

**The New Dawn**  
TRULY INDEPENDENT  
<https://thenewdawnliberia.com>

**WWW**  
**Advertize Here!**  
**Subscribe to our website**  
get the best of balance and accurate news, delivered daily

CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA		
MARKET BUYING AND SELLING RATES LIBERIAN DOLLARS PER US DOLLAR		
DATE	BUYING	SELLING
TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 2022	L\$152.7532/US\$1.00	L\$154.4460/US\$1.00

These are indicative rates based on results of daily surveys of foreign exchange market in Monrovia and selected cities of Liberia. These rates are collected from the Central bank, commercial banks, parallel market and the license forex bureaux. The rates are not set by the Central Bank of Liberia.  
Source: Research, Policy and Planning Department, CBL.

# The New Dawn

French Version Inside

TRULY INDEPENDENT

**The New Dawn**  
TRULY INDEPENDENT

ANDROID APP ON  
**Google Play**

QPR CODE: 797005  
**Down Load**  
**New Dawn**  
**Android App**

VOL. 12 NO. 144 TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 2022 PRICE LD\$40.00

## Tightlipped on sanction

Min. McGill Mr. Sayma-Cyrenius Cephus Managing Director, Mr. Bill Twehway

**P11**

## Weah seeks second term for unfinished projects

**MTN MoMo**

**MoMo**  
WAYSAY-WASA!  
BIGGER & BETTER!!

**Dial \*156#**

**MTN**



# Continental News

## French Forces Complete Departure From Mali

time Monday, the release says.

The French army initially intervened in Mali in 2013, in Operation Serval, after northern Mali was taken over by Islamist militant groups in 2012. Operation Serval was replaced by the anti-insurgent Operation Barkhane in 2014.

years, with several protests held in cities across Mali calling for the forces' departure. French President Emmanuel Macron announced in February that French forces would withdraw over a period of 4-6 months, amid increasing tensions between France and Mali's military government and France's accusations that Mali is working with mercenaries from the Wagner Group, a Russian paramilitary company with links to the Kremlin.

Human Rights Watch and several international media outlets have reported on alleged extrajudicial killings and abuses committed by Russian mercenaries in Mali.

Mali's military government has continually denied the accusations and says it only works with official Russian instructors.

Meanwhile, 2022 has been one of the deadliest so far in Mali's decade-long conflict, with both civilians and soldiers targeted by Islamists. Forty-two Malian soldiers were killed this month during an attack in Tessit, and Mali's main military base in Kati, just 15 kilometers from Bamako, was attacked in July.

In June, 132 civilians were murdered by suspected Islamists in an attack in central Mali.

Mali also experienced tensions with its West African neighbors this year, with regional bloc ECOWAS imposing sanctions after military rulers proposed a - year delay in elections. The

sanctions were lifted in July after elections were scheduled for 2024.

Senegalese President Macky Sall met with Malian interim President Assimi Goita Monday morning in Bamako for the first time since the military government took power in a 2020 coup. VOA



*A French Marine Special Operation Forces officer trains Mali's FAMA soldiers*

territory, according to a French armed forces ministry press release.

"The last military unit of the Barkhane Force present on Malian territory crossed the border between Mali and Niger," at 11:00 A.M. local

Operation Barkhane will now be based in Niger. Though then-French President François Hollande received a warm welcome in newly-liberated Timbuktu on arrival in 2013, the Malian public has turned sour toward French forces in recent

## US Imposes Sanctions on 3 Liberian Officials for Alleged Corruption



**WASHINGTON**—The United States imposed sanctions on three Liberian government officials, including President George Weah's chief of staff, for what it says is their ongoing involvement in public corruption, the U.S. Treasury Department said on Monday.

The sanctions target Weah's Chief of Staff Nathaniel McGill, Liberia's Chief Prosecutor Sayma Syrenius Cephus and Bill Twehway, the managing director of the National Port Authority.

"Through their corruption these officials have undermined democracy in Liberia for their own personal benefit," Brian Nelson, Treasury's undersecretary for

terrorism and financial intelligence, said in a statement.

The designations "demonstrate that the United States remains committed to holding corrupt actors accountable and to the continued support of the Liberian people," he said.

McGill, Cephus and Twehway are being designated as foreign government officials who allegedly engaged in corruption including the misappropriation of state assets, taking private assets for personal gain, or bribery, according to the statement.

Under the sanctions, all property and interests in property of the three officials that are in the United States must be blocked and reported to Treasury, while people who engage in transactions with the officials may be subject to sanctions themselves, the statement said.

may be willing to rely on its bigger partners in the BRICS alliance, namely China and India, to help it through these turbulent economic times, it should not ignore the reality that the European Union and America are two of its biggest trading partners.

Sipho Mantula, a researcher at the Thabo Mbeki African School on Public and International Affairs, says it's likely South Africa couldn't ignore the invitation because of its status as a member of the African Union's Peace and Security Council.

He says Russia also has a close relationship with many African states whose freedom fighters it helped train during

the 1960s and 1970s.

"The conflict of Russia and Ukraine is absent from this official program. The key issues that will come out will be around dealing with international global terrorism, the issues of the Middle East and North Africa," he said. However, he conceded that while South Africa may call for peaceful negotiations to end the Russian/Ukraine war, the gathering in Moscow may be a sign of a potential military alliance. "One will assume so because Russia is trying by all means to galvanize its support politically, economically, militarily. So one would assume that they are trying by all means because this is a very high-level technical meeting that is taking place. VOA

## South Africa's Defense Minister in Russia for Security Conference

**CAPE TOWN**—South Africa's Defense Minister Thandi Modise has arrived in Russia for a Moscow-hosted conference on international security. The visit comes amid Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine and as Russian forces there are occupying Europe's largest nuclear power plant. It also comes just days after U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken visited South Africa in part to try to win more African support against Russia's invasion. Despite South Africa repeatedly proclaiming its neutrality in the Russia/Ukraine war, several analysts say Modise's attendance at the 10th Moscow Conference on International Security shows the country is siding with Russia.

"We have not seen any condemnation of Russia, despite the dire impact of the war on the supply of goods and services in South Africa," said Ralph Mathekga, a

political analyst at Geopolitical Intelligence Services. "And, also, when you look at attending a defense-kind of a forum in a moment such as this, I mean I cannot imagine any stronger indication of support of Russia," he said.

Mathekga believes it's a blow to South African-U.S. relations, considering U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken visited South Africa just last week. "It

actually says that South Africa is nailing its colors to the mast," he said. "I think it was a frustrating visit for the secretary of state because South Africa did not hold back on their indication that they are not going to pick sides on this, they are not going to be bullied by global powers in their continued cold war as it's being called." Mathekga warns that while South Africa



*A view shows the Kremlin Palace and church cupolas towering over the Moskva River*

# EDITORIAL

## Government should be investor-friendly

THE WEAH ADMINISTRATION should do more to attract foreign investors into Liberia to reduce unemployment, drive development and economic growth.

FOR THE PAST five years, the government has been unable to bring in investors to help revive the economy and create jobs for the youth, who constitute 60 percent of the population.

IT IS NOT that foreign investors are not interested in coming to Liberia, but the rightful environment and business atmosphere is not encouraging, as officials seem more interested in personal benefits than discussing clean business.

THE UNITED STATES 2022 Investment Climate Statement on Liberia records that the Government does much to discourage investors and investment. It quotes some business leaders as saying it is difficult even to meet with government representatives to discuss new investment or policies damaging to the business climate in the country.

THIS IS SERIOUS and should claim attention of this current administration and administrations to come. Without an investment-friendly climate, it is difficult, if not impossible, to achieve the level of development that ordinary citizens yearn for to improve their standard of life and move the economy.

THE U.S. POINTS to a weak legal and regulatory framework, lack of transparency in contract awards, and widespread corruption as factors that inhibit foreign direct investment. It notes that investors coming to Liberia are often treated as opportunities for graft, while government decisions affecting the business sector are driven more by political cronyism than investment climate considerations.

THIS CANNOT BE far from the truth as public record exists of a senior official in the Office of President George Weah asking for US\$5 million from a South African investor, who came to the country last year to explore investment opportunities. Madam Makenneh L. Keita, Coordinator for Presidential Special Projects at the Executive Mansion, solicited the bribe.

WE WONDER HOW many foreign investors coming to Liberia have met similar ordeal and frustration that may have left them parking to depart the country because of the selfish and greedy motive of a public official, who should be encouraging investors to come. This is the sad state of our investment climate today.

THE U.S. FURTHER says, many businesses in the country find it easy to operate illegally if the right political interests are being paid, whereas that that try to follow the rules receive little, if any, assistance from agencies of the government. It specifically notes that Liberia's Investment Act restricts market access for foreign investors, including Americans, in certain economic sectors or industries.

WHY SHOULD THERE be restrictions against well-intentioned and purpose-driven investors coming to our country to do business? Perhaps the only explanation could be they refused to do business unscrupulously or to give in to bribery in what supposed to be a transparent process.

UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT of Liberia heed these concerns outlined by the U.S. Government and move quickly to addressing them, foreign direct investment would continue to elude this country for a very long time. Unfortunately, this would be at the expense of the impoverished population, who cannot find their way into government to solicit bribes from well-intentioned investors and siphon public funds, while this country wallow in a vicious circle of poverty, disease, and mystery.

**New Dawn**  
DAILY INDEPENDENT

Published by the Searchlight Communications Inc.,  
UN Drive, P.O. Box 1266 Opposite National Investment Commission,  
Monrovia-Liberia. Tel: +231-06484201, +231-77007529, +231-0555422200 /

# COMMENTARY

By Karen Karniol-Tambour

## The New Energy Risk

NEW YORK - We have entered a new period of energy insecurity, in which acute shortages of the kind seen this summer will remain a persistent risk. The economic, political, and social consequences of this shift are already apparent. Energy shortages mean rationing, and if rationing is left to market forces, the outcome will be deeply regressive, with poorer people spending disproportionately larger shares of their incomes on basic needs such as heating and transportation.

Energy inflation, in turn, will increase the risks of social upheaval, as incumbent leaders in rich and poor countries alike are quickly learning. Though energy shortages naturally will lead to greater investments in additional capacity, new projects will take time to come online. And unless most are carbon neutral, investments to address a near-term need will exacerbate a much larger long-term problem.

Today's energy insecurity has been long in the making. Most energy investments take years to complete, and their associated infrastructure tends to be used for decades. The world's current energy footprint was thus "baked into the cake" years ago, which is why fossil fuels still account for over 80% of global energy consumption.

Even before Russia invaded Ukraine, years of underinvestment meant that global oil demand reliably outstripped supply. What the war has done is rapidly amplify the imbalance, by removing Russian supply from the market through a mix of official government sanctions and self-sanctioning by merchants and consumers. Since Russia was still supplying some buyers, the war had reduced global supply by perhaps 1.5% as of May.

That might not sound like much, but even a small reduction can have serious price ramifications when supply is already tight. When Muammar el-Qaddafi's regime fell during a similarly vulnerable period, in 2011, the loss of Libyan oil reduced global supply by 1% and sent oil prices 50% higher. Moreover, Russia's lower output is likely to become entrenched as sanctions on technology, equipment, and Western expertise erode its ability to export oil and gas even to willing buyers.

Owing to the significant lag between new investment and production, today's oil shortages cannot be rapidly alleviated. US shale companies are uniquely equipped to increase production relatively quickly, but past losses have made them reluctant to move aggressively, and even they need at least nine months' lead time. The traditional OPEC+ oil producers have little real ability to expand production further than their agreed-upon path of higher quotas; and after years of underinvestment, many producers are struggling to meet even those increases. Finally, while a revived US nuclear deal with Iran could bring new Iranian oil into the market, that is a best-case scenario, and it is unlikely before late 2022.

New nuclear, solar, and wind facilities take even longer to develop and bring online. And even if energy supply could be boosted, there would still be logistical constraints in shipping, ports, and refining capacity. For example, Europe's existing gas pipelines cannot transport liquefied natural gas if there is no LNG import terminal connected to them, as is the case in Germany today.

With most energy sources being expandable only on a multi-year time horizon, and with inventories at historic lows, the market has been left with only one way to achieve a near-term equilibrium: a sharp increase in prices, resulting in lower aggregate demand. The new world of persistent energy shortages is thus stagflationary as well as regressive. While inflation rises, economic activity declines, because there is inadequate energy to

fuel it. Without subsidies, lower-income people could be priced out of the energy market entirely, introducing a dangerous form of inequality.

Europe experienced a "rehearsal" for these circumstances in 2021 when Russia cut back on its natural gas shipments. Governments stepped in to offset rising energy costs for the most vulnerable households, but energy-intensive industries became unprofitable and were forced to stop or slow production. This was an "efficient" way of rationing energy, but it still led to slower growth. As shortages have worsened in 2022, the same circumstances have appeared worldwide, and most governments have yet to devise a coordinated response.

The challenge is not only to produce more energy in the short term but also to introduce energy infrastructure that will help in the fight against climate change. Locking in fossil fuels would merely bake more global warming into the cake. There are two ways to avoid this outcome.

The first strategy is to create regulatory certainty that carbon will be taxed in the future. This is already happening to some degree, with many oil producers thinking twice before making new investments in oil fields that have decades-long operational lifespans. But there is still significant uncertainty about how new policies will lead to a decline in fossil-fuel consumption in the coming decades. Moreover, a large swath of producers - especially state-owned oil giants that are less reliant on private funding - will have incentives to expand production capacity in response to today's shortages.

With inflation already at its highest level in 40 years, there will be little political appetite for measures that increase energy prices further. One possibility, then, is to legislate carbon pricing far into the future, so that it takes effect only after today's inflationary pressures have eased. Given that many fossil-fuel producers adhere to long budget timelines, even carbon pricing with a decade-long countdown would be sufficient to discourage long-term investments in capacity.

The second strategy is to ensure that more green investments are made today. This could take the form of fiscal spending on research and development and market-making (advance purchase orders) for potential breakthrough technologies, especially those that currently are too risky or underdeveloped for the private sector. Moreover, governments can subsidize the adoption of renewables, electric vehicles (EVs), heat pumps, and retrofitting of buildings through tax credits and public-procurement policies.

While government spending could add to inflationary pressures (depending on how it's carried out and offset), it also would reduce prices and costs for the businesses and households that take advantage of the new subsidies and incentives. Compared to carbon pricing or supply constraints, this approach therefore seems more promising in today's stagflationary environment.

Whatever governments do about today's energy shortages, their decisions will have major implications for global growth, inflation, and asset prices. Massive quantities of iron, copper, nickel, and other commodities will be needed to build the renewables power grid and to scale up production of EVs. But securing an adequate supply of these metals will take years. The irony is that to address climate change, policymakers will need to adopt the decades-long time horizons of the oil producers they hope to push aside.

Karen Karniol-Tambour is Co-Chief Investment Officer for Sustainability at Bridgewater Associates.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2022. [www.project-syndicate.org](http://www.project-syndicate.org)

## O-P-E-D

By: UN Liberia Resident Coordinator Niels Scott

# Towards a More “Equally Equal” Liberia: The Case for a Mandatory Gender Quota

UNWOMEN Liberia Representative Comfort Lamptey  
UNDP Liberia Resident Representative Stephen Rodriques



**M**onrovia, Liberia; August 15, 2022: The 54th Session of the National Legislature has an enormous opportunity to represent the interests of Liberian women and advance Liberia’s record of women’s leadership in Africa and globally through the passage of a mandatory gender quota in the New Elections Law that is currently on the agenda of the Senate.

Liberia already has the great distinction of being the first African nation to elect a female president, and currently has a female Vice President. However, state institutions remain largely male dominated and, globally, Liberia is ranked 156th of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index and 163 out of 185 countries on the list of women in national parliaments. Whereas the average percentage of women in national parliaments is 26% for sub-Saharan Africa and 17% in West Africa, in Liberia women make up less than 11% of the 103 seats in the National Legislature. These statistics represent a crisis of under-representation given that women and girls comprise 50% of the population.

Without affirmative action and legislation to help address the exclusion of women from the national legislature, Liberia’s democratic and developmental goals will not be achieved.

## Legal and Policy Frameworks for Women’s Political Participation in Liberia

Liberia has adopted a range of regional and international legal frameworks on the advancement of women’s political and civic rights at local and national levels, including: ratification of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol; adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action; and ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (The Maputo Protocol). As a member of the African Union, Liberia is also expected to implement the AU’s 50/50 gender parity principle. As a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Liberia is also expected to implement the Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance, and Gender and Elections Strategic Framework and Action Plan, which includes adopting progressive electoral law reform, including affirmative action/gender quotas for elections at all levels.

Nationally, Article 5 of the Constitution of Liberia makes provisions for the national unity of Liberians into one body politic and for the enactment of laws encouraging the participation of all citizens in government. National policies have been adopted to address different aspects of women’s political participation and representation. The National Gender Policy (2018-2022) commits to promote gender parity in all spheres of governance and adopt affirmative action policy and legislation for women’s participation, as does the National Government’s Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) (2018-2023). Specifically, Pillar One: Power to the People seeks to increase political participation of women at the national and local levels to reach a target of 30% by 2023.

## The Correlation between Candidate Listings and Numerical Representation

Gender quotas are a type of “temporary special measure” to accelerate women’s substantive equality with men, and achieve the necessary structural, socio-cultural changes to redress the historical marginalization of women from political life.

A 30% gender quota for women on candidate listings was first set in Liberia in 2005, with the “Guidelines Relating to the Registration of Political Parties and Independent Candidates” stating that each party “shall ensure” that 30 percent of its candidates be women.

Although no political parties met the 30%, for the major parties in 2005, the average was 20% women on candidate listings (Congress for Democratic Change - 21.7%), Unity Party - 8.8%) and Liberty Party 22%). Overall in 2005, of 873 candidates in 2005, 207 were women - almost 24%. These percentages were higher than in any election thereafter.

As a result, the 2005 elections saw the highest percentage of women elected to the

Legislature - there were almost 17% in the Senate and 14% in the House of Representatives.

These guidelines for political parties were dropped by the 2011 elections. And in 2014, the amendments to the New Elections Law included the phrase “endeavor to ensure” but did not define what constituted as endeavoring to ensure, nor include any accountability mechanism. From 2005 to 2014, not a single political party met the 30% threshold.

Only one of 24 registered parties or coalitions met the quota in 2017. The largest, strongest parties or coalitions did not come close. UP at 17%, CDC at 11.5%, and LP at 10%. In 2020, only two of the nine political parties or coalitions with multiple candidates met the quota.

So, without support from political parties, the percentage of women in the Legislature has fallen from 16% in 2006 to less than 13% in 2012, and 11% in 2014. This fell further to under 10% in 2021 and is now under 11% again.

The lesson is simple: when parties put more women on their lists, more women win!

## Amending Certain Sections of the New Elections Law: An Opportunity for Change

An Act to amend certain Sections of the New Elections Law (1986) was passed by the House of Representatives in February 2022. This bill includes proposed amendments to Sections 4.5, so political parties “shall have no less than 30%” of either gender in their leadership and on their candidate listing. Moreover, the Act includes a means for enforcement, whereby the National Elections Commission can reject candidate listings that do not meet the 30% quota. This is important because political parties will not comply with subsections b and c if there is no consequence for non-compliance.

Although the target of 30% is significantly below gender parity, it would still be a great improvement in correcting the under representation of women on candidate listings.

Moreover, the language of “gender quota” is not discriminatory because it could also apply to men, should women be over-represented at some point in the future.

## Gender Quota Systems and Women’s Representation around the World

Quotas are widely seen as a way to fast track equal representation in politics and have been a key mechanism for promoting democratization in the world since the 1990s. 137 countries have adopted constitutional, electoral or political party quotas to address gender gaps in national decision making. Of these, 76 have adopted legislated electoral quotas at national or sub-national level. Of the 54 countries in Africa, 46 have adopted some form of legislated quotas and 37 of these have adopted quotas in either the single/lower house and/or the upper house of national parliament.

Constitutional and legislated quotas are more effective at increasing women’s representation than voluntary party quotas because all parties are required to comply.

Of those countries that have adopted electoral quotas, 60 (78%) have adopted sanctions for non-compliance. 48 countries (80% of countries) have adopted list rejection; with 11 giving parties a limited amount of time to rectify the list. 14 countries (23% of countries) have adopted other types of sanctions.

In West and Central Africa, 10 out of 12 countries now have electoral quota laws. However, those without legal sanctions have been much less effective. Senegal, Cabo Verde, and Mali have provisions for the rejection of candidate listings by the elections management body. Senegal has almost 43% women and Cabo Verde has almost 49% women in parliament, while Mali has 26.5%. Electoral laws in Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, and Côte d’Ivoire have financial sanctions and other regulations for non-compliance.

Given the extremely low compliance of Liberia’s political parties with Section 4.5 of the National Elections Law since 2014, there is a clear need for the law to include a sanction and/or incentives to compel compliance.

While quotas need to be used alongside other measures to address the barriers to women’s representation, they are effective at increasing the numbers of women -- and in politics, numbers matter a lot. In sub-Saharan Africa and Northern Africa, the use of a quota has been shown to increase women’s representation by 16% and 13%, respectively. To strengthen substantive representation, UN Women, UNDP and partner agencies continue to work with women to build their leadership competencies, and with communities to challenge the cultural norms and discriminatory attitudes towards women leaders.

Liberia Will Be Better When Men and Women Lead Together!

When women participate fully in politics and decision-making, they bring different perspectives and experiences and approaches to solving problems and can represent women’s interests across many different issues. We need women and men to make decisions together so everyone can benefit. Liberia will not be able to meet the myriad of development challenges it faces if women are not at the decision-making table. Research from agencies like UN Women has shown that when women are equally represented in national government, more investment is directed to health, education, and social welfare. Having more women in leadership is also linked to stability and peace. They also provide role models for girls and young women. Equal gender representation in decision-making is thus not only the right and just thing to do, but also makes for smart politics.

The Liberian women’s movement has been struggling to advance women’s participation in politics for decades. The time has come to create an enabling environment that will tackle the barriers and resistance to women’s political participation.



USAID  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. SOLICITATION NO: VA-669-22-000014
2. ISSUANCE DATE: August 4, 2022
3. CLOSING DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF OFFERS: August 19, 2022, 11:59 pm Local Time, Monrovia, Liberia
4. POINT OF CONTACT: Executive Officer, email at [LiberiaHR@usaid.gov](mailto:LiberiaHR@usaid.gov)
5. POSITION TITLE: Accountant
6. MARKET VALUE: USD \$35,104 – \$56,160 FSN- 10  
In accordance with **AIDAR Appendix J** and the Local Compensation Plan of USAID Final compensation will be negotiated within the listed market value. Note that all U.S. Embassy Locally Employed Staff are expected to observe and fulfill all tax obligations imposed by the Government of Liberia and you will be required to provide a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) before employment.
7. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: This contract will be for up to five years depending on programmatic needs, funding availability, and satisfactory performance. This is considered a permanent position and employment under any contract issued under this solicitation is of a continuing nature. Its duration is expected to be part of a series of sequential contracts; all contract clauses, provisions, and regulatory requirements concerning availability of funds and the specific duration of the contract shall apply.
8. PLACE OF PERFORMANCE: Monrovia, Liberia.
9. ELIGIBLE OFFERORS: Individuals who are Liberian citizens or non-Liberian citizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in Liberia. Current employees serving a probationary period with the mission are not eligible to apply.
10. SECURITY LEVEL REQUIRED: Facility access

II. STATEMENT OF DUTIES

Basic Function of Position

The position is located in the Office of Financial Management (OFM), USAID/Liberia. The position is an integral member of the OFM with full accounting responsibilities for program and OE expenditures. S/He assists the Controller and Chief Accountant in developing and implementing procedures to ensure that obligations do not exceed funds available as well as the appropriate budgeting. S/He is responsible for preparing the periodically required financial reports and ensures the timely submission and accuracy of accrual data for both program and operating expenses funds. S/He also reviews and processes travel authorizations and purchase orders as well as reviews invoices for shared government services. The job holder reports to the Chief Accountant and is expected to carry out his/her responsibilities with minimal supervision.

Major Duties and Responsibilities

The job holder is responsible for the performance of professional accounting tasks related to the transactions of USAID/Liberia. Specific duties and responsibilities include:

1. Obligations30%
- Processes all types of obligations and commitments of funds and ensures that they are legal and in conformance with pertinent USAID and USG regulations and policies. Clears the requisitions in the Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS) to ensure the accuracy of the fiscal data and its availability of funds in the accounting system, Phoenix. S/he also provides expert advice to Mission on all ICASS related matters. S/he compiles and verifies the annual ICASS budgets and workload counts. S/he is responsible for monitoring all aspects of the execution of the ICASS budget throughout the year. This requires periodic audits of financial procedures and regular review of ICASS financial reports, to include review of the data input, analysis and interpretation of financial data, and constant monitoring of recorded obligations.

S/He conducts continuous, quarterly and the mandatory year-end Section 1311 review of all outstanding advances and unexpended obligated balances, determines the amount of any excess funds that exist and informs Team Leads, Contracting Officer (CO), Executive Officer (EXO), and the OFM Supervisors of amount available for deobligation. S/He prepares journal vouchers to amend the obligation and commitment documents to de-obligate/decommit the funds when necessary. In the case of inadequate funding on the obligations review, realignments to the obligations are considered and journal vouchers are prepared to amend the obligation and commitment documents to upward adjust the funds.

S/He oversees the clearance process for the daily transaction documents and guarantees the integrity of the accounting data; determining the adequacy and validity of source documents; providing funds control for funded activities, including budgetary allowances, commitments, obligations, sub-commitments, and sub-obligations; and ensuring that commitment and obligation documents are certified for the availability of funds and recorded in Phoenix prior to releasing them for execution. Also ensures that all financial transactions are properly and correctly integrated and accounted for.

2. Reconciling25%
- Performs the reconciliation of accounting records to U.S. Disbursing Offices' (USDOs) accounts and the US Treasury accounts to confirm that records from all sources reflect the correct amounts and to ensure against fraud, waste or abuse. Assists the program and/or technical offices in verifying and reconciling the budget allowance, obligation, commitment, disbursement, and other accounting transactions. In all of the above, applies professional accounting principles, theories and procedures in discharging the professional accounting tasks with accuracy and completeness and providing the timely ad-hoc reporting of information to USAID/W and Mission personnel. S/He receives and manually posts 1221/1097 transaction records and reconciling items into Phoenix from the United States Disbursing Office (USDO), analyzes, and posts incoming Interagency Payment and Collection (IPAC) and charges by other Federal Government Agencies. S/He is responsible for preparing eCART reconciliations on all mission activities and preparing financial reports for USDO and Treasury that also involve cash/check and electronic payments. Also coordinates other reconciliation activities when appropriate with OFM staff.

3. Budget20%
- The job holder formulates, develops, prepares, monitors, and tracks all Program Funded Operational Costs (PFOC) using an annual budgeting tool that projects programs administrative support costs and contacts liaison person with technical and program offices regarding submission and execution on all aspects of PFOC. In addition, S/He prepares the Operating Expense (OE) funded operating cost budgets for the annual budget submission through the Budget Formulation and Execution Manager (BFEM) system and Budget Justification (BJ) for the Mission and provides the corresponding accounting and reporting and a range of budget requirements throughout the year. S/He periodically analyzes accounting data, prepares reports (Quarterly Financial Review) showing trends (favorable/unfavorable) or deviations from approved budgets/plans, and makes recommendations addressing deviations, thereby facilitating, and contributing to the Mission decision and policy-making process.

4. Financial Analysis and Reports15%
- Participates in the Mission's annual internal control review process.
  - Ensures testing and reporting are documented in the Mission's files.
  - Assists in the compilation, analysis, and submission of periodic accounting reports including those filed through the USAID Financial Data Collection Systems.
  - Regularly working along with State Financial Management Office (FMO), Shipping and Procurement Offices in providing them with Crosswalks for various USAID Transactions.
  - Works closely with the other OFM staff including Voucher Examiners and Financial Analysts to ensure the legitimacy of disbursement, timely disbursement of valid and approved request for payment and advances; accuracy of information in the Phoenix financial system; and development of periodic and ad hoc Management reports.
  - Prepares Quarterly and Annual Data Call as required.
  - Performs specific accounting related duties as assigned by the Controller, Deputy Controller or Chief

Accountant

5. Accrual10%
- Is responsible for timely submission of the accrual data, preparing the master funding documents to incremental fund program-funded Foreign National Service (FSN) contracts, the other miscellaneous obligations to cover the program-funded support costs other than salaries and benefits, and for assisting and providing professional guidance to CORs/AORs regarding accrual calculations. Is in charge of reviewing the estimated accrual calculated by CORs/AORs to ensure the accuracy and reasonableness of accrued amount.

**Supervision controls:** The Accountant works under the direct supervision of the Chief Accountant.

**Supervisory Relationship:** The direct supervision of other staff is not contemplated.

12. PHYSICAL DEMANDS
- The work requested does not involve undue physical demands.

III. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR THIS POSITION

- Education: A University degree in Accounting or Finance is required.
- Prior Work Experience: At least four years of progressively responsible experience in accounting, auditing, budgeting, or general financial management is required.
- Work/Residency Permits: Applicants must have valid work and/or residency permits allowing work in Liberia.
- Language Proficiency: Level IV English ability (fluent) is required (sp/rd/wr).

III. EVALUATION AND SELECTION FACTORS

The Evaluation Factors listed below will be the basis for evaluating and ranking applicants for the position. Applicants will be scored based on the documentation submitted within the application. Applicants must submit a supplemental document outlining their responses to the evaluation factor(s) in order to be considered.

1. Selection Process
- After the closing date for receipt of applications, a committee will convene to review applications that meet the minimum requirements and evaluate them in accordance with the evaluation criteria. As part of the selection process, the most qualified candidates will be interviewed. Reference checks will be made only for applicants considered as finalists. The applicant's references must be able to provide substantive information about his/her past performance and abilities.

2. Evaluation Factors
- Those applicants who meet the minimum education and experience qualifications will be evaluated based on the content of their application as well as on the applicant's writing, presentation, and communication skills. Applicants should include their name and the announcement number at the top of each additional page. Failure to specifically address the Evaluation Factors will result in the applicant not receiving full credit for pertinent experience.

- FACTOR #1: Work experience (20 points):
- In 200 words or less, describe your prior work experience: Demonstrated experience in accounting, budgeting, reporting and general financial management. Experience in reviews of internal controls, funds control and availability. The incumbent must also have experience in verifying the accuracy of financial data and appropriateness of documentation present to support accounting entries and to support fulfillment of conditions precedent to disbursement.

- FACTOR #2: Skills and Abilities (20 points):
- In 200 words or less describe your skills and abilities: Must possess high level of analytical skills. and your ability to apply sound independent judgment in the solution of financial problems. Ability to perform sophisticated analysis of management controls and capabilities of partner/beneficiary organizations. The ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with all staff levels. The incumbent must have excellent computer skills in the use of word processing systems, Excel, and other MS Office Applications as well as skilled in the use of computer based analytical programs.

- FACTOR #3: Job Knowledge (20 points):
- In 200 words or less describe your job knowledge: Demonstrated thorough knowledge of standard accounting practices, laws, regulations, and procedures associated with financial management. The incumbent must have knowledge in Financial Management; a history of success in one or more of the position's responsibilities.

3. Basis of Rating
- Applicants determined to be competitively ranked will also be evaluated on their interview performance, a written test and satisfactory professional reference checks. The Applicant Rating System is as follows:

Evaluation Factors	60 points
Factor #1	20 points
Factor #2	20 points
Factor #3	20 points

Interview Performance 30 points

- Interview questions will revolve around the candidate's ability to:
- Respond in a clear and concise manner to a series of questions about his/her experience, skills, goals, and other areas.
  - Respond to different scenarios, clearly stating your proposed solution.

Written Test 10 points

Total Possible Points 100 points

IV. SUBMITTING AN OFFER

Applications must be submitted electronically by email with the subject line VA-669-22-000014 – Accountant [LiberiaHR@usaid.gov](mailto:LiberiaHR@usaid.gov)

Applicants may submit an application prior to the closing date and time specified in Section I, item 3 mentioned above unless revised.

Qualified applicants must submit the following documents or their applications will not be considered for this position:

- A current curriculum vitae (CV) or resume, not to exceed 3 pages.
- A minimum of three (3) professional references, who are not family members or relatives, with working telephone and email contacts. The applicant's references must be able to provide substantive information about his/her past performance and abilities. At least one reference provided should be a current or former supervisor.
- A supplemental document with a written response to the Evaluation Factors.

Candidates who are applying for this position must fully meet the education requirement (graduated and degree and/or diploma already received) as specified. Candidates must also meet the full work experience requirement and demonstrate in their application that they are an eligible offeror as required in I.9 above. There is no exception to these requirements.

Short-listed candidates may be requested to provide educational documents such as transcripts for degrees, diplomas, certificates, and other pertinent documents as needed.

Any attachments provided via email must be compatible with Microsoft Word or PDF and not zipped. Note that attachments to email must not exceed 25 MB. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

The Agency retains the right to cancel or amend the solicitation and associated actions at any stage of the recruitment process.

**EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY:** The U.S. Mission provides equal opportunity and fair and equitable treatment in employment to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation, marital status, or sexual orientation.

# UNDP CONDUCTS PALAVA HUT HEARING IN SANOEYA, BONG COUNTY - A PICTORIA



Members of UNDP Palava Hut Hearing Team along with staff of the INCHR



Bong County Superintendent Esther Walker welcomes INCHR Boss, Cllr. Dempster Brown with chicken and kolanut



Supt. Esther Walker along with UNDP Resident Representative Stephen Rodrique



Supt. Walker welcome UNDP/INCHR delegation to Sanoyea District, Bong County



UNDP Resident Representative Stephen Rodrique making remark



INCHR Chair Cllr. Dempster T. Brown addresses the audience



Cllr. Dempster T. Brown and UNDP Resident Representative Stephen Rodrique in discussion



Cllr. Brown and UNDP Resident Representative at the site of a mass grave in Gbonyea Town



Audience listen attentively to the official launch of the Palava Hut Hearing



UNDP Resident Representative Stephen Rodrique along with Cllr. Dempster T. Brown

# Pres. Weah Continues County Tour In Montserrado



# Français

## L'AMEU condamne l'attaque de son campus par des inconnus et appelle à des enquêtes

L'administration de l'Université épiscopale méthodiste africaine (AMEU) a condamné une attaque signalée sur son campus mercredi 10 août 2022, dans l'après-midi.

L'attaque présumée a été menée par des jeunes hommes vêtus de kaki. Les agresseurs seraient des membres du Parti de l'unification des étudiants (SUP) de l'Université du Liberia, mais les faits n'ont pas encore été établis.

Des membres du SUP ont récemment été pris à partie par des partisans du président Weah. L'un de ces partisans est étudiant à l'AMEU. Il a été suspendu par l'institution en lien avec l'attaque lancée contre les militants de SUP.

L'Université, dans son communiqué, a dit que l'attaque dont elle a été la cible est non seulement une attaque contre de jeunes hommes et femmes pacifiques, mais aussi une atteinte à la paix et à la stabilité de l'État.

L'AMEU encourage ses étudiants et son personnel à vaquer à leurs activités

normales, le calme ayant été rétabli par les gardes de sécurité, avec l'aide de la police nationale du Liberia.

"Nous condamnons cette attaque sans équivoque et appelons la police nationale libérienne et les acteurs étatiques concernés à enquêter sur cette affaire jusqu'à sa conclusion logique et à veiller à ce que les auteurs soient traduits en justice", indique le communiqué.

Mercredi dernier, dans l'après-midi, des jeunes hommes

vêtus de kaki ont lancé des pierres et d'autres objets pendant les cours à l'université, endommageant des voitures et des propriétés à proximité de l'université.

Les jeunes hommes ont lancé l'assaut sur l'AMEU après avoir appris que l'ancien président du conseil des étudiants Abduraham Barry, étudiant de l'AMEU et membre du Conseil des patriotes de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique (CDC-COP) avait été repéré sur le

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



## La justice traditionnelle porte des fruits rapides sur le long et sinueux chemin vers la justice

Les audiences sous l'arbre à palabre national, le mécanisme de justice réparatrice recommandé pour les crimes de « moindre gravité » commis pendant les 14 ans de guerre civile au Libéria, ont repris à Sanoyea le mercredi 10 août en présence de Me T Dempster Brown, président de la Commission indépendante sur les droits humains, qui a appelé à la justice pour tous

les crimes commis pendant la guerre.

"Il doit y avoir justice pour tous les crimes odieux commis pendant la guerre si le Libéria veut maintenir la paix et la stabilité dont nous jouissons actuellement", a déclaré Me Dempster Brown en promettant que "la Commission ne s'arrêtera pas tant que le tribunal des crimes de guerre ne sera pas établi".

La surintendante du comté de Bong Esther Walker a déclaré que

les Libériens ont le devoir de maintenir la paix, appelant les jeunes à accepter le pardon et la réconciliation dans la résolution de leurs différends afin de mieux reconstruire le Libéria. "Le Libéria que nous voulons, seuls les Libériens peuvent le faire", a-t-elle déclaré.

Le représentant résident du PNUD au Libéria Stephen Rodriguez a salué l'approche de réconciliation à travers les audiences sous l'arbre à palabre. Il a toutefois appelé à l'examen et à la mise en œuvre des autres recommandations importantes du rapport de la CVR (Commission Vérité et Réconciliation).

Le mécanisme Palava Hut a à ce jour résolu 277 cas de violations des droits de l'homme liés à la guerre impliquant plus de 500 personnes - 275 victimes et 244 auteurs.

Cela a été accompli grâce à quatre audiences, présidées par des anciens, avec le soutien technique de la Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme du pays. Ces

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9

## Éditorial

### Privilégions la démocratie et disons non à la violence

Le Libéria semble progressivement s'écarter de la voie de la tolérance politique et de la cohésion démocratique pour se diriger vers une culture d'intolérance et de violence, ce qui risque de replonger ce pays dans un effondrement total. Ce type de comportement nous a déjà conduit par le passé à des conséquences inimaginables où nos citoyens, en particulier femmes et enfants, ont subi le poids d'un État qui est dans le chaos.

La violence sponsorisée se faufile dans l'arène politique du pays à tel point que si elle n'est pas contrôlée maintenant, elle pourrait plonger ce pays dans une autre série de troubles et d'autodestruction.

Dans une déclaration conjointe publiée le mardi 2 août 2022 sur les violences du 26 juillet à Monrovia, la communauté internationale (Nations Unies, Union européenne, Amérique et Royaume-Uni) a dit que le Libéria s'était bien fait remarquer par des élections libres, équitables et transparentes au cours des deux dernières décennies, ce qui avait fait du pays un exemple de stabilité et de démocratie en Afrique de l'Ouest.

Il serait donc bien dommage que les Libériens veuillent remplacer cet acquis par la violence.

La communauté internationale a mis en garde que la violence n'est pas le bon moyen de résoudre les différends. « Que les divergences politiques soient résolues par le dialogue ».

« Nous encourageons donc tous les acteurs à agir de manière responsable et à adopter les principes de tolérance, de démocratie et de constitutionnalisme pour un processus électoral inclusif, transparent et pacifique au Libéria en 2023 », a écrit la communauté internationale dans son communiqué.

Travailler à un processus électoral démocratique pacifique en 2023 devrait être l'agenda de tous les Libériens épris de paix. Les futures élections seront un tournant quant à déterminer si nous, Libériens, sommes prêts à continuer sur la voie de la paix et de la stabilité politique.

Il est dans notre meilleur intérêt et dans l'intérêt de nos générations de maintenir un environnement politique socio-économique où chaque citoyen peut s'efforcer de nourrir son potentiel donné par Dieu. On ne peut y arriver dans le chaos et la haine l'un contre l'autre.

Nous devrions être les derniers dans la sous-région à vouloir agir d'une manière qui risquerait de nous ramener à notre horrible passé qui a soumis notre cher pays à la guerre, à la pauvreté, à la maladie et à la misère. N'avons-nous pas appris nos leçons?

Avons-nous besoin que la communauté internationale nous rappelle d'où nous venons au cours de la dernière décennie et demie qui nous a placés en dessous de nos voisins ? Nous devrions avoir honte de vouloir toujours être l'enfant problématique en Afrique de l'Ouest.

Le temps presse. Il faut que nous nous mettions ensemble en tant que Libériens pour faire avancer notre patrie dans la paix, la diversité, la tolérance, l'unité, le développement économique et la prospérité. La mentalité du crabe ne doit pas avoir sa place dans notre processus politique et de construction de la nation.



# Français

## L'AMEU condamne l'attaque

campus.

L'AMEU a récemment suspendu Barry après que le CDC - COP a attaqué et infligé des blessures graves à des membres du SUP le 26 juillet.

Parlant à ce journal, le directeur de la communication de l'AMEU Fidel Saydee a déclaré avoir été informé par un agent de sécurité de l'institution qu'un groupe de jeunes hommes s'était rendu à l'université à la recherche de l'étudiant Abduraham Barry.

Il a dit qu'ils sont entrés de force sur le campus de l'université à la recherche de Barry.

Il y avait en ce moment dans l'auditorium de l'université un atelier de formation continue des journalistes issus de différentes institutions. L'atelier a été aussitôt interrompu en raison de l'attaque.

Dans un communiqué, la police nationale libérienne a ouvert avec effet immédiat une enquête sur les troubles à

L'AMEU.

Selon la LNP, à l'arrivée des policiers sur le campus, l'un des auteurs en la personne de Darius Tweh a été arrêté et est actuellement en garde à vue.

La LNP a déclaré avoir invité les dirigeants du SUP au bureau de l'inspecteur général adjoint de la police pour les services criminels (CSD), le colonel Prince Mulbah, pour répondre aux allégations portées contre eux par l'AMEU.

Mais lors d'une conférence de presse jeudi 11 août, le SUP s'est désolidarisé des violences à l'AMEU.

Le SUP a déclaré qu'il s'agissait d'une institution pacifique et qu'il obtiendrait justice pour ses membres de manière pacifique.

Le SUP a appelé la LNP à cesser d'appeler les numéros de ses dirigeants car ils ne comparaitront à aucune conférence ou enquête en l'absence de la Commission internationale des droits de l'homme.

## La justice traditionnelle porte

audiences sont un mécanisme traditionnel de justice réparatrice et de responsabilisation recommandé par l'ancienne Commission vérité et réconciliation du Libéria en tant que mécanisme complémentaire aux recommandations visant à établir un tribunal des crimes de guerre pour rendre justice pour les crimes de guerre, y compris le génocide et les crimes contre l'humanité commis pendant la guerre civile.

« Les formes traditionnelles de justice, moins axées sur la punition, sont souvent beaucoup plus efficaces pour élucider les affaires et maintenir la cohésion sociale. Depuis le Rwanda, on a estimé qu'il aurait fallu bien plus de 100 ans pour juger les affaires découlant du génocide, mais les tribunaux traditionnels Gacaca les ont entendus et résolus en quelques années », a déclaré M. Rodriques.

Les audiences de Sanoyea ont pour thème "plus jamais la guerre". Les délégués ont visité une fosse commune dans le comté.

Sur le long chemin sinueux vers la justice, le mécanisme de la justice traditionnelle a fourni un environnement sûr permettant aux victimes de se retrouver face à face avec leurs agresseurs pour exiger des comptes et une

restitution. Il a aidé des gens à travers le Libéria à trouver une solution à la douleur, à l'amertume et à la rancune entre les membres de la communauté. Les audiences ont porté sur des questions d'agression et de torture, de déplacement forcé et de travail forcé, d'incendies criminels, de pillage et de destruction de biens et de profanation de sites sacrés.

À ce jour, avec le soutien du PNUD, la Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (INCHR) a mené des audiences de ce type dans quatre des 15 comtés du pays, dont notamment dans le district de Tchien, comté de Grand Gedeh (2016), le district de Voinjama, comté de Lofa (2017), le District de Tewor, Grand Cape Mount (2020) et dans le district Central C, comté de Rivercess (2021). Une cinquième audience a lieu dans le district de Sanoyea, comté de Bong.

« Je félicite l'INCHR d'avoir facilité avec délicatesse les audiences, d'avoir aidé les victimes et leurs familles à se remettre du traumatisme de la guerre. Il est particulièrement rafraîchissant de voir des auteurs de crimes se prévaloir des audiences et ensuite assumer la responsabilité de leurs actes, en dédommageant de manière acceptable pour les victimes et la communauté. Ce sont des normes élevées auxquelles tout le monde dans une société saine doit souscrire », a déclaré Stephen Rodriques.

## COMMENTAIRE

Par Karen Karniol-Tambour

## Le nouveau risque énergétique

NEW YORK - Nous sommes entrés dans une période nouvelle d'insécurité énergétique, dans laquelle les graves pénuries du type de celles observées cet été demeureront un risque permanent. Les conséquences économiques, politiques et sociales de ce changement sont d'ores et déjà apparentes. Les pénuries énergétiques sont synonymes de rationnement, et si le rationnement est abandonné aux forces du marché, alors l'issue se révélera profondément régressive, les moins fortunés dépensant une part disproportionnellement supérieure de leurs revenus dans des besoins essentiels tels que le chauffage et les transports.

L'inflation énergétique accentuera à son tour les risques de révolte sociale, comme l'ont rapidement appris les dirigeants sortants des pays riches comme des pays pauvres. Même si les pénuries d'énergie sont naturellement vouées à entraîner des investissements plus élevés dans des capacités supplémentaires, les nouveaux projets mettront du temps à voir le jour. Et à moins que la plupart de ces projets ne soient neutres en carbone, les investissements nécessaires pour répondre à un besoin de court terme aggraveront un problème beaucoup plus important à long terme.

L'insécurité énergétique actuelle est la conséquence d'un processus de longue date. L'achèvement de la plupart des investissements énergétiques nécessite plusieurs années, et les infrastructures qui accompagnent ces projets ont tendance à être utilisées pendant plusieurs décennies. L'actuelle empreinte énergétique mondiale était par conséquent inéluctable il y a des années déjà, et c'est pourquoi les énergies fossiles représentent encore aujourd'hui plus de 80 % de la consommation énergétique mondiale.

Avant même l'invasion russe en Ukraine, plusieurs années de sous-investissement annonçaient une demande mondiale en pétrole supérieure à l'offre. La guerre n'a fait qu'amplifier soudainement ce déséquilibre, en éliminant l'offre russe du marché via un mix de sanctions étatiques officielles ainsi que d'auto-sanctions chez les commerçants et les consommateurs. La Russie continuant de fournir certains acheteurs, la guerre avait réduit d'environ 1,5 % l'offre mondiale au mois de mai.

Si ce pourcentage peut sembler modeste, une réduction même peu spectaculaire peut entraîner de sérieuses retombées en termes de prix quand l'offre est déjà limitée. Au moment de la chute du régime de Mouammar Kadhafi, durant une période similaire de vulnérabilité, en 2011, la perte du pétrole libyen avait réduit l'offre mondiale de 1 %, et propulsé les prix du pétrole à des niveaux supérieurs de 50 %. Il faut par ailleurs s'attendre à ce que la production inférieure de la Russie s'ancre durablement, à mesure que les sanctions en matière de technologies, d'équipements et d'expertise occidentale continueront d'éroder sa capacité à exporter gaz et pétrole vers les acheteurs même les plus consentants.

Compte tenu de l'important retard des nouveaux investissements par rapport à la production, il est impossible de remédier rapidement aux pénuries actuelles de pétrole. Les sociétés américaines d'exploitation du schiste sont idéalement équipées pour accroître la production relativement rapidement, mais les pertes passées dissuadent ces entreprises d'agir agressivement, et celles-ci ont-elles-mêmes besoin d'au moins neuf mois de délai de production. Les traditionnels producteurs de pétrole de l'OPEP+ ne sont pas réellement en capacité d'accroître leur production au-delà de leur niveau convenu de quotas supérieurs, et après des années de sous-investissement, de nombreux producteurs peinent même à assurer ces augmentations. Enfin, même s'il est possible que le renouveau de l'accord nucléaire entre les États-Unis et l'Iran apporte du nouveau pétrole iranien sur le marché, il s'agit d'un scénario idéal, qu'il ne faut pas s'attendre à voir se concrétiser avant la fin de l'année 2022.

Les nouvelles installations nucléaires, solaires et éolienne ont besoin d'encore plus de temps pour être développées et mises en service. Et même si l'offre énergétique pouvait être accrue, certaines contraintes logistiques demeureraient sur le plan des expéditions, de l'activité portuaire et des capacités de raffinage. Les gazoduc européens existants, par exemple, ne peuvent pas transporter de gaz naturel liquéfié s'ils ne sont pas reliés par des terminaux d'importation de GNL, ce qui est le cas de l'Allemagne aujourd'hui.

La plupart des sources d'énergie n'étant extensibles qu'à un horizon de plusieurs années, et les stocks se situant à des niveaux historiquement bas, il ne reste au marché qu'un seul moyen d'atteindre un équilibre à court terme : une nette augmentation des prix, résultant en une demande globale plus faible. Le nouveau monde, fait de pénuries énergétiques persistantes, est par conséquent stagflationniste et régressif. Tandis que l'inflation augmente, l'activité économique décline, par manque d'énergie nécessaire pour l'alimenter. Sans aides, les personnes à revenus faibles pourraient se retrouver entièrement exclues du marché énergétique par la seule dynamique des prix, ce qui introduirait une dangereuse forme d'inégalité.

L'Europe a vécu une sorte de répétition générale de ces circonstances en 2021, lorsque la Russie a réduit ses expéditions de gaz naturel. Les États sont intervenus pour compenser la hausse des coûts énergétiques en soutien des ménages les plus vulnérables, mais les industries à forte intensité énergétique sont devenues non rentables, et ont été contraintes de stopper ou de ralentir la production. C'était une manière efficace de rationner l'énergie, mais avec pour conséquence une croissance moindre. Les pénuries s'étant aggravées en 2022, ces mêmes circonstances sont apparues au niveau mondial, et il reste encore à la plupart des gouvernements à élaborer une réponse coordonnée.

Le défi ne consiste pas seulement à produire davantage d'énergie à court terme, mais également à introduire des infrastructures qui contribueront à lutter contre le changement climatique. Le verrouillage des combustibles fossiles ne conduirait qu'à davantage de réchauffement climatique. Il existe deux moyen d'éviter cette issue.

La première stratégie consiste à créer une certitude réglementaire que le carbone sera taxé à l'avenir. C'est déjà le cas dans une certaine mesure, de nombreux producteurs de pétrole y réfléchissant à deux fois avant d'effectuer de nouveaux investissements dans des gisements pétroliers au cycle de vie opérationnel de plusieurs dizaines d'années. Pour autant, une importante incertitude demeure autour de la manière dont les nouvelles politiques conduiront à un déclin de la consommation d'énergies fossiles dans les prochaines décennies. Par ailleurs, une grande partie des producteurs - notamment les géants pétroliers étatiques, moins dépendants des financements privés - seront incités à accroître les capacités de production en réponse aux pénuries actuelles.

Quelle que soit l'action des gouvernements face aux pénuries énergétiques actuelles, leurs décisions entraîneront des conséquences majeures pour la croissance mondiale, l'inflation et les prix des actifs. D'immenses quantités d'acier, de cuivre, de nickel et autre matières de base seront nécessaires pour bâtir les réseaux d'énergie renouvelable et accroître la production des véhicules électriques. Or, l'obtention des approvisionnements suffisants en métaux de ce type nécessitera plusieurs années. L'ironie réside en ce que, pour lutter contre le changement climatique, les dirigeants politiques vont devoir adopter les mêmes horizons à plusieurs décennies que ceux des producteurs de pétrole qu'ils entendent mettre sur la touche.

Traduit de l'anglais par Martin Morel

Karen Karniol-Tambour est codirectrice des investissements en matière de durabilité chez Bridgewater Associates.

## MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## MORE HEADLINE NEWS

# INCHR begins public hearings on July 26 violence

By: Naneka A. Hoffman

The Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) has begun hearing into the July 26 Independence Day violence near the Embassy of the United States near Monrovia.

taken out of the country for advance medication. The students had protested against celebration of the 26 Independence Day, citing severe hardship and calling on the government to "Fix The Country."

INCHR Chairman, Councilor Dempster T.

establish a civic space for popular participation. He noted the ongoing exercise is consistent with the INCHR's statutory mandate to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights throughout Liberia. He added that Article 3 (1) of the Act that established the INCHR provides that the Commission shall have the general competence to protect and promote human rights in the Republic of Liberia. He noted that in fulfillment of the INCHR's mandate to promote and protect human rights across the country, the Commission has invited institutions and individuals from the Student Unification Party (SUP), CDC-CoP, Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). Also invited are the Liberia National Police (LNP), Press Union of Liberia (PUL) and the Liberia National Bar Association (LNBA).

Meanwhile, Cllr. Brown has assured that facts gathered from the inquiry will inform the Commission's recommendations and advice to the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary branches of Government on way forward towards the 2023 Presidential and General Elections. **Editing by Jonathan Browne**

Brown, says, the Commission has begun a two-day Public Inquiry to ascertain the cause, scale and magnitude of the violence.

Cllr. Brown said the inquiry aims to advert a re-occurrence of the July 26 demonstration and to



Ruling Coalition for Democratic Change-Council of Patriots attacked protesting students of the Vanguard Student Unification party from the University of Liberia on July 26 and wounded several of them, one critically that was

# Duport Road, JCN Howard cemeteries closed to public

By: Emmanuel wise Jipoh

The Duport Road Cemetery and the JCN Howard Cemetery in Voker Mission Community, respectively in Paynesville, outside Monrovia has been shut down to the public after authorities discovered deplorable conditions and insufficient space for any new burial.

Authorities of the Paynesville City Corporation (PCC) outside Monrovia shut down the cemetery to the public barely a week after residents complained of deplorable state and limited space, posing serious health hazard to dwellers of the Voker Mission Community.

Residents early August suffered serious air pollution and later noticed a strange vehicle with License Plate B11276 and unknown men offloading several bags of dead bodies at the graveyard.

They immediately alerted the media to go on the scene to establish what was going on leading to pollution of the community.

Investigation caught morticians of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital (JFK) Liberia's largest referral hospital were the ones

offloading the bags of dead bodies, something that caused serious health hazard for residents.

Chief Medical Officer at the JFK Dr. Jerry Brown told investigators that the JFK was responsible for the stink in the air that was posing health hazard.

Dr. Brown told journalists that all pieces of evidence showed the burial was done by the hospital and apologized to residents.

He noted that the team charged with the responsibility to ensure bodies and amputated body parts are properly buried did not follow

authorized procedures.

However, he said those culpable for the act will face administrative action in accordance with law.

Residents of the community had earlier blamed the Paynesville City Corporation (PCC) for trespasses and improper burials at the grave site. They blamed the PCC for failure to close down the cemetery that has been filled to capacity with deplorable conditions, including broken tombs. In response to pressure from community residents, the PCC has swiftly moved to shut down both cemeteries to halt further health hazard.



Starts from back page

# GoL, EU Commission

thousand five hundred and ten (2,510) streetlights have been installed within the communities of the Greater Monrovia area for the safety and security of citizens.

Also, within the scope of the project, more than 40 internship students and young engineers were recruited from the engineering departments of universities in Monrovia. The interns were deployed at several construction sites and were offered hands-on training in electrical, civil, and general engineering safety, and were provided with toolkits to enhance the technical and professional management capacities of the human resources in the sector.

Head of Delegation of the European Union to Liberia, Ambassador Laurent Delahousse says the EU is proud to be funding a project that will improve the livelihood of Liberians. He stated: "In the Global village, there can be no substantial development without electricity. Light is Life. I am proud and glad that the people of the European Union contributed with this great project to improve the livelihood of many Liberians. Let us light to live".

For his part, Samuel D. Tweah, Minister of Finance and Development Planning, who is also the National Authorizing Officer stated: "I want to thank the EU for being a true partner towards Liberia's development. The EU's assistance for us in the energy sector to provide our people and businesses with access to affordable electricity is very valuable and essential. Electricity is crucial for our industries and commercial customers such as manufacturers and traders. With this improvement in our energy infrastructure, we expect to spur economic growth and create more jobs.

I also want to thank the technical teams, MBH Power Limited, Intec Gopa, LEC, and other partners involved for their excellent collaboration, which is necessary for the project's success. Today's commissioning

of the Congo Town Substation demonstrates a significant effort towards our Government's commitment to electrify Monrovia, its environs, and the entire country."

Background:

The "Monrovia Consolidation of Electricity Transmissions and Distribution Project" is funded under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) and has a 24-months duration. A similar project was implemented under the 9th EDF for the electricity grids. Under the two programs, the EU has earmarked and invested substantially in the energy sector with a total budget of approximately 100 million Euros in Liberia. In 2018, the Liberian Government signed a "Transmission and Distribution" contract together with the Delegation of the European Union to Liberia, MBH Power Limited, and Intec-Gopa to design and build 66KV over headlines and extension of existing 66/22/10KV power that will help Monrovia to absorb more electricity from the Mount Coffee Hydro Plant to be transmitted to substations on Bushrod Island, New Kru Town, Capitol Hill, Congo Town, and Paynesville.

In collaboration with the EU, the National Authorizing Office (NAO) Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning monitors the project to manage, coordinate, program, and oversee the EU-funded projects in Liberia.

The European Development Fund: The EU is one of the leading donors in Liberia. Its concrete interventions and financial support under the EDF are carried out across various sectors, such as energy, transport, environment, health, technical and vocational education, and good governance.

Created in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome and launched in 1959, the EDF is the EU's main instrument for providing development aid to African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries and overseas countries and territories. The EDF funds cooperation activities in economic development, social and human development, and regional cooperation and integration.

Starts from page 11

# Tightlipped on sanction

persons must be blocked and reported to the OFAC.

Besides, it maintains that any entities that are owned, directly or indirectly, 50 percent or more by one or more blocked persons are also blocked, and that OFAC's regulations generally prohibit all dealings by U.S. persons or within the United States (including transactions transiting the United States) that involve any property or interests in property of blocked

or designated persons.

It further warns that persons that engage in certain transactions with the individuals and entities designated may themselves be exposed to sanctions or subject to an enforcement action, and that unless an exception applies, any foreign financial institution that knowingly facilitates a significant transaction for any of the individuals or entities designated similarly risk to U.S. sanctions.

# Tightlipped on sanction

By Jonathan Browne

Authorities here appeared to be tightlipped on the U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC's) designation of three top officials of the Weah administration for involvement in ongoing public corruption, thus sanctioning them from entering the United States. State Minister, Nathaniel Farlo McGill; Solicitor General, Sayma-Cyrenius Cephus and Port Managing Director, Bill Twehway, are designated pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13818 that builds upon and implements the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, specifically targeting perpetrators of serious human rights abuse and corruption around the world.

Attempts by The New Dawn to solicit comments from the affected officials immediately after the

"This morning in Washington, D.C., the United States Secretary of the Treasury placed sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act on three Government of Liberia officials: Minister of State Nathaniel McGill, National Port Authority Director Bill Twehway, and Solicitor General Syrenius Cephus."

He says following rigorous inter-agency investigation, the U.S. Treasury Department determined that these three officials engaged in corrupt acts, and they are now subject to U.S. financial sanctions and visa restrictions.

"This is a decision that the United States Government does not take lightly because corruption is not a light topic. As Treasury Secretary Yellen put it, 'Corrupt acts take resources from citizens, undermine public trust, and threaten the progress of those who

business owners, received bribes from potential investors, and accepted kickbacks for steering contracts to companies in which he has interest, saying, McGill has manipulated public procurement processes in order to award multi-million-dollar contracts to companies in which he has ownership, including by abusing emergency procurement processes to rig contract bids."

Additionally, The U.S. says the Chief of Staff to President Weah, has used government funds allocated to other Liberian government institutions to run his own projects, made off-the-books payments in cash to senior government leaders, and organized warlords to threaten political rivals.

According to the U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, Solicitor General Cephus has developed close relationships with suspects of criminal investigations and received

# Weah seeks second term for unfinished projects



By Emmanuel wise Jipoh

President George Manneh Weah has told residents of rural Montserado County on day-one of his current tours of the county that he seeks re-election to enable him complete unfinished projects and achieve his ambition of developing Liberia.

Speaking on Monday, 15 August 2022 in Monrovia as part of the final phase of his engagement with citizens which started in February 2021, President Weah gave reasons for desiring a second term, as he addressed residents of Electoral Districts 5, 16 & 17, respectively.

The President held series of townhall meetings to identify challenges faced by residents. He reiterated that his government has done much in nearly five years than all previous administrations had done for 171 years of the country's existence in building roads, schools and hospitals as well as seeking the welfare of Liberians. He said this why he deserves a second term to complete his dream for Liberia.

He said his passion is to see Liberia developed like Europe, pointing to finished projects such as the newly constructed Invincible Sports Park, 14th Military Hospital and Emirates hospitals in Margibi and Gbarpolu counties respectively, the Duala and 14 Gobachop Markets, ongoing Second Redemption hospital, and PHP Recreation Park, among others. President Weah noted all these developments he pointed to are facilities that should had been in Liberia long before his coming to power. He blamed past administrations for not doing much for the country, and while his government is striving to deliver on its promises, it continues to be hugely

criticized. "When I took office in 2017, my interest has always been to developed Liberia and plan to implement a number of flagship projects. Some of them have been completed and a number of them are still under implementation. My wish is to complete implementation of the unfinished projects in our next six years," Mr. Weah promised.

He also promised to build more roads, hospitals, schools, market buildings to improve livelihoods of Liberians.

The President said he is capable of developing Liberia and transforming it from a failed state into a prosperous nation, as he urged Liberians to always unite for peace and harmony, something, he stressed is key to nation building.

In response, residents of those districts, who had gathered in jubilations with songs and slogans to receive the President pledged their support for his second term bid, promising to re-elect him comes 2023.

In District #16, residents thanked President Weah for construction of the Duala Market, including Pro-poor Housing Units in New Kru Town and ongoing works for a new Redemption hospital in Upper Caldwell.

They appealed to President Weah not to relocate the Redemption hospital, that has been hit with number of challenges, but continues to address the health needs of the district.

In District #17, residents vowed to support the re-election bid of the President for what they described as his numerous contributions to the county. They appeal to the President to reconstruct the Clay- Ashland Bridge, constructed nearly 176 years ago that connects the township to Virginia. The bridged collapsed in June this year.

Editing by Jonathan Browne



United States Ambassador to Liberia, Michael McCarthy, announced the sanction in a press conference on Monday, August 15, 2022, in Monrovia proved unsuccessful, as calls were neither answered nor returned.

The news broke here as President George Manneh Weah embarked on a tour of Montserrado County that hosts the seat of government on Monday, accompanied by his officials in the last leg of a nationwide tour that began last year, ahead of presidential and legislative elections in 2023. However, sources close to the Presidency confided in this paper that the Government of Liberia is expected to respond officially, to the sanction that has also slammed two senators and a former passport director.

Making the pronouncement here, Ambassador McCarthy said:

fight for democracy", Ambassador McCarthy emphasizes.

He says when a newborn child fails to achieve standard growth benchmarks, doctors term that a "failure to thrive", noting that in the United States, both the Legislative and the Executive agree 100 percent on Liberia in calling for action on the primary cause of Liberia's "failure to thrive", which the ambassador describes as a long-term infestation of rampant and pervasive corruption.

The U.S. says corruption steals from the poorest, it blunts or negates impact of development projects, defeats initiatives before they are even launched, and it raises risk and uncertainty to drive away foreign investment.

Among others, Washington details that Minister McGill has bribed

bribes from individuals in exchange for having their cases dropped.

It cites that particularly, Cephus has worked behind the scenes to establish arrangements with subjects of money laundering investigations to cease investigations in order to personally benefit financially, adding, "He shields money launderers and helps clear them through the court system and has intimidated other prosecutors in an attempt to quash investigations as well as utilized his position to hinder investigations and block prosecution of corruption cases involving members of the government, among others.

Finally, Washington reveals that National Port Authority Managing Director, Bill Twehway, orchestrated the diversion of \$1.5 million in vessel storage fee funds from the NPA into a private account.

It says Twehway secretly formed a private company to

which, through his position at the NPA, he later unilaterally awarded a contract for loading and unloading cargo at the Port of Buchanan, in Grand Bassa county.

"The contract was awarded to the company less than a month after its founding. Twehway and others used family members to obfuscate their own involvement in the company

while still benefitting financially from the company", the U.S. adds.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Government explains that as a result of Monday's action, all property and interests in property of the three officials that are in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S.

## -As LEC Connects Over 41 thousand households to national grid



▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 10

**Dial \*156#**

## WE DO GENERAL PRINTING SERVICES:

- \* Newspapers \* Magazines \* Flyers \* Posters**  
**\* Calendars \* Brochures \* Letterhead**  
**\* Receipts \* Invoices \* Souvenirs etc...**

# DIGITAL & OFFSET Printing