



Ngugi wa Thiongo

of Planning in 1981, Senior Economist at finance ministry and Chief Economist government of Uganda in 1984. In the early 1990s, he became Permanent Secretary for the merged Ministries of Finance Planning & Economic Development. He had passionately advocated for this merger and worked well with finance minister Gerald Sendawula until January 2001 when he was appointed governor Bank of Uganda. A few years ago, Makerere honored him with honorary PhD award.

SPECIOZA KAZIBWE

She made history when she became the first female vice president in Africa and for much of the 3rd world countries. This was in 1994 and she combined the vice presidency with the ministry of agriculture. Professionally, Kazibwe, who was recently appointed to serve on one of the UN-affiliated projects in the medical field, qualified as a surgeon at Makerere University medical school. She was vice president for 9 years from 1994 to 2003 when she was replaced by Prof Gilbert Bukenya, another Makerere alumnus and former lecturer. Kazibwe joined Makerere in 1974 straight from Catholic Church-owned Mount Saint Mary's College Namagunga. She graduated with the Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB) degree in 1979 after which she enrolled for the Master of Medicine (MMed) degree also from Makerere University Medical School this time specializing in General Surgery. In mid 2000s, she enrolled for her Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) at the Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Population and International Health, majoring in Health Policy Analysis. Kazibwe began her political career as a member of the women wings of DP. In 1987, she was elected to the RC system as a women leader under the NRM umbrella. In 1996, she played a role in Museveni's election campaign having previously become the Kampala woman representative in the legislative assembly.

OLARA OTUNNU

The former UN under Secretary in charge of children affairs, who almost became secretary general for the UN, graduated with LLB at Makerere University in the 1970s. At the peak of his diplomatic career in New York, Otunnu became the President of the International Peace Academy. At Makerere, he was a Guild president and famously stood up to Amin's tyrannical government. He subsequently joined Oxford University (where he was Overseas Scholar) and eventually Harvard Law School where he both studied and taught. As a lawyer he was onetime an advocate at the law firm of Chadbourn and Parke in New York after which he became Assistant Professor of Law at Albany Law School. One time a permanent representative of Uganda at the UN, Otunnu served as Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda from 1985 to 1986 and, as chief negotiator, participated in the Uganda peace talks which culminated in the Nairobi Peace Agreement of December 1985. After the fall of the

Okellos in 1986, Otunnu returned to academia and became a Visiting Fellow at the American University in Paris. Otunnu has also received several major international awards including the Distinguished Service Award, awarded by the United Nations Association of USA (2001); German Africa Prize (2002); Sydney Peace Prize (2005) and Global Award for Outstanding Contribution to Human Rights (India, 2006). In 2007, he received the Harvard Law School Association Award which was co-presented to him by Elena Kagan, an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

ANDREW MWENDA

Arguably the most successful journalist East Africa has ever produced, Mwenda doesn't need much introduction. The proprietor of Uganda's premier current news magazine, The Independent, attended Busoga College Mwiri before joining Makerere University where he graduated with a degree in mass communications in the mid 1990s. He says he learnt the art of debating, for which he is very famous, while at Makerere where he moderated weekly debates (The T-gang) every Saturday at the terrace of Lumumba Hall where he resided. He has become famous all over the world courtesy of his insightful analysis on foreign aid, development economics and political economy. Since July 2006, Mwenda has several times appeared before the British House of Commons committee on Global Poverty to testify against aid to Africa. He has also widely written and published articles in prestigious publications like the International Herald Tribune besides being regularly hosted on BBC radio and TV. This Makerere alumnus is also often quoted as an authority on poverty in the 3rd world by international media including BBC, CNN, New York Times, Washington Post, The Times & The Economist. In 2008, the Committee to Protect Journalists prized him with the International Press Freedom Award.

DR. MATHEW LUKWIYA

Born on November 24th 1957, Lukwiya famously died on December 5th 2000 at the peak of the much publicized Ebola outbreak in Northern Uganda. A medical superintendent for St. Mary's Hospital Lacor in Gulu at the time of his death, Lukwiya graduated as a physician at Makerere University. Lukwiya, who went down fighting Ebola, was the first doctor to catch and die of Ebola in 2000, the very first time it broke out in Uganda. His father, a fishmonger, drowned and died when Lukwiya was 12. His mother was a small time trader of tea at the Uganda-Sudan border. His brilliant performance at school got him a unique bursary to join Makerere University medical school in the late 1970s. Towards the end of his training at Makerere, he did his internship at St. Mary's

Catholic missionary hospital in 1983. He won accolades in both local and international media when he resisted safe life in the Diaspora and opted to remain behind and treat his Acholi co-ethnics at the peak of Kony's LRA rebellion. On Good Friday in 1989 Lukwiya famously convinced LRA rebels, during a raid at the hospital where he worked in Gulu/Kitgum, not to abduct or rape the Italian nuns who were working as volunteers. He offered that Kony's men should instead take him and he was to be in abduction, in his doctor's gown, for a whole 10 days. At the time of his death, Lukwiya had accommodated a total of 9000 people who sought sanctuary at the hospital where he worked. After Makerere, Lukwiya also won a scholarship to do a master's degree in tropical pediatrics in Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He declined a teaching position there in order to return and work amongst his suffering Acholi co-ethnics. Reformist Lukwiya is also remembered for improvising to expand Lacor hospital's patient beds to 18,000. That is how Lacor easily became the best hospital in northern Uganda and the whole country. His much publicized exemplary performance inspired many medical professionals within East Africa and beyond. In December 1998, Lukwiya returned to Makerere to do master's degree in public health.

SAMSON KISEKKA

Doctor Samson Babi Mululu Kisekka was born on June 23rd 1912 and died on October 25th 1999. He famously served under Museveni after 1986 as Prime Minister (from 1986 to 1991) and as vice president (1991-1994) having previously worked as a medical doctor and diplomat. He was personally very close to president Museveni. He was born in Mengo, grew up in Kampala and was very passionate on Buganda's Federo. The son of the Anglican Muluka chief in Buganda kingdom hierarchy, Kisekka studied at Ngogwe Central Schools near his parent's ancestral home in Nakifuuma where he won scholarship to join King's College Buddo. After Buddo, he was in the early 1930s admitted to study human medicine for six years at Makerere University Medical School from where he graduated and became a much respected doctor. He was a great student and sportsman for Makerere University. He was outspoken and easily noticeable which explains why he got a senior job in the ministry of health as early as January 1939. During his 14 years in the Civil Service (from 1939 through 1953), Kisekka advocated for increased enrolment and recognition of African Physicians. He was entrepreneurial as seen in the way he founded Kisekka hospital at a location that later became Kisekka market.



Benjamin Mkapa, ex-Tanzanian president



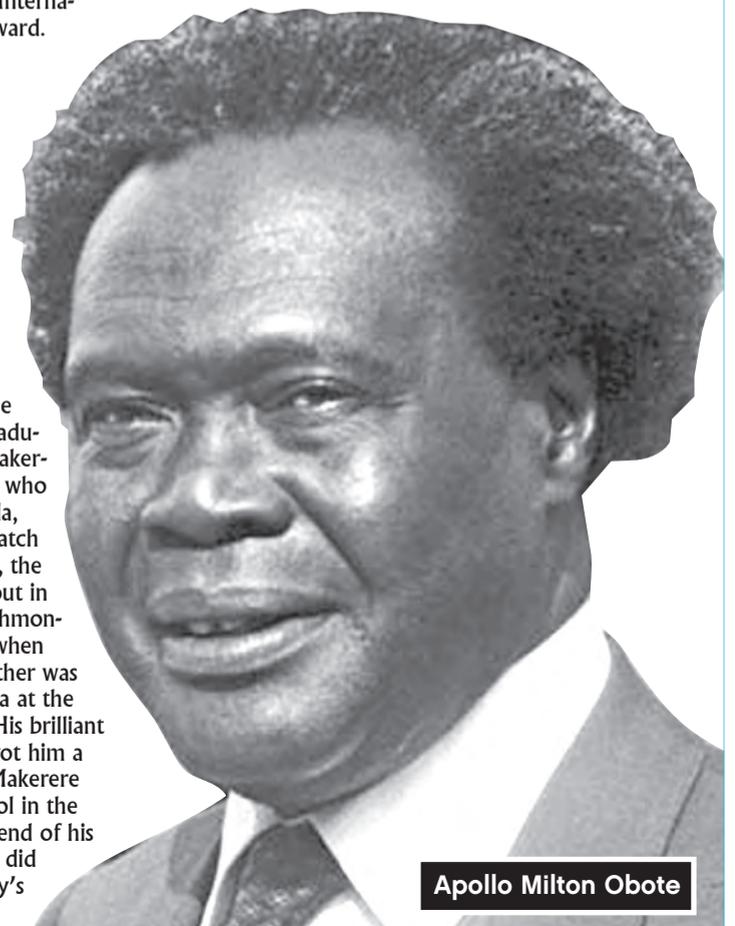
Margaret Zziwa Nantongo, the Speaker EALA



Jessica-Eriyo, Deputy Secretary General EAC



President Joseph Kabila



Apollo Milton Obote