With a renewed sense of urgency the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) meeting ahead of ADF VI launched the beginning of an Africa wide campaign to end violence against women (VAW).

Against the back drop of a plethora of commitments, made by African countries to address gender violence, the meeting, attended by representatives of civil society, faith based organisations and government departments, said violence against women had reached “epidemic proportions.”

Litha Musyimi – Organis Director of Women in Gender Directorate at the African Union (AU) said the gap between policy and implementation was “too large”.

“We want to see implementation. We have to empower women and ourselves and come up with creative approaches to address obstacles and cultural barriers.”

More importantly, she said “we must unlock financial resources. We must get the funds to trickle down – this is one challenge. Resources need to be unleashed to fight gender inequality and violence”.

Giving an overview for the rationale for the campaign, UNIFEM chief of the Africa section Michelle Ruzvidzo said that despite the progress of recent decades, there were still too many gaps in commitments as well as a low priority placed on addressing violence against women and girls.

Severe under-funding, lack of national capacities and expertise and the scant availability of resources to implement them, the meeting set up a task force to spear head the way forward.

The campaign’s major objectives will be to mobilise and support governments in fulfilling their commitments to ending violence against women and girls by mobilising a wide range of key actors and to empower women and their communities in stopping violence and demanding accountability. The overriding theme and focus however, will be to end the impunity with which VAW is committed.

The campaign will serve as the regional component of the UN Secretary-General’s 2008 global initiative UNITA to End Violence against Women 2008-2015. This is the first time the SG has led a campaign. This has shifted the spotlight back on the issue around violence against women and girls.

“The meeting is expecting the campaign to have at least five outcomes for every country by 2015: comprehensive national laws in line with international laws; to empower women to know their rights; every country to have a multi sectoral plan; bring all partners together for accountability; and every country to have a prevalence survey.”

Adele Ruzvidzo insists that there must also be financial commitment from governments. Outcomes of ADF VI will be presented to African finance ministers meeting here in March next year, providing a key avenue for recommendations on financing to be taken for action.

“The hallmark of the ADF is lively debate and engagement. After the official opening today, the programme mostly consists of breakaway sessions where the following will be discussed:

- Violence against women
- Harmful traditional practices and institutions, looking at health implications and female infanticide
- Early Marriage, early pregnancy, nutritional taboos and practices related to child delivery
- The extent of trafficking in women and girls and factors that contribute to the trafficking
- Reviewing of national responses towards VAW.

**What’s on the agenda?**

The ADF conference on “Gender Equality, Women’s Empowerment and Ending Violence Against Women” coincides with the 50th anniversary of UNIFEM. The more than 400 delegates here represent a diverse group of politicians, civil society representatives, academics, experts and traditional leaders.

“Just can’t be business as usual,” says Thokozile Ruzvidzo, the Officer in Charge for Gender and Social Development at the ECA. “What we want is one or two critical action points; not a shopping list but things that can be done. We are tired of resolutions that are not implemented. There has been so much signing and so many agreements, yet gender inequality persists because there is still no action in critical areas.”

Citing the example of ADF II on leadership, HIV and AIDS that swung politicians into action with a commitment to spend at least 15% of their health budgets on combating the pandemic at an African Union meeting soon after, Ruzvidzo said this is the kind of concrete action that she anticipates out of ADF VI.

In between several phone calls and making sure that last minute touches were put to the programme, Ruzvidzo declined to put a figure on what governments should be asked to spend on gender equality but said that financing will be a key concern over the next three days. “What we know is that at times of economic crisis like this when governments are cutting spending, gender equality is the first to get cut. We have to be proactive, now.”

This year’s ADF will include a meeting with development partners for the first time, but Ruzvidzo insists that there must also be financial commitment from governments. Outcomes of ADF VI will be presented to African finance ministers meeting here in March next year, providing a key avenue for recommendations on financing to be taken forward.

The conference takes place against the signing in August this year of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development that sets 28 targets for achieving gender equality by 2015. This bold action by one sub-regional organisation to bring together all the existing commitments to gender equality and enhance them through concrete targets and time frames could be a trailblazer in moving the agenda forward.

The conference is jointly convened by UN-IECA, the African Union and the African Development Bank (ADB). Co-chaired by Advocate Beinece Gwanu, the African Union Commissioner for Social Affairs and Lallu Ben Barker, Deputy Executive Secretary of the ECA, one of the ideas on the cards is that the coming decade be dedicated to achieving gender equality on the continent. The Plan of Action, which will be the highlight of the conference, will be adopted on Friday.

By Zarinna Geloo
Barack Obama brings the colour brown to world politics

By Colleen Love Morna

How black is Barrack Obama? This is a ques-
tion that Africans and people of African descent have asked throughout his campaign, and will ask even more now that he is headed for the White House. And indeed is he really black? The answer is that he is neither black nor white. He is brown - the colour of the future.

As one CNN ana-
lyst pointed out, only 50% of Americans are purely black, and an even smaller percent-
age of black Ameri-
cans purely black. Al-
ways on the mark, South African cartoonist Zapiro depicts an ebullient Obama embracing a world in which his mother was white American; his father black Kenyan and his childhood spent in Asia and Polynesia.

Yes, he will be the first African-American to occupy the White House. After George Bush who had only once traveled out of the US (to Mex-
ico) before he became president and a vice presi-
dent of world stature who genuinely believes that Africa is a country, what Obama offers is a view of the world a wee bit wider than what we have become used to in American foreign policy.

To the Southern Afri-
can mother of two daugh-
ters of mixed race and origins, the colour brown has long fascinated me. A few years ago, Water-
ford Kamalaha, my alma matter and the school on the hill in Swaziland that pioneered mixed race education while apartheid swirled around us, asked me to write an article on what had changed in the 25 odd years since I had attended the school and then decided to send my daughters there after the advent of democracy in South Africa. I chose to write the article in the form of a letter to my two daughters on their great fortune in being born brown; the colour of the future.

I was born of white South African parents who grew up in fairly typical homes; my father of a well to do family and my mother more working class (and rabidly racist) roots. As young idealists who met at the University of Natal in the fifties, we came to the conclusion that the only way to free ourselves from the racism in our blood was to go to a school that rose above the narrow confines of race.

During my four years of study in the US, I found my greatest comfort zone to be in the Princeton Inn kitchen where I worked to supplement my meager student grant. Hungry for a link to the continent, I was aggravated by the fact that as time progressed and I gained acceptance in the ASA, African students made it a point that, save for the odd colour, I had more in common with them than did their African American cousins.

Deported to Botswana in 1976; the peak of many political upheavals in the region. That is how my brother and I found ourselves (on scholarship) at Kamalaha, which in isiSwati means “small world”. At the time, it felt a great ambivalence towards what I felt was both a small and artificial world. Yes, the kids of the rich and mighty, the Oppenheiners and the Mandela could find common cause in this haven so close and yet so far from the madness around us. But the minute we crossed the border into South Africa we went our separate ways.

A few years later, I met my future husband, a Ghanaian, at Princeton University in the USA in the most antagonistic of circumstances. Then presi-
dent of the African Students Association (ASA) that had been active in the divest-from-South Af-
cica campaign, he had taken up a case against the university authorities for granting a scholarship to a white Rhodesian.

African American colleagues had even greater difficulties figuring out how to deal with a white student. This was aggravated by the fact that, as time progressed and I gained acceptance in the ASA, African students made it a point that, save for the odd colour, I had more in common with them than they did with their African American cousins.

During my four years of study in the US, I found my greatest comfort zone to be in the Princeton Inn kitchen where I worked to supplement my meager student grant. Hungry for a link to the continent, working class African Americans like Jim Saunders the chef and Minnie Somers my supervisor took me into their hearts and homes, creating lasting bonds that rose above the narrow confines of race.

When I went to register the birth of my first daughter in Zimbabwe in 1984, the form asked for the race of mother, father and child. I put African under each. The young black bureaucrat behind the desk politely changed these to read “white”, “black” and “coloured”. I asked that he change these to read “human, human, human”. He explained that there was no such category as the human race.

Ten years later, when I had rediscovered my South African roots (albeit with little or no connec-
tion to my white relatives who are dotted around the country) my younger daughter had the experi-
ence of being dropped off at a school event by her dad and hearing two white colleagues say: “she is not a real coloured: her father is black!”

My husband promptly made sure that our daughters had the choice of both South African and Ghanaian citizenship. We decided to send them to Kamalaha, where we hoped that they would gain more of a world view than might be possible in the immediate post apartheid South Africa.

I remember writing in my article for the Kam-
lahban (reflecting on what had changed in a quarter of a century) that if you get on the subway in New York or London, you would be hard pressed to find a face that is purely of any race.

I recalled that in the heated arguments that my father often had with my maternal grandfather about his greatest phobia - his grandmother mur-
ning black men- my dad used to point out that if the Almighty had not wanted it so he would not have created from this mix the beautiful color brown.

If all that Barrack Obama succeeds in doing is to show us that between the black and white of race and politics there is a colour brown in which you can celebrate your African roots as well as pay tribute to the white grandmother and mother who raised you without being called an oor (black

cookies with a white filling) he will have done our world a great service. This I know, is why my fam-
ily will remain glued to the television through his presidency.

Colleen Love Morna is Executive Director of Gender Links. This article is part of the GL Opinion and Commentary Service which offers fresh news on every day news.

For the online version of the newspaper go to www.uneca.org/adf or www.genderlinks.org.za

Youth make their mark

By Joyce Chimbi

Young people have come to ADF to make it known that they want governments to take their views seriously.

“Feel disappointed because two years ago, we had the fifth ADF conference and sol-
- id resolutions were made, but where are they now?” asks Dabesakani Mac-Ikemenjima, a Youth Development consultant from Nigeria attend-
ing a pre ADF VI event on “Youth leadership in Gender Re-Socialization, Ending Violence against Girls and Young Women and Building a Culture of Peace in Africa.”

He adds that it has been “over two years since two years since the African YoungCharter was endorsed in July 2006 by the AU head of States and it hasn’t been enforced. It’s unfor-
tunate that only 11 out of the 54 AU member countries have ratified it. For it to be enforced, four more countries need to notify it.”

“Commitments that are not followed are better not made in the first place, because at the end of the day, they remain what they are; polit-
ical statements,” Dabesakani stresses.

The African Young Charter acknowledges the contribution of young people in develop-
ment. But the place of the young people is still a thorny issue with culture dictating that young people be seen and not heard.

ADF VI recognises that youth are key to the attainment of a world free of gender inequality and violence against women. Attitudes of young people are critical to a world where women are not only empowered but also celebrated.

Good practices shared include a National Youth Parliament in Nigeria in August this year to get comprehensive views from young people for input into parliamentary processes.

In Kenya, in addition to the formulation of a gender and youth specific ministry, a Youth Fund has been set up to empower young entre-
preneurs.

Liberia, the only African country with a woman head of state, also has a gender and youth specific ministry. “Our president has in-
troduced a gender perspective into government policies,” says Evita Pedersen from Liberia.

“There is a campaign dubbed “Send your Girl Child to School” as well as free education which has seen the number of young educated people rise sharply.”

Evita Pedersen. Photo: Joyce Chimbi.

Readers of ADF Today are invited to submit letters and opinion pieces to the next two issues of the newspaper.

E-mail your comments or articles to clmorna@mebo.co.za

ADF Today is a partnership between the UN Economic Commission for Africa, Gender Links and the African Woman and Child Feature Service (AWCF).


If you are feeling a little short of breath, it’s because Addis is at 2,300 mts in altitude. If you are feeling hyper-active, it’s because you have been indulging in Ethiopia’s gift to the world – aromatic Arabica coffee. If by the end of the week your clothes feel a bit tighter, it’s because you have been feasting on the delicious local food. And if your suitcase is several pounds heavier… you have been indulging in Ethiopia’s gift to the world, because Addis is at 2,500 mts in altitude. If you think you can get by with an altitude of less than an hour. The streets get its lovely name from the yellow hibiscus flowers that carpet the country after the rains and just before the Ethiopian New Year on 11 September. We’ll just have to come back to see it. Check the French version for more tips.

**Tips for travelers**

- Keep some forex to pay the airport tax of USD$20
- Hours of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia at ECA: 9-12:45, 14-16:30
- Sweet tooth? Bilo’s pastry at the Old ECA building has delicious millefoglie, fruit tarts and tramezzini for less than Br10. Open 8:30-5.
- Check the Paris Match for more tips on French cuisine.
- Top the pastries with a machiatto or expresso and tiramisu for less than Br10. Open 8:30-5.
- “It’s like in most UN offices, there are more men in the higher levels than there are women,” says ECA Chief of Communications Myriam Dessables.

**ECA’s glass ceiling**

By Zaraa Gezao

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) might well be the host of a major conference on advancing gender equality, but women in the organisation are still up against a “glass ceiling”.

A 2007 staff election of over 1,512, less than a third (316) were women, according to a count conducted by ADF Today. Going by a list of employees, there are about 48 women in professional positions and 268 in the general service positions which are local and clerical in nature. “It’s like in most UN offices, there are more men in the higher levels than there are women,” says ECA Chief of Communications Myriam Dessables.

Other professional staff at the ECA shurg their shoulders at the gap even though the ECA adopted the goal of gender equality as a development objective. The African Center for Gender and Development (ACGD) is charged with promoting respectability and attention to issues because one cannot get respectability and attention to issues simply by using statistics on the fight against gender based violence and inequality; it should be about action, it should all boil down to implementation.” - Makal Mike who works for YMCA Ethiopia

“We are within the 16 days of activism, the Conference could not have been at a better time, the theme could not have been more appropriate,” says Constance Shumba from the Young Women’s Christian Association in Zimbabwe.

I have pegged so much hope on this forum; I want it to be the solution to inequality and violence against women. The African woman has had enough. I am therefore hoping that we shall hear from the ordinary woman who represents the statistics on gender based violence across Africa. My expectation is that we will not claim to speak for this woman but that there will be a presence of this woman to speak for herself because only she can do it right.” - Helena Yinda from Switzerland, Director of World YWCA Africa.
Time to set targets and indicators for ending gender-based violence

By Colleen Love Morna

Organisers of ADF VI agree that if the meeting underway in Addis Ababa this week is to make a difference, it must come up with concrete targets and indicators for ending gender violence. That raises a very real challenge: what are current levels of gender violence, and how would one go about measuring if they have subsided?

The first major challenge that researchers face is how to define gender violence. In similar work reported in GBV indicators, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) has decided to focus specifically on Violence Against Women (VAW). SADC refers to GBV and femicide so that there is one terminology for gender based violence around the world. SADC has argued forcefully for a dedicated study. This takes on the research scope, and is the GBV studies, or to tag these onto existing studies, and is a ground-breaking step. A comprehensive study of GBV is required to understand the full extent of the problem.

But that still leaves the many cases of sexual and physical assault that do not get reported. It also leaves the many forms of GBV that are not captured in official statistics, like economic, psychological and verbal abuse. For the best way to obtain accurate information is to conduct a prevalence survey. This means taking a sample of the population and administering a questionnaire on experiences of GBV, over the last year as well as over a lifetime. Such surveys are only as accurate as the sample size is representative of the population. A budget question that arises is whether to undertake dedicated GBV studies, or to tag these onto existing studies, such as the census or health surveys.

The Southern African indicators study group has argued forcefully for a dedicated study. This is because GBV studies need to be carefully trained in order to obtain information that is often painful and may need to be accompanied by support services. The team has, however, argued that one cost-cutting measure could be to combine GBV attitudes and population surveys since these use similar methodologies. An additional advantage is that by obtaining information on the incidence of gender based violence, a larger number of these that do get reported are withdrawn. The “One in Nine Campaign” in South Africa draws its name from a research conducted by the Medical Research Council (part of the indicators task team) which shows that only one ninth of all cases of gender violence are reported. As police statistics only cover reported cases, they only tell part of the story. A further complication is that the only specific statistics that most police services have on gender violence concern sexual assault. Statistics on domestic violence are hidden away in such categories as “criminal injury” and “assault with intent to do bodily harm.” Even female (the killing of a man by an intimate female partner) is not recorded as such. The only way to obtain this information is through docket analysis.

When engaged (as has been happening in South Africa) there is a willingness by police to create categories for domestic violence and femicide so that at least this data can be accurately obtained. Until all deaths must be reported, police data on femicide referred to in countries such as Botswana as “passion killings”) should provide accurate information on at least this form of GBV.

ADF VI takes place on the eve of the Sixteen Days of Activism on Gender Violence from 25 November (International Day of No Violence Against Women) to 10 December (Human Rights Day). Coinciding this year with the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR), the global theme of the campaign is: Human Rights for Women equals Human Rights for All.

During the campaign, numerous events and activities take place to raise awareness about gender-based violence as a human rights issue, highlight its effect on communities and empowering victims and survivors to speak out. This campaign encompasses a range of other significant dates including: 1 December (World AIDS Day), 3 December (International Day for the Disabled) and 6 December (Anniversary of the Montreal Massacre).

Women have successfully demanded state political will to create meaningful change, but the implementation and resources to fulfill these promises are still lacking.

In Africa, activism related to and awareness about the impact and consequences of gender based violence has grown dramatically over the past two decades. A wide spectrum of organisations, networks and political stakeholders have collectively acknowledged that gender based violence is a critical issue and set the wheels in motion with national action plans that among other targets aim to stop preventing violence against women and girls.

The annual campaign will continue to highlight important issues raised in the past years, including the intersection between HIV and AIDS and GBV as well as highlighting other timely issues such as human trafficking and xenophobia. Key civil society demands include:

• Ring-fencing a clear funding budget for work against gender based violence.
• Setting clear timeframes for achieving targets in the fight against gender violence.
• Producing gender based violence indicators to measure the progress made.

The Sixth African Development Forum (ADF VI)

Take back the night march, Sixteen Days of Activism 2007. Photo: Colleen Love Morna.
Speaking out against gender violence

By Debbie Walter

Survivors of domestic violence, rape, and any form of sexual, economic, or physical abuse rarely have the opportunity to speak out or have their experiences positively documented. They are talked about and for, with their voices mostly silent. This is even more apparent in the case of marginalised communities.

Each year, journalists and media around Africa work together to produce first hand accounts of “I” statements and actions by leaders and media monitors. The pilot study, due to start next year, will be conducted in three metropolitan and surrounding areas including the City of Johannesburg, with a view to cascading it nationally and regionally in 2010. Preliminary work has been supported by the UNIFEM Trust Fund on Ending Violence Against Women. The ECA, which has developed the Africa Gender and Development Index (AGDI) is keen to engage with the study as part of its mandate to develop more specific GBV indicators. ADVF could give added impetus to this critical initiative.

cause he was going to pay me. He said if I told the story, he would kill my parents and me. He took my clothes off, threw me on the bed, and raped me. After he raped me, he gave me N$200. Kitty - Treated like a slave, raped - Namibia “In March 2000, my mother was admitted to the hospital because she had a problem with her pregnancy. While she was in the hospital, at night my stepfather used to pull off my underwear and enter my female parts with his finger. When I cried, he would cover my mouth with one hand. Sometimes I would ask one old lady who lived next door to lock us in from outside and give the keys to my stepfather and tell him we went to my aunt’s house. We would then take our blankets and sleep under the bed so that he could not get us.” Sharleen - How bitter my pain was - Namibia “I was born 27 years ago in a little village called Gumbuma, 15 km from Bujumbura in Burundi. I am a product of a teenage mother forced to marry the man who impregnated her and later had three more children with him, I grew up in a very violent home. Gender based and sexual violence was daily bread in my life. My father assaulted my mother every day in front of the entire family and no one said anything. Sometimes he would force my mother to have sex in front of me. This puzzled me because it didn’t seem normal, nor did my mother like it. When she talked to her family and elderly women, they said that is how you build the house! You must stay; he will change.” Pascal Akimana - Honouring my mother and sister – South Africa “Feeling myself from a psychopathic lover came at a great cost to me; having lost my house, part of my ear, my self-worth and my dignity. It is not easy for me to cope with that situation, but I am trying very hard to face my giant. In the name of love, I again found myself trapped with a psychopath, her because of God, who is the source of my life and destiny. He gave me another chance to prove to the world that He alone “can turn my scars into stars”; “my pains into other people’s gains” and “bad into good.” Gagu Mofokeng – Losing everything and finding myself – South Africa “I work, sometimes at night, so it is difficult for me to always be there to protect her. Last week, it was Sunday around 9pm. My wife heard my daughter crying out, and when she rushed to see what the problem was, she found that this man had pushed his way into the toilet, where my young daughter was inside. We hoped the police would assist us, and arrest the man. However, after listening for a short time, the officers told us that they are sick and tired of us foreigners. They said, “If the xenophobia attacks can come again, it’s better, then you will all go back to your countries.” Alain Kasanda - Xenophobia means no protection – South Africa “One day when he hit me, she made me run into the guest bedroom and closed the door. It was around 8pm. She is still very small, but she stood at the door for almost two hours. I kept on telling her to come and sleep, but she could not. She told me “if I leave the door, Papa would come in and hit you.” I realised that she was not going to sleep so I told her, let’s go to her uncle’s house. It was around 10pm. I put her on my back we walked to her uncle’s house and slept there.” Sophie – For the sake of my child – South Africa “I felt very dirty. I felt guilty. I wondered what my fault was. Is being a girl a free ticket to rape? Where had I gone wrong? Had I asked for this? Was this what I had to receive when I was looking for love? I started to punish myself by not eating properly. I stopped attending my classes and avoided to talk to my friends. I was simply isolating myself. There was always the 86 87 fear of getting raped again. However, I did not know that the nightmare was not over yet. As I was not eating properly, my parents took me to a doctor. I was anorexic. He gave me vitamins and I was supposed to get better but in vain. Then, I was asked to have an HIV test done. I had started to get out of the trauma of the rape. Nevertheless, the worst was to happen. The respect for my life has been lost.” *Not her real name. *To get copies of the 1 Stories publication E Mail: knowledge@genderlinks.org.za

Our crime, c'est le déficit de capacités

By Mercedes Sayagues

Un ancien avec Michelle Buarolaloe, chargé de la section africaine du Fonds de développement des Nations Unies pour la femme (UNIFEM), dans le cadre de la consultation sur la campagne africaine pour éliminer la violence conjugale. Les questions fondamentales de la campagne incluent la violence contre les femmes et les filles dans la famille; le viol et autres formes de violence sexuelles dans la communauté; l’abus des filles à l’école et dans les mariages précoces; les pratiques traditionnelles néfastes, et le lien entre la violence contre la femme et la VIH/SIDA.

ADVF: Pourquoi cette campagne, mainteneur?

PM: Parce que le moment est bien choisi: pour la première fois les Nations Unies consi- dérèrent la violence contre les femmes comme une question de développement, de sécurité et de paix. Les États membres ont donné aux Nations Unies un mandat spécifique pour examiner un problème auparavant considéré comme étant du domaine privé, qui mainte- nant nécessite des actions publiques. C’est historique, c’est plus important que la victoire de la femme.

ADVF: Quelles sont les objectifs principe de cette campagne?

PM: Mettre la violence contre les femmes à l’agenda mondial et familiale; saisir et main- tenir l’attention des décideurs, des politiques; compiler des statistiques; faire de la préven- tion; assurer l’accès à la justice, proposer des services et des ressources aux survivants, et surtout, en finir avec l’impunité.

ADVF: Comment est placé l’Afrique pour faire face à ce défi?

PM: Aujourd’hui, en Afrique, on a plu- sieurs instruments pour traduire cette volonté de mise en œuvre. Notre crime, c’est le déficit de capacités, le “comment faire”? À l’est de la République Démocratique du Congo, les juges et magistrats utilisent des livres de référence de 1973, qui n’ont pas suivi l’évolution de la pensée. Ils n’ont pas les outils adéquats pour rendre justice. Il y a une faible capacité des systèmes judiciaires en Afrique à sanction- ner le viol et les crimes contre les femmes, pour mettre en place un état de droit.

ADVF: Quel autre problème relevez-vous en Afrique?

PM: La dualité du système de droits cou- tumiers et modernes. Le grand défi, c’est de résoudre leur coexistence parce que le sys- tème coutumier confirme la primauté du pa- triarcat.

ADF: La violence contre les femmes a lieu aussi dans l’espace public. Qu’est-ce qu’on peut faire?

PM: L’arbitrages rapide de l’Afrique demande des mesures de protection des fem- mes dans leur déploiement à leur lieu de tra- vail ou pour chercher de l’eau. Il faut une pla- tforme de réflexion pour la sensibilisation des agents publics, la mise en place d’institu- tions et de ressources aux survivants; et de- fendre l’égalité des sexes. Nous avons appelé sur le terrain quels sont les problèmes que nous avons en commun et comment les résoudre leur coexistence parce que le sys- tème est contre-larmes. Le moment est bien choisi pour l’Afrique.