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By Vijay Prashad

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Headline: The Waters Are Running Red in Africa's Great Lakes Region—A War Is Raging We Can't Ignore Any Longer

Author Bio: This article was produced by [Globetrotter](#). Vijay Prashad is an Indian historian, editor, and journalist. He is a writing fellow and chief correspondent at Globetrotter. He is an editor of [LeftWord Books](#) and the director of [Tricontinental: Institute for Social Research](#). He is a senior non-resident fellow at [Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies](#), Renmin University of China. He has written more than 20 books, including [The Darker Nations](#) and [The Poorer Nations](#). His latest books are [Struggle Makes Us Human: Learning from Movements for Socialism](#) and (with Noam Chomsky) [The Withdrawal: Iraq, Libya, Afghanistan, and the Fragility of U.S. Power](#).

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[Article Body:]

In early November, foreign ministers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Christophe Lutundula Apala Pen'Apala, and Rwanda, VicentBirutamet in Luanda, Angola, to find a political solution to a conflict that has been ongoing in eastern DRC for decades. The foreign ministers agreed that the “[peace roadmap](#)” [agreed](#) to in a July meeting had to be implemented. Angola's President João Lourenço [shuttled](#) between Rwanda's President Paul Kagame and the DRC's President Félix Antoine Tshisekedi in

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his role as the African Union's "[mediator in the crisis](#)" between Rwanda and the DRC.

Meanwhile, the M23 rebels—backed by Rwanda—have [expanded](#) their attacks in the DRC. In retaliation, the DRC [expelled](#) Rwandan Ambassador Vincent Karega. The M23 with the assistance of Rwanda troops [captured](#) Kiwanja and Rutshuru, two towns in the DRC's North Kivu province. Rwanda [argues](#) that it was the DRC that violated agreements leading to the fighters being reinstated.

In August, a leaked report from the United Nations [showed](#) that Rwanda had backed the M23. It was difficult for Rwanda to deny the details in the report, particularly after U.S. Ambassador Robert Wood, alternate representative for special political affairs, [told](#) the UN Security Council that his government calls "on state actors to stop their support for these groups, including the Rwandan Defense Forces' assistance to M23." The M23 is a [recent entrant](#) into the wars in the DRC's eastern provinces, which have been ongoing since the early 1990s. A UN [report](#) from August 2010 details several hundred violent incidents that took place in the DRC between March 1993 and June 2003, with "deaths of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people"; one [estimate](#), based on studies conducted in 2000 and 2004, suggests that more than 3 million people have died in the conflict since 1998.

In June, the DRC [allowed](#) the East African Community to send troops into its eastern regions, as long as the Rwandan military was not involved in the intervention. Through this agreement, troops from [Burundi](#) and [Kenya](#) arrived in eastern Congo. This has caused alarm. Carina Tertsakian of the Burundi Human Rights Initiative [told](#) the Associated Press, "It is no surprise that Burundi is the first country to offer troops. Burundi is a direct party to the conflict, so cannot be viewed as a neutral actor. It therefore seems unlikely that their deployment will end the insecurity in the area."

Former DRC presidential candidate Martin Fayulu [told](#) Deutsche Welle recently that he is distressed by the lack of international attention to this conflict. "Ukraine is having a problem," he said, and the widespread media coverage has brought the world's attention to that. "[W]e are having a problem in Congo, but nobody is condemning Rwanda. Why?" Perhaps, it has to do with the [cobalt](#), copper, lithium, and the trees of the rainforest, precious resources that continue to be exploited by the rest of the world despite the carnage that has afflicted Africa's Great Lakes for the past 30 years.