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TRULY INDEPENDENT

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Senate recommends transitional justice



Some victims of the civil war

-Instead of war crimes court



Dr. Wilhelmina Jallah

Liberia records over 3,000 confirmed cases

-Health Minister

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Continental News

Covid vaccines running out in poorer nations - WHO

A large number of poorer countries receiving Covid-19 vaccines through a global sharing scheme do not have enough doses to continue programmes, the World Health Organization has said.

WHO senior adviser Dr Bruce Aylward said the Covax programme had delivered 90 million doses to 131 countries.

But he said this was nowhere near enough to protect populations from a virus still spreading worldwide.

The shortages come as some nations in Africa see a third wave of infections.

On Monday, South African President Cyril Ramaphosa called for an end to vaccine hoarding by wealthier countries as his government scrambled to curb a steep rise in cases.

On a continental level, only 40 million doses have been administered so far in Africa - less than 2% of the population, Mr Ramaphosa said. To address this, he said

his government was working with Covax to create a regional hub to produce more vaccines in South Africa.

Covax was created last year to ensure Covid-19 doses were made available around the world, with richer countries subsidising costs for poorer nations. Led by the WHO and other international organisations, Covax initially set

a target of providing two billion doses worldwide by the end of 2021.

Most of those are being donated to poorer countries, where Covax hopes to distribute enough vaccines to protect at least 20% of the populations. However, the distribution of these vaccines has been hampered by manufacturing delays and

supply disruptions, leading to shortages in countries wholly reliant on Covax.

Uganda, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh and Trinidad and Tobago are just some of the countries that have reported running out of vaccines in recent days. At a WHO briefing in Geneva, Switzerland, on Monday, Dr Aylward acknowledged the extent of those shortages in stark terms.

Of the 80 low-income countries involved in Covax, "at least half of them do not have sufficient vaccines to be able to sustain their programmes right now," Dr Aylward said.

"If we look at what we're hearing from countries on a day-to-day basis, well over half of countries have run out of stock and are calling for additional vaccine. But in reality it's probably much higher," Dr Aylward said.

He said some countries had tried to make alternative arrangements to end shortages, with harsh consequences, such as paying above market value for vaccines.

This information is regularly updated but may not reflect the latest totals for each country. Total vaccinations refers to the number of doses given, not the number of people vaccinated. It is possible to have more than 100 doses per 100 population as some vaccines require two doses per person. As vaccine supplies come under strain, some wealthier countries with spare doses are leading efforts to step up donations through Covax and other means. On Monday the administration of US President Joe Biden announced how it planned to donate 55 million vaccine doses to countries in need. Of those, 41 million would be distributed through Covax, with the remaining 14 million shared with countries deemed to be priorities. These vaccines are not included in the 500 million doses President Biden said the US would donate via Covax. President Biden made that pledge earlier this month at a summit of major economic powers, known as the G7 (Group of Seven). Together, those G7 members committed to donate one billion vaccines to poorer countries over this year. BBC



Some countries are battling third waves of Covid-19 as vaccines run out

Ballot counting in Ethiopia as voting continues

Voting in Ethiopia is continuing in some parts of the country for a second day after challenges in some areas, while ballot counting has begun in most areas.

The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia chairperson Birtukan Mideksa said some constituencies and polling stations encountered problems, including shortages of ballot materials and "unjustified

interventions" by local officials. The voting was extended by three hours across the country on Monday because of logistical challenges. The board said voting would resume on Tuesday in some areas of eastern Ethiopia as well as in the western Oromia region. In the Sidama region, voting was postponed until Tuesday after less than half the ballot papers arrived, the Reuters news agency reported.

Despite the difficulties, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed praised the election as a historic day and the nation's "first free and fair election".

The PM has shared on Twitter pictures of Ethiopians queuing up to vote - which he said showed their commitment to the democratic process. The election came amid rising ethnic tensions and conflict in the northern region of Tigray. Voting did not take place in almost a fifth of the electoral areas - more than 100 of the 547 constituencies - including in the whole of Tigray. BBC



EU to lift restrictions on Burundi



President Evariste Ndayishimiye has made efforts to restore external relations

The European Union is in the process of removing financial restrictions on Burundi, the president's office has said. In 2016, the EU suspended direct financial support to the Burundian government over human rights violations after the unrest that followed the failed coup of 2015.

Since 2020, under current President Evariste Ndayishimiye,

Burundi has made efforts to restore rights and foreign relations, and had approached the EU to lift the ban.

The decision to lift the ban on restrictions was communicated to Burundi's president when he met the EU delegates on Monday in the political capital,

Gitega, the Burundian presidency announced on Twitter.

The EU's representative in Burundi, Claude Bochu, said that this was "a starting process to lift the ban on Burundi".

But different rights groups on Monday wrote a petition to the EU deploring "widespread impunity for past and ongoing serious human rights violations" in the country. BBC

EDITORIAL

Government should go beyond Covid-19 guidelines

THE FACT THAT the Government of Liberia thru the Ministry of Health issued Revised COVID-19 National Guidelines last week after increasing death news and high daily recording of new cases presupposes that government has been playing lip-service with the Liberian people in handling the pandemic.

IT IS AN open secret that the authorities here even at the highest level have been relaxed in enforcing COVID protocols or preventive measures by encouraging mass gatherings as were demonstrated by huge receptions during President George Weah's nationwide tours in the last three to four months in which social distancing, hands washing and nose masks were ignored.

THE VIRUS RESURGENCE in Liberia is being traced to a new variant from India that is more deadly than the once that came from Wuhan, China in 2019. In less than a month the fatality rate is not just alarming, but scaring.

WITH POROUS AND poorly manned borders across the country, coupled with rather relaxed security at the main Roberts International Airport that witnessed influx of foreign visitors particularly from India and other Asian countries during this same period, this was expected. It was only matter of time.

NOW HERE WE are as a nation, with the light from the entire ECOWAS region beaming on Liberians, not for so good a reason but as most infected people that pose risk to the remaining 14 member States.

THE REVISED NATIONAL guidelines issued last will be meaningless stringent enforcement measures are applied at all levels without fear or favor. We need exemplary leadership this time around, if we should succeed in this fight.

ONE OF THE critical issues in the guidelines that continue to receive criticism from the public is allowing entertainment centers, including bars and night clubs to operate up to 9:00pm! This is a license for people to spread the virus.

WE FIND IT difficult to understand how can a group of intoxicated people in a bar observe social distancing, lest to say wearing of masks. Government may be looking at the economic consequences of shutting down such business entities. But truth of the matter is activities in those places are below sober thought or reasoning with unintended repercussions.

UNLESS THERE IS vigorous enforcement, Liberia could a problem child for the entire region, which we do want as a government. We need to enforce strict compliance regardless who is involved.

LASTLY, THIS SHOULD not just be about guidelines to be seen as doing something when our health workers and institutions lack capacity to respond to daily cases. Requisite instruments such as sufficient vaccines, oxygen, ventilators, and beds, among others are urgently needed.

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TRULY INDEPENDENT

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+231-775407211 Managing Editor: Othello B. Garblah; Editor-In-Chief: Jonathan

COMMENTARY

By Hélène Rey

Observing the Green Swans

LONDON - The statistician Nassim Nicholas Taleb coined the term “black swan” to describe improbable, hard-to-predict events that can have a massive impact on the economy. The authors of a recent report have now introduced into the taxonomy of finance the phrase “green swans”: events caused by climate change and biodiversity loss.

The appearance of green swans is arguably more predictable than that of black swans, as climate change makes them unavoidable. But there are no historical comparisons to help us understand how climate and ecological risks such as cyclones, wildfires, droughts, and floods might affect the banking system, the insurance industry, or any number of other economic activities.

As economic activity is reallocated from fossil fuels to clean energy sources, some activities will disappear, others will emerge, and the value of “stranded assets” will plummet. Although this process is necessary, it must be managed in a way that does not create instability in the financial system.

Owing to their financial-stability mandate, central banks, supervisors, and macro-prudential authorities have a central role to play in the green transition. The recent Green Swan Conference organized by the Bank for International Settlements, the Banque de France, the International Monetary Fund, and the NGFS (Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System) points to a growing recognition of this fact, though the mobilization remains too slow and too timid in some geographic areas.

With an eye toward anticipating the effects of climate risk, the Banque de France was the first central bank to introduce a comprehensive climate stress test for banks and insurance companies. Analyzing three 30-year climate scenarios devised by the NGFS (an orderly transition based on a low-carbon strategy; a disorderly, late transition; and a business-as-usual scenario), the test sought to assess banking and insurance portfolios’ exposure to both physical and transition risks.

This exercise showed that the French system’s current exposure is only moderate (under the assumptions used). More important, the climate stress test demonstrated what it will take to improve our understanding of climate risk.

There is much more work to do. For example, we still lack databases detailing the geographical conditions throughout global value chains. This information is essential to assess physical risks to production, and it would also be useful for monitoring social and environmental governance issues more broadly.

The increased frequency and severity of weather-related disasters will gradually come to be reflected in insurance coverage and costs, affecting profitability and the default rates of loan portfolios in the banking sector. At the same time, bankers and asset managers will be adjusting their portfolios accordingly. And if the price of carbon continues to rise, as it should, they will move away from carbon-intensive sectors, increasing their exposure to other risk factors.

These time-varying behaviors (and their knock-on effects) will matter for financial stability; but they are difficult to model. Still, a few essential policies would greatly help macro-prudential authorities and investors manage the change. First, those embarking on the green transition will need a compass: there should be a fully predictable increase in the carbon price across as wide an economic area as possible. The European Union could be on the right track here with its Emissions Trading System, wherein the price of carbon has risen from €25 (\$30) per ton in January 2020 to €50 per ton today. But progress remains limited, because the ETS covers only about 40% of EU emissions.

As a recent G30 report shows, credible commitments to deliver a predictably increasing carbon price are needed to enable investors, regulators, and monetary policymakers to adjust their strategies in a forward-looking manner. In their absence, we will be unable to unleash public and private investment in the structural adjustments needed to reduce the costs of the broader transition.

To achieve this, independent carbon councils can manage carbon-price inflation in a similar manner to how central banks manage inflation affecting the prices of goods. These institutions should have a mandate to map out a carbon-price-inflation path aligned with their respective governments’ 2050 net-zero objectives. These policies must be accompanied by compensation of those most affected by a decline in purchasing power, owing, for example, to an increase in fuel prices.

Capital requirements for financial institutions could be linked to their exposure to a rising carbon price, which would change their calculated probability of defaults and losses on their portfolio. Supervisors also will need to ensure that financial institutions establish effective governance systems to deal with climate risk. Unlike what happened with shadow banks, whose growth reflected an ability to circumvent stricter banking regulations, we should endeavor to track “shadow emitters” very closely. The US Environmental Protection Agency recently revealed that five of the top ten methane emitters in the United States are little-known oil and gas producers, backed by little-known investment firms.

We should expect that private equity firms will try to acquire risky oil and gas properties, develop them, and sell them at a profit. But we cannot tolerate “below-the-radar” investors buying up carbon-intensive assets at fire-sale prices and then operating them in lax jurisdictions. Preventing this will require a high global floor on carbon prices, carbon border adjustment taxes, or both. The cost of capital for such investments must become prohibitively high, even if it means adjusting the regulatory perimeter.

A final key climate-policy component is mandatory disclosures of CO2 emissions and a framework for harmonizing those disclosures globally in order to enforce universal minimum standards. This idea is already gaining momentum and may become more concrete after the United Nations climate summit (COP26) in November. Transparency is crucial for all market participants. It is incumbent on the institutions in charge of financial stability to ensure that green swans do not turn black.

OPINION

By Javier Solana

America's Comeback Tour

MADRID - US President Joe Biden's first international tour felt like a breath of fresh air. From the G7 summit in Cornwall to a meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin in Geneva, Biden carried out his duties with statesmanship and composure - a stark contrast from the mayhem and mendacity that characterized Donald Trump's foreign visits. Biden's trip sent a clear message: the United States is once again in good hands, which will be held out first and foremost to its traditional allies.

But Biden's goals extend further: by rallying the world's democracies to counter China and other autocracies, he hopes to engineer a kind of global democratic renaissance. His ability to realize this vision is far from clear. Yet he has wasted no time in getting down to business.

The last US president who chose Europe for his maiden foreign trip was Jimmy Carter, back in 1977. Carter's tour started off in the United Kingdom, where he attended a G7 summit, and later took him to Switzerland, where he met Syrian President Hafez al-Assad (a Soviet ally). The parallels with Biden's trip are unmistakable - and, given his longstanding admiration for Carter, perhaps not entirely coincidental.

But the world has also undergone profound changes since 1977. Consider the UK. When Carter visited the country, it had recently joined the European Communities (which preceded today's European Union) - a move later endorsed overwhelmingly by British voters. Today, the UK has recently abandoned the EU and is mired in political turmoil.

For Biden, this demanded a reaffirmation of America's "special relationship" with the UK, including signing a new Atlantic Charter. But it also required a blunt reminder to Prime Minister Boris Johnson that the UK should uphold its commitment to maintain an open border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (an EU member), thereby protecting the Good Friday Agreement. All in all, if forced to choose between the UK and the EU, there is little doubt that Biden would favor the latter.

The G7 has also changed considerably since Carter's time. When the G7 countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the US) first met in the 1970s, they comprised nearly 70% of the world's GDP in nominal terms - a share they maintained until the turn of the century. But in the last two decades, this share has plunged to about 45%.

Biden's laudable commitment to strengthening cooperation with the other G7 countries has delivered mixed results. On one hand, the world's wealthiest countries continue to come up short in delivering COVID-19 vaccines to developing countries. On the other hand, their recent agreement to establish a global minimum corporate-tax rate of 15% is, as Harvard's Dani Rodrik put it, "historic."

Given the G7 countries' diminishing international weight, however, the agreement's principles will have to be adopted more widely to have the intended impact. And securing broad buy-in will not be easy. The next hurdle to clear will be the G20, where significant pushback can be expected, particularly from China, whose human-rights record and trade practices were harshly denounced in the G7 communiqué.

After the G7 meeting, Biden attended a NATO summit in Brussels, which also produced a noteworthy communiqué that singled out China, along with Russia. Yet again, this represents a significant shift from the 1970s, when NATO served as the West's bulwark against the Soviet Union.

The symbolism of NATO placing such strong emphasis on China is not lost on anyone - least of all the Chinese. To be sure, many of China's conventional and non-conventional military actions must be countered. But NATO often is not the best vehicle for that, and it should avoid overreaching.

Biden's summit with European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and European Council President Charles Michel was the least politically charged yet most consequential event of his European tour. The meetings produced a truce in the two sides' 17-year dispute over subsidies to aircraft companies Airbus and Boeing. All retaliatory tariffs have been suspended for five years.

The US and the EU also committed to resolve differences over trade in steel and aluminum by the end of this year. While US protectionism will not fizzle out, and the bilateral trade relationship remains beset by tensions, Biden clearly understands that he has to pick his battles and that the EU - the world's largest trading power - has much leverage to wield.

The final item on Biden's agenda - his meeting with Putin in Geneva - also reflected a major shift from 1977. Of course, the US and Russia remain adversaries on many fronts, and Biden made it abundantly clear to Putin that, unlike Trump, he would not shrug off the Kremlin's transgressions against the US (such as cyberattacks) and violations of international norms.

But it would make little strategic sense to approach Russia only as an adversary. Biden is thus attempting a tough balancing act. While the US is portraying Russia and China as the main spearheads of an autocratic bloc, much in line with the NATO communiqué, Biden is exploring the possibility of reaching some basic understandings with Russia, and perhaps even driving a wedge between it and China.

Overall, Biden's first foreign tour deserves high marks for both planning and execution. Biden succeeded in drawing a clear line under the previous administration, reassuring America's European allies, and presenting the US as a "responsible stakeholder" within the multilateral system - precisely what it has long urged China to become.

But disagreements among democratic countries will not vanish overnight, nor will the West recover its former global standing any time soon. America is back, and there is cause to celebrate. But, like it or not, the US-led unipolar world is gone for good.

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2021 SCHOLARSHIPS TO EGYPT

The Government of Liberia, in partnership with the Government of Egypt has made available Seven (7) bilateral scholarships for undergraduate studies in any of the following are as: **Electrical Engineering, Education, Information Technology (IT), Pathology, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Architectural Engineering, Agriculture, Computer Science/Programming, Civil Engineering, Geology and Arabic Language**, at public Egyptian higher institutions of learning, beginning 2021/2022 academic year.

Applicants must:

- Be Liberian nationals;
- Have graduated from high school in (2019/2021 or 2021/2022);
- Have passed the **WAEC** or **WASSCE** exam (6 subjects in the following categories: Math and English compulsory, 2 science subjects and 2 general subjects);
- Be between 18-22 years of age at the time of application

Eligible Liberian nationals shall forward **THREE (3) COPIES** of the following documents for consideration:

- Certified photocopies of high school transcript;
- Certified photocopies of high school diploma;
- Certified photocopies of **WAEC** or **WASSCE** Certificate;
- Photocopies of birth certificate;
- Photocopies of the first 4 pages of **VALID** passport (ECOWAS-Liberian Biometric passport);
- A **VALID** medical certificate issued by a designated medical facility (preferably, **St Joseph Catholic, Aspirin Medical and Clinic Lab**);
- Six recent white background (identical) passport photos in color with the full name and nationality of the candidate written at the back of each photo;
- **PERSONAL STATEMENT**: a one to two-page summary of the reasons for wishing to undertake training in Egypt and how this training will benefit Liberia;
- CV (with phone number and e-mail address clearly listed);
- Two recent letters of recommendation (one professional and one academic);
- Recent Police Clearance.

CLOSING DATE: Wednesday, June 30, 2021 at 4 PM

ONLY SHORT LISTED CANDIDATES WILL BE CONTACTED.

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Ministerial Complex, Congo Town

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ARTICLE

ARTICLE

John H. T. Stewart: NPFL Ex-Combatant & Paid Agent

-A Rejoinder

By Dr. G. E. Saigbe Boley, Sr.

June 7, 2021, SmartnewsLiberia, an online publication, carried a write-up by John H. T. Stewart with the headline: "John H. T. Stewart, Former TRC Commissioner Response to Ex-Warlords George Boley & Prince Y. Johnson's Threats." His story was carried verbatim in local dailies: Women Voice, June 9, 2021, The NewDawn and of course FrontPage Africa. John Stewart began his incoherent and senseless accusation by saying I "castigated" his "character" and "issued veiled threats against" him previously and on the Ashford Garley (Radio) Show. He failed to state specifically the threats I supposedly made against him. John H. T. Stewart thrives on hatred, envy, gossips and jealousy, vices that will not lead anyone out of abject poverty and destitution.

I understand there is concerted effort by some in Liberia to falsely stain my character; and, John H. T. Stewart, as always, is willing to take the lead. A non-entity seeking relevance, John Stewart is fond of telling lies about me. Let me state categorically that at no time, in the past or while on the Ashford Garley Show early last year, did I issue any threats against John H. T. Stewart. For nearly two decades John Stewart has been telling lies about me at any opportunity.

Before I delve into John Stewart's senseless accusations of unspecified threats against him by me, let me state that the criminality of John H. T. Stewart as a Commissioner of the Liberia Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) has brought disgrace to Liberia.

Rather than state the specific threats John H. T. Stewart claims I made against him, he continues to peddle outright lies and baseless accusations about me. In his diatribe John Stewart claims that "according to sources, including LPC fighters," I bought two compounds in Communities 9 and 10 in Tema, Ghana; that I "bought properties all in cash in the US including a mansion allegedly valued at about US\$1m situated on a 10-acre spread in the City of Clarkson, upstate New York after serving as Vice Head of State in the Transitional Government; that I looted logs at the ports of Buchanan, Greenville and Harper and sold them to France; that former National Investment Commission (NIC) Chairman Trohoe Kpargahai and Liberian Ambassador Aaron George arranged the illegal sale of timber from Liberia to France; that I looted state properties in Liberia during the war; and, that I looted the home of assassinated President Tolbert after the coup of 1980; that 1985 I did nothing to stop the execution of my brother-in-law Charles Gbenyon; that I continue to "rubbish the TRC Report;" and, that I recruited child soldiers and led the LPC which committed atrocities during the civil war.

These are old stories John Stewart has been peddling around the world about me for nearly twenty years—as TRC Commissioner, in false affidavit (perjurious) testimony against me the in United States Federal Court in the State of Minnesota, false testimony against me in the United States Immigration Court in Batavia, New York; and, now these old stories are being recycled to rouse

sentiments in Liberia against me.

For the benefit of the new generation of Liberians I will debunk John Stewart's lies and false allegations against me and expose the criminal that he is. John Stewart's allegation that I "bought two compounds in Community 9 and Community 10 in Tema, Ghana" is a lie. The Tema Development Corporation (TDC) in Tema, Ghana, will confirm the falsehood of John Stewart's baseless accusations. Only a moron like John Stewart will believe that in the United States a person can buy properties by paying "all in cash." The Monroe County Clerk in Rochester, New York, should be contacted to expose John Stewart's lies.

I am accused of selling logs to France, according John Stewart's sources. John Stewart has conveniently forgotten that ECOMOG controlled all the seaports in Liberia during the war. George Boley did not sell a twig out of Liberia for financial gain as such transaction can be tracked. The onus is on John Stewart to produce the evidence.

John Stewart hates the Krahn people so much that he will jump at any opportunity to blemish their character falsely. To recklessly defame the character of descent individuals like the late Liberian Ambassador Aaron George and former NIC Chairman



George Boley

Trohoe Kpargahai, as John Stewart did in his baseless accusations, is criminal.

I began this piece by saying that John H. T. Stewart thrives on hatred, envy, gossips and jealousy. He is fuming that I am in the House of Representatives and my wife is Vice President of the University of Liberia. This is what the moron wrote:

"Today, George Boley, a recruiter of child soldiers and former leader of the notorious LPC warring faction whose bloody footprints litter the landscapes of Bong, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Kru, River Gee and Maryland Counties, sits in the Liberian Parliament while his former LPC Secretary-General, now his wife, Weade Kobbah Boley is Vice President of the University of Liberia. Neither of them has been held to account for their roles and participation in the civil war..."

John Stewart can huff and puff from now to kingdom come. He has to live with the FACT that I was ELECTED Representative of a people who are part and parcel of Liberia. I added value to myself through EDUCATION and the people who elected me know my value to Liberia. My wife, Weade, earned an education, she studied at one of best universities in the world. She added value to herself and is reaping

the benefit of her hard earned education. She is Vice President of the University of Liberia on merit not cronyism. John Stewart decided not to go to school, not even to study the journalism he claims as a career.

Before I delve into the John Stewart nonsense with me let me tell the world here and now the criminal act of John Stewart, the mass murderer. John Stewart is a mass murderer and will be held to account for the thousands of people he and others of like mind killed during the Liberia civil war.

The NPFL war into Liberia was against the Krahn and Mandigo tribes. At the height of the civil war ECOMOG, the West African peacekeeping force landed in Monrovia. Doe was killed and Amos Sawyer was appointed President of Liberia's Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) in The Gambia. Ronald Diggs, Bishop of the Lutheran Church in Liberia, was Sawyer's Vice President. President Sawyer came to Liberia with his MOJA cronies, including John H. T. Stewart, who had never had a job of any kink in his life.

Ms. Dorothea Diggs (deceased), sister of Vice President Bishop Ronald Diggs (Deceased), was Director of SELF food program. Food was unavailable and people were dying of hunger. Dorothea Digg, John Stewart and others were responsible to serve food to victims of the war holed up in various communities in Monrovia including the Buzzi Quarter Community, Camp Johnson Road Community, Central Monrovia and the Barclay Training Center (BTC), home of the men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and many others of various tribal origins.

At the start of the war, the Lutheran Church in Sinkor was the scene of a massacre attributed to the AFL. Dorothea Diggs, John Stewart and others returned to Liberia with hatred and vengeance for the Krahn people and people presumed to have associated with the Krahn and Mandigos though not everyone who sought refuge or holed up at the BTC or Buzzi Quarter Community was a party to any alleged misdeeds of the AFL.

Ms. Dorothea Diggs, instructed John Stewart and others not to deliver life-saving food to war victims in the Buzzi Quarter Community, Camp Johnson Road Community and the BTC not because these locations were inaccessible or unsafe but because she had the power, and she used it, to kill people in these communities by starvation, denying them food. John Stewart executed Dorothea's Digg's death sentence of those people and they died, daily by the hundreds at BTC in central Monrovia. John Stewart carried out this criminal act.

The dead were dumped in the Atlantic Ocean. The only crime these people committed was that they were considered the wrong kind of Liberians; they lived in BTC; took refuge in BTC or found themselves holed up in the BTC in central Monrovia in the heat of the NPFL-led armed incursion into Liberia. To deliberately starve the innocent children, the elderly and victims of war to death is a criminal act and a war crime perpetrated here in Monrovia by John H. T. Stewart.

Many people in this country, certainly, many

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11

MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

20 Covid-19 cases in Bong, Lofa

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan
in Bong County

Bong County Health Officer Dr. Jonathan Flomo has reported seven confirmed Coronavirus cases as Lofa County Health Officer Dr. John Doedeh also reports 13 confirmed Coronavirus cases in Voinjama, totaling 20 cases

treatment unit and the surveillance team is tracing 37 contacts.

According to him, the contact tracing is being done in Suakoko and Jorquelleh Districts, respectively, adding that they are in contact with one person who left from Totota, lower Bong County and was tested positive.

Dr. Flomo said they want to

doing a rapid test that shows results within 15 minutes.

Meanwhile, Dr. Flomo has called on the people of the county not to take the third wave of the pandemic lightly, stressing the need for a holistic fight against the virus.

At the same time, Lofa County Health Officer Dr. John Doedeh has told journalists via telephone that eight of the 13 infected people in Lofa are women while the remaining five are men.

He said the County Health team is currently doing contact tracing to further prevent the spread of the virus.

Dr. Doedeh said through the contact tracing, they have placed in isolation 19 people who are suspected of contacting some of those who have tested positive for coronavirus.

He said the County Health Team has activated its information system to keep providing the necessary information about the virus and how it can be combated.

According to Dr. Doedeh, they have also started home-quarantine treatment for people who might start to show early signs of the virus.

He wants the people of Lofa not to panic but to follow the health protocols.--**Edited by Winston W. Parley**



when combined.

Additionally Dr. Flomo has reported two deaths in Bong amid the third wave of the pandemic. Dr. Flomo told Radio Gbarnga that five of the seven infected people are currently at the Coronavirus

ensure that the person is brought to the treatment unit, noting that the health team has not quarantined any community except individuals who are suspected of the virus.

Dr. Flomo explained that the surveillance team is currently

Stop hijacking vaccines exports, scientists warn

Like pirates on high seas, developed nations are curtailing essential supply of COVID-19 vaccines to African nations; with the continent receiving less than 2% of the total 773 million worldwide-administered doses of COVID-19 vaccines.

A recent report published in the British Medical Journal (BMJ) estimates that the US has secured 800 million doses of more than six vaccines in development, and it could buy one billion more. The UK has bought 340 million doses, about five times more for every citizen.

On the fringes of a press event held in Kenya, Dr Samuel Kinyanjui: Country Director of Aids Healthcare Foundation, Kenya decried the fact that "nearly 4 million people are most at-risk in Kenya - but only one million vaccine doses are currently available."

With a majority of African countries being dependent on COVAX, the World Health Organization (WHO)

programme that is meant to ensure poor countries have equitable access to vaccines, the hoarding of vaccines by Serum Institute of India now has the African continent in a bind.

They welcomed the G7 dose sharing commitments for 870 million additional doses for equitable access to vaccines to end the acute phase of the

pandemic, while acknowledging their support for COVAX as an apt route for providing vaccines to the low-income countries.

"COVAX was well-intentioned, but with wealthy countries buying up enough vaccines to inoculate their citizens as much as five times over, it's clear that it's too



Bong citizens demand caucus to restitute US\$25,000

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan

Several residents of Bong County are calling on the county's Legislative Caucus to restitute US\$25,000 allegedly given to the County Superintendent Esther Walker to purchase a vehicle.

The calls come a week after Representative Robert Womba of District #4 disclosed that the county credited the superintendent to buy the vehicle she currently rides.

and is only intended to exploit taxpayers money.

They said there is a need for the caucus to restitute the money or it will face a frantic force before the county sitting.

According to them, they would disrupt the upcoming county sitting if the money is not given back to the project management committee (PMC).

"Despite being lawmakers, they do not own Bong County. Why will they even keep treating



Superintendent Esther Walker

Rep. Womba acknowledged that the caucus violated the budget law of the country by giving US\$25,000 to the superintendent but said it was important because she needs to keep inspecting projects that are being undertaken by the Project Management Committee.

However, speaking to our Bong County correspondent, the citizens said the action of the caucus is unacceptable

us in this manner?

Why will they take our money to buy [a] car for someone who is in the employ of the government?" Flomo Gatala, one of the citizens asked.

Our Bong County correspondent said the Ministry of Internal Affairs provided a Toyota pickup for the superintendent in 2018, but the wellabouts of the vehicle is yet to be known.--**Edited by Winston W. Parley**

little, too late. We must learn from our battle against HIV that we cannot wait for years to get lifesaving vaccines and medicines to people who need them most. It's time that heads of government, global public health organizations, and pharmaceutical companies do all that's necessary to 'Vaccinate Our World' now," said Dr. Penninah Lutung, the Africa Bureau Chief of AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF).

At the virtual event hosted by AHF under its global call-to-action to 'Vaccinate Our World', Moreni Masanzu, Regional Chairperson Zimbabwe National Network of People Living with HIV (ZNNP+) reiterated that the global COVID-19 vaccination

effort must secure \$100 billion from G20 countries in order to produce and provide seven billion vaccine doses worldwide within one year.

"In addition to securing adequate funding, vaccine production must be increased worldwide, which requires access to COVID-19 vaccine patents for the rapid scale-up of production," AHF South Africa Country Program Director Dr. Nduduzo Dube added. The joint team of scientists and researchers asserted that information sharing and cooperation between nations must also be significantly increased—including removing self-imposed restrictions on vaccine exports for those

MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Marketers want EPA in Harper

By Patrick N. Mensah,
Maryland County

Amidst the Environmental Protection Agency's recent visit to Nimba County in carrying out a full-scale environmental monitoring assessment and chemical inventory at ArcelorMittal Liberia, several citizens

day-long meeting organized in the county on hygienic situation, County Superintendent Georg A. Prowd said the objective of the meeting was to address over flow of the Atlantic Ocean and the poor hygiene condition of the Harper General Market.

He said the hygienic situation has drawn the attention of the county leadership, so it is trying to find an amicable solution to

betterment of Maryland.

He instituted a seven-member committee that includes prominent sons of Maryland County headed by Dixon Q. Butty to enforce collection of funds in order to begin the project.

Though total cost for such project wasn't disclosed to the citizenry, Superintendent Prowd said contribution such as sand, rocks, cement, dirt and plank, among others should be channeled through the committee head.

For her part, Harper City Mayor Blessing H. Tweh termed the meeting as timely, noting that it was important for everyone to contribute as soon as possible while the local government on the ground engages central Government for urgent intervention.

She said the Hoffman River shouldn't be allowed to take over the market building neither to see marketers selling in deplorable conditions and rallied citizens to addressing the hygienic situation. Mayor Tweh regretted the current condition of the Harper General Market, lamenting that it is not conducive to sell food there to the public so there is urgent need to improve the infrastructure capacity of the building.



including marketers from Harper, Maryland County are seeking the EPA intervention in Maryland on environmental pollution caused by overflowing of the Atlantic Ocean.

Speaking recently during a

the alarming situation.

Superintendent Prowd noted that it is significant to support each other in times of problems, so the county leadership is calling on Marylanders in and out of the county to get involved in self-help initiatives for the

Sen. Joseph to provide 10 containers of medical supplies

In the fight against the spread of Coronavirus here, Montserrado County Senator Saah Joseph has announced through the joint efforts of his friends and partners in the United States, the United Kingdom and Liberians in the Austria, ten containers of medical supplies and ambulances have been loaded and due in the country soon.

Speaking at a news conference in Monrovia Tuesday, 22 June in the chambers of the Liberian Senate, Senator Joseph said the donations from his partners and friends are intended to help the country combat the spread of the virus.

According to him, in order to bring the ten containers here, he's expected to pay the amount of US\$100,000 into the government's coffers, which includes custom services, transportation and port fees.



Senator Saah Joseph

He narrated that he had already appealed to the leadership of the Liberian Senate to provide him with his total US\$30,000 as stated in the national budget under the budget line of legislative engagement or legislative

project.

Already, the government has made available US\$15,000 to every lawmaker and his appeal is intended to allow him to get balance US\$15,000 to be used to transport medical supplies to patients

10 Liberian youths selected for 2021 Mandela Washington Fellow

Ten Liberian youths have been selected to virtually participate in the 2021 Mandela Washington Fellow, according to the Embassy of the United States near Monrovia.

Launched in 2014, the Embassy says the Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders is the flagship program of the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) and embodies the U.S. commitment to invest in the future of Africa.

YALI was created in 2010 and supports young Africans as they spur economic growth and prosperity, strengthen

home countries, Fellows will participate in virtual Leadership Institutes between June 21 and July 30, which will include leadership training, mentoring, and professional development.

The U.S. Embassy in Monrovia says it is proud to announce that the following leaders will participate in the 2021 Mandela Washington Fellowship: Grace Baba, Abraham Barry, Goto Cooper, Jeremiah Cooper, Kundi Doe, Peva Gbagornah, Charles Gbolle, Gerald Hodges, Famata Kamara, Mahawa Komala, Princess Kowo, Shermuker Makain, Jr., Michael Pewu, Janet Ricks, Dehkonte Sawiea, Zenabia Taylor, K Tendra Tenwah-Gweh, Zeporah Ward,



democratic governance, and enhance peace and security across Africa. Since 2014, nearly 4,400 young leaders from every country in Sub-Saharan Africa have participated in the Mandela Washington Fellowship.

A former female staff of this paper, the late Sally Gaye, was a YALI president.

But the release says due to the global COVID-19 pandemic and the health, safety, and well-being of Fellows and Partners as the highest priority, the U.S. Department of State is planning a virtual Fellowship for 2021.

While remaining in their

and Trokon Wrepue.

Meanwhile, after their Leadership Institutes, Fellows will participate in a virtual Summit. Additionally, up to 100 competitively selected Fellows will virtually engage in professional development with U.S. organizations in the public, private, or non-profit sector. Fellows can also participate in Alumni Programming after their Fellowships to further build professional skills and networks.

The Mandela Washington Fellowship is a program of the U.S. Department of State with funding provided by the U.S. Government and administered by IREX. -Press Release

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and health workers.

He noted that he will personally raise the remaining US\$70,000 from his personal businesses operating here and parts of Africa to ensure that the amount is provided so as to save lives.

Senator Joseph encourages all Liberians to play safe because the virus is deadly and requires the collective efforts

of every Liberian in order to win the battle against pandemic.

Commenting on the controversial US\$15,000 recently provided by the government, the Senate's Chairman on Executive said that the money is intended to be used directly by lawmakers and to be transferred to government agencies for legislative projects.

Français

La CEDEAO pourrait interdire les vols en provenance du Libéria, s'inquiète le sénateur Snowe

La Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO) pourrait interdire les vols en provenance du Libéria vu la grave vague de coronavirus dans le pays, prévient le sénateur Edwin Melvin Snowe à Monrovia.

Le sénateur du comté de Bomi, qui préside la commission parlementaire de la CEDEAO sur les affaires politiques, a déclaré que l'organisme régional s'inquiète du fait que le Libéria compte le plus grand nombre de personnes infectées dans la région.

« Si nous ne vaccinons pas nos gens, ils ne voyageront pas. Tôt ou tard, la CEDEAO interdira les vols en provenance du Libéria », a prévenu le sénateur de Bomi le lundi 20 juin 2021 lors d'une émission-débat sur la Radio OK FM.

Il a fait observer que le Libéria manque de presque tout pour lutter contre la pandémie, y compris de l'oxygène, le vaccin et les

lits. « On ne peut pas combattre le Covid sans oxygène, c'est très grave et il faut le combattre », a-t-il souligné.

A en croire les récentes statistiques de l'Institut national de la santé publique du Libéria (NPHIL), le pays compte 2 729 cas de COVID -19, dont 2 105 guéris et des dizaines de personnes en unité de soins intensifs.

Le vice-ministre libérien de la

Santé et médecin-chef, le docteur Francis Kateh, a récemment confirmé que la nouvelle variante du virus cause de graves problèmes et exige des efforts de tous dans la lutte.

Selon lui, contrairement à l'épidémie de mars 2020, la nouvelle variante est très

► CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Sen. Edwin Snowe

Côte d'Ivoire : Laurent Gbagbo demande le divorce avec Simone Ehivet Gbagbo

Laurent Gbagbo demande le divorce. Selon un communiqué signé de l'un de ses avocats, l'ancien président ivoirien a saisi un juge aux affaires matrimoniales ce lundi 21 juin 2021. Conséquence selon lui « du refus réitéré depuis des années de Dame Simone Ehivet de consentir à une séparation à l'amiable ». Laurent et Simone Gbagbo se sont mariés en 1989. Elle a participé à la fondation du FPI.

Laurent Gbagbo demande officiellement le divorce.

Dans un communiqué lapidaire, l'un de ses avocats annonce que l'ancien président a saisi un juge après le refus de son épouse Simone Ehivet Gbagbo d'une séparation à l'amiable.

Claude Menneton l'un des avocats de Laurent Gbagbo, indique dans ce communiqué de deux phrases, saisir un juge aux affaires matrimoniales d'une demande de divorce. En cause selon le texte « le refus réitéré de Dame Simone Ehivet de consentir à une séparation amiable, au demeurant voie de règlement appropriée à leurs statuts personnel et politique

réciroque ».

Ce communiqué vient confirmer ce qui se murmure depuis des mois et que des images captées par des téléphones portables à la sortie de l'avion de Laurent Gbagbo jeudi 17 juin ont dévoilé au grand jour. On y voit l'ancien président congédier son épouse d'un geste peu amène de la main. Laurent Gbagbo épouse Simone Ehivet en 1989. Sept ans auparavant, cette militante de la première

► CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Éditorial

Ce que le Président Weah pense du tribunal des crimes de guerre pour le Libéria

La réponse du président George Manneh Weah à la préoccupation du représentant du comté de Lofa, Clarence Massaquo, concernant la nécessité d'établir un tribunal des crimes de guerre et crimes économiques pour le Libéria afin d'éradiquer l'impunité indique clairement qu'il n'a aucunement l'intention de poursuivre les personnes qui ont commis des crimes odieux pendant la guerre civile. En tout cas les victimes de la crise ne peuvent plus compter sur l'administration Weah pour que justice leur soit rendue.

Le représentant du comté de Lofa, Clarence Massaquo, s'exprimant ce week-end dans le district de Foya, dans le comté de Lofa, a rappelé au président Weah que les Libériens sont blessés parce qu'ils ont perdu des proches, y compris des parents, donc l'impunité ne devrait pas faire obstacle à la situation des responsabilités et à la justice. Le législateur de Lofa, comme de nombreux Libériens, souhaite que la recommandation de la Commission vérité et réconciliation concernant les poursuites judiciaires soit mise en œuvre.

« Je sais que ce n'est pas courant de dire ça. Mais Monsieur le Président nous avons le rapport de la CVR, quelles que soient les formes qu'elles prennent Monsieur le Président, ceux qui sont dans ces charniers ne sont pas ici aujourd'hui de leur propre gré. Nous demandons justice », a-t-il plaidé.

Mais le président, par la façon dont il a répondu au législateur, considère la question du tribunal des crimes de guerre comme une discussion farfelue sur l'agenda de son gouvernement. Il a ainsi demandé aux Libériens de plutôt continuer à vivre en toute impunité au nom de la paix.

Les Libériens, tant au pays qu'à l'étranger, aspirent à la justice et à juste titre, en particulier étant donné que les chefs de guerre et autres auteurs de crimes ne cessent de montrer publiquement qu'ils n'ont aucun remords au sujet des atrocités qu'ils ont commises pendant la crise qui a décimé des familles et brisé des rêves.

La plupart des acteurs clés de la guerre sont de retour au gouvernement, y compris l'Assemblée législative. Ils bénéficient d'une immunité totale en dépit des recommandations faites par la Commission vérité et réconciliation. Il s'agit par exemple du célèbre chef de guerre, le sénateur Prince Yormie Johnson, chef de l'INPFL, du représentant Dr. George S. Boley, chef du Liberia Peace Council, de Sekou Damate Conneh, chef LURD, et du professeur Alhaji G.V. Kromah, chef de l'ULIMO-K, entre autres.

En fait, le sénateur Johnson, un fidèle allié politique du président Weah, continue de se vanter qu'aucun tribunal des crimes de guerre ne viendra au Libéria et nie publiquement qu'il a commis des atrocités pendant la guerre, c'est aussi le cas pour le Représentant Boley et pour Sekou Damate Conneh.

Ainsi, lorsque le président Weah appelle les Libériens à s'asseoir autour d'une table ronde pour discuter de la façon de faire avancer le pays plutôt que d'appeler à un tribunal pour crimes de guerre qui pourrait renvoyer le Libéria aux jours sombres, vous pouvez comprendre que la justice va nous échapper continuellement, tant que cette administration est au pouvoir.

Cependant, la Sainte Bible dit que la voix du peuple est la voix de Dieu. Les Libériens ne devraient jamais abandonner le combat. Ils devraient continuer à faire pression pour la mise en place d'un tribunal pour les crimes de guerre et économiques malgré le manque apparent de volonté politique de ce gouvernement.

L'histoire a prouvé à maintes reprises que la volonté du peuple finit par l'emporter malgré les tentatives de réprimer leurs opinions et de piétiner leurs souhaits exprimés de justice, qui est le pivot sur lequel reposent la paix dont le président a parlé, le développement et toutes les autres entreprises humaines positives.

Français

La CEDEAO pourrait interdire

dangereuse et a de graves répercussions sur les victimes.

Le médecin-chef a en outre révélé que la plupart des personnes touchées sont sous oxygène en raison de difficultés respiratoires. “Si nous enlevons l’oxygène, ils mourront”, a-t-il dit

Mais le sénateur Snowe semble pas content des autorités sanitaires du pays, les accusant de ne pas faire assez dans la lutte.

« Au Ghana, les voyageurs ne quittent pas l’aéroport tant que leurs résultat covid-

19 ne sont pas disponibles. Mais au Libéria, les voyageurs sont autorisés à rentrer chez eux. On ne les rappelle que quand ils sont positifs », a-t-il expliqué, frustré.

Le sénateur Snowe vient de rentrer du Ghana où il a rencontré le président ghanéen, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufi-Addo et le président Alban Sumana Kingsford Bagbin pour discuter de la sécurité régionale.

La réunion s’inscrivait dans le cadre de la 4ème réunion ordinaire du Conseil de médiation et de sécurité de la CEDEAO.

Côte d’Ivoire : Laurent Gbagbo demande

heure fait partie, dans la clandestinité, des fondateurs du Front populaire ivoirien. À partir de 2000, lorsque Laurent Gbagbo accède à la magistrature suprême, Simone Gbagbo est une première dame très politique, une femme de pouvoir et d’influence, ce qui lui vaut le surnom de « dame de fer ».

C’est à cette époque également que Laurent Gbagbo épouse selon les rites coutumiers, Nady Bamba. C’est au bras de cette dernière que Laurent Gbagbo est rentré en Côte d’Ivoire jeudi dernier.

Un divorce aux conséquences politiques
Dimanche, la cathédrale Saint-Paul d’Abidjan accueillait un fidèle de marque. Laurent Gbagbo faisait symboliquement son grand retour au sein de la communauté catholique rompant ainsi avec l’évangélisme, qu’il avait embrassé avec son épouse Simone dans les années 1990. Alors que cette dernière ne se départit jamais de son discours évangélique, ce geste de Laurent Gbagbo avait une portée politique

claire. « Il se sépare ainsi de Simone et du clan évangélique. Ça aurait pu attendre quelques semaines mais il a choisi de poser cet acte dès son 3e jour en Côte d’Ivoire » analyse le politologue Sylvain N’Guessan.

La saisine d’un juge ce lundi ne laisse plus place au doute. Le divorce de Laurent et Simone Gbagbo, 2e vice pdte du FPI GOR, est consommé aussi sur le plan politique. Des dissensions révélée une première fois dès la fin 2018, à la mort du numéro 2 du parti, Aboudramane Sangaré. Laurent Gbagbo encore en prison, avait refusé que son épouse prenne l’intérim à la tête du FPI GOR.

En façade, l’épouse bafouée ne lui en avait pas tenu rigueur, appelant régulièrement à son retour, mais poursuivant son propre agenda. « Aujourd’hui, elle le laisse commettre des erreurs et engrange un capital sympathie » estime encore Sylvain N’Guessan. Quelles seront les conséquences de cette rupture sur l’avenir du parti ? Simone Gbagbo, membre fondatrice du FPI, à la légitimité historique, demeure très populaire parmi les sympathisants et militants, et ne semble pas avoir l’intention de raccrocher.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Hélène Rey

Quelques remarques sur les cygnes verts

LONDRES - Le statisticien Nassim Nicholas Taleb a inventé le terme de « cygne noir » pour décrire des événements improbables et difficilement prévisibles, pouvant avoir une très forte incidence sur l’économie. Les auteurs d’un rapport récemment publié intègrent à l’heure actuelle dans la taxonomie de la finance l’expression « cygnes verts » : des événements causés par le changement climatique et la perte de biodiversité.

L’apparition de cygnes verts est sans doute plus facile à prévoir que celle de cygnes noirs, dans la mesure où le changement climatique les rend inévitables. Mais pourtant, nous ne pouvons établir aucun parallèle historique à même de nous aider à comprendre l’impact des risques climatiques et écologiques tels que les cyclones, les incendies de forêt, les sécheresses et les inondations sur le système bancaire, le secteur de l’assurance ou tout autre secteur économique.

Au fur et à mesure que l’activité économique est réaffectée des combustibles fossiles vers les sources d’énergie propre, certaines activités vont disparaître alors que d’autres vont apparaître et la valeur des « actifs délaissés » va s’effondrer. Ce processus, bien que nécessaire, doit être entrepris de manière à ne pas accroître l’instabilité au sein du système financier.

Étant donné la nature de leur mandat de stabilité financière, les banques centrales, les autorités de surveillance et les autorités macro-prudentielles ont un rôle déterminant à jouer dans la transition verte. La Green Swan Conference (Conférence des cygnes verts), organisée dernièrement à l’initiative de la Banque des règlements internationaux (BRI), de la Banque de France, du Fonds monétaire international et du NGFS (Réseau des banques centrales et des autorités de surveillance pour l’écologisation du système financier), indique une reconnaissance de plus en plus marquée de ce fait, en dépit d’une mobilisation trop faible et trop tiède dans certaines régions géographiques.

En adoptant une stratégie d’anticipation sur les effets des risques climatiques, la Banque de France a été la première à introduire un test de résistance global sur le climat pour les banques et les compagnies d’assurance. En analysant trois scénarios climatiques sur 30 ans proposés par le NGFS (une transition ordonnée fondée sur une stratégie faible en carbone ; une transition tardive et désordonnée ; un scénario de maintien du statu quo), le test a cherché à évaluer le niveau d’exposition des portefeuilles bancaires et d’assurance aux risques physiques et de transition.

Cet exercice a révélé que l’exposition actuelle du système français n’est que modérée, (selon les hypothèses utilisées). Mais surtout, le test de résistance climatique a établi de façon rigoureuse la liste des points incontournables pour améliorer notre compréhension du risque climatique.

Mais nous ne sommes pas encore au bout de nos peines. Par exemple, nous sommes encore dépourvus de bases de données à même de détailler les conditions géographiques d’un bout à l’autre des chaînes de valeur. Ce type d’information est capital dans l’évaluation des risques physiques pour la production. On pourrait également en tirer parti dans la perspective plus large d’un suivi des problèmes de gouvernance sociale et environnementale.

Les catastrophes climatiques, de plus en plus fréquentes et de plus en plus destructrices, ne vont pas tarder à se traduire en termes d’étendue de garantie et de primes pour les compagnies d’assurance, ce qui va nuire à la rentabilité et au taux de défaut des portefeuilles de prêt dans le secteur bancaire. En outre, les banquiers et les gestionnaires d’actifs ne manqueront pas d’ajuster leurs portefeuilles en conséquence. De plus, si le prix du carbone continue de grimper, comme cela devrait être le cas, ils vont délaisser les secteurs à forte intensité en carbone, en augmentant ainsi leur exposition à d’autres facteurs de

risque.

Ces comportements variables en fonction du temps, (ainsi que leurs répercussions) auront un impact sur la stabilité financière. Pourtant, quelques politiques indispensables suffiraient à elles seules à aider grandement les autorités macro-prudentielles et les investisseurs à gérer cette transition. En premier lieu, ceux qui s’embarquent dans une transition verte auront besoin d’une boussole : il devrait y avoir une augmentation entièrement prévisible du prix du carbone sur une zone économique aussi étendue que possible. L’Union européenne semble être sur le droit chemin avec son Régime d’échange de droits d’émission (ETS), dont le prix du carbone est passé de 25 euros (\$30) par tonne en janvier à 50 euros par tonne aujourd’hui. Mais les progrès sont toujours limités, au sens où l’ETS ne couvre que 40 % des émissions de l’UE.

Comme le montre un rapport récent du G30, des engagements crédibles pour offrir une augmentation prévisible du prix du carbone sont nécessaires pour permettre aux investisseurs, aux régulateurs et aux décideurs monétaires d’ajuster leurs stratégies de manière prospective. En leur absence, nous serons incapables de libérer les investissements publics et privés en fonction des ajustements structurels nécessaires en vue de réduire les coûts d’une transition plus large.

Pour y parvenir, les conseils carbones indépendants peuvent gérer l’inflation du prix du carbone, de même que les banques centrales gèrent l’inflation des prix des marchandises. Ces institutions doivent avoir un mandat en vue de planifier une voie de l’inflation du prix du carbone, alignée sur les objectifs zéro émission respectifs de 2050 des gouvernements. Ces politiques doivent s’accompagner d’une compensation en faveur des plus affectés par une baisse de leur pouvoir d’achat, qui doit par exemple conduire à une augmentation des prix des carburants.

Les exigences de fonds propres pour les institutions financières pourraient être liées à leur exposition à une hausse du prix du carbone, ce qui modifierait leur probabilité calculée de défaut et de pertes sur leur portefeuille. Les autorités de surveillance devront s’assurer également que les institutions financières établissent des systèmes de gouvernance efficaces à même de prendre en charge les risques climatiques. Contrairement au cas des banques parallèles, dont la croissance se traduisait par une capacité à contourner des réglementations bancaires plus strictes, nous devrions nous efforcer de suivre de très près les « émetteurs parallèles ». L’Agence des États-Unis pour la protection de l’environnement a révélé dernièrement que cinq des dix premiers émetteurs de méthane aux États-Unis sont des petits producteurs de gaz et de pétrole américains peu connus, soutenus par de petites firmes d’investissements peu connues.

Nous devrions nous attendre à ce que des sociétés de capital-investissement cherchent à acquérir des propriétés pétrolières et gazières à risques, en vue de les développer et de les vendre contre plus-value. Mais nous ne pouvons pas tolérer que des investisseurs « sous le radar » achètent des actifs à des tarifs au rabais et les exploitent ensuite dans des juridictions laxistes. Pour prévenir ce genre de manœuvre, nous devons mettre en place un plancher mondial fort sur le prix du carbone, des taxes carbones aux frontières, voire les deux. Le coût de financement pour des investissements de ce type doivent devenir extrêmement prohibitifs, même si cela implique d’ajuster le champ réglementaire.

Un dernier élément de politique climatique est celui des divulgations obligatoires des émissions de CO2 et du cadre d’harmonisation de ces divulgations au niveau mondial de façon à faire respecter des normes universelles minimales. Cette idée est en train de prendre de l’ampleur et pourrait devenir plus concrète après le Sommet sur le Climat de l’ONU de novembre (COP26). La transparence sera essentielle pour tous les acteurs du marché. Les institutions en charge de la stabilité financière sont tenues de veiller à ce que le plumage des cygnes verts ne vire pas au noir.

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John H. T. Stewart: NPFL

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people in Monrovia in 1990, probably some of you reading this story today, can attest to this act of inhumanity by Dorothea Diggs and John Stewart. Somehow, this colossal act of inhumanity committed by John Stewart and others, many of whom I know are still alive, seems not to qualify as a violation of international humanitarian law nor a violation of the human rights of those innocent people who lost their lives by starvation due to deliberate denial of food by John Stewart.

It is interesting that this generation of so-called Advocates for Justice and Human Rights as well as their international human rights colleagues are woefully uninformed of the crimes perpetrated by the likes of John Stewart against the hundreds of innocent people murdered at the BTC.

Death by starvation is more painful than death by bullet. Hundreds, if not thousands, of innocent people died here in Monrovia on the directives of Dorothea Diggs, executed by John Stewart.

I must also mention there were a few descent people of conscience in Liberia then as there are now. Not everyone who worked for Dorothea Diggs participated in her acts of criminality, cruelty and inhumanity. Some members of her staff, at considerable risk to their lives and the lives of their family members, courageously disregarded Ms. Diggs' death orders and eventually delivered desperately-needed food to the BTC, thereby saving some lives. Some of these unsung heroes survived the war in Monrovia. I see them around town each day as well as those whose lives were saved—those who survived Dorothy Diggs' death sentence—because of the heroism of these few persons of conscience. John Stewart's bogus allegation of threats against him by me is a result of his fear of the inevitable.

John Stewart is so shallow his recollection and account of events regarding periods of governance and transitions of the Cllr. David Kpormakpor's transitional government and the Wilton Sankawolo's Council of State are fraught with lies and disinformation.

There were at least a dozen factions during the Liberia civil war: the NPFL, NPFL-CRC, INPFL, ULIMO-K, ULIMO-J, Lofa Defense Force, Movement in Defense of Muslims, Nimba Defense Force, LPC, LPC-Coalition, MODEL, LURD. The LPC is John Stewart's fascination. In his disjointed narrative, John Stewart described the Liberia Peace Council (LPC) as the "George Boley led rebel Liberia Peace Council faction...) Many Liberians, including John Stewart, use the word "rebel" out of ignorance.

The LPC was not a gang of trigger-happy hoodlums and "rebels" as John Stewart and some members of the international community, including some self-styled human rights groups, prejudiced by ignorance and pre-conceived notion of events and developments in Liberia, would have the world to believe. To the contrary, the LPC and Coalition of parties to the Liberia conflict were respectable, focused organizations of individuals committed to restoring peace to Liberia and succeeded.

A "rebel" is one who "takes arms against a government or ruler," "one who rebels or takes part in a rebellion." (Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary). Black's Law Dictionary (Tenth Edition) defines rebellion as: "open, organized, and armed resistance to an established government or ruler, especially an organized attempt to change the government or leader of a country usually through violence."

By these definitions only a daft will refer to the Liberia Peace Council (LPC) as a rebel faction. George Boley and the LPC did not raise arms "against an established government or ruler." NPFL Ex-combatant John H. T. Stewart and his NPFL took arms against an "established government and ruler" with the objective of changing the government through

violence.

Background

The decade of 1970 radicalized a generation of Liberians clamoring for political change. At the University of Liberia was a cult-like organization styled the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) whose conscripts considered themselves progressives and revolutionaries. Professors Amos Sawyer, Togba Nah Tipoteh and other instructors at the University of Liberia made up the leadership of MOJA. In 1980 political change came in an unexpected manner—through a military coup. The coup leader was identified as Samuel Doe of the Krahn ethnic group.

The military government known as People's Redemption Council (PRC) co-opted civilians in the government, including the academicians and so-called revolutionaries and progressives at the University of Liberia. The military-civilians-academicians marriage was short-lived. By 1985 some members of the MOJA leadership and their revolutionary cadres had been in and out of prison a few times under the military regime. Dr. Amos Sawyer, student John H. T. Stewart and other MOJA militants had fallen out with the PRC. December, 1989 the war to remove Doe, led by Charles Taylor, the freedom fighter, began in Liberia.

When the Doe government collapsed and Dr. Amos Sawyer was appointed interim President of Liberia, the MOJA revolutionaries, including John Stewart, had gain state power. When the Liberia Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was constituted John Stewart was one of eight persons appointed Commissioner.

Three of the eight Commissioners, including the Commission's chairman, Jerome Verdier, John H.T. Stewart and Massa Washington, were inexperienced and unknown quantities, nationally and internationally until seconded to the Liberia Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Jerome Verdier is an accountant-turned lawyer who, until his appointment to the TRC, managed a failed law office in Monrovia. Massa Washington had no memorable work experience. John H.T. Stewart's brief attendance at the University of Liberia was spent dabbling in radical student politics and superficially ingratiating himself to the leadership of the University of Liberia-based Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), a political organization led by UL professors Amos Sawyer, Togba Nah Tipoteh and H. Boima Fahnbulleh, Jr. in the late 1970s.

The other five members of the TRC (Sheik Kafumba Konneh, Counsellor Pearl Bull-Brown, Bishop Arthur Kulah, Dede Dolopei and Jerald Coleman) were sound, credible individuals, including a renowned attorney, Mrs. Pearl Bull-Brown. Interestingly, the three least experienced and least qualified members of the TRC ascended to positions of leadership of the TRC. John Stewart chaired the TRC sub-committee responsible to write the TRC report for Liberia while Massa Washington coordinated international affairs of the TRC with Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, implementing partner of the TRC in the Diaspora. Such was the quality of the leadership of the Liberia TRC.

John Stewart was born April 13, 1954. Not particularly the academic type, Stewart dropped out of the University of Liberia for unspecified reasons. A conscript of MOJA at the University of Liberia, John Stewart's brief experience in college gave him an opportunity to dabble in left-wing student politics. With barely a high school education and no training in a particular discipline John Stewart became a self-proclaimed journalist—known in Liberia as "join-the-list"—individuals with no formal training in the journalism profession—practitioners of "pocket book journalism or yellow journalism."

2008 I sued the Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, implementing partners of the TRC, in federal court in Minnesota for defamation. As Commissioner of the TRC, John Stewart issued an affidavit in favor of the Minnesota Advocate, accusing me of human rights violation in Liberia, nearly two years before the TRC produced its report December, 2009.

February 5, 2009 when I testified before the TRC in Liberia I demanded John Stewart recused himself from TRC hearings because he withheld information from the public which would have disqualified him from being appointed to the Liberia Truth and Reconciliation Commission because he was an ex-combatant and paid agent of then NPFL rebel leader Charles Taylor.

When I sued the United States Government July 2009 for violating my civil liberty, the Department of Homeland Security falsely charged me with entering the United States without documentation; violating human rights in Liberia, extrajudicial killings in Liberia; and. recruiting and use of child soldiers in Liberia. John Stewart was one of the key witnesses for the U.S. Government, telling the same lies he had been telling about me, the LPC and my alleged role in the Liberia war for the last twenty years. John Stewart and Hassan Bility recruited the witnesses who testified falsely against me during my Immigration trial at the Immigration Court in Batavia, New York. John Stewart's testimony was a repetition of the same lies he has been telling about me in the fraudulent TRC report over the years.

On direct examination, government attorney, Denise Hochul, asked witness Stewart:

Q. Mr. Stewart, what is your educational background?

A. University and I also did training in Business Management with the World Bank that was some long time ago.

Q. What is your profession?

A. I'm a journalist.

Q. Have you held any other positions in your lifetime?

A. Other than that uhm, not really.

In his testimony at my Immigration trial, John Stewart described his entire lifetime work experience prior to being appointed to the TRC Commission:

"I worked as Regional Coordinator for the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission; I worked as an Associate Editor of the New Democrat; I worked as a Reporter for the South African external broadcast; I worked as a Media Consultant for the Media Foundation for West Africa; I also worked as a Correspondent for the West Africa Magazine which is now defunct and I worked for the Catholic Radio as a Radio presenter Talk Show..."

As Regional Co-ordinaor for the Catholic Justice and Peace commission, John Stewart was assigned to Gbarnga, Bong County in central Liberia, by attorney Kofi Woods, Stewart's one-time school mate at the University of Liberia. Gbarnga is John Stewart's home town, he lived in Gbarnga until April, 1990, when Charles Taylor's NPFL rebel forces seized Gbarnga and declared it capital of "Greater Liberia." Stewart moved to Monrovia where the West African Peacekeeping troops (ECOMOG), considered an occupation force by Charles Taylor, were based.

In Monrovia, John Stewart found a perfect cover as a paid agent for Charles Taylor, reporting to Gbarnga the activities of ECOMOG in Monrovia, including ECOMOG's planned deployment throughout Liberia—to evict Charles Taylor from Gbarnga and reunite Taylor's "greater Liberia" and Monrovia. Tom Kamara's New Democrat newspaper based in Monrovia was the institution which knowingly or otherwise conferred upon John Stewart the title of Associate Editor, a disguise for the NPFL paid agent. That is the story of the associate editor of the New Democrat. Asked whether he was familiar with the political history of Liberia and how is he familiar with the political history of Liberia, Stewart told the Court : "...I studied our history, I was a political activist first as a student activist at the University in the 1970s...as a journalist all the way through up to the present." John Stewart has not taken a single course in journalism nor has he acquired a college degree or diploma in any discipline at any institution in Liberia or anywhere in the world. His answer regarding his educational background made no reference to studying journalism at the University.

TO BE CONT'D

Liberia records over 3,000 confirmed cases

By Ethel A. Tweh

Liberia's Health Minister Dr. Wilhelmina Jallah says the country has recorded 3,109 positive coronavirus cases out of 120,000 samples that have been tested so far.

She told the plenary of the Liberian Senate Tuesday, 22 June that 832 are active cases, noting that since the

According to her, they are working with the Muslim community and other facilities to record the number of COVID-19 deaths.

Dr. Jallah explained that 61 cases are in the treatment unit of which 41 are confirmed, 20 suspected and 26 are critical. She continued that 337 cases are managed in the home - based

The Health Minister said since this new wave started, there are 11,748 cumulative contacts and 556 of them have become a case, adding that two thirds of the cases are male.

She urged Liberians to take their vaccine, saying that those that have not taken their first dose, the process is on. She encouraged everyone to continue to wear their mask, wash their hands and carry on all the preventive measures.

It can be recalled that the Liberian Senate cited the Minister of Health and the Incident Management Team to appear before full plenary on Tuesday, 22 June to tell the Senate the emergency response plan of the Ministry as it relates to the fight of COVID-19.

Making the motion, Grand Bassa County Senator Jonathan L. Kaipay said that the Minister of Health and the Incident Management Team need to come before the Senate and tell them the measure they're putting in place to curtail the rapid spear of the COVID-19.

He stressed that Liberia needs a tester that gives the results rapidly. According to him, other neighboring countries can test people for COVID-19 and within three hours, the result is out to enable the person to leave or be quarantined.--*Edited by Winston W. Parley*



beginning of the COVID-19, 230 healthcare workers have tested positive and six have died.

On the overall Dr. Jallah said there are 103 deaths so far, a jump from the previous number of 85 deaths recorded during the first wave of the virus here.

care and 2,105 persons have recovered since the outbreak of the virus.

She reported that 71,334 people have received their first dose of the coronavirus vaccine, and they're still tallying the results while 1,534 have received their second dose as well.

Senate recommends transitional justice

By Jonathan Browne

At long last, the leadership of the Liberian Senate on Capitol Hill responds to President George Manneh Weah's request for advice on implementation of Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission that calls for establishment of war and economic crimes court for Liberia, recommending instead, among others, a transitional justice commission.

The TRC recommends prosecution for key actors, including warlords from the country's protracted civil crises.

President Weah on September 19, 2019, wrote the Senate, seeking its advice on how to proceed with implementation of the TRC final report amid immense pressure by Liberians at home and abroad buttressed by international partners for justice for victims of the bloody 14-year civil war that took about 250, 000 lives and accountability.

But the President's request has been shelved at the Senate for almost three

years despite demand from the public for quick response.

On Tuesday, June 22, 2021, the leadership on Capitol Hill submitted a three-page document to Plenary, among others, advising the President to constitute a transition justice commission to determine why the TRC recommendations have not been timely and fully implemented; whether the Commission fully complied with its mandate, such as face-to-

face meeting between perpetrators of crimes and other offenses, and the respective victims.

The leadership also advises that its proposed TJC should examine the effect of the August 2003 Act of the Legislature that grants amnesty to participants, including warlords; to analyze credibility and legitimacy issues surrounding the TRC Final Report in respect of the



Stop hijacking vaccines

Cont'd from page 7

countries with a surplus.

They urged leaders from the G20 and global financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to also VOW to step up their contributions immediately. Dr. Dube further cautioned that "If one nation has COVID-19 and no access to vaccines, all countries are in danger."

been inadequate and have forced developing countries in Africa to fend for themselves in securing enough vaccines to protect their citizens.

"Legislators and decision-makers must do more to ensure that all countries have the requisite numbers of vaccines to 'Vaccinate Our World' and defeat the pandemic, said Dr. Kinyanjui.



The 'VOW' call-to-action is about uniting advocates worldwide and shining a spotlight on the immorality of vaccine rationing. While COVAX was established to help lower-income nations - the quantities of vaccines have

The 'Vaccinate Our World' call-to-action kicked off in mid-April with a global digital advocacy campaign and has continued with virtual media events in Bangkok, São Paulo, Johannesburg and now Nairobi.

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fact four (4) of the Commissioners had serious issues with the Report and consequently two did sign the document, but instead presented a dissenting report.

It further advises the President to examine ratification/accession of Liberia to the Rome Statue in 2004 after the civil war on the establishment of a war crimes court, and to separate said court if established, that has international dimension from an economic crimes court, which already exists in Liberia.

The leadership argues the cardinal purpose for which the TRC was proposed by the Accra Comprehensive Peace Agreement was "to provide a forum that will address issues of impunity, as well as opportunity for both the victims and perpetrators of human rights violations to share their experiences, in order to get a clear picture of the past to facilitate genuine healing and reconciliation."

It points out that in accordance with section 48 of

the TRC Report, the President is not obliged to comply with all of the recommendations in the Report, adding that the only requirement for the President's non-compliance with nay of the recommendations is to "show cause" satisfactory to the Legislature, which implies that both the President and the Legislature will eventually determine best option for healing, reconciliation and accountability.

"It is clear therefore that the purpose for the establishment of the TRC was to propose measures which will ultimately reconcile the people, and not to open old wound and divide them further."

It reminds that signatories of the Comprehensive Peace Accord envisage a South African-style Truth Commission that supported Restorative Justice rather Retributive Justice, so same should be held in Liberia.

Meanwhile, senators are expected to debate the recommendation today, Wednesday, in Plenary and derive a way forward.

UEFA turns down Bayern 'rainbow lights' request



Bayern Munich have responded after UEFA rejected a request for Germany to light up the Allianz Arena in rainbow colours for Wednesday's Euro 2020 clash with Hungary due to political reasons.

Club president Herbert Hainer expressed regret at the decision from the European governing body, while stressing his club's continued commitment to supporting diversity.

UEFA expressed its own

support and understood the gesture but proposed alternative dates for the stadium to be lit up, rather than on the day of the Hungary game.

Mayor of Munich Dieter Reiter asked UEFA for permission to illuminate the stadium in support of the LGBTQ+ community.

He made the request to European football's governing body after Hungary passed a law that prohibits the sharing of content in schools that could be deemed to promote homosexuality and gender

change.

"We would have liked it if the Allianz Arena could have been lit up in rainbow colours on Wednesday," Hainer said on Tuesday in response to the UEFA decision.

"Open-mindedness and tolerance are fundamental values that our society and FC Bayern stand for.

"That is why FC Bayern has lit up its stadium in the colours of diversity, for example on Christopher Street Day, for several years."

In announcing the decision, UEFA stressed its own commitment to fighting against any form of discrimination.

"Racism, homophobia, sexism, and all forms of discrimination are a stain on our societies - and represent one of the biggest problems faced by the game today," read the release from UEFA.

"Discriminatory behaviour has marred both matches themselves and, outside the stadiums, the online discourse around the sport we love.

Over 60,000 fans to attend Euro 2020 semis & final

Wembley has been given the green light to host more than 60,000 spectators for the Euro 2020 semi-finals and final next month.

The showpiece fixtures were initially set to be attended by around 45,000 fans, but approximately 75 per cent of the ground will now be filled.

It will be the largest crowd assembled for a sporting event in the United Kingdom in 15 months.

Tuesday's announcement

comes a day after Italy's prime minister Mario Draghi called on UEFA to stage the games in Rome, while Budapest had been touted as another alternative.

However, the British government has struck an agreement with UEFA to ensure that all three matches will still be played at Wembley.

UEFA President Aleksander Ceferin said in a statement: "It is great news that so many fans will be able to watch the final three matches of Euro 2020 at Wembley.

"The last 18 months have



taught us - both on and off the pitch - how integral fans are to the fabric of the game.

"This tournament has been a beacon of hope to reassure people that we are returning to a more normal way of life and this is a further step along that road.

"I am grateful to the Prime Minister and the UK Government for their hard work in finalising these arrangements with us, to make the tournament final stages a great success."

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