

*Emory University Institute of Human Rights*



---

*Annual Report 2006*

## **Executive Summary**

Over the past year the Institute of Human Rights (IHR) has continued to provide international leadership in the areas of scholarship, research and service. Led by faculty in law, public health and political science, faculty affiliated with the IHR come from across the University. Major accomplishments of the past year include:

- More than 30 courses offered to support the graduate certificate in human rights;
- Receipt of funding to support the expansion of undergraduate human rights course offerings across the College;
- Sponsorship of Human Rights Week, a campus wide event including speakers, film series and community outreach events;
- Follow up activities to the international conference on health and human rights “Lessons Learned from Rights Based Approaches to Health”;
- Administration of a grant of nearly \$230,000 from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to support post-conference activities;
- On-going coordination of human rights related service activities including the Classroom on the Quad, the Global Night Commute and Atlanta Asylum Network.

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	2
Mission.....	4
Who We Are.....	4
<i>Executive Director</i> .....	4
<i>Director of Educational Programs</i> .....	5
<i>Director of Research Activities</i> .....	5
Teaching Activities.....	5
<i>Graduate Certificate in Human Rights</i> .....	5
<i>University Teaching Fund Grant for Faculty Workshop and Course Development</i> .....	6
<i>Human Rights Week</i> .....	6
Sponsored Research Activities .....	7
Service Activities .....	8
<i>Classroom on the Quad</i> .....	8
<i>EMERGENCY Film Screening</i> .....	8
<i>Global Night Commute</i> .....	9
<i>Atlanta Asylum Network Activities</i> .....	9
Publications and Presentations .....	11
Annex A: Courses offered in Fall 2005 and Spring 2006 as a part of the Graduate Certificate in Human Rights .....	12
Annex B: Faculty Development Workshop Agenda and Faculty Participants.....	14
Annex C: Selected Human Rights Week 2006 events .....	18
Annex D: Excerpt of the narrative report submitted to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.....	19
Annex E: 2005 Classroom on the Quad Schedule.....	28
Annex F: Papers and Presentations 2005-2006 from Staff of the Institute of Human Rights .....	30

## **Mission**

The Institute of Human Rights (IHR) at Emory seeks to advance the cause of human rights through educational, research and community awareness programs in parallel with the mission of the university. We seek to engage representatives of governmental and non-governmental institutions as well as scholars and practitioners in dialogue about the use of rights based approaches. Our teaching programs include an interdisciplinary graduate certificate in human rights open to graduate students across the university. We support faculty from the University in pursuing human rights related research. Our community awareness programs include sponsorship of an annual campus wide Human Rights Week, including organization of on-campus film and speaker series, and debates that are open to the broader Atlanta community. In addition, the Atlanta Asylum Network provides pro bono physical and psychological evaluations to torture survivors for use in their asylum cases. In 2005 the Institute of Human Rights sponsored the international conference, "Lessons Learned from Rights Based Approaches to Health." In 2006, IHR engaged in follow up activities to the conference including a think tank meeting, a qualitative evaluation of the conference examining next steps for the health and human rights agenda, and development of the conference report.

## **Who We Are**

The Institute of Human Rights at Emory provides an opportunity for Emory faculty and students to further their understanding of the theories and issues of human rights. Faculty in several schools at Emory University—including the Emory College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Law, the Rollins School of Public Health, the Goizueta Business School, the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing and the Candler School of Theology—have been involved in building an academic human rights program at Emory University.

The Institute of Human Rights is administered by an Executive Director and two programmatic directors as detailed below.

### *Executive Director*

**Dabney Evans** is the Executive Director of the Institute of Human Rights. Since 1998 Dabney has served a lecturer in the Hubert Department of Global Health at the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University. Dabney teaches courses in "Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Human Rights", "Health and Human Rights" and "Public Health Ethics." Between 2002-2005, Dabney was coordinator of an intensive public health study trip to Havana, Cuba for Master's level students. In June 2006 Dabney will return to Cuba to engage in a human rights assessment of the Cuban public health system as a research project of the Institute of Human Rights. Dabney is a member of the Delta Omega Public Health Honor Society, Omicron Delta Kappa National Service Honor Society, and the International Human Rights Committee of the American Public Health Association. Dabney is also faculty advisor to two student groups: Physicians for Human Rights based in the Emory University Medical School and the International Association for Health and Human Rights based in the Rollins School of Public Health. In 2005, Dabney served as conference planning chair for the international conference "Lessons Learned from Rights Based Approaches to Health" and administered its budget totaling over \$550,000. In 2006, Dabney served as a consultant to the World Health Organization's Department of Ethics, Trade, Human Rights and Health Law and as a guest lecturer at the University of North

Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dabney is involved with all logistical and programmatic aspects of the Institute of Human Rights.

*Director of Educational Programs*

**David R. Davis** is Director of Educational Programs for the Institute of Human Rights. As such David coordinates the educational programming associated with the graduate certificate in Human Rights as well as the proposed undergraduate minor in human rights. David's primary appointment is in the Department of Political Science at Emory University. David's research interests include: international relations, domestic politics and international conflict, political violence and ethnic conflict, defense economics and the political economy of development. His teaching interests include: international relations, human rights, political violence, research methods. Current research projects include; the durable resolution of ethnic conflict, democratization and ethnic conflict, crisis escalation and domestic-international conflict linkages. David was on sabbatical for the academic year 2005-2006 and will return to his duties as Director of Educational Programs in August 2006 during which time he will focus primarily on the development of track in human rights via the International Studies major within the Department of Political Science.

*Director of Research Activities*

**Abdullahi Ahmed An-Na'im** is Director of Research Activities for the Institute of Human Rights. Professor An-Na'im is Charles Howard Candler Professor of Law at Emory Law School. An internationally recognized scholar of Islam and human rights, and human rights in cross-cultural perspectives, Professor An-Na'im teaches courses in human rights, religion and human rights, Islamic law, and criminal law. His research interests also include constitutionalism in Islamic and African countries, and Islam and politics. He is the Director of the Religion and Human Rights Project of the Law and Religion Program at Emory University School of Law. Professor An-Na'im directs the following research projects which focus on advocacy strategies for reform through internal cultural transformation: Islamic Family Law, Women and Land in Africa, and Fellowship Program in Islam and Human Rights. In 2006 An-Na'im received the Marion V. Creekmore Award for Internationalization which each year honors an Emory faculty member who excels in the advancement of the University's commitment to internationalization.

## **Teaching Activities**

*Graduate Certificate in Human Rights*

The Institute of Human Rights administers a graduate Certificate in Human Rights. Awarding of the certificate requires students to complete the core course (Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Human Rights), complete two or three additional courses (depending on whether the student is a professional or doctoral level student), and the completion of a practicum experience. Currently the certificate is available to all students in the Graduate School and the School of Public Health. The Institute is in the process of having the certificate approved by the other professional schools.

Last year, students could choose from among approximately 30 approved courses from across the university. Courses were available in all division of the university. While the Certificate has only been approved for three years, five students have been granted the

certificate. We anticipate that as interest in the program grows and as more professional programs approve the certificate, between 5-10 students per year will be granted the certificate. In 2006 more approximately 7 students will be granted the certificate upon graduation.

See Annex A for a listing of courses offered in Fall 2005 and Spring 2006 as a part of the graduate certificate in human rights.

#### *University Teaching Fund Grant for Faculty Workshop and Course Development*

The Institute of Human Rights applied and received funds to support the expansion of the Human Rights curriculum across Emory College. There were two components to this proposal. First, we proposed to develop and conduct an interdisciplinary Faculty Teaching Workshop in early summer 2006 to a group of Emory Faculty from across the College. Second, we proposed to have the nine faculty members who participate in the workshop each to develop a new course or redesign an existing course to address human rights themes. The development of these courses will expand the number of human rights educational opportunities for students and will lay the foundation for the creation of an undergraduate education program in human rights. The funding of this proposal will encourage interdisciplinary discussion and collaboration among faculty interested in the content area of human rights, expand a unique interdisciplinary educational program across the College, and increase awareness of human rights issues within the Emory community.

On May 17-18, 2006, we conducted the two-day workshop with these faculty. Topics covered in the workshop included:

- ◆ An overview of human rights
- ◆ Human rights teaching pedagogy
- ◆ Human rights teaching resources
- ◆ Human rights in the social sciences
- ◆ Atlanta based resources for human rights
- ◆ Linking theory and practice
- ◆ Designing a human rights course

David Forsythe, faculty at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and expert in human rights with experience in the development an undergraduate program on the topic participated as a guest facilitator along with David Davis and Dabney Evans.

See Annex B for the workshop agenda and a list of faculty participants.

#### *Human Rights Week*

For the past five years the Institute for Human Rights has been the primary sponsor of Human Rights Week on the Emory campus. Human Rights Week consists of a series of public events on and around the Emory campus focused on raising rights-based issues among students, faculty and community members on a wide variety of topics. Human Rights Week 2006 took place March 21-26, 2006. In 2006 major events included a networking fair,

a keynote address by former US senator Max Cleland, a film screening, and several service activities.

See Annex C for a listing of selected Human Rights Week 2006 events.

## **Sponsored Research Activities**

*Follow up activities for the conference “Lessons Learned from Rights Based Approaches to Health”*

### Overview of the conference

In April 2005, the Institute of Human Rights at Emory University, in collaboration with CARE USA, the Carter Center human rights office, Doctors for Global Health, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the World Health Organization sponsored the conference, *Lessons Learned from Rights Based Approaches to Health*. The primary goal of the international conference was to explore evidence-based relationships between health and human rights through the sharing of successful evidence-based models of rights based approaches to health.

Over 350 practitioners and scholars from more than 40 countries gathered in Atlanta to explore how the world can make progress toward achieving adequate standards of health as a fundamental right of all people. More than 50 panel presentations and a dozen workshops took place over the course of the three day conference.

Featured speakers included U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health Paul Hunt, and United Nations Independent Expert on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty Arjun Sengupta, along with other leaders in the fields of health and human rights. The conference benefited middle- and senior-level program managers, students, as well as community-level practitioners, from the public, non-governmental and private sectors. The atmosphere was one of candor, resourcefulness, and reflection.

President Carter, a Nobel Peace Laureate and revered human rights supporter, provided opening remarks. “It’s a basic human right to have a chance for good health care, decent health care. There is no reason for a child to die of diarrhea, of malaria, of measles.” He advocated unwavering dedication to the cause. “All of us need to defend these rights, just as much as we would defend the right to freedom of speech. Health ought to be just as high a priority.”

Over the course of three days, several key themes emerged from the thought-provoking proceedings:

- ❖ Moving the health and human rights dialogue from primarily rhetorical to principally operational;
- ❖ The need for adaptable and practical toolkits for practitioners; and
- ❖ Methods for measuring the fulfillment of the right to health.

### Post-Conference Activities

In 2005-2006 the IHR continued to engage in several activities as a follow up to this major conference. These activities include:

- ❖ The development of an online queryable database to serve as a legacy of the conference presentations, funded by the Gates Foundation. The expanded queryable database is available on the Institute of Human Rights webpage.
- ❖ A conference evaluation examining the substantive agenda for future research in health and human rights including a think tank meeting which took place in January 2006.
- ❖ Conference proceedings including notes taken during each of the plenary, concurrent and workshop sessions.

See Annex D for an excerpt of the narrative report submitted to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation regarding the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the conference as well as the January 2006 think tank meeting.

### **Service Activities**

#### *Classroom on the Quad*

On October 19, 2005 Emory University hosted its annual Classroom on the Quad. The theme for 2005 was Human Rights. Several faculty affiliated with the IHR spoke on a panel held on the Quadrangle of the University. Dabney Evans spoke on “Health as a universal human right” and Abdullahi An-Na’im spoke on “Civil rights and human rights for local and global justice.” In addition, a first person article authored by Dabney Evans appeared in the *Emory Report* and can be found at [http://www.emory.edu/EMORY\\_REPORT/erarchive/2005/October/October%2017/FirstPerson.htm](http://www.emory.edu/EMORY_REPORT/erarchive/2005/October/October%2017/FirstPerson.htm).

See Annex E for a full schedule of events for the 2005 Classroom on the Quad.

#### *EMERGENCY Film Screening*

"Jung (war) in the Land of the Mujaheddin"

April 11, 2006, 205 White Hall, Emory University

EMERGENCY is an Italian NGO dedicated to bringing medical and surgical assistance to the victims of armed conflict. EMERGENCY works to further human rights for those suffering the social consequences of war, hunger, poverty and marginalisation, and to promote a culture of peace and solidarity. “Jung in the Land of the Mujaheddin” details the humanitarian adventure of the building of the EMERGENCY hospital in northern Afghanistan in 1999. The film's directors made three trips to Afghanistan over an 18 month period and spent seven months onsite in order to adequately describe the challenges of EMERGENCY's work in a country brought to its knees by twenty years of war; a country where mere survival at times seemed impossible. Jung also offers an insightful glimpse into the struggles of communities in the midst of strife.

Jung won first prize at the International Documentary Film Festival in Amsterdam in the year 2000, the Human Rights Watch prize as best film in 2001, and the Vancouver International Film Festival prize for best documentary.



### *Global Night Commute*

As a follow up to the screening of the film “Invisible Children” as a part of Human rights week, the IHR along with student organizations on the Emory campus participate in the Global Night Commute. The Global Night Commute took place on April 29, 2006 as an act of solidarity with the thousands of Ugandan children who make a nightly commute from their homes to urban centers seeking safety from capture by the Lord Resistance Army who kidnap and recruit children for use as child soldiers. Nearly 60,000 people from across the United States participated in the Global Night Commute including 35 Emory students who were part of the 600 participants from Atlanta. Emory students made their commute by walking from the Emory campus to the Georgia Tech campus early in the evening. Students spent the evening participating in political letter writing and art projects aimed at influencing US policy makers. An article on the event appeared in the Emory Wheel and can be found at

<http://www.emorywheel.com/media/storage/paper919/news/2006/05/02/News/Students.Join.National.Protest.Against.Ugandan.War-1898482.shtml?norewrite200606131048&sourcedomain=www.emorywheel.com>.

Additionally, the Atlanta National Public Radio Affiliate, WABE also produced an audio story on the event as well.

### *Atlanta Asylum Network Activities*

The Atlanta Asylum Network (AAN) has handled a total of twenty cases in the second half of 2005 and first half of 2006 in large part due to cooperative efforts with educational institutions and nonprofit organizations. In total, since 2003, the AAN has completed 47 cases, excluding the eight additional cases it is currently working on.

Each year, hundreds of persons enter the United States fleeing torture and persecution in their home nation. These men, women, and children do not have refugee status and therefore can be deported back to the conditions of suffering in their own nation. The asylum system allows for persons entering the country to have their cases brought before judges in U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Unfortunately, even with credible evidence of political, religious, or gender-based persecution in their home country, many asylum seekers are prevented from remaining in the United States by USCIS judges. This problem is particularly serious in Atlanta where in 2002 USCIS judges only approved three percent of asylum cases, lower than any other state.

One path to improve acceptance of asylum cases is through medical testimony of physical torture, psychological abuse, and rape of asylees in their home country. Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) and other associations have started networks of physicians who will provide pro-bono evaluations of asylum seekers and produce written affidavits or attend hearings. These evaluations provide objective evidence suggesting if and how torture may have been inflicted upon a person. This torture, physical or psychological, has usually been inflicted upon the clients of the AAN for political reasons, resulting from activities such as contesting elections or promoting democracy. However, over half of this year's AAN cases relate to persecution stemming from other reasons. All of this year's cases originate from Africa with the exception of one from Guatemala and one from China.

The AAN has already seen benefits from its collaborative efforts with institutions such as the Center for Torture and Trauma Survivors (CTTS), and Tapestri Immigrant and Refugee Coalition, and Georgia State University (GSU). Dr. Kitty Kelly, Program Director for the Center for CTTS, has worked with AAN coordinator Brandon Kohrt to harmonize referral services and financial planning. CTTS, operating under the DeKalb Board of Public Health, has already worked with an AAN client and provided him with a lawyer (because of its connections with Catholic Social Services), and this development comes as the first tangible benefit of the mutual referral process between the two organizations. The AAN maintains a similar relationship with Tapestri, and has helped one of its clients obtain a psychological evaluation. Finally, GSU clinical psychology students often attend psychological evaluations to gain additional experience and become more aware of the asylum process.

In addition to collaborating with CTTS to harmonize referral services and financial planning, Dr. Kelly has agreed to allow the AAN to hold evaluations at the CTTS building. At the start of May 2006, Brandon Kohrt, Dabney Evans, Dr. Suzanne Merliss, Dr. Jason Prystowsky, Dr. Timothy Holtz, Dr. Jeremy Hess, Dr. Kitty Kelly, Jesse Haskins, and Lauren Carlile participated in a discussion of the AAN's current state and its road map for the future. Some concern was voiced at this meeting about the dissatisfaction among involved psychiatrists and physicians and the foreseen dwindling participation by such professionals unless major changes were made. The large majority of the frustration addressed in this discussion centered around two primary obstacles physicians and psychiatrists encounter during the evaluation process: the difficulty for physicians and psychiatrists to obtain permission to enter at detention centers, and the failure of clients to arrive on time (if at all) to their appointments.

As a consequence of the concerns addressed at this meeting, the AAN has decided to undertake major restructuring during the summer of 2006. Upon receiving cases, the AAN will now conduct initial intake evaluations held at CTTS and performed by an AAN undergraduate student member. The purpose of holding an initial intake evaluation is to formalize the AAN evaluation process, attain more valuable and useful information about the clients who use our services, and increase the chances of a client returning for his/her physical and/or psychological evaluation. All evaluations will be scheduled between the hours of 3pm and 6pm on Thursdays with the goal of one week in between a client's initial intake evaluation and his/her physical and psychological evaluations. It is the hope the AAN to not only retain but to increase the number of participating physicians and psychiatrists by asking them only to volunteer to be at CTTS one Thursday afternoon every few months.

In addition to restructuring the evaluation system, the AAN this past year has also made official the asylum-seeker client services pathway. The intake coordinator receives all email and faxes regarding cases from the AAN's three major referral sources: lawyers, CTTS, and from clients directly. After the cases have been organized and summarized into comprehensive paragraph form, they are passed to the student coordinator who ensures appropriate handling of the cases by undergraduate student members and invites the participation of health professionals, medical students, and law students. A needs assessment will be conducted of the AAN over the coming year to assess the experiences of asylum seekers and other key stakeholders with regards to the perceived quality of service received, barriers to accessing services, unmet needs, and recommendations for improvement.

**Publications and Presentations**

In 2005-2006, the staff of the Institute of Human Rights published several papers and made presentations related to its activities.

See Annex F for a full listing of publications and presentations.

**Annex A**  
**Courses offered in Fall 2005 and Spring 2006 as a part of the**  
**Graduate Certificate in Human Rights**

*Courses approved for the graduate certificate program offered in Fall 2005*

POLS 585/LAW 819/GH591-Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Human Rights

Candler School of Theology:

SR 605-Contemporary American Religion and Politics

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences:

HIST 535P-U.S. Foreign Relations in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

POLS 585-Women and Individualism (Same as WS 585 and HIST 585)

RLE 701R-Social Ethics Seminar

WS 585-Feminist Theory

ES 661: Christianity and Politics

Law School:

LAW 603-Constitutional Systems for the Protection of Human Rights

LAW 653-International Criminal Law

LAW 686-Law, Morality and Human Rights

LAW 690-International Human Rights

LAW 677-The Law of International Common Spaces

LAW 711-World Law

LAW 732-International Law

LAW 802-Slavery and Antislavery

Rollins School of Public Health:

GH 504-Public Health Advocacy

GH 507-Health as Social Justice (same as NURS 686)

GH 563-AIDS: Public Health Implications (Same as BSHE 563 000)

NRSB 708: Health Care Ethics (James Fowler)

*Courses approved for the graduate certificate program offered in Spring 2005*

Candler School of Theology:

ES 698-Topics in Ethics: Democratic Practices and Christian Ethics

Goizueta Business School:

BUS 536-Public Policy (offered at the Washington Campus)

BUS 503-Global Perspectives

BUS 639-Business Ethics

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences:

POLS 585-Globalization and HR

Law School:

LAW 635-Advocacy for Children  
LAW 677-Law of International Common Spaces  
LAW 692: Transnational Criminal Law  
LAW 698: Constitutional Rights  
LAW 717: International Trade and Policy

Medical School:

Human Rights, Social Medicine and the Physician (M2 elective)

Rollins School of Public Health:

BSHE 565-Violence as a Public Health Problem  
GH 508-Health and Human Rights  
GH 512-Complex Emergencies  
GH 514-Health in Humanitarian Emergencies  
GH 590R-Legal Regulation of Sexuality and Parenthood  
GH 590R-Forced Migration and Reproductive Health  
GH 590R: International Health Seminar-Faith and Health: Transforming Communities  
(Crosslisted with Theology CC 698)  
GH 590R: International Health Seminar -Environment, Health and Development -  
Exploring the Frontiers  
HPM 651-Fundamentals of Public Health Law

**Annex B**  
**Faculty Development Workshop Agenda and Faculty Participants**

**Agenda for Faculty Human Rights Training**  
**May 17-18, 2006**

**Location: Sociology 206**

**May 17, 2006**

8:30-9:00 am	Breakfast
9:00-9:45 am	Introduction to the workshop and Human Rights at Emory University -Introductions -Goals/Objectives -The Institute and what it has been doing
9:45-10:00 am	Break
10:00-12:00 pm	Overview of Human Rights (Forsythe) -Three Generations of Human Rights -International Legal Foundations of Human Rights -International and Regional Human Rights Institutions -Non-Governmental Organizations
12:00-1:00 pm	Lunch
1:00-2:30 pm	Human Rights teaching pedagogy (Forsythe)
2:30-2:45 pm	Break
2:45-4:30 pm	Human Rights teaching resources -Survey of available resources to assist with course development and innovation
4:30 pm	Conclusion Day One

**May 18, 2006**

8:30-9:00 am	Breakfast
9:00-10:30 am	Human Rights in the Social Sciences (Davis and Forsythe) Survey of Research Questions and Approaches in the Social Sciences
10:30-10:45 am	Break
10:45-12:00 pm	Human Rights in the Atlanta area - Discussion of programs and institutions in the Atlanta Area that work in the area of human rights
12:00-1:00 pm	Lunch
1:00-2:00 pm	Linking theory and practice in human rights
2:00-2:15 pm	Break
2:15-4:00 pm	Designing an human rights course Discussion of proposed courses
4:00-4:30 pm	Wrap-up and conclusion of workshop

**Participants in Human Rights Faculty Training**  
**May 17-18, 2006**

**Course Facilitators**

**Dr. David Davis, III**

Proposed Course: Globalization and Human Rights  
Associate Professor  
Department of Political Science  
Emory College

Phone:	404-727-0109
Fax:	404-727-4586
E-mail:	david.r.davis@emory.edu

**Dabney Evans**

Executive Director  
Institute of Human Rights

Phone:	404-727-3061
Fax:	404-727-8768
E-mail:	dabney.evans@emory.edu

**Guest Lecturers**

**David Forsythe**

Charles J. Mach Distinguished Professor  
Political Science  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Phone:	402-472-1690
Fax:	402-472-8192
E-mail:	dforsythe1@unl.edu

**Faculty Participants**

**Dr. Irene Browne**

*Courses Taught:* Sociology of Sex and Gender, Research Methods and Models: Design,  
Gender, Race, and Inequality in the U.S.  
Associate Professor  
Department of Sociology  
Emory College

Phone:	404-727-7508
Fax:	404-727-7532
E-mail:	Irene.browne@emory.edu

**Dr. Sam Cherribi**

*Courses Taught:* Immigration & Social Conflict: Comparative Perspectives  
Visiting Senior Lecturer  
Department of Sociology  
Emory College

Phone:	404-727-7909
Fax:	404-727-7532
E-mail:	scherri@emory.edu

**Dr. Carla Freeman**

*Courses Taught:* Feminist Anthropology & Ethnography, Globalization and Transnational  
Culture  
Associate Professor  
Department of Anthropology  
Emory College

Phone:	404-727-1039
Fax:	404-727-2860
E-mail:	carla.freeman@emory.edu

**Dr. Jennifer Gandhi**

Courses Taught:  
Assistant Professor

Phone:	404-727-1935
--------	--------------



Department of Political Science  
Emory College

Fax: 404-727-4586  
E-mail: [jgandh2@emory.edu](mailto:jgandh2@emory.edu)

**Dr. Rosemarie Garland-Thomson**

*Courses Taught:* History of Feminist Thought, Contemporary Feminist Thought, Feminist Theory: Feminist Conversations, Teaching Women's Studies

Associate Professor  
Department of Women's Studies  
Emory College

Phone: 404-727-7282  
Fax: 404-727-4659  
E-mail: [rgarlan@emory.edu](mailto:rgarlan@emory.edu)

**Dr. Judd Owen**

Courses Taught:  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Political Science  
Emory College

Phone: 404-727-6541  
Fax: 404-727-4586  
E-mail: [judd.owen@emory.edu](mailto:judd.owen@emory.edu)

**Dr. Edward Queen, JD**

Courses Taught:  
Director, Ethics and Servant Leadership  
Department of Political Science  
Emory University

Phone: 404-727-1240  
Fax: 404-727-7399  
E-mail: [edward.queen@emory.edu](mailto:edward.queen@emory.edu)

**Dr. Thomas Remington**

*Courses Taught:* Government and Politics of Russia, Democracy and the Market, Comparative Government and Politics, Comparative Representative Institutions

Professor and Chair  
Department of Political Science  
Emory College

Phone: 404-727-6572  
Fax: 404-727-4586  
E-mail: [thomas.remington@emory.edu](mailto:thomas.remington@emory.edu)

**Annex C**  
**Selected Human Rights Week 2006 Events**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event Title</b>	<b>Guest/ Film Title</b>
March 21	Documentary Film & Panel Discussion	<i>Escaping Into the Night: Uganda's "Invisible Children"</i> Ben Keeseey and Ben Thomson, Invisible Children Derek Kayongo, CARE USA
March 22	Keynote Address	<i>Setting the Standard</i> Keynote Address by Former US Senator Max Cleland
March 23	Workshop Training	<i>Helping Torture Survivors at Home: Needs of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the United States</i> Tim Holtz, Doctors for Global Health Kitty Kelley, DeKalb County Board of Health Jason Prystowsky, Physician, Grady Hospital
March 24	Fundraiser	Rathskellar's Comedy for a Cause to Benefit Invisible Children
March 25	Awareness and Networking Event	Human Rights Fair
March 26	Volunteer Project	Soccer with Refugee Children

**Annex D**  
**Excerpt of the narrative report submitted to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**

**Key Highlights of Quantitative Evaluation**

The quantitative evaluation for the conference is comprised of two elements: a quantitative survey was developed to evaluate the overall conference, and separate written surveys for Saturday workshop sessions. The overall conference survey was available on-line at kiosks at the conference and on a website during the conference and for two weeks after the conference to all participants. Of the 360 individuals who attended, 157 (43%) responded to the on-line questionnaire. Of the respondents, program managers and administrators (23.57%), scientists and researchers (29.94), and full-time students (12.74%) represented the majority. Further outreach for non-respondents was not performed.

The respondents ranked the overall quality of the conference and location and facilities as very good. Primary goals for attending the conference were:

- ❖ To learn more about rights based approaches to health
- ❖ For networking purposes
- ❖ To learn from and exchange information with people in the field of health and human rights
- ❖ To develop practical tools for research and health programming
- ❖ To learn more about and develop skills in a specific area such as HIV/AIDS, healthcare, or reparations, children and nutrition, disability, etc.

Conference attendees signed up for conference tracks. Of the conference tracks, the most popular conference tracks were Poverty & Other Social Determinants of Health (23.6%), HIV/AIDS (18.25%), and Economic Development and Globalization (10.22%). The least popular conference tracks were Nutrition (.73%), Humanitarian Aid (1.46%), and Infectious Diseases (1.46%). The most well-received speakers included United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to health Paul Hunt, Sofia Gruskin, Former President Jimmy Carter, Former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson, and Alicia Yamin.

Attendees found the mix of sessions for the conference “just about right” and were generally satisfied with the format and content of the conference. Regarding the conference format, many participants indicated a need for less structure, more interactive elements, and greater opportunities for participation.

Primary concerns identified included lack of representatives from developing countries (though more than 1/3 of participants were from such countries); “too many topics and presentations” which may have inhibited dialogue and led to variability in the level of programming, and inconsistent presentation quality. The after hours programming was positively received.

Separate workshop evaluations were performed for the Saturday workshops, utilizing paper surveys. Of respondents to these individual workshop sessions, the most well-received

sessions were Measurement and Indicators, Measuring the Right to Health, and Health Systems. Responses ranged from 100% to 20%, with the majority of workshops having about 40% response rates to written surveys. These written surveys were similar in format to the overall conference evaluation with specific questions about the workshop.

## **Key Highlights of the Qualitative Evaluation**

### ***Methods***

To ascertain longer-term (9 month) impacts of the conference, two evaluators used a mixed qualitative methods protocol approved by the Emory Institutional Review Board. They invited 36 informants identified by the conference planning committee as representing a diverse cross-section of conference participants, with consideration of:

- ❖ Demographics (age, gender, country of origin and residence),
- ❖ Years of experience; relationship with organization (faculty, program manager), and
- ❖ Organizational affiliation (university, international NGO, CBO, funder).

Four invited informants declined to participate due to unavailability or discomfort being recorded by tape or notes; six invited informants did not respond to multiple phone and e-mail solicitations. The number of participating informants equaled approximately 7% of the conference population.

The methodology included:

1. 9 individual in-depth phone interviews (IDIs), and
2. Two focus group discussions (FGDs) with a total of seventeen (17) key informants who attended the “next steps” follow-up meeting in January 2006. Individuals who were invited to the follow-up meeting but who were not able to attend were invited to participate in phone IDIs. Two individuals participated in this option.

Domains of inquiry included:

- ❖ Experiences with rights based approaches (RBA) to health prior to conference;
- ❖ Experience with RBA to health since the conference, particularly influence of the conference on RBA approaches at individual, organizational, or other levels (i.e., the use of skills, tools, lessons, collaborations, or other conference tangibles);
- ❖ Organizational supports and hindrances for incorporating RBA to health; and
- ❖ Current gaps and future directions for international RBA to health research and practice agendas.

The evaluators took notes from recordings of the IDIs and FGDs (following a verbal informed consent process). The lead qualitative evaluator analyzed the data which, consistent with IRB protocol, anonymizes the identities of informants.

### ***Results***

*For the sake of brevity responses to the introductory domain, “Experiences with RBA prior to the conference,” are not enumerated here.*

#### Experience with RBA to health since the conference

Most informants considered the conference an important event in the development of RBA. The most frequently cited example of this development – cited almost universally– was

building new relationships or strengthening existing relationships through both formal meetings (i.e. co-presenting) and informal opportunities (i.e. sidebar and social conversations).

A few informants, including program managers and grassroots organizers from around the world, cited the formation of a new listserv hosted by ESCR-NET and recruiting new participants to the People's Health Movement as an outgrowth of conference networking. Another informant, a federal program manager, cited the development of a workplace speaker series and a new online publication as direct results of conference networking.

Two informants, African and U.S. research faculty who field tested a biomedical model on dual loyalties and human rights for application in public health ethics, said that although their approach hasn't changed, their depth of analysis has improved:

*We subsequently used our experience (there) to think through how to develop guidelines for public health practitioners who are often trading off individual rights against public and community rights. I'm not sure if we're there yet but it's easier now to grapple with that kind of problem.*

They are also developing a new research grant proposal to do more "South-South collaboration."

Another informant, a program director for a large international NGO, said that the conference helped the NGO frame its "due diligence" questions differently when deciding if and how to partner on initiatives. The conference also catalyzed a new organizational policy on approaches to working with food and food security. Another NGO program director said the conference helped to crystallize thinking about controversial issues and present them in a public forum, citing the example of international anti-prostitution efforts that undermined HIV prevention.

A federal scientist described an attempt by colleagues who had attended the conference to get RBA language into the agency's health protection goals. A number of informants cited President Carter's speech at the opening plenary as an inspiration that fortified them to continue to pursue RBA in their own organizations, even when the organization has not been "rights-friendly."

Among those informants who did not feel that their experiences with RBA had changed since the conference, the most typically cited reason was that their goals in attending the conference were networking, rather than deepening or their work.

However, a few informants felt that the lack of change in their experiences with RBA since the conference was due to a mismatch between the conference's purported goals and its actual content. Even among informants who felt that the conference was valuable and successful, definitional confusion and ambiguity persists: what is a "rights based approach" and what makes it different from other good community-based approaches. A few informants fear that RBA are more vulnerable and dismissable if not well-articulated, understood, and differentiated from other approaches.

When considered in relation with another informant's critique that the conference "lacked the basic science and clear cut program evaluation strategies of a public health conference," the lack of definitional clarity of RBA demonstrates another need in the field: to better bridge the multiple disciplines who work on health and human rights. Whereas the previous informant stated that the conference was not sufficiently scientifically rigorous, other informants (primarily, lawyers, law faculty, and legal researchers) felt that the conference exemplified an ongoing tension in the field of health and human rights – that the language of the conference was too focused on health (by topic) to be accessible to the other disciplines that should be involved.

A few informants are not sure if the conference did or did not influence their work in a way that can be clearly articulated although they recognized the value of the conference, especially for the serendipitous point in time when it occurred. An academic researcher said:

*The conference came at a time when organizations were asking for practical tools, when researchers were interested in how rights could be useful to their work, when the academic work has never been stronger, and when governments were turning against rights in general. So there was this odd thing of more people (doing human rights) and two other conferences in Latin America and Australia – one with the exact same title – at a time when there were a lot of constraints. The conferences were not connected but people felt this need to come together to grapple with issues. I think in some ways we're still there.*

An applied researcher from an NGO agreed that it is impossible to look at the contribution of the conference outside of the general context of health and human rights work being done more generally around the world.

#### Organizational supports and hindrances for incorporating RBA to health

Overwhelmingly, informants agreed that under-funding of human rights work and entrenched systems of status quo (i.e. payer-system of healthcare) are the most pervasive barrier to incorporating RBA, whether within organizations or outside of them. Some informants were encouraged by the diversity of funders who supported the conference; they hope that the way that the conference was funded signals future opportunities for funding of RBA.

Among those informants who stated that their organizations supported the incorporation of RBA, or work on health and human rights, they cited organizational mandates for doing rights work. However, many of them stated that maintaining ongoing funding was a challenge to sustainability of their work.

A few informants believe that it is their ability to do RBA work "under the radar screen" that allows them to sustain efforts, either by subtly incorporating RBA philosophies into work that isn't explicitly RBA, or by performing regular tasks efficiently and then dedicating the rest of their time to rights work. Relatedly, some informants felt that the content of some of the more political and critical sessions, and some parts of the resulting activities (ie, People's Health Movement Organizing), were subversive acts, given the funders of the conference – informants used the word "subversive" as a compliment in this case – suggesting that the conference might lay the foundation for future funded work.

#### Current gaps and future directions for RBA research and practice

Almost all informants urge the importance of better clarifying and agreeing upon what makes a “rights based approach” and the qualities that distinguish RBA from “good community-based practice,” as described by a program officer from an international health governing body.

Some informants wonder about the value of developing a more fluent, practical, common, or integrated language that stakeholders not traditionally affiliated with RBA (ie, public officers) will find compelling; one informant encouraged the “technocratic and legalistic” language of rights to look to the ethically compelling language of faith based initiatives for examples of successful framing. Other informants wonder about the relative value of mainstreaming rights terminology in order to preserve its core principles, at the risk of “selling out” rights’ specific, political, and legally enshrined nature.

Regardless of the answer to these questions, informants agreed that RBA needs to be better documented. Many informants also cite the urgent nature of focusing on methodology: planning, operationalizing, implementing, monitoring, and measuring RBA; and evaluating RBA on its own and comparatively against other approaches for health indicators outcomes as well as economic indicators and other rights-specific outcomes. Capacity building (ie, budgeting, developing institutional capabilities) and service delivery were cited as an important area to understand links between national/regional/international policy and local implementation. The development and use of indicators was widely encouraged.

Another informant, a program director at an international professional organization, spoke to the importance of creating natural synergies between RBA and similar approaches:

*RBA has a great deal of overlap with some of the work on disparities and problems in reaching the poorest people and improving their health status. Linking more closely the work that’s being done by networks that are concerned about inequalities -- which often don’t intentionally use RB language -- would be helpful and would open up more involvement by people with other skills, approaches, and funding access. Funders tend to put things in boxes. And these “boxes” (disparities and rights) could really strengthen one another.*

Many informants stated the need for topic-specific RBA work including on the following topics:

- ❖ Use of RBA in post-conflict settings including ARV distribution to refugees
- ❖ RBA analysis of structural components and underlying health determinants
- ❖ RBA to infectious diseases in anticipation of potential pandemics
- ❖ Sustainability
- ❖ Cultural competency
- ❖ Lessons learned from failed programs
- ❖ Dual loyalties
- ❖ Domestic/industrialized country RBA
- ❖ RBA and social epidemiology
- ❖ RBA and Economic analyses
- ❖ Women’s health
- ❖ Vertically integrated systemic RBA

- ❖ Resource allocation and distribution
- ❖ RBA to monitoring access and availability of health services
- ❖ RBA links between trade and health
- ❖ Children's health including disability rights, education, children's participation, ombudsmen networks

#### Other relevant feedback

Nearly every informant commended the high quality of the conference's organization and administration, from high quality pre-conference materials like guidelines for presenters, to the priority of funding international participants' travel expenses.

Informants agreed widely that the conference was valuable for the field (see Domain II, re: relationship-building), although they had different – and sometimes contradictory – opinions on the value and criticisms of the conference. A number of informants responded that the conference was valuable, although not necessarily in accomplishing its stated goal.

A program director at an international professional organization, said that like many “over-agendized conferences,” the sessions had too many speakers who had too little time to present “learnings that were sufficiently reflective.” This informant concluded with an opinion echoed by many informants: “If your real goal is ‘lessons learned,’ conferences – especially large international conference with sessions constrained in terms of what people can present and how much time people have to interact – are not the best way.” A few informants lamented the lack of opportunity for debate within small sessions as well as plenary sessions. Other informants critiqued the abstract proposal process as too traditionally biomedical or public health, given that the field health and human rights involves other disciplines like law and development.

A few other informants critiqued the lack of analytical depth and the “broad oversight” of combining topics for administrative ease, for example rolling RBA to children's health into a maternal/child health track. An academic researcher said that because some of the abstracts were “below standard,” alternate for a like invited sessions should have been utilized. An NGO program director noted the lack of presentations on policy and on the use of social participation.

However, another academic researcher “expected it to be very diverse but without a lot of depth, so I was quite pleased with what was at the conference.”

Many informants agreed that that subsequent meetings should be smaller and more topically focused, with clearer agendas, anticipated outputs, and different atmospheres to encourage dynamic collaboration. An academic researcher stated that

*One of the most exciting things about the conference was the range of actors and institutions doing RBA in their own way, which you couldn't have figured out until everyone was there. It will be really useful to bring the movement to the next stage to bring some conceptual clarity to the different perspectives.*

*The conference was useful in highlighting the difference between using rights to analyze what has happened and using rights as a part of the way you do programming, which are*



*different. That's a tension and a difference of perspective, and it impacts how people see things.*

A number of informants noted the persistent chasm between theory and practice – and the critical nature of bridging this gap. A program officer from an international health governing body concluded with two points that echoed those made by many other informants:

*1) There should be follow-up in terms of what we understand to be RBA. There wasn't enough time at the conference to analytically sift through the incredible amount of presentations and workshop to say 'these are the key components (of RBA).' That needs to be done now.*

*2) It's absolutely crucial that we build an evidence base, because advocacy alone is not convincing. We need to show the positive impact of RBA on the work and on the people that the work serves...to say, "this is the difference that it makes at ALL levels of society."*

### **Conference Follow Up Meeting**

January 30-31, 2006 Emory University's Institute of Human Rights (IHR) in conjunction with CARE USA and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) held a think-tank follow-up to the Lessons Learned for Rights Based Approaches to Health Conference. Key concerns were the exposition of challenges that integrating Rights Based Approaches to health raises, the need for a quantitative evaluation system for measuring the right to health and recommendations for future health and human rights conferences. The two-day meeting provided positive feedback and constructive criticism in all aforementioned areas.

### ***Challenges Faced***

The four primary challenges indicated by attendees are; 1) Mainstreaming Rights Based Approaches (RBA) to Health; 2) Demystifying the language of RBA to Health; 3) Civil Society Coordination on Right to Health issues; 4) Leadership concerns.

### **Mainstreaming**

Concerns with mainstreaming of the Right to Health and more importantly RBA to the Right to Health were the concern of many of the attendees, and a topic of special mention by Paul Hunt. Mr. Hunt stressed that through the cooperation of the legal, public health and medical fields that the conceptual basis of the right to health is now in place. According to Mr. Hunt there is a general perception that the right to health has a key role to play in social movements, and that the next step will be how to build on the developments already taking place. This will require a conceptual shift, which will require a transformation of the myth of mainstreaming to become the reality of mainstreaming.

To work towards the mainstream reality of the right to health civil sector, medical and legal professionals will have to work together to utilize and spread the language of RBA. In addition, through sustained engagement of governmental actors by focusing on vulnerable populations, such as children, the language of RBA becoming incorporated into legislation and constitutions is the first step in mainstreaming. Targeting sympathetic populations allows governments to progressively realize these rights by domesticating them in laws and policy.

### Demystifying

The challenge of demystification refers to the unwillingness of civil society, medical and legal actors to use RBA language in the implementation of Right to Health programs. The attendees realized that there are a number of public and private initiatives that are essentially using a RBA to health but avoid using the language for one of three reasons 1) unfamiliarity; 2) wariness; 3) refusal. Unfamiliarity refers to the tendency of groups to simply a) not know how the language is used and what it means to invoke the language and b) the invariable confusion of the new paradigms and concepts for an RBA to health confusing the old. Wariness refers to the discomfort of actors to use the language because they fear being associated with something that is larger than their mandate or affiliates them with groups that they are sensitive about working with. Lastly, refusal refers to the tendency of major civil society actors such as the ACLU to phrase right in terms of civil rights, but to avoid RBA language because it will either not be comprehensible to their target audience or that they think it is ineffective. There are no ready solutions to these challenges, rather the participants identified them as items to be sensitive about when attempting to use RBA language.

### Coordination

The participants applauded the Atlanta group for its work on the conference, and proposed encouraging other regional areas to coordinate similarly. Suggestions for coordination efforts included; 1) developing networking databases online; 2) spreading and joining mailing lists; 3) establishing leaders for certain initiatives in regional zones. Developing online databases as a means of easily identifying different members expertise to promote excellence in programming was suggested by a number of the participants. Spreading and joining mailing-lists were a concern for some of the participants as they were afraid of over saturation of untargeted emails. Lastly, the Atlanta group was recognized for coordinating initiatives successfully by establishing leadership roles for different areas, and the group members communicating with those leaders to develop non-redundant programming.

### ***Quantitative Evaluation Systems for Measuring the Right to Health***

As we begin to develop next steps on RBA to Health the development of quantitative evaluation systems will become a prima facie concern. The progressive realization of the right to health is premised by the understanding that we need workable goals and a stepwise system by which to approach those goals. Paul Hunt pointed to certain key indicators such as infant mortality, life expectancy, and availability of medical care as benchmarks on the level of health in any country. Mr. Hunt stressed consistency and universality in the specification of indicators, which will require coordination from the public health, medical and legal sectors. Other issues raised were highlighting the difference between performance and health system indicators, one being a measurement of the Right to Health and the other being an evaluation of national infrastructure.

### ***Recommendations for Future Health & Human Rights Conferences***

Respondents had a number of suggestions, including allowing more time for networking beyond just lunch and break hours. They suggested that there be fewer and shorter sessions so participants are able to delve into deep and meaningful dialogue. The chief complaint was that there was need to establish some type of quality assurance for the level of program offered to assist attendees in determining an appropriate-level of program across sessions.

Respondents requested that conference organizers consider adding more interactive elements to sessions, and availability of web-conferencing to extend ability to reach more constituents. A number of respondents suggested that consideration be given to the development of specific tools, as well as to organize North American-European conferences separately from developing country conference issues for rights based approaches to health.

In May 2006, IHR in collaboration with the University of New South Wales (Australia) will conduct a feasibility assessment for a possible 4<sup>th</sup> international conference on health and human rights to be held in Southeast Asia in late 2007.

**Annex E**  
**2005 Classroom on the Quad Schedule**  
**Wednesday October 19, 2005: 1pm-4pm**

12:45-1:05: Welcome: Music/ T-Shirt making/Food/ Art including 60 student organization booths

1:05-1:25: Introduction: President Wagner & SGA

1:25-1:50 Keynote: Mr. Gerald LeMelle (Amnesty International Deputy Executive Director)

1:50-2:00 Singing: No Strings Attached

2:00-2:55 Panel presentation

(1) ECONOMY & POLITICS

(a) Dr. Eric Reinhardt, Political Science Professor

“Globalization & Human Rights: A Political Economy Perspective”

(b) Dr. Gordon Streeb, Economics Professor

“Is There A Right to Development?”

(2) JUSTICE & CIVIL LIBERTIES:

(a) Ms. Karin Ryan, Carter Center: Human Rights Peace Program

“Bridging Civil Liberties and Justice with Human Rights”

(b) Dr. Abdullahi An-Na'im, Law Professor

"Civil Rights and Human Rights for Local and Global Justice"

(3) ENVIRONMENT:

(a) Dr. Jack Zupko, Philosophy Professor

“Sustainability & Environmental Justice is a Human Right”

(b) Dr. Patrick Allitt, History Professor

“Sustainability & Environmental Justice is not a Human Right”

(4) HEALTH:

(a) Ms. Dabney Evans, Executive Director: Institute of Human Rights,

“Health as a Universal Human Right”

(b) Dr. Stanley Foster, CDC & Rollins School of Public Health Professor

“10 Million Child Deaths per Year; Why?”

6 Million Child Deaths Preventable; Why Not?”

2:55-3:00 Poem Dr. Bobbi Patterson, Religion Professor

(Dr. Marshal Duke, Psychology Professor)

3:00-4:00 Panel debate College Republicans & Young Democrats

(Emory Wheel Moderators)

4:00 Closing

**Annex F**  
**Papers and Presentations 2005-2006 from Staff of the Institute of Human Rights<sup>1</sup>**

*Book, Chapters and Articles:*

An-Na'im, Abdullahi A. *Inter-religious Marriages among Muslims: Negotiating Religious Identity in Family and Community*. New Delhi: Global Media Publications, 2005.

An-Na'im, Abdullahi A. "Politics of Religion and Morality of Globalization," in Mark Juergensmeyer, editor, *Religion and Global Civil Society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005, pp. 23-48.

An-Na'im, Abdullahi A. "The Role of 'Community Discourse' in Combating 'Crimes of Honour': Preliminary Assessment and Prospects." In Lynn Welchman and Sara Hossain, editors, *'Honour': Crimes, Paradigms, and Violence against Women*. London: Zed Books, 2006, pp. 64-77.

Evans, Dabney P. "You have the right to...Health?"  
Available: [http://www.Medscape.com/viewarticle/499688\\_print](http://www.Medscape.com/viewarticle/499688_print)

Evans, Dabney P. "The Calm Before the Storm: Addressing Race as a Vulnerability Before and After Hurricane Katrina"  
Available: <http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/523436>

Evans, Dabney P., Price, Megan E., Gulrajani, Tarun, L., and Hinman, Alan R. Making the grade: A first attempt at a health and human rights report card  
Currently under review at the journal Health and Human Rights

*Presentations:*

Abdullahi A An-Na'im

- Public lecture, "State Secularism: Reality and Experience", Khartoum Center for Human Rights and Development, Sharijah Hall, Institute of Afro-Asian Studies, University of Khartoum, Sudan, December 26, 2005.
- Public lecture, "Human Rights, Development and Sustainable Peace", Sudanese Center for Comparative Human Rights Studies, al-Bashir al-Rayiah Public Library, Omdurman, Sudan, December 22, 2005.
- Seminar, "The Possibility of Pluralism," Institute for the Study of Muslim Civilizations, Aga Khan University (International) in the United Kingdom, London, UK, October 7, 2005.
- Lecture, "Human Rights, Culture and Religion: Mediating the Local and Global", Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, October 6, 2005.

---

<sup>1</sup> Please note that David Davis was on sabbatical for the academic year 2005-2006.

- Keynote Speech, “Area Expressions and the Universality of Human Rights”, Conference on Reframing Human Rights, Irmgard Conix Foundation, Berlin, Germany, October 5, 2005.
- Two Difficult Problems in the Islamic Debate about Human Rights” Position of Women and non-Muslims, Center for Intercultural Theology, Utrecht University, the Netherlands, September 28, 2005.
- Presentation, “Secular and Religious Law: The Shari`a Discourse”, Conference on Progressive Thinking in Contemporary Islam, Friedrich Ebert Foundation and Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Berlin, Germany, September 22-24, 2005.
- Presentation, “Individual Rights and Freedom in Modern Islam,” International Conference on Europe and Modern Islam, Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Maitime ProArte Hotel, Berlin, August 15-16, 2005.
- Public Lecture, “Human Rights in Africa: Experience and Prospects in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century,” Africa Centre, Dublin, Ireland, June 14, 2005.
- Public lecture, “Human Rights, Religion and Secularism: Mediating Tensions through Practice,” Scuola Superiore Sant’ Anna, di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento, Pisa, Italy, June 10, 2005.
- Keynote Speech, “Islam, Engagement, Disengagement and Re-engagement of the State, and Globalization in Sub-Saharan Africa,” International conference organized by the Dutch and French African Studies Centers and convened at UNESCO, Paris, May 12, 2005.
- Keynote Speech, “The Prospects and Limitations of Legal Protection of Rights: The Need for Internal Transforamtion,” Canadian Council of Muslim Women Symposium, “Muslim Women in the Justice System: Gender, Religion and Pluralism”, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Toronto, Canada, April 9, 2005.
- Public lecture, “The Future of Islamic Law”, African Studies and Southeast Asian Studies Programs, Ohio University, Athens, OH, April 6, 2006.
- Panel on Islamic Law, Annual Meeting of Association of American Law School, January 6, 2006.
- Presentation, “Cultural Translation and Global Citizenship”, Conference on Human Rights and the Humanities, Graduate Center, City University of New York, New York, October 21, 2005.
- 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Indiana Supreme Court Lecture, “International Law and Human Rights in Cross-Cultural and Islamic Perspectives, Valparaiso University School of Law, Valparaiso, Indiana, September 15, 2005.
- Public lecture, “Islamic Law: Conflicts in Dar Fur”, The Eady Lectureship Series of Oxford College of Emory University, September 8, 2005.
- Public Lecture, “Islam and Human Rights after 9/11,” Islam in the West Seminar, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, April 12, 2005.
- Conference presentation, “Global Networks of Muslim Intellectuals and the New Hermeneutics of the Shari`a,” Muslims’ Experiences of Globalization, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 1-2 April, 2005.
- Colloquium presentation, “The Interdependence of Religion, Secularism, and Human Rights: Prospects in Islamic Societies,” Human Rights Center, University of California, Berkeley, February 28, 2005.

- Public lecture, “Islam and Human Rights: A Post 9-11 Perspective”, Linfield College, McMinnville, OR, November 22, 2004.
- Public lecture, “Genocide in Darfur?: Challenge and Response,” The Africana Studies Program, University of North Carolina-Asheville, November 3, 2004.
- Plenary lecture, “Beyond Empire: Globalization and Global Ethics,” International Conference on Global Ethics: Crossing Borders, Joining Hands, Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw GA, October 25, 2004.
- Panel, “Women’s Rights and Empowerment: The Millennium Development Goals and Gender Equity,” The United Nations Association of the USA/Atlanta Chapter and the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System, Atlanta-Fulton Central Library, October 24, 2004.
- Panel, “Is an International ‘Ecumenical Politics’ Possible?”, Journal of Law and Religion, Hamline University School of Law, St. Paul, MN, Oct. 21, 2004.
- Lecture, “Crisis in Dar Fur: World Response”, White Hall, Emory University, Atlanta, GA. October 16, 2004.
- Lecture, “Synergy and Interdependence of Human Rights, Religion and Secularism: Prospects in Islamic Societies,” Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA, 11 October 2004.
- Lecture, “Religions and Globalizations: From an Optimistic Muslim,” Institute for Global Studies in Culture, Power & History, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, April 22, 2004.
- Lecture, “The Second Message of Islam: Toward an Islamic Reformation,” Pacific Council on International Relations, Omni Hotel, Los Angeles, CA, April 14, 2004.
- Lecture, “Islam and International Law,” 98<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of The American Society of International Law, Loews L’Efant Plaza Hotel, Washington DC, April 2, 2004.

Dabney P. Evans

- “Health as a Universal Human Right”  
Emory University Classroom on the Quad, October 19, 2005
- “You have the right to...Health”  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, November 4, 2005
- “The Right to Health: Charting Ways Forward”  
World Health Organization, December 2, 2005
- “The Role of Stakeholders in the Fulfillment of the Human Right to Health”  
American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, December 13, 2005
- “Rights Based Decision Making in Public Health”  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, March 24, 2006