

Oral History Interview with Passy Mubalama
Conducted by Sarah Rutherford

for the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security
as part of the Profiles in Peace Project

July 18, 2018
58:57

Georgetown University
Washington, DC

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Passy Mubalama

Passy Mubalama is the Founder and Executive Director of the Action and Development Initiative for the Protection of Women and Children (AIDPROFEN), a nonprofit organization based in the Democratic Republic of Congo. AIDPROFEN's founding was inspired by her personal experiences reporting on human rights violations from IDP camps in Goma, and now works to promote women's rights in the eastern DRC. In addition, she also founded the Education Center on Democracy and Human Rights in the DRC in 2016, which arranges trainings and meetings between the community and local political leaders to progress women's political engagement. In this interview, Passy reflects on how she started her work in pro-democracy activism and how that led to the founding of AIDPROFEN. She also discusses education as a tool to promote women's and children's development in the DRC, as well as the importance of women's political involvement.

Sarah: So to begin, can you introduce yourself and tell us a little bit about who you are?

Passy: Thank you. I am Passy Mubalama. I'm from the Democratic Republic of Congo. I'm the founder of AIDPROFEN, which is a non-profit advocating for women and children's rights. I'm a pro-democracy activist, based in Goma, in the eastern part. I come from a very, very big family. We are 12 children, have seven girls -- seven sisters and five brothers. So it's just like a very, very big family. Yeah.

Sarah: Wonderful. So we want to start at the beginning. Can you tell us a little bit about how your career started?

Passy: Sometimes it's just very difficult to know exactly, but I remember I was only four years old when my mom decided to send me to school and for me and for my mom, I mean, education was really very, very important because she was looking to know how we as the kids will be able to have a good education and try to have... or to succeed in life. So for me, the first day in school, I was excited as so many kids of my age, but I remember entering in the place, the classroom, it was really very strange. So dark inside with no windows. It was not clean. And I really didn't like it [00:02:00] and I was telling myself it's not possible to spend like, you know, all my school days in this kind of school. When I went back home, I say to my mom, I'm sorry, but I think I will not go back to that school. I refuse. For my mum. It was really very strange for a kid of my age to refuse to go to school. The reason because it was not clean. It was so... yeah, I refused. But my mom, she tried to find another school and she, you know, I was able to go to that school.

I think that was the first day I started my work as a human right defender, trying not only to fight for the rights of others but for my own right as a girl, as a woman. So yeah. And then after that, I'm growing in my family with my father, it was very, very difficult because as most of Congolese men, most of the time the family was not their priority. And every time he was there trying to take decision for me and for example, choose this school option I have to draw and with all those situation, it was really very, very difficult because in my community, most of the time women were suffering, were victims of different violation, you know, sexual violence, domestic violence and other forms of violence in the community. And for me, growing up in such kind of environment, you know, it was very, very hard.

[00:04:00] And yeah. Even though I was very, very young, I was wondering how as a woman I could try to change the narrative; I could try to change the situation of those women who are suffering, but who are obliged because of the customs and traditions to keep silence. And yeah. So I try to find the way to do something, I get an internship at a local radio. Because I thought that the radio station was a good way to give women the opportunity to talk to express themselves. So yeah, but you know, even that local radio, it was very, very difficult because most of the time women who were working for the local radio, are journalists—at that time was working, were working as a cleaner or at the reception, but you know, they couldn't go to the field to collect information, [inaudible] information and try to broadcast information.

And for me, when I was at that radio station I was like, no, I don't want to work as a reception or a cleaner, I want to work as a journalist. But the problem was with my editor in chief, for him as a woman, you know, he couldn't take the risk to send me to the field because in Congo when we talk about the field, you know, it's more about the conflict zone where we have, you know, different armed rebel groups, [00:06:00] where they are fighting every time. And it can be really very, very dangerous for people to go there. And for that editor in chief, he said that for me as a girl, it was not possible, but I told him, if men, my colleagues here can go to the field, collect information and come back alive, why me as a woman, I couldn't do the same work.

It was very, very difficult because he was pretending to protect me. He was fearing about my security. But for me it was a way to try to discriminate against me, to push me, you know. I don't know how to explain it. But, I tried to explain to him that it was very, very important and that he should not judge me because of my gender because I was a woman. But he should give me the opportunity to go to the field, try to do the work and judge me through my work. I don't know why, but he was able to give me the chance after, you know, trying to push, push, push. And um, I remember the first day he sent me, in the field. It was very, very difficult for him because he was afraid. But for me, you know, I was excited to go there, I met a rebel group, a chief of the rebel group, had the interview and I came back to the office, [inaudible] the information and, you know, [00:08:00] it was like a normal day and you know, I think after that he was really very proud of my work and then, you know, I [inaudible] then to go to the field collecting information and even if it's sometime it's not easy to go in the different zone where, you know, people are fighting.

Sarah: This is fascinating. Can you tell us a little bit about how you started to focus on women and women in conflict zones?

Passy: Growing up in the eastern Congo, I think the situation is just very, very difficult. Um, the eastern Congo has been in conflict for more than two decades and actually we count around 70 arm rebel groups and when we have all those rebel groups, they are responsible for so many human rights violations and women rights violations. Most of the time women are the first victims. Sometimes they are raped, kidnapped as kids. I've testified, you know, murder children in the streets because of the conflict, because of [unintelligible] sometime when they flee or internally displaced population. And yeah, the situation was very, very difficult and very hard and most of the time journalists, I mean men journalists, were working on different subjects, you know, sensitive subjects like politics, you know, and women issue was not their priority. And for me as [00:10:00] you know, since my small age, I was wondering how, you know, I can try to help women to give them voice and to make sure that people can understand that, that as we are, as women, we are not, you know, victims as most of the time people present us.

But, you know, we are people, we are women and humans, who can contribute, you know, to build peace, to rebuild our countries and to contribute to the development of our country. So, with all of that, I've decided, you know, to try to start different programs and try to talk about the situation of women in my community. And of course it was not easy because even during the radio program I had, most of the time people were calling and saying, for example, "why are you talking about these subjects? It's a way to revolt women in the community" and, you know, but for me I think it is very important, you know, to talk about the problem because the problem was there, women were victims of so many women right violation, domestic violations, but they were obliged to keep silence because of the custom and tradition in the community. So, I used to use my power I had, you know, the media to try to talk about women's problems and try to make sure that people in the community can understand that as women we have some rights which have to [00:12:00] be respected.

Sarah: Well, this is a perfect segue into my next question, which is, can you tell me about what prompted you to start the action and development initiative for the protection of women and children? What made you want to create that organization and how did you go about starting it?

Passy: AIDPROFEN. I was working as a journalist, I work, I've worked for so many radio stations and media, the national and international level and at that time I was working for the Institute for War and Peace Reporting, which is a Netherlands, the Netherlands organization. And one day I was like in the, in the office and we had information that some case of sexual violence have been reported in Magunga Camp which is not far from Goma. And for me as a journalist, I was excited. This is very good information. I have to report about this situation. The same day when I went to the, to the IDP camp

meeting those women and children, women specifically who have been victim of sexual violence in the camp, you know, it was just very, very difficult for me because after meeting those men I met thought so the children who have lost the track of their relatives and their parents during the conflict [00:14:00] and without any support in the community.

And yeah, with all this situation it was really very, very difficult for them. And for me as a journalist, remember I asked myself if I will only report about the situation and leave those women and children in that situation and I couldn't because I was shocked by the situation I've seen in the, in that camp. And yeah, I decided that it was not possible, I don't remember if I wrote something about that because I went back home and I was trying to talk to some of my friends, asking them to help me to support those people who were suffering in the camp. As a journalist, you know, in Congo, most of the time you don't have enough money because, you know, journalists are sometimes not paid or if you are paying. Because I was working as a freelance journalist and working for that media organization. But, even I didn't have enough money to try to support them. But I was like, I have to do something to support. And we have the support of different friends. We have been able to create a place. We rented a small house and we took some of those children, then we put them in their house, you know, just a way to give them clothes, shoes, food, which was really [00:16:00] important for them so that they can survive because in that IDP camp it was really very, very difficult. And with that we, I think we was like, we have to create a organization trying not only to support these children who were suffering in the camp, but also to try to support those women and girls who have been victims of sexual violence in the camp.

It took us a very long time to make sure that, you know, we can establish the organization. After maybe one or two years, the organization became more big and we have expanded our program. And we have been able, for example, to start a project supporting women and girls who have been victims of sexual violence during the M23 armed rebel groups when they took the control of Goma town and you know, the village around, they've been responsible, so many women's rights violation and they've raped so many women and for us it was very, very important because most of the girls and women who were raped were also gets pregnant and being pregnant, you know, in a rural community, most of the time we met in girls are rejected not only by their family, by also the entire community.

So, [00:18:00] it was really very, very difficult for those women and girls and having babies after being raped. It was very, very difficult because most of the time the girls who were raped were raped by three or four armed rebel groups and, when they are pregnant, you know, it's very difficult for them to know exactly who is the father of the baby and when they are rejected by their family. Sometimes asking them, you know, to go to find the father of the baby. It's just very difficult. We have seen, for example, some of the girls we have been supporting trying to kill themselves or trying to kill those babies and it's just, you know, a very, very difficult situation. So for us, supporting those kinds of people is really very, very important. Not only, you know, to try to maybe give them a big support but to try to give them hope because, you know, after all those situations, for most of them it's really very, very difficult.

So yeah, we give them different trainings to make sure that, you know, they can understand that having that kind of baby is not the end of the life- to kill themselves is not the solution. They have to understand that it's a situation which is not normal, but they have to continue with their lives. We are all the time working with them, trying to make sure that, you know, they can feel, [00:20:00] still feel confident. They can feel, because you know, for girls for example, they are like, as a girl maybe we will not be married again because you know who would marry someone who had been raped. With all those situations and it's just very, very difficult for them. So through our work we give them, you know, the opportunity sometimes to express themselves, you know, because most of the time in the community, people, you know, they just don't care.

When they know that you are a victim of sexual violence, people are like "no, I can't talk to that person". They are discriminated against in the community. So yeah, that is the work we are doing with AIDPROFEN. But we had found that focusing only our work on protecting and promoting the rights of victims of sexual and gender-based violence is very important. But the other problem is that women in the parliament in Congo are not represented. We have so many problems, sexual violence, gender-based violence, um, economic, um, we don't, women don't have access to economic opportunities. So it's very, very tough. We have so many problems and we believe, AIDPROFEN and me, I believe that if women are presented in the parliament, you know, they can be like the voice to the voiceless. They can try to advocate for women's [00:22:00] problems and try to find a global solution to the situation of women in Congo because as I said, we have been in conflict for more than two decades and you know, it has been very long. I grew up in, in conflict. I think the conflict started in Congo. I was really very young and I've grown up in a conflict and I think something has to be done and, you know, we have to stop that kind of situation and Congolese people, Congolese women who are the first victim of the conflict in Congo, you know, they deserve a good life. Through my work, all the time, I advocate to make sure that that can happen one day.

Sarah: So this leads perfectly into our next set of questions, which is about the work that you've been doing with women and trying to get them into politics. Can you tell us a little bit about how much representation women currently have in politics in the Congo and, especially in the eastern part, and what more you're doing to try and get women to have more of a role there?

Passy: Unfortunately, as I said, women are less represented in the parliament. At the national level, we have only 44 women. Let me say it again. At the national level, we have only 44 female members of the parliament. [00:24:00] And you know, we have 500 members of the parliament in general. In Goma, in my town, at the provincial level, we have only one female member of the parliament and 41 men. And that is really very sad because women are the majority of the population. We are about 56 percent of the population. That's mainly if we want, you know, we could even have a female president, but unfortunately the situation is that we have so many kinds of customs and traditions which have shown that women are not able to do something, that is crazy. I can't believe I'm saying that, but that is the perception of people in the community.

And I think that is really very sad because we have seen, you know, so many people, uh, who, women who are, have been doing amazing work and, you know, very, very intelligent, but with all those perception of the community, it is just very, very difficult for women to participate. And those one who have the courage, you know, to participate are discriminated against and most of the time people say that women who are in politics are prostitutes, which is just crazy. And the same for journalists too. So most of the time people were [00:26:00] saying that, "yeah, Passy you work as a journalist?" so they couldn't tell you directly. But that is their perception. And that is why, for example, most of the men in my community cannot allow their wife to be involved in politics because, you know, they thought that they are prostitutes.

It's really very difficult. Even there are so many women who wish or would like to be involved in politics, but they fear about, you know, their credibility in the community and you know, the perception people will have about them. So it's very, very difficult. And uh, unfortunately, through our work we try every day to make sure that people in the community can understand that women are citizens, are a Congolese citizen and they have to participate and it is difficult to have development if we cannot consider women who are the majority of the population. So we all the time explain to them why it is important. But, you know, we faced so many barriers and just very, very difficult. But yeah, that is our right so we push, push, push and I truly believe that, you know, the situation will change.

Sarah: So tell us a little bit more about [00:28:00] what exactly you are doing right now to get more women involved, and are you seeing any impact? Are you seeing any movement or shift?

Passy: So what I'm doing actually, we have the education center on democracy and human rights, which I think is really very, very important because through the education center, we make sure that women in the community have access to different resources related to democracy issues and women's rights. Uh, we try to give them education to make sure that they understand, for example, basic things, like the constitution, you know, most people, even men, they have never read the constitution. They don't know exactly the content. So we try to explain to them, you know, all those important documents. So that

they can understand the political situation in the country and they can be able to participate in the public debates because, you know, most of the time that is the big issue when you are not updated about the political situation in the country, you cannot- Even, you know, as a candidate or an important person in the community, you cannot participate because, you know, you are not updated and you know, we make sure that women can have access to different information. In the center, we have many cyber cafes, which is where we give them different training on how to use computers, how to use the internet and [00:30:00] how, for example, they can use social media to not only publish their photos as most of women doing in my community, but to use it, you know, in a way that they can promote their work and um, yeah, it's just the way we are trying to help them, but also through the center, we work with political parties leaders to make sure that they can understand why it is important to have women not only for mobilization or for campaign because most of the time when we have like political leaders who come from Kinshasa, the capital to Goma, you know, the majority of people who are there are women most of the time.

And you know, they are there like only to applause you know, thinking, you know, in the honor of those political leaders. But, I believe and I felt that is not the role women have to play in the political party. They can do more because most of them are well educated and you know, they have different resources and capacities which can be used to, to support and to contribute in the advancement of their political parties. So we have most of the time frank discussion with political leaders, you know, to show them that women have to participate in the political sphere [00:32:00] and it's not easy because, politics is about the power and I say every time to women that it's a fight, not fights like fighting, but it is a fight. Men in the political party will not give you the power because you are only women.

But as women we have to prove that we are able, we have something we can contribute to, in the political party. We have to make sure that, you know, we are important and that's, those political leaders need us. So, it's not easy. I say to women we have to work a lot. We have to work hard to make sure that we can get in, you know, trust. I'm not sure if that is a good word, but, you know, to make sure that, people in the community, people in the political parties can believe in women. So, through the education center, we try to provide them with different resources to make sure that they can have all those competencies they need to, to do such work. We also work a lot with men because we believe that men in Congo are the first responsible for women rights violations and working only with women is very important, but we need to work with men too and [00:34:00] try to show them that they have an important role.

They have to work with their wives. They have to support women in the community and it's not easy. We try to create a space where, a space of dialogue between men and women to make sure that, you know, we can have the same vision about the importance of women's political participation. Most of the time we are criticized by men in the community that we are trying to bring European or occidental culture in Congo and trying to change what people have been used to. But, that is the fighting. We have to change that and we have to make sure that they understand that it's not about bringing in occidental culture, but it's about the rights of people. It's about the rights of women, who are everyday discriminated against because of their gender.

Sarah: So tell us a little bit about the work you're doing here in DC. I understand that you are developing a handbook. Can you tell us a little bit about what's in that handbook and what you're proposing through that work?

Passy: Yeah. The handbook is a strategy to strengthen women and girls, political participation, overcoming cultural barriers. As I said before, I'm in Congo, we have so many cultures and traditions, which doesn't tell the women to participate in politics. [00:36:00] So, through my project here, I've been able to meet, for example, different, other NGOs, women's rights organizations who are focusing their work on women's political participation to learn from their experience about how we can try to improve and help and support Congolese women so that women can participate. And through my handbook I've been able to identify different challenges women are facing in politics. The first one is, you know, the lack of access to different resources and education was the key challenge because most of the time women, even the ones who would like to be involved in politics, most of the time they didn't, or they have not finished with the education.

So it's a little bit difficult when they are not educated, even if, the most important politicians in the world. I'm not sure if education is the most, most important to be a leader because we have seen, you know, some people who have never been to school but you know, who are leaders. But I encourage women to go to school because when you are educated you have more opportunity than when you are not educated. So the other main challenge women face to participate in politics is the economic [00:38:00] dependence and that is really a serious problem because in Congo we have seen, for example, women who wanted to, to be candidates. But when the time come, you know, the time to print the picture of their campaign, they are not able to print that picture because it's or to give the caution to, to be candidates and that is not normal because most of the time when men want to be candidates, they can even sell their house without their [wives'] permission, you know, because they need money and they, they can take any decision without to consults their wife.

But when it's come to women, it's very, very difficult. They can't take such kind of decision. Most of the time, they are economically dependent to their husbands. And that is really very, very difficult. You know, when you are dependent. I mean, money for me is the power and when you don't have money, it's just difficult to, to have the power. So I think if we want to have women, to have access to power, we need to make sure that they are economically independent so that, you know, they can be able to take some decisions without depending on their husband. And that is very difficult because, [00:40:00] you know, sometimes they need money to start, so, you know, like small businesses and it is very difficult. But I really encouraged them, you know, to just start with a small thing and to try to develop some businesses and other economic activities to make sure that they can be economically independent.

Um, yeah, I think the other challenges, institutions are a challenge. For example, we have different laws at a national and the international level, but you know, the implementation of those laws are really very difficult in Congo. For example, we have the constitution which talk about the respect of the parity and the legality between men and women. But it's like theory in practice. It's just very difficult. So those are the kinds of challenges we are facing promoting women political participation. The solution about that I think, as I said, we have to educate women to make sure that they have all those competencies and tools they need to participate in politics and also to make sure that they are economically independent. So that they can be able to, to pay the [inaudible] [00:42:00] to find their voters and you know, to do the campaign. We show them, for example, how to do fundraising so that they can be able because, you know, they just don't need to pay for their own money. They can try to do fundraising and collect money in the community if they know how to do so. And also the main solution is for the Congolese governments to make sure that they can implement laws and the international texts we have, which protect women in the DRC.

Sarah: I can tell you were a journalist because you're anticipating all my questions and answering them.

Passy: [laughs] sorry

Sarah: No, this is great. So, we have a few more questions. Do you need any water or anything? To take a break? Are you ok?

Passy: No I'm ok.

Sarah: Ok. So, we have a couple of final questions about the Congo. And then just some broad questions that we ask all of our interviewees. So if, if you're thinking about someone watching this interview that doesn't know much about Congo and you were, just to summarize quickly what some of the biggest challenges are facing women in the eastern Congo, what would you say those challenges are?

Passy: For someone who has not been, has not been in Congo? Congo is one of the second biggest large countries in Africa, after Nigeria. It's very, very big with 17 million people. I think more than that even. It's a beautiful country. It's very beautiful. We have so many resources: [00:44:00] lakes, rivers, diamonds, mining sites. It's really beautiful. And unfortunately, on the other end, Congo has been in conflict for more than two decades. So that means there are children who were born and now are adults and they've spent their entire life in conflict in Congo. We have more than, I think, more than 70 armed rebel groups in the region. Sometimes those are, some of those rebel groups are from foreign countries like Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and those rebel groups are responsible for so many human rights violations. And like me talking about the challenge women face, most of the challenge, you know, in Congo, armed rebel groups have used sexual violence as a weapon, you know, during the conflicts because most of the time, you know, we have seen, for example, women who have been raped in front their family, their husband, their children and you know, it's just devastating.

And yeah, so that is a situation for women. There are all those kinds of gender based violence because of the customs and traditions. [00:46:00] But most of the time, uh, and as you may know, maybe, it's one time the DRC has been presented as the capital of rape and sometime I just don't want to talk about that because it's true sometimes, but in the same time, you know, I don't want, you know, for people to keep that image of Congolese women because despite having those case of sexual and gender based violence, there is another image of Congolese women which is really a very different, you know, we have women like me who are doing important work trying to, trying to change the situation in Congo. And unfortunately most of the time media have forecasted only, they are imposed and everything on only a survivor of sexual violence and I think that's not present the majority of the situation of women in Congo and we should try to also show the other side of those women who are currently working hard to try to change the situation.

It's very, very difficult for Congolese women and what I like the most, despite, you know, the conflict in the region. Congolese women, we have been keeping, you know, a smile and yeah, I think that is important and for me that's [00:48:00] some time gives me the hope that the situation will change. We are trying to work every day to make sure that the situation will change.

Sarah: So I know that there are some upcoming elections this fall. What are you looking for with those elections and do you think any women candidates are going to have success?

Passy: During election in Congo? Honestly, I'm not sure if we will have those election. My wish and the wish of all the Congolese now is to have election because, you know, the president has been there for 16 years now and I think the situation is just really very, very bad. The mandate of the presidents ended in

2016 and unfortunately he doesn't want to leave the power we have seen, for example, human rights activists, young people from cities and movements who have been arrested or killed. One of my friend Luc Nkulula from LUCHA Citizen Movement have been killed I think one month ago. And you know, situation is really very bad. I'm not sure if the president wants or wish to, if you want to organize the election, he could treats people differently because you know, all those people who are killed, they are just asking the organization of the election.

But I'm not sure. [00:50:00] Last week, the National Electoral Commission was collecting candidatures. We have seen some women who have been able to present their candidatures. And for me that is the hope, that is a kind of results, you know, it's not the result of our work, but it's one step to what we wish and you know, I think that is, this is the moment where we have to work hard to try to show to people that we need to support those women who are, who had been able to present their, who have been able to apply as candidates and to make sure that we can support them and they can be enacted. It's a very, very challenging election in Congo because most of the time political parties have to decide which candidates they want. There is all those kinds of corruption and you know, around the election and, I think we have so many things to do, too much work to ensure that women can be able to succeed in this election.

Sarah: Why is it important for women to participate in peace and security efforts and for everyone to consider gender? I know you touched on this earlier in the interview, but if you were to boil it down to just a sentence or two, why, why does it matter that women are included?

Passy: I think it's very, [00:52:00] very important to include women. As I said, women most of the time are the first victims of the conflict in Congo and everywhere where we have conflict, but most of the time when they have, for example, different dialogue, trying to find the solution, they never consult women. They just put them far away. But I think it's really very important to have women because for me, I think when we have women in the, in the peace process, the peace process can, can take longer. We have seen in Congo, most of the time men themselves, they just have discussion today, after two months, you know, the situation became the same point and I think most of the time they never take into account women who are, usually at home and, you know, they are, I say every time women are the mother, the sisters of those armed rebel groups member who are most of the time youth.

And people have to understand the role those women can play, you know, trying to create discussion with all those people who are trying to fight. And as moms, as sisters, I think women are really [00:54:00] very, very important and they can play an important role. And men, you know, they have to understand that women can have lots of influence on their kids. You know, even if you are an adult. I think your mom can try to change your mind and women, you know, most of the time we think with our hearts and that is very, very important. I remember one day I was writing a blog and the title of my blog was, 'If All The Presidents Were Women'. I think, we could not have those kinds of conflicts we have in the, in the world, you know, because women can sometimes be very difficult.

I work with women, but at the same time even, you know, they can take very, very difficult decisions. I think they still have, you know, their hearts as mom, as sisters and I think people have to take into account that aspect of things and are sure that we have women in the peace and security process. About the security process. You know, most of the time women, because at AIDPROFEN, we work in remote rural areas in Goma, Beni, Lubero, Rutshuru and Masisi. And most of the time women, you know, they have access to different information, [00:56:00] you know, when they are in the poll taking voter. And, you know, they have access to sensitive information and I think it's really very important to have them in all those come, local security committees. We need to have women in all those security committees at the local level to make sure that, you know, women can keep, you know, have the control of different information and, you know, they can even help you know, the governments in terms of security and

everything. But most of the time, they just don't care about that, I think it's really very important to have women's voices taken into account at different levels.

Sarah: That's so well said. So you've answered all of our questions and more. I just want to ask if there's anything else that you want to say that we haven't touched on?

Passy: No, I think maybe that women are a particular person for me and we need to protect women. Women are human beings and they deserve a better life. Women are not victims. Women have the power which we have to protect. I think [00:58:00] we have to protect women and make sure that they can really contribute to the development of our countries and putting women, trying to develop projects without women, I think we are losing so many things. We should be able to use their wisdom and you know, to make sure that all the competencies and all the natural competences they have can be used for the development of our country, our continent, and our world.

Sarah: Thank you so much Passy. It's been an honor learning more about you and about your work in the Congo and thank you so much for sharing this with us.

Passy: Thank you for having me.

END [00:58:58:00]