly work with rural [00:12:00] communities, the third lot tends to be media houses and media practitioners, and vast majority of the people who are injured in the course of the campaign have been media practitioners who are simply bringing to the public. What they're observing. Uh, in the campaign trail, they have been targeted for that. So many people have been beaten and injured. Many media houses have had their owners threatened and people who seek to appear on their shows chased away.

[00:12:30] The last one seems to be the active political mobilizers for the political position, several individuals who support mobilize at local level. For Bobi Wine and his party I'm being picked up at night or being beaten up or being run over by cars two days ago, a youthful and supporter of Bobi Wine was knocked dead by a police car in a deliberate [00:13:00] killing.

[00:13:00] And so they're targeting young people. They're attacking the poor they're targeting NGO workers and the press. And, um, the form of intimidation includes killing imprisonment, shooting and injury. Um, and many other forms.

[00:13:17] **Nangamso Kwinana**

: [00:13:17] Honorable Robert Chuck Gulani . You are also known by your stage name, Bobi Wine. You're an artist. And in the last few years you've also become a politician. You often wrap up your messages and songs and thereby you are able to reach particularly the young audience on this very young continent. Art and politics is quite an unusual, but very exciting combination. Can you tell us a little bit about your career? How did you find your way into politics?

[00:13:50] **Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Sentamu:** [00:13:50] Thank you very much for having me here. Well, politics has been part of me. Politics has shipped everything around me. [00:14:00] Um, politics is the reason why I ended up being a ghetto child and yes. Politics is the reason why I've been singing. However, I, as an artist over the years, I've been believing that I'm playing my role as an artist to communicate very important and sensitive messages.

[00:14:18] It is only three years ago that I decided to take a decisive role in, uh, the practical politics of our country. My music has always been otherwise referred to as edutainment. In brief education through entertainment and that is how I believed and still believe that is the best way to push messages.

[00:14:39] However, it has caused me some other challenges, but I'm glad that I together with many other young people have been able to change the narrative and the thinking of the common people. And most importantly, the way the young people of Uganda and Africa view themselves.

[00:14:56] **Nangamso Kwinana**

: [00:14:56] Nicholas, if I'm hearing you clearly, it sounds that, [00:15:00] uh, you are relaying to us that the people are in dire need of change and development in Uganda. Other ones that seemingly are the most effected by the disturbance of peace in the country. You've also mentioned to us that young people are mostly being targeted by the regime. And lastly, you've also indicated to us that those will advocate for the rule of law and human rights being upheld and respected as prescribed in Uganda's law are seemingly the frontline targets in the country.

[00:15:33] Now that brings me to a very interesting, uh, question that I'd like to find out. Earlier today we, of course also heard about presidential . Who of course is the prisoner who has ruled Uganda for the past 34 years. And now also hopes for a sixth term in office. How easy was it to first abolish provision limiting that the head of State's term of office, uh, would be up to [00:16:00] two years and ultimately to overturn the age limit of 75 years.

[00:16:05] What are the legal implications of such a desperate to them?

[00:16:10] **Nicholas Opiyo:** [00:16:10] First Yoweri Museveni came into power on the back of unstable government in 1986, when his rebel group took over power. He promised so many things for this country. People were excited when they arrived into town. Because they promised the country that this would be a fundamental change, a fundamental departure from the instabilities of past the governments. Immediately he took over power. He embarked on signing several international human rights instruments, the UN convention against torture, your assigned international covenant on civil and political rights. He instituted a human rights commission to investigate human rights violations. From 1962, the year we got independence to [00:17:00] 1986 the year he came into power. He committed to doing a new constitution. And so people were really excited. A new constitution was then mollgated in 1999 to five hailed across the world as a beautiful constitution, a human rights based constitution that constitution established a couple of things. The bill of rights and national human rights institution to monitor and enforce the observance of human rights in the country.

[00:17:33] It also set out to stop the problem of leaders overstaying in power by establishing a two term limit for the presidency. The costitution also established a second tier of limitation, which is an age limit that the person will not be a head of state beyond the age of 75. These were seen as these were seen as safeguards to abuse of power.

[00:17:59] They [00:18:00] were seen as the bulwark for stability, but no sooner had the ink dried on the constitution. Then prison must have embarked on a process to amend that constitution. First to remove presidential age limit. When he had served his second time, um, he was supposed to retire. He didn't want to retire through a process of bribery.

[00:18:25] Bribing members of parliament through a process of intimidation. He set out to amend the constitution to remove the presidential term limits. And so in 2015 presidential term limits were removed from our constitution, allowing him to contest for a third time, for as many times as they wanted. When he did that, he didn't come up against, came up against the second limitation, which was the presidential age limit.

[00:18:54] Again, he set out to amend the constitution and remove [00:19:00] presidential age limits in doing all of this. He went against the things he had publicly said because he really came to, power had said the problem with African leaders when leaders were by staying power. You also said that when you're 75 years of age, you should retire and go and look after your children.

[00:19:19] So all of these actions are actions that went against, not just what he said, but also against what was popularly adopted in the constitution.

[00:19:29] **Nangamsa Kwinana**

: [00:19:29] Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Sentamu. You've been a member of parliament since

2017, as you've mentioned. And now you're also running to become the president of Uganda.

[00:19:43] You inspire the population and especially the young people for the same reasons. However, you are a red flag to the current government. Repeatedly, there have been intimidation attempts to silence you and to undermine your work, [00:20:00] which state of intimidation attempts and situations have left a lasting impression on you?

[00:20:06] Were there times when you wanted to give up?

[00:20:09] **Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Sentamu:** [00:20:09] Um, well, the, um, wave of change. It's not unique to Uganda and the character of despots, especially here in Africa is not unique to you as the wave of change as the, uh, massive mental upliftment and psychological involvement of the young people of Africa takes precedent.

[00:20:33] There has been widespread fear by the age and aging, this ports around Africa. In my own case, I only narrowly survived an assassination attempt on my life in August of 2017, uh, which, uh, ended up taking my driver. And since then, um, my music has been abolished. My voice has been abolished and [00:21:00] my image itself has been abolished that it is a crime for anybody to associate with me.

[00:21:05] It is a crime for me to attend mass and, uh, prayers have been teargassed where I show up all this has, um, continued to communicate to me and other people that are trying to stand against the status quo in Africa, how it is. However. Um, whether or not it should make us sad or relent. I don't think so. Of course there are times when, um, it has occurred to me and I believe many other freedom fighters in Africa, the contemplation of giving up, but the, the motivation that we get from the masses, especially the young people is reason enough for us to keep going. In Uganda, particularly the young people that are younger than me, they are more in that 80%, uh, because, uh, Uganda is a population of 45 million, but more than [00:22:00] 80% of Ugandans. Uh, under 35 years of age. So that gives us confidence to keep moving, knowing that we are the majority and we share the same hopes and aspirations.

[00:22:13] **Nangamso Kwinana**

: [00:22:13] Now in our earlier conversation, Nicholas we've already explained that you as a human rights lawyer, deal with executive such violations. Report from Uganda, repeatedly States that legal proceedings in the country are often very long. If there are any charges brought forward at all, what are the chances of succeeding, especially when it comes to state violations.?

[00:22:40] **Nicholas Opiyo:** [00:22:40] Well, first of all, as a human rights lawyer, we believe that it is important to accurately document what is happening, even if it may appear that there are no remedies at the moment, it is important to document these violations because at point P [00:23:00] and time, T. Somebody will be held to account for their conduct.

[00:23:06] So we engaged in a process of meticulous documentation to the extent that we can of the violations have happening across the country. We are getting names of individuals involved. We're getting all manners of evidence, including medical reports, photographs of dead bodies, so that when we are able to do so.

[00:23:25] In one way or the other here in Uganda, outside Uganda we'll hold them to account. Secondly, in cases where we have the capacity, we have taken these cases to court. We took them to court. Not because we expect that we'll get instant justice. The courts have their own problems. There's a lack of independence.

[00:23:48] There's also fear in many judicial officers because they're intimidated, but there's also just the inefficiency of the court system, case and backlog. So we take these cases to court, first [00:24:00] billing, official account of what has happened. We want to give a voice to victims, so that these victims have a space to let the world know what happened to them and the impact on them.

[00:24:11] In some cases, we have gotten judgements in favor of the victims or survivors of this kind of actions. The courts, in some cases, the Uganda human rights commission in some cases has given compensation to the families of people who are killed. The second tier problem then is that governments sometimes in fact, most of the time disregards the ruling of the court.

[00:24:38] They do not pay the compensations ordered by the court, in many cases, the families or deceased persons actually died chasing the compensations or that by the coach or in many cases, for example, where we have all, we have gotten court orders for unconditional release of people who are being detained illegally if simply ignored court [00:25:00] orders.

[00:25:01] And so there's a limitation to legal. Uh, processes as an Avenue for resolving these cases of violations. But nonetheless, we try and pursue them because the thing that there's a long-term objective over and above legal proceedings, we have also now began a process. We call social accountability, the individuals who are killing people on the streets of Kampala, uh, children from our communities.

[00:25:30] We know them. We are involved in a process of taking their photographs and making it known to the public and to the community that individual X was the one who was involved in killing people in place, Y and live it to the community to pile social pressure on them, to make it difficult for them to find space to survive in those societies. So we are aware of the limitations of the use of the courts as a [00:26:00] mechanism and we supplement that by social accountability to ensure that the people in the neighborhoods put pressure on them, put pressures on their families and perhaps restrain them from doing what they're doing.

[00:26:12] **Nangamso Kwinana**

: [00:26:12] Thank you, Nicholas. I'd like to also go back to an earlier relay that you shared with us. Which was at the time when we were engaging about those that are mostly affected by the disturbance of peace in Uganda, you shared with us that it was the young people you shared with us, that the media houses are targeted.

[00:26:34] You shared with us that the advocates of the rule of law and human rights are also targeted. And in your relate to us, you also mentioned that. In particular, the independent media is frontline being targeted by the governing party together with the young people who are opposing all the atrocities that are happening in Uganda.

[00:26:58] Taking it from that [00:27:00] media element in 2018, a social media tax was imposed in Uganda ahead of the introduction president you were in was of any road to the finance ministry. Arguing that the tax was a necessary measure to deal with online gossip. In your opinion, did this law truly serve its proclaimed sole purpose to combat fake news or would you say that perhaps it was rather another attempt by the government to undermine the free flow of information in Uganda?

[00:27:38] **Nicholas Opiyo:** [00:27:38] First, the publicly stated objective of that law was that of collecting revenue, but the underlying unstated objectives.

[00:27:49] Was Museveni's long-term discomfort with the increasing influence and use of social media as a space for organizing, besides the social media attacks or what [00:28:00] was called the OTT tax over the top tax, there were several laws that were enacted to limit the use of social media. For example, you have laws such as the computer misuse act that criminalizes expressions online.

[00:28:18] There were attempts to prosecute individuals who had used social media to criticize the regime. The case of a university... and researcher. Dr. Stella is a popular one. There were many individuals who are, who have social media accounts, who are arrested and prosecuted. The social media attacks. Another of those measures.

[00:28:41] Uh, that was disguised as a means of collecting revenue, but in fact was intended to limit the continued influence of social media as a space for organizing many years after the law was past the revenue authority has said it's become a difficult tax to collect [00:29:00] the minister for ICT has said that law is limiting innovation in the ICT sector because it's knocking out a vast majority of people who cannot afford to pay the tax.

[00:29:15] But also more importantly, technology is often five steps ahead of government. There have been many ways of circumventing the tax that has made the tax really and unuseful tax. But in times of fake news, the problem of fake news, the problems of misinformation, disinformation is a constant problem, uh, across the world that people use social media for all manners of good things, but also for some bad things. We have begun to see now a constant attempt by different organized groups to use social media, to spread disinformation or to spread [00:30:00] misinformation. Many of them are actually party ruling party, uh, social media accounts and groups. And so the problem of misinformation, disinformation and fake news continues even after the tax has been, has been enacted. I think that dealing with that is going to require much more than just taxation, but more about responsibility from social media companies to be able to regulate their platform and make sure that they are not used for dis information or fake news.

[00:30:36] **Nangamso Kwinana**  
: [00:30:36] And lastly, if we were to try and look at the opportunity cost of this introduction in terms of the media attacks in relation to human rights abuses, how would you respond if we were to weigh those two? What is the opportunity cost?

[00:30:59] **Nicholas Opiyo:** [00:30:59] Citizen [00:31:00] journalism has become a very important source for information, even tips for conventional media and in many of the cases where we have seen cases of violations. They have been reported, not because the media house was there. They have been reported simply because people had smartphones in their hands. They were able to record what they were seeing and they were able to post it. And so



citizen journalism has become a, just a means of expression, but a tool of accountability for many people across this country.

[00:31:41] Things such as the social media tax will only help to limit that sort of measure for accountability and for communication. But I think that the, the, the cost of all of this is going to be, because social media. So [00:32:00] just a means for communication. It's also a space for business. Many unemployed, young people have found. Um, they found the space, a useful space for getting employment opportunity. They are selling goods. They're selling services. They're using this space for saving lives in many to delivering life saving information to mothers in villages, life saving information to HIV AIDS, positive individuals. So social media has become ... for economic activity.

[00:32:34] And so limiting it in any way or form. Only limits the possibilities for economic, uh, activity for young people who are found this space very useful, but more importantly, it stifled discussion and drives people to rumors, to underground means of communication, which is more dangerous than fake news on [00:33:00] social media.

[00:33:01] **Nangamsso Kwinana**

: [00:33:01] Bobi before we come to an end of this very exciting episode, please. May you allow me two last questions? What does freedom mean to you personally? And what role does it play in your life?

[00:33:14] **Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Sentamu:** [00:33:14] Freedom for me, and I believe for many other young people in Africa and the world, it means the right to think for yourself. It means the right to agree or disagree with anybody, including the leaders without being hounded in and prosecuted. Freedom means living, um, comfortably freedom means equality. It means, uh, having equal rights, uh, it means equal punishment from the law and equal protection from the law. Freedom means enjoying my talent and using it to express myself without being restricted.

[00:33:50] Freedom means the ability to live in the world equally with other people. Before an [00:34:00] under the law. That is what freedom means to me.

[00:34:04] **Nangamsso Kwinana**

: [00:34:04] And lastly, would you have a message for our young listless who possibly also suffer from authoritarian regimes and unfortunately cannot yet live freely in the 21st century? What would you recommend to these young listeners?

[00:34:21] **Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Sentamu:** [00:34:21] Uh, thank you to the young listeners all over Africa. I just want to remind them of the words of, uh, the noble, um, .P. L. O. Lumumbawho said that there will come a time in Africa when African youth rise never to fall anymore. I want to remind them that that time is now for a long time.

[00:34:41] We have been told that we are the leaders of tomorrow and I got news for you. Tomorrow has come. The future is today. If we are the leaders of the future, then it's important for us to know that the future is today. We are the biggest number. We are the majority, [00:35:00] these in the, our grandfathers and fathers in the fifties, sixties, seventies, and eighties were looking at us as the solution.

[00:35:08] They were the promise and we are the fulfillment. It is now that we must rise to the occasion and create an Africa that we can all be proud of all that we are going through. It's a result of the decisions, the choices, and the actions that we are taking yesterday. Today, we are making the decisions, the choices and the actions that will determine our life, the lives of our children and our grandchildren.

[00:35:37] So it is important for us not to just be bystanders, not to be spectators. It is important that the young people of Africa as a whole get practically involved in, in the way they are being governed, because there is no problem with Africa Africa's problem. I know the natural resources. It is not the way that it is not the people.

[00:35:58] It is the leadership. [00:36:00] It is the governance. And if we don't rise to the occasion and create the Africa that we want and define ourselves as Africa, then we will continue to lag behind courtesy of our leaders. The leaders that are governing us today are not going to be present in the next 10, 20, 30 years to enjoy the work of their out of their actions today, or to pay for the misdeeds that they are doing today.

[00:36:29] The time is now we are the ones we've been waiting for. We are the ones we've been expecting. Nobody is going to come from anywhere great for us and Africa that we want

[00:36:41] **Nangamso Kwinana**

: [00:36:41] As a young person myself. I received that message fully. Thank you for educating us Nicholas. At this point, we would particularly like to thank you again, honorable Robert Kyagulanyi Sentamu

[00:36:55] also known as Bobi Wine for allowing us to use your music for our [00:37:00] podcast episodes. And thank you so much for your advocacy and commitment, not only to Uganda, but to Africa at large. Thank you, sir.

[00:37:08] From the insights shared in this podcast, it seems clear that the rule of law is being violated in Uganda. And that it's necessary for things to change very soon if Uganda is to retain some form of democracy.

[00:37:25] Another thing that begs consideration is the fact that 75% of Uganda's population is below the age of 35 and being led. By a government well, into their senior years, many Ugandans are fighting for the Liberty of their nation and the future of their children. We can only hope that you Ugandand's will secure the aspirations as they head to the polls in early 2021.

[00:37:57] This has been our special episode of let's [00:38:00] talk human rights. The FNF Africa podcast, exploring human rights issues. We hope you enjoyed it. The Friedrich Naumann foundation Sub-Sahara Africa is an independent German organization that is committed to promoting liberal ideals and politics in Africa, such as human rights, the rule of law.

[00:38:21] Democracy innovation, digitalization, and free trade by conducting campaigns, media events, seminars, workshops, study tours, cultural happenings, and training courses. The foundation promotes human rights, including freedom of expression. Freedom of the

press children's rights, LGBTQ plus rights and condemns violence against women and capital punishment.

[00:38:48] If you are interested in I activities, follow us on Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. Simply check for freedom foundation Africa. [00:39:00] .