

# FOIA Marker

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## National Security Council - African Affairs

### Frazer, Jendayi - Subject Files

| Stack: | Row: | Sect.: | Shelf: | Pos.: | FRC ID: | Location or Hollinger ID: | NARA Number: | OA Number: |
|--------|------|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|
| V      | 16   | 8      | 2      | 1     | 35018   | 47772                     |              | NSC 0781   |

#### Folder Title:

Congo [Folder 2] [5]

# Withdrawn/Redacted Material

## The George W. Bush Library

| DOCUMENT NO. | FORM   | SUBJECT/TITLE | PAGES | DATE       | RESTRICTION(S)  |
|--------------|--------|---------------|-------|------------|-----------------|
| 071          | Email  | [Cable]       | 3     | 05/14/2003 | P1/b1;          |
| 072          | Email  | [Email]       | 1     | 05/15/2003 | P1/b1; P5; b7e; |
| 073          | Email  | [Cable]       | 4     | 05/15/2003 | P1/b1;          |
| 074          | Email  | [Cable]       | 3     | 05/15/2003 | P1/b1; P5;      |
| 075          | Email  | [Cable]       | 3     | 05/15/2003 | P1/b1; P5;      |
| 076          | Report | [Report]      | 3     | 05/15/2003 | P1/b1; b7e;     |
| 077          | Email  | [Email]       | 2     | 05/12/2003 | P1/b1; b7e;     |
| 078          | Report | [Report]      | 2     | N.D.       | P1/b1; P5;      |

### COLLECTION TITLE:

National Security Council - African Affairs

### SERIES:

Frazer, Jendayi - Subject Files

### FOLDER TITLE:

Congo [Folder 2] [5]

### FRC ID:

35018

### RESTRICTION CODES

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

#### Deed of Gift Restrictions

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#### Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

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|--------------|------------|---------------------|-------|------------|----------------|
| 079          | Map        | [Map]               | 1     | 05/06/2003 | P1/b1;         |
| 083          | Cable      | [Cable]             | 4     | 05/12/2003 | P1/b1; P5;     |
| 085          | Email      | [Cable]             | 3     | 11/01/2002 | P1/b1;         |
| 087          | Q and A    | [Q and A]           | 3     | N.D.       | P5;            |
| 089b         | Resolution | [Draft Resolutions] | 6     | 07/11/2003 | P1/b1; P5;     |
| 090          | Letter     | [Letter]            | 1     | 09/21/2001 | P1/b1; P5;     |
| 090a         | Report     | [Report]            | 2     | N.D.       | P1/b1; P5;     |
| 091          | Email      | [Cable]             | 2     | 02/08/2001 | P1/b1; P5;     |

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Frazer, Jendayi - Subject Files

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### **FRC ID:**

35018

### **OA Num.:**

NSC 0781

### **NARA Num.:**

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2014-0067-F

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National Security Council - African Affairs

### **SERIES:**

Frazer, Jendayi - Subject Files

### **FOLDER TITLE:**

Congo [Folder 2] [5]

### **FRC ID:**

35018

### **OA Num.:**

NSC 0781

### **NARA Num.:**

### **FOIA IDs and Segments:**

2014-0067-F

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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DOCUMENT\_ID: OW40830126  
DOCCLASS: U  
VENDOR: AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE  
DOR: 20030511  
TOR: 162453  
TITLE: Uganda's Museveni calls for African force in DRC's Ituri region  
PUBNAME: AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE  
PUBLISHR: AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE  
PUBNO: e0582  
ORIGDATE: 200305112023  
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
TOPLINES:

KAMPALA, May 11 (AFP) - Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni on Sunday called for the deployment of an African Union force to the volatile region of Ituri in the northeast of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), saying the current UN mandate for its mission, HEADER:

e0582 tm--p  
u i DR Congo-Uganda 05-11 0407

TEXT:

Uganda's Museveni calls for African force in DRC's Ituri region

KAMPALA, May 11 (AFP) - Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni on Sunday called for the deployment of an African Union force to the volatile region of Ituri in the northeast of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), saying the current UN mandate for its mission, MONUC, was useless.

"The situation in Ituri (where rival ethnic militias have clashed over the last week, despite MONUC's presence) requires an African force with a proper mandate which should include monitoring a ceasefire if there is any, defending itself, defending civilians, and being able to ultimately enforce peace by dealing with the trouble-causers militarily," Museveni told a joint press conference with visiting Burundi President Domitien Ndayizeye.

Museveni clarified that he meant a force deployed by the African Union.

"This (MONUC's) is a useless mandate and I have been speaking to various leaders about the situation and they will know what to do," Museveni said: "I have talked to many people including the UN secretary general, the US, leaders in Europe and other African leaders like President (Thabo) Mbeki and President (Benjamin) Mkapa."

"The current MONUC mandate should change because the best they can do is to observe peace disruptions without taking action," he said: "They (MONUC) remain in their vehicles as people are killed. That is dangerous tourism."

Over the weekend, MONUC officials reported that more than 30 civilians had been massacred in Bunia, Ituri's capital.

The leader of one of the militias involved in the Bunia clashes told AFP on Saturday that the African Union should immediately deploy a military mission in northeastern DRC and that security forces sent there by the Kinshasa government should leave.

Earlier Sunday, Mbeki called for MONUC's mandate to be beefed up, to allow it to better protect civilians in DRC.

Museveni said Uganda would not play a role in the force, given the widespread accusations that Ugandan troops now pulling out of Ituri helped fuel the ethnic tension there.

"They were saying we were in Congo to get gold, now that we have left, let us see how we shall starve because we have withdrawn," he said.

"We shall however not return to Congo unless our enemies (Ugandan rebel elements) returned there, and even then we shall make wider consultations before we return," said.

vm/afm/da

DR Congo-Uganda

AFP 112023 GMT 05 03



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WARNING: TOPIC: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL, LEADER, MILITARY,  
PEACEKEEPING

SERIAL: SAP20030511000042

TEXT

COUNTRY: SOUTH AFRICA, CONGO-KINSHASA, UGANDA

SUBJ: RSA: MBEKI PUSHES FOR UN TROOPS IN DRC TO 'OPEN FIRE' IN  
DEFENSE OF CIVILIANS

SOURCE: JOHANNESBURG SUNDAY TIMES (INTERNET VERSION-WWW) IN  
ENGLISH 11 MAY 03

TEXT:

(REPORT BY RANJENI MUNUSAMY: "SA URGES UN TO LET TROOPS FIRE")  
(FBIS TRANSCRIBED TEXT) SA URGES UN TO LET TROOPS FIRE

RANJENI MUNUSAMY

PRESIDENT THABO MBEKI IS TO PETITION UNITED NATIONS  
SECRETARY-GENERAL KOFI ANNAN URGENTLY TO GET UN TROOPS IN THE  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO TO BE MORE AGGRESSIVE IN DEFENDING  
CIVILIANS IN THE WAR-TORN COUNTRY, OR TO MAKE WAY FOR AFRICAN  
INTERVENTION.

MBEKI'S SECURITY ADVISER, BILLY MASETHLA, SAID THE PRESIDENT,  
IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE AFRICAN UNION, WOULD THIS WEEK  
APPEAL TO ANNAN TO PUSH FOR UN TROOPS TO BE AUTHORISED TO OPEN FIRE  
ON MILITIA ATTACKING CIVILIANS IN EASTERN CONGO.

CONGO PRESIDENT JOSEPH KABILA WOULD PREFER THE UN FORCE IN THE  
COUNTRY, KNOWN AS MONUC, TO BE WITHDRAWN SO THAT AN INTEGRATED  
NATIONAL FORCE, SUPPORTED BY AFRICAN TROOPS, CAN DEFEND HIS  
COUNTRY.

ETHNIC CONFLICT FLARED THIS WEEK BETWEEN THOUSANDS OF LENDU AND

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HEMA MILITIAMEN BATTLING FOR CONTROL OF BUNIA IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF ITURI. EIGHTEEN PEOPLE WERE CONFIRMED DEAD BUT FURTHER DEATHS ARE FEARED FOLLOWING CLASHES ON FRIDAY AND YESTERDAY.

CONGOLESE MINISTERS AND UN OFFICIALS MET IN BUNIA YESTERDAY TO DISCUSS WAYS OF DEFENDING THE AREA.

THE FIGHTING CAME IN THE WAKE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF 7 000 UGANDAN TROOPS FROM CONGO IN TERMS OF A UN-BROKERED AGREEMENT TO RID THE COUNTRY OF FOREIGN ARMIES. THE FIGHTING HAS SET BACK HOPES FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT AS A MULTIPARTY TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY KABILA, TAKES SHAPE.

ON MONDAY, MBEKI FLEW TO KINSHASA FOR TALKS WITH KABILA ON PROGRESS IN ESTABLISHING THE NEW AUTHORITY AND INTEGRATING GOVERNMENT AND REBEL FORCES. SOUTH AFRICA AND THE UN ARE OVERSEEING THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS.

MASETHLA SAID SOUTH AFRICA HAD BEEN WORKING WITH THE CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT AND THE MAIN REBEL GROUPS TO INTEGRATE THE ARMED FORCES SO THAT THEY COULD DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY FROM FURTHER ATTACKS.

"WITHOUT BEING ASKED TO, THE UN OFFERED TO MOVE IN AND DEFEND THE AREA. WE THEREFORE DEMOBILISED THE PLANS WE HAD BEEN PUTTING IN PLACE. BUT THESE UN TROOPS ARE NOT TAKING THE FIRM, ROBUST POSTURE REQUIRED TO DEFEND THE TERRITORY," HE SAID.

CONGO'S AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH AFRICA, BENE M'POKO, SAID THE UN TROOPS WERE PROVING TO BE "USELESS". THEY WERE MERELY A "DISSUASIVE FORCE" THAT WAS NOT INTERVENING ADEQUATELY. HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WANTED THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL TO STRENGTHEN THE MONUC MANDATE.

"THE PEOPLE KNOW THAT THEY (THE UN TROOPS) CANNOT SHOOT TO KILL AND THAT IS WHY THEY CONTINUE FIGHTING. IF OUR OWN POLICE FORCE IS PROPERLY TRAINED AND EQUIPPED, IT CAN ENFORCE PEACE," M'POKO SAID YESTERDAY.

HOWEVER, MASETHLA SAID THE UN MANDATE WAS ENOUGH TO AUTHORISE THE USE OF FORCE BUT WAS NOT BEING IMPLEMENTED AS REQUIRED. HE SAID MBEKI WOULD URGE ANNAN "TO GET HIS PEOPLE TO ACT MORE RESPONSIBLY" OR TO "MOVE OUT AND ALLOW US TO DO IT".

THE AU WOULD THEN EXPLORE THE DEPLOYMENT OF "INTERVENTION FORCES" FROM AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH A "MUCH MORE OFFENSIVE APPROACH".

DEFENCE SPOKESMAN SAM MKHWANAZI SAID SOUTH AFRICA ALREADY HAD 145 SPECIALISED TROOPS AND AN ADVANCE TEAM OF ABOUT 100 SOLDIERS IN CONGO. A BATTALION WAS "STANDING READY" TO MOVE IN ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE UN.

(DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE: JOHANNESBURG SUNDAY TIMES (INTERNET VERSION-WWW) IN ENGLISH -- PRIVATELY-OWNED SUNDAY NEWSPAPER; INTERNET: [HTTP://WWW.SUNDAYTIMES.CO.ZA/](http://www.sundaytimes.co.za/))

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 SOURCE: FBIS  
 DOCTYPE: FIELD  
 DOCPREC: P  
 ORIGDATE: 200305111448  
 DOR: 20030511  
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ACTION: NONE INFO: CIRAS, DONOVA, ODPD, VIDEO, FILE (0/W)

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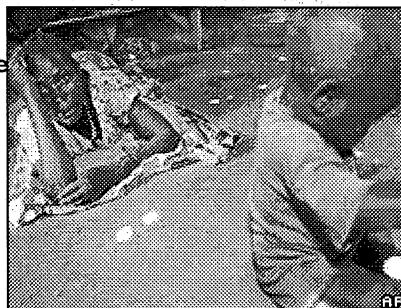
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## UN tries to end Congo violence

The United Nations has held talks with rival ethnic militias to try to end fierce fighting in the north-east of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Hema and Lendu militias, battling to control the town of Bunia, have been urged to withdraw to camps on the outskirts.

More bodies of civilians from the latest fighting have been found - including three babies - while the few remaining aid workers in the area are battling to feed thousands of refugees.



Aid workers are struggling to cope with the numbers of refugees

The situation will be discussed by the UN Security Council on Monday - which is expected to be asked to deploy more peacekeeping troops.

There are currently 625 UN troops in Bunia, struggling to keep apart as many as 28,000 tribal fighters from across the region.

"The problem is that there are too many armed groups in the town and as long as they remain in close proximity, it is easy for them to resume fighting," Amos Namanga Ngongi, head of the UN mission in Congo, told Associated Press news agency.

He said that if the fighters went to the camps and disarmed, aid workers would provide them with food and medicine.

### Low relief supplies

The UN has been unable to calculate exactly how many people have been killed in the four days of fighting as some parts of the town are still off limits to them, but Mr Ngongi said the death toll would be "quite heavy".

UN representative Patricia Tome said the bodies of five men, four women and three tiny babies were found in the centre of Bunia on Sunday. The adults had suffered gunshot wounds and cuts, and the babies had had their throats slit.

She told BBC's Focus on Africa that UN workers also found 13 nuns hiding at the site of a massacre near a church on Saturday, in which 20 people, including two priests, were killed.

**WATCH FOCUS**  
The UN's Patricia  
Focus on Africa  
"Three very little yo  
their throats"

[AUDIO](#)

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She added that many of the militias were on drugs. "In certain parts of town there are lots of militiamen, including many child soldiers, with machetes, axes, loot on their backs," she claimed.

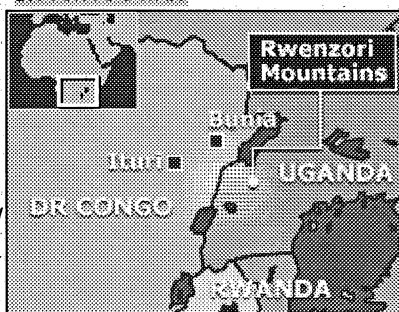
Relief workers have begun distributing some food and water to thousands of increasingly desperate refugees but supplies are said to be dangerously low.

The UN says it is currently looking after around 8,000 people but estimates there are 30,000 more refugees in the area. Tens of thousands are thought to have crossed into Uganda.

The militia groups have been fighting for control of Bunia - capital of the Ituri region - since Ugandan troops left on Tuesday in accordance with an international peace deal for the DRC.

Since 1999, more than 50,000 people are estimated to have been killed and half a million displaced by unrest in the Ituri region.

#### DR CONGO'S WAR



Four years

Seven foreign armies

At least 2 million dead

Disease and abuses widespread

London talks progress

A hard road to peace

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To: R. Condoleezza Rice From: W. James Lee  
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(770) 740-9697 - (770) 740-9896  
E-mail: [isiroswell@msn.com](mailto:isiroswell@msn.com)

December 2, 2002

Ambassador Robert C. Perry  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Bureau of African Affairs  
U. S. Department of State  
2201 C. Street, NW  
Room 6234-A  
Washington, DC 20520

Re: The Democratic Republic of Congo, Kimbanguist Church Trade Mission to the United States of America, December 3 - 25, 2002

Dear Ambassador Perry:

Permit me this opportunity to say thank you very much for the fine work that you and members of your staff, Ms. Aida Adler of Washington, DC and Ambassador Hooks, Ms. Karen Olga and Ms. Odett of Congo, have provided in working with the people of Congo and in processing visas for the people in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ambassador Perry, your fine work and the work of your staff exemplify international statesmanship at its finest in your finding a way to help and support the mission and plight of the Congo people and their attempt to visit the U. S. A. for trade and commerce. Many times hard workers like yourself and members of your staff go unnoticed and not rewarded in your ability to rise above the ordinary and provide outstanding work.

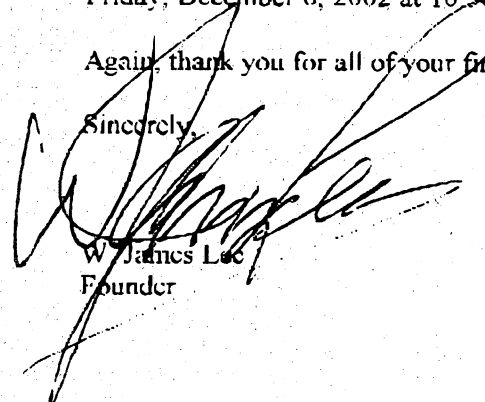
This trade mission with its set of objectives is history making and will provide the foundation for an economical development forum for business trade, commerce and education that will have a profound impact in building a 21<sup>st</sup> century forum of change for the Congo.

I am delighted to be a part of this historical undertaking and I am extremely happy to have met you and the work with you has been most gratifying. In this case with the Democratic Republic of Congo, the U. S. State Department has performed extremely well and we thank you. God bless you!

We would sincerely appreciate your participating in this trade mission as the keynote speaker on Friday, December 6, 2002 at 10:30 a.m. at the World Trade Center here in Atlanta, Georgia.

Again, thank you for all of your fine work.

Sincerely,

  
W. James Lee  
Founder

cc: President George W. Bush, President of the United States of America  
c/o Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr., Chief of Staff, The White House, Washington, DC

Secretary Colin L. Powell, Secretary of State, U. S. Department of State,  
Washington, DC

Mr. Walter Kansteiner (n), #6234A, U. S. Department of State, Washington, DC

Dr. Condoleezza Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs,  
National Security Council, Washington, DC

Dr. Jendayi E. Frazer, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director, African  
Affairs, National Security Council, Washington, DC

Mr. Charly Luntadila, President/CFO, Central Africa Economic Development  
Consortium, Democratic Republic of Congo





## **Africa Executive Leadership Council**

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(770) 740-9697 - (770) 740-9896

E-mail: [isiroswell@msn.com](mailto:isiroswell@msn.com)

### **CONGO TRADE MISSION OBJECTIVES**

1. Establish partnership agreements with African-American and Fortune 1000 corporations for the purpose of conducting business as required and needed in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
2. Establish an approach to the development of a concise economic development and recovery plan for Bas-Congo Province.
3. Identify the potentialities of trade needs and business development in Bas-Congo Province.
4. Establish the match maker corporate partnership program between Bas-Congo corporations and African-American and American Fortune 1000 corporations.
5. Utilize this forum in America to sell and purchase specific products for use in Congo and America.
6. Implement an action plan and business process for extracting natural resources such as gold, diamonds, oil and other minerals for international marketing and sales.
7. Develop a comprehensive and cohesive business development plan for the merging of business resources with companies such as First Management Group, Inc., Central Africa Economic Development Consortium Bas-Congo Section, DRC Government, the Kimbanquist Universal Church, the National Bureau of DRC - USA Forum, Africa Global Economic Development Holdings and the U. S. Federal Government.
8. Establish an on-going business working relationship with the U. S. State Department, the White House - Washington, DC and US AID.
9. Create a business linkage with several U. S. cities, i.e., Atlanta, Georgia, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Washington, DC and other cities.
10. Improve the international and, in particular, the United States of America's image of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
11. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Congo Trade Mission rendered and conducted by the Congo Trade Mission participants.

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**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
OFFICE OF EAST AFRICAN  
AFFAIRS  
FAX**

DATE

9/7/01

TO

Tendayi Trayer

FAX NO.

456-9260

FROM

John Schneider

AFR/EA

TELEPHONE NO.

(202) 712-1621

FAX NO.

(202) 216-3029

NUMBER OF PAGES

Tendayi -  
As requested. Pls. let me know if you  
need additional information.

John



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The United States Agency for International Development

# Democratic Republic of the Congo - Complex Emergency Situation Report #1 (FY 2001) August 20, 2001

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)  
BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE (BHR)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY 2001), August 20, 2001

*Note: this situation report updates the information bulletin dated May 11, 2001*

## Background

The humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has been defined by continuing insecurity, limited resources, and problematic access to vulnerable populations for the past three years.

Joseph Kabila became the President of the DRC on January 26, 2001, following the death of his father, Laurent-Desire Kabila. President Kabila has publicly committed to fostering peace in the DRC and supports the Lusaka Peace Accords signed in July-August 1999. A tenuous cease-fire has held for the last few months in accordance with the Lusaka accords, and UN Observer Mission in the DRC (MONUC) observers are verifying that troops have withdrawn the requisite 15 kilometers (km) from their forward positions. However, in the eastern part of the country (North Katanga, Maniema, North and South Kivu provinces) fighting has intensified involving Interahamwe and Mai Mai forces against the Congolese Democratic Assembly (RCD). In addition, some Rwandan Hutu fighters moved into northwestern Rwanda.

The governments of Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe have agreed to disengage their troops from the front lines, as mandated by the UN Security Council. Troops from Angola, Namibia, and Zimbabwe have supported the GDRC for the past two years. Uganda backs the opposition group Front for the Liberation of the Congo (FLC), headed by Jean-Pierre Bemba and based in Gbadolite, Equateur Province. Rwanda backs the RCD, headed by Adolphe Onusumba and based in Goma, North Kivu province. A May 2001 UN report on the exploitation of natural resources in the DRC accuses foreign armed forces, as well as Congolese fighters, of using the minerals (such as coltan, gold and diamonds) and forest resources of the DRC as a means of fueling the conflict.

Insecurity in rural and urban areas has restricted access to agricultural land, decreasing harvest yields and contributing to the food security crisis. Lack of access to traditional markets along the front lines of the conflict has discouraged farming. Poverty is widespread and the health care system has eroded due to a lack of resources and continuous looting by different parties in the conflict. People have low purchasing power due to the lack of markets and infrastructure. The World Bank recently estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita at U.S. \$78 in 1999. Widespread insecurity has resulted in limited private sector activities. President Joseph Kabila has attempted to address these economic concerns, however, the capital economy faces difficult circumstances. Increasingly women and young girls have turned to prostitution in the absence of other viable income alternatives, resulting in alarming social consequences, including the increased incidence of HIV/AIDS.

### Numbers Affected At A Glance

|                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Internally Displaced<br>(June 2001)    | Total:<br>more than 2,041,000<br>1,699,000 . Eastern Provinces (North and<br>South Kivu, Katanga, Orientale, Maniema)<br>342,000 . Equateur, Kasai Orientale, Kasai<br>Occidentale, and Kinshasa                           | United Nations Office for the<br>Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs<br>(UNOCHA) |
| Refugees from the<br>DRC (August 2001) | Total: more than 333,139<br>11,600 . Angola, 23,716 . Burundi, 10,095 .<br>Central African Republic (CAR), 83,680 .<br>Republic of Congo (ROC), 26,000 . Rwanda,<br>114,436 . Tanzania, 7,612 . Uganda, 56,000 .<br>Zambia | Office of the United Nations High<br>Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)            |
| Refugees in the DRC<br>(August 2001)   | Total: more than 360,000<br>187,580 . Angola; 19,950 . Burundi; 25,000 .<br>CAR; 5,200 . ROC; 36,000 . Rwanda; 74,300 .<br>Sudan; 12,900 . Uganda                                                                          | UNHCR                                                                             |

Total FY 2001 USAID Humanitarian Assistance to the DRC (to date) \$46,432,465

Total FY 2001 State/PRM Humanitarian Assistance to the DRC (to date) \$10,680,000

Total FY 2001 USDA/FAS Food Assistance to the DRC (to date) \$21,400,00

### Current Situation

#### *Promoting Peace in the DRC*

On July 9 and 10, 2001, the international humanitarian community participated in a conference in Geneva, Switzerland focusing on health and food security in the DRC. The conference participants approved of the public health approach in humanitarian assistance that supports local structures and encourages community participation. Regarding food security, UN agencies, donors, and NGO partners agreed to continue support for traditional food security interventions (seeds and tools distributions, assistance to nutrition centers) and bolster small-scale infrastructure projects (maintain feeder roads and small bridges, and introduce micro credit activities where appropriate). In addition, they reached a consensus on the need for improved coordination and information sharing, and the need to deploy a senior UN Humanitarian Coordinator to Kinshasa.

The deployment of military observers from the UN Observer Mission in the DRC (MONUC) has opened some previously isolated areas throughout eastern DRC to humanitarian aid. Non-governmental organizations have reported alarmingly high malnutrition rates and widespread infrastructure deterioration in some newly accessible areas, such as in northern Katanga province. 2,366 MONUC military personnel had arrived by mid-June, and all four sector headquarters in Mbandaka, Kalemie, Kananga, and Kisangani are currently operational. The observers have been verifying the disengagement of armed forces from the front lines.

The government of Namibia has committed to withdrawing 2,000 Namibian Defense Force (NDF) troops from the DRC by the end of August. Namibian troops have been in the DRC since 1998 supporting government troops alongside Angolan and Zimbabwean soldiers. Their withdrawal commitment indicates further confidence in the cease-fire.

On May 17, the GDRC lifted a ban (Decree Law no. 194) on political activity of opposition parties. Parties are allowed to operate once they have contacted the Ministry of the Interior in writing. The lifting of the ban has raised expectations for a more inclusive environment for the inter-Congolese political dialogue. However, on July 30 government authorities blocked an opposition demonstration in Kinshasa organized by the Innovative Forces for Union and Solidarity (FONUS) party, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), and other opposition groups.

### Continuing Insecurity

The ongoing negotiations for UN-led disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and resettlement or repatriation (DDRRR) illustrate one positive development in the DRC peace process. Some members of armed groups in the DRC have started to return to their countries of origin. However, these movements of foreign-armed groups contribute to instability in the region.

The high-level UN Security Council mission to the DRC during May 15-26 voiced "cautious optimism" about the immediate future of the Lusaka Peace Process. The twelve ambassadors of the delegation visited the DRC to promote the peace process and the application of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement. The mission reiterated the need for a concerted national dialogue alongside the withdrawal of international armed forces from the DRC.

All sides continue to accuse one another of violating the Lusaka cease-fire agreement signed in July-August 1999, and the situation in the eastern provinces remains precarious, with fighting reported in North and South Kivu and in northern Katanga province. On July 26, RCD/Goma forces allegedly captured two towns (Mpala and Terbwé) on Lake Tanganyika in northern Katanga province from Congolese Armed Forces (FAC) and their Mai-Mai militia allies. RCD/Goma accused the government forces of using these towns as rear bases to launch attacks on the lake.

The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reported at the end of July that movements of Interahamwe forces in North Kivu province (Rutshuru territory) and fighting in South Kivu province have prompted internal displacement and restricted humanitarian access.

According to a June briefing paper by the International Crisis Group (ICG), an estimated 12-15,000 Rwandan Hutu armed forces and Hutu militias (ex-FAR and Interahamwe) currently operate in the DRC. Some of these forces have integrated into the Congolese Armed Forces (FAC), while others are fighting in eastern Congo. Among them are some of the perpetrators of the 1994 Rwandan genocide. Some Burundian Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD) troops have also integrated into the FAC. These foreign forces continue to destabilize the peace process in the DRC and in the region. Indigenous Congolese militia groups, collectively known as Mai-Mai, also operate against what they see as "foreign invaders" and some Mai-Mai themselves operate as criminal elements.

Mid-July international media reports indicated that the Rwandan-supported RCD/Goma force sent reinforcements to Kisangani in Orientale Province, the site of fierce clashes between Rwandan and Ugandan troops in August 1999. A remilitarization of the city would be in violation of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement and UN resolution 1304 which called for the immediate withdrawal of Rwandan, Ugandan, and Congolese armed forces from Kisangani.

#### *Refugee Movements*

A recent Medecins sans Frontieres/France (MSF/F), UNHCR, and UNOCHA joint mission reported that an estimated 25,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) fled into northwestern DRC following insecurity caused by a failed May 28 coup attempt in Bangui, the CAR capital. UNHCR is currently providing approximately seventeen tons of food and relief aid (plastic sheeting, blankets, mats, and fuel containers) to 15,000 refugees in Zongo, Equateur Province, and 10,000 refugees in villages along the Oubangui River. The refugee flows prompted the CAR government to close its 1,000 km border with the DRC during the week of July 18, forcing thousands of fleeing residents to remain in the CAR. UNHCR also reported an influx of an additional 8,000 refugees fleeing unrest in Angola in mid-August.

#### *Food Security Situation*

A recent WFP mission found a deteriorating food security situation in Katanga province, once the DRC's breadbasket, which had been cut off from humanitarian assistance for three years. Insecurity constrains the ability of urban residents to access agricultural land in the countryside, and roaming armed groups outside cities have led to chronic displacement in rural areas. Nutrient-poor wild manioc has become the sole food source for some transient farmers, leading to a 20 percent average global malnutrition rate in northern Katanga, according to the NGO Alisei-Nuova Frontiera. In response, the WFP began an ambitious airlift program in June, jointly funded by USAID/OFDA and UNOCHA through AirServ International, which targets 650 tons of food and 100 tons of relief supplies to six districts (26,000 people) in Katanga Province over the next two months.

The ongoing conflict has interrupted planting seasons and disrupted trade routes across the country. Agricultural self-sufficiency will be a long process, with more than 1.4 million people currently dependent on WFP food to survive. Towards this objective, the UN Development Program (UNDP) provided \$4 million to Bas-Congo province on July 31 to implement programs which foster food self-sufficiency. Bas-Congo and Bandundu provinces are farming zones that Kinshasa traditionally relies on for fresh food supplies. Hundreds of thousands more people countrywide need assistance, according to international NGOs working on the ground.

#### *Health Situation*

Preliminary Phase One results released by the UN Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) against polio in the DRC announced that an estimated 84 percent of the targeted population, or 9.76 million out of approximately 11.6 million children under age five, have been vaccinated. Vitamin A supplements were administered along with the anti-polio vaccine during Phase Two vaccination days in mid-August, and Phase Three is scheduled for mid-September.

According to a June 2001 report by the UN Secretary General on the status of MONUC, 37 percent of the population of the DRC lacks access to essential medical facilities and 47 percent lacks access to safe drinking water. The health care infrastructure has been severely eroded by the ongoing conflict, but remains intact, sustained by increased international support.



A joint UN World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF mission to the DRC in late June reported that health services would cease to function without external support. Limited support reaches fewer than one third of health zones at this time. According to the WHO/UNICEF assessment, the majority of the DRC's 50 million people survives on approximately 20 cents (U.S.) per person per day, and eat less than two thirds of the calories per day needed to maintain health. Recent surveys of sample sites in eastern DRC by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) suggest that the ongoing conflict may have contributed to an estimated 2.5 million in excess mortality, primarily from disease and malnutrition, between August 1998 and April 2001. Both directly war-affected populations and the general population are vulnerable and in need of health assistance to combat malaria, measles, and other ailments.

Specific scientific data on the levels of HIV/AIDS infection is currently unavailable as a result of the conflict, but health professionals from WHO and UNICEF are concerned that as access increases, the state of the epidemic will become increasingly evident. The June MONUC report speculated that more than 2 million people are affected by AIDS (twice the number as in 1999). Unsafe blood transfusions, sexual violence, and prostitution as a result of limited economic opportunities have contributed to high infection rates.

#### *Obstacles to Humanitarian Aid Delivery*

An acceptable candidate for the position as the UN Humanitarian Coordinator has not yet been agreed upon by the GDRC and the international community. The lack of a Humanitarian Coordinator has hindered international efforts to enhance relief aid to meet the growing humanitarian needs of people in the DRC.

The Congolese Ministry of Interior, despite assurances of free humanitarian access in early 2001, continues to require written authorization from the Minister of Interior for all travel by NGO workers in government areas outside of Kinshasa.

The vast size of the DRC and the poor quality of the physical infrastructure (roads and railways) has constrained access of humanitarian organizations to vulnerable populations. These organizations are developing emergency programs in road and bridge repair. Humanitarian aircraft provide safe and neutral transport to NGO and UN work sites in eastern DRC. WFP recently commenced a twice-weekly cross-line flight from Kinshasa to Goma via Kisangani. MONUC flights are also available on a space available basis for the humanitarian community. UNOCHA has also developed a "peace boat" initiative to carry food aid, school supplies, seeds and tools along the Congo River between Kinshasa and points north and east, such as Kisangani in Orientale province.

#### **USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

USG humanitarian assistance to the DRC has steadily increased since the conflict reintensified in 1998.

USAID/OFDA's funding for the DRC (approximately \$20 million) focuses primarily on health services and food security programs. USAID/OFDA also supports emergency infrastructure programs and agricultural programs for war-affected, vulnerable, and internally displaced persons. Programs that immediately provide assistance as well as projects that build local capacity for more sustainable relief are integrated to promote livelihoods. An important component of USAID/OFDA assistance is the funding of AirServ International to operate two humanitarian aircraft in areas outside of government control. USAID/OFDA also supports two Emergency Disaster Response Coordinators (EDRCs) in the DRC, to monitor the humanitarian situation and programs throughout the country.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service (USDA/FAS) have provided emergency food commodities in FY 2001. USAID/FFP has provided \$10.9 million and USDA/FAS has provided \$21.4 million in food commodities. The commodities were provided through the UN World Food Program (WFP) and the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), to assist war-affected and displaced vulnerable populations.

USAID's Africa Bureau provided approximately \$15 million in health-related support in FY 2001.

PRM currently provides \$10.68 million in direct assistance to programs targeting refugee and conflict victims inside the DRC. In December 2000, the President approved a PRM request for \$10 million from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) fund for emergency programs in the DRC and in neighboring countries affected by the war. ERMA funding helped support UNHCR, ICRC, UNICEF, UNOCHA, and UNSECOORD for emergency refugee activities, assistance to conflict victims, essential drug procurement, quick impact projects, coordination, and security infrastructure for relief operations. PRM gave another \$2.62 million to UNHCR for its regular refugee programs and children's initiatives. PRM also provided \$860,000 to WFP to respond to critical food gaps for refugee populations within the DRC. In addition to these direct contributions, PRM provided \$60 million of unearmarked funding to UNHCR in Africa, and \$45.1 million to ICRC in Africa, a portion of which is used in the DRC. PRM also provides \$16 million to support 330,000 DRC refugees and other refugee groups in neighboring countries.

| Agency            | Implementing Partner | Sector | Regions | Amount |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| FY 2001 (to date) |                      |        |         |        |

|                                              |                                                                                                                                            |                                                         |              |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| USAID                                        |                                                                                                                                            |                                                         | \$46,432,465 |
| USAID/ofda                                   |                                                                                                                                            |                                                         | \$20,875,320 |
| Air Serv                                     | Air delivery of relief aid/personnel                                                                                                       | East                                                    | \$3,401,419  |
| AICF                                         | Food security                                                                                                                              | Kinshasa                                                | \$846,925    |
| AAH/USA                                      | Health                                                                                                                                     | North Katanga                                           | \$640,038    |
| AAH/USA                                      | Food security                                                                                                                              | South Kivu                                              | \$568,489    |
| AAH/USA                                      | Food security                                                                                                                              | Lubumbashi                                              | \$993,080    |
| CRS                                          | Health                                                                                                                                     | Kabinda                                                 | \$152,319    |
| CRS                                          | Health                                                                                                                                     | North Sankuru, East Kasai                               | \$638,480    |
| CRS                                          | Flood control                                                                                                                              | Kingabwa-Mombe, Kinshasa                                | \$40,814     |
| FAO                                          | Food security (cassava mosaic disease assistance), coordination                                                                            | Kinshasa-Lubumbashi                                     | \$626,000    |
| GAA                                          | Food security                                                                                                                              | North Kivu                                              | \$1,200,000  |
| IMA (SANRU)                                  | Emergency health                                                                                                                           | Bandundu-Bas Congo, Kasais, Equateur, Ituri, North Kivu | \$1,000,000  |
| IRC                                          | Umbrella . Health, Food security                                                                                                           | South Kivu                                              | \$1,060,155  |
| IRC                                          | Health, water, food security, shelter                                                                                                      | South Kivu                                              | \$2,181,632  |
| IRC                                          | Health, water, food security, shelter                                                                                                      | Kisangani, Oriental Province                            | \$1,792,046  |
| IRC                                          | Health, nutrition                                                                                                                          | Kabare, South Kivu                                      | \$823,636    |
| IRC                                          | Health, food security, nutrition, shelter                                                                                                  | Kinshasa                                                | \$399,375    |
| IRC                                          | Water/sanitation                                                                                                                           | Kalemie, Katanga Province                               | \$1,692,915  |
| MERLIN                                       | Health                                                                                                                                     | Maniema Province                                        | \$840,575    |
| SCF/UK                                       | Food security, agriculture (seeds and tools)                                                                                               | Bunyakiri                                               | \$899,928    |
| UNICEF                                       | Emergency health                                                                                                                           | All                                                     | \$1,000,000  |
| WVRD                                         | Health (improve local medical capacity)                                                                                                    | Goma                                                    | \$77,494     |
| USAID/FFP                                    |                                                                                                                                            |                                                         | \$10,900,000 |
| WFP and ICRC                                 | 13,720 MT of corn, pinto beans, peas, vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend (CSB)                                                             | All                                                     | \$10,900,000 |
| USAID/africa bureau                          |                                                                                                                                            |                                                         | \$14,657,145 |
|                                              | Health-related programs                                                                                                                    | All                                                     | \$14,657,145 |
| USDA                                         |                                                                                                                                            |                                                         | \$21,400,000 |
| WFP                                          | 24,500 MT of commodities (21,500 MT cornmeal, 3,000 MT vegetable oil)                                                                      | All                                                     | \$21,400,000 |
| State/PRM                                    |                                                                                                                                            |                                                         | \$10,680,000 |
| UNHCR                                        | Refugee assistance in the DRC; assistance for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries (part of \$3.5 million ERMA draw down for UNHCR) | All                                                     | \$700,000    |
| UNHCR                                        | Assistance for refugees in the DRC                                                                                                         | All                                                     | \$2,220,000  |
| UNHCR                                        | Assistance to children                                                                                                                     | All                                                     | \$400,000    |
| UNICEF                                       | Drug procurement in support of USAID's Rural Health (SANRU) program                                                                        | All                                                     | \$2,500,000  |
| UNOCHA                                       | Coordination and a quick impact fund                                                                                                       | All                                                     | \$2,000,000  |
| ICRC                                         | Assistance for internally displaced                                                                                                        | All                                                     | \$1,500,000  |
| UN Security Coordinator's Office (UNSECOORD) | Establish a security infrastructure for relief operations                                                                                  | All                                                     | \$500,000    |
| WFP                                          | PRRO for refugees in the DRC                                                                                                               | All                                                     | \$860,000    |
| Total USG FY 2001                            |                                                                                                                                            |                                                         | \$78,512,465 |



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## FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

**U.S. Agency for International Development  
Office of the Assistant Administrator  
Africa Bureau**

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.  
Room 4.08C  
Washington, D.C. 20523-4801  
Telephone: (202) 712-0500  
Fax: (202) 216-3008

Date:

Sept 4, 01

TO:

Jen days Frazer

Fax #:

Phone #:

456-9261

From:

Randa Russell - Acting special assistant to  
Valerie Dickson-Horton

Subject:

Wigwagline on the Congo

- ☐ Urgent
- ☐ For Clearance
- ☐ For Approval
- ☐ As Requested
- ☐ FYI

Comments:

Jen days - Valerie asked me  
to fax you this in conjunction with  
your conversation earlier today.

Regards - Randa

Number of Pages (including this cover sheet):

## HEART OF DARKNESS

### TED KOPPEL WILL ANCHOR A FIVE-PART "NIGHTLINE" SERIES ON CONGO

ABC News "Nightline" will devote five programs to the catastrophic war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo beginning Friday, September 7.

"Heart of Darkness" looks at the conflict that has taken more than 2.5 million lives over the past three years, a conflict that is being called "the first African World War." Ted Koppel anchors and reports the series.

"Heart of Darkness" is scheduled to air on ABC News' "Nightline" FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7 and TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11 - FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 (11:35 p.m. ET), on the ABC Television Network. Editors please note new airdates.

"On the issue of the Congo, you are dealing with a disaster in which more people have died over a shorter period of time than anything comparable in recent memory. By way of contrast, NATO went to war over Kosovo, where 20,000 people were killed. That many people are dying in the Congo every two weeks," said "Nightline" anchor and managing editor Ted Koppel.

Heart of Darkness is a story of murder, greed, violence, the quest for power, and, ultimately, the strength of the human spirit. The series explores a largely unreported story: the fighting in Congo that has involved as many as seven nations since 1998, has displaced hundreds of thousands of people, and killed millions more. The conflict, with roots in the genocide of Rwanda, has been brutal and countrywide, with rebel groups and the government all fighting for power as well as control of Congo's immense natural resources. As a new administration in Congo shows signs that it may be more open to seeking a peace, Nightline uses this slowdown in the fighting as an opportunity to examine the impact of a war that many journalists have considered too dangerous to cover.

A carefully constructed study by the International Rescue Committee concluded that at least 2.5 million people have died as a consequence of the fighting that has, at various times, involved the governments of Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and a range of rebel groups allied with those governments. The fighting has driven civilians away from their homes, and hundreds of thousands of those who fled to the rainforest have died. And yet the story of the war in Congo remains largely unfamiliar to the Western world.

During the two weeks Mr. Koppel spent reporting in Congo this July, he traveled with the first relief flight to reach the city of Shabunda in more than three months. One program will focus on how this city and its people have been ravaged by the war and the efforts of one Catholic priest to protect the community from the brutality of the conflict. The story of rape as weapon in this war is played out across this community and the entire country: nearly 200 women gathered in a Shabunda classroom to tell "Nightline" of their own horrifying experiences with rape.

Later in the series "Nightline" reports from Kisangani, a city on the Congo River which was once an economic center. Now the war has choked off all river commerce. The conflict dried up all fuel supplies, forcing civilians to move supplies by bicycle and on foot.

"Nightline" also spends a day in the life of a Congolese porter. She is an extraordinary woman who is supporting ten children as a roadside carrier. On a good day, she will make the equivalent of one dollar, by carrying loads of up to 200 pounds up and down a mountain.

The series concludes with a look at how the quest for control of Congo's immense natural resources, including gold, copper, diamonds, and coltan, has been driving the war. Mr. Koppel reports from a coltan mine, privately owned by a Congolese who has partnered with an American doctor from Baltimore. Coltan is currently one of the most sought-after minerals in the world, as it is essential to the production of cell phones.

**Russell, Ranta**

---

**From:** Isralow, Sharon  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 04, 2001 12:14 PM  
**To:** Russell, Ranta; Warren, Wade; Park, Thomas  
**Cc:** Maxwell, Dayton; Gambino, Anthony; Joshi, Ajit; Leavitt, Bob; McCall, Richard; Callen, Pamela  
**Subject:** FW: Prominent American news TV show travels to Congo for underreported story on

Ranta, does the Front Office know about this? Did LPA get a head's up?  
Tony, I assume you know about this story. Pls share w/mission and State, if you haven't done so already. Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Swartzendruber, Fred  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 04, 2001 9:32 AM  
**To:** CARPE-List  
**Subject:** Prominent American news TV show travels to Congo for underreported story on

Prominent American news TV show travels to Congo for underreported story  
on war

By DAVID BAUDER  
.c The Associated Press

NEW YORK (AP) - A prominent U.S. television journalist, Ted Koppel, begins a five-part series on the war in Congo with an extraordinary apology from both his program and his profession.

Few Americans know about the deaths of possibly up to 2.5 million people in rebel-held eastern Congo over the past three years, and even fewer know why. Koppel said journalists who failed to give the story the attention it deserves are to blame.

"These are events you should have heard about on 'Nightline' years ago," Koppel says in his introduction, his back to the rocky shore of Congo's Lake Kivu.

The ABC "Nightline" series is a heartbreaking, harrowing start in shining a light on the region's tragedy. The show begins Sept. 7 and continues on Sept. 11 through 14.

"How can two and a half million people die over a three-year period and we don't even notice?" Koppel asked in an interview. "It's not as though we were looking at the story and saying, 'It's far away, let's not bother.' It didn't even rise to that level."

Contrast that to the attention given to the war in Kosovo, where an estimated 20,000 people died, he said.

The three-year war has left Congo divided between rebel-and government-held sides. Armies of Rwanda and Uganda are in Congo supporting the rebels, while the forces of Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia help the government hold the west of the country. The New York-based International Rescue Committee estimated that 2.5 million people have died in rebel-held eastern Congo during the war.

Congo is far away, is so inaccessible that "Nightline" had to shoot some scenes from the air and, in many places, is too dangerous to visit. America has no obvious strategic interest and it's nearly impossible to identify good guys and bad guys, he said.

Racism is also partly to blame for the inattention, with the insidious sense that people expect this from Africa, he said.

After arriving in Congo, Koppel and his crew learned firsthand the difficulties in illustrating the story. The lake where Koppel narrates his first report is an example.

It's picturesque, the rocky shoreline behind him empty. ABC shows file footage from the same vantage point seven years ago, when the shoreline teemed with refugees from fighting neighboring Rwanda after the 1994 genocide. Tons of human waste were dumped into the lake, igniting a cholera epidemic that killed countless numbers of people.

"Nightline" shows the bones of gorillas and elephants killed for food at what had been a game preserve. As the cameras pan over valleys of lush vegetation at the park, Koppel lets his frustration slip.

"We don't have a pile of human bodies to show you," he says. "People are dying here in the Congo at a rate of 2,500 a day and most of what we saw looks like a damned picture postcard."

Not quite. "Nightline" airs haunting pictures of malnourished children. Koppel interviews rape victims, one who says she was assaulted by 30 men. Scars on another woman's head and a missing finger graphically show what happened to those who resisted.

The conflict has coincided with a cutback by many American television networks on time and attention spent on news from overseas, largely to save money. It's difficult to say whether the networks are reflecting a diminishing interest in international news among viewers, or causing it.

Koppel's network, along with CBS, has been talking to rival CNN about sharing newsgathering costs, and it's a good bet that saving money on overseas reporting is part of the agenda.

ABC was completely supportive of his visit to Congo, Koppel said.

"If we started doing this every week, would we hear rumbles? Probably yes," he said. "But we're not going to do this every week."

Still, Koppel and his executive producer, Tom Bettag, are out to convince viewers that international news is not boring.

"There was a time when people used to be drawn to news from far away," he said, "because it was about people they didn't know, events they hadn't heard about. That, in and of itself, seemed to fascinate people. Now we seem to take the position of, 'it's overseas, who cares?'"

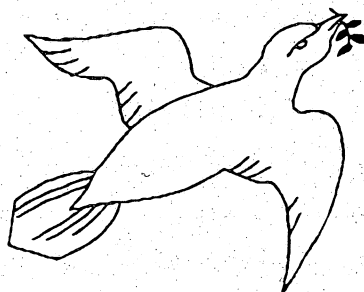
"I think that if you make the stories accessible, then everybody cares, or everybody can be induced to care," he said.

On the Net:

<http://www.abcnews.com>

AP-NY-09-04-01 0423EDT

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**UNCLASSIFIED  
FAX**

|                                           |                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Date: 7/14                                | Pages 7 plus cover                     |
| From: Will Imbrie<br>Director, IO/PHO     | Tel: 202-736-7733<br>Fax: 202-647-4006 |
| To: Rosemary DiCarlo<br>Fax: 202-458-9140 |                                        |
| To:<br>Fax:                               |                                        |
| To:<br>Fax:                               |                                        |

Subject: Draft MONUC Resolution

Comments:

Needs fixes on OP 23 to  
set up panel of experts + to include the  
proposed language on follow-up to  
panel reports on arms embargo -

49

**UNCLASSIFIED**

89a  
P.02

PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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**FAX**

**11 July 2003**

**Urgent**

**To**

Permanent Mission of Angola - Mr Candido Van-Dunem - Fax 861 9295  
Permanent Mission of Bulgaria - M. Roumen Kamenov - Fax 472-9865  
Permanent Mission of Cameroon - Mr Jules Raymond Kanga - Fax 249 0533  
Permanent Mission of Chile - Mr Andrés Landerretche - Fax 832 0236  
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Permanent Mission of Pakistan - Mr Tariq Salim Chaudhry - Fax 744 7348  
Permanent Mission of Russian Federation - M. Vitaly Lepinsky - Fax 628-0252  
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Permanent Mission of Syria - Dr Ghassan Obeid - Fax 983 4439  
Permanent Mission of UK - Ms Catherine Mackenzie - Fax 745-9316  
Permanent Mission of the USA - Ms. Kirsten Schulz - Fax 415-4415  
Secretariat : David Biggs - Fax : 963 7878

**Subject**

***DRC - Draft resolution (MONUC's mandate).***

Dear Colleagues,

Please find attached the latest version of our draft resolution. For OP 23 (Group of experts), we have two alternative options, both into brackets.

As agreed this morning, we would like you to consult your capitals and give us your final comments by next Tuesday 15 July 2003, 5:00 pm.

Regards,

Charles-Henri Brosseau  
(tel : 1 212 702 49 07 / 1 646 286 09 59)

**1 + 6 PAGES**

One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza - 245 East 47th Street 44th Floor - NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-2201

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| Resolution | [Draft Resolutions] | 6     | 07/11/2003 | P1/b1; P5;     |

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National Security Council - African Affairs

**SERIES:**

Frazer, Jendayi - Subject Files

**FOLDER TITLE:**

Congo [Folder 2] [5]

**FRC ID:**

35018

**OA Num.:**

NSC 0781

**NARA Num.:****FOIA IDs and Segments:**

2014-0067-F

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