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CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA
MARKET BUYING AND SELLING RATES
LIBERIAN DOLLARS PER US DOLLAR

DATE	BUYING	SELLING
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2022	L\$153.1715 /US\$1.00	L\$154.9128US\$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

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Lawmakers playing games?

Speaker Chambers **Pro-Tempore Chie**

Judges unethical

British national Hans Armstrong - British national Hans Armstrong complains to Chief Justice Yuoh

MTN MoMo

MoMo WAYSAY-WASA! BIGGER & BETTER!!

Dial *156#

Lonestar Cell | **MTN**



Continental News

Why James Cleverly wants new relationship with Africa

There are marble pillars, gilded panels and coffered ceilings. The walls are covered in poor quality murals telling the story of imperial success. The images of crude

Yes, that Mr Cleverly - Britain's first half-African foreign secretary, who, a few hours earlier hosted the presidents of Sierra Leone, where his mother came from, and South Africa.

He told me that even one of his predecessors, Lord Curzon,

worry me because we have got other fish to fry."

And those fish involve Britain engaging more closely with medium-sized powers in Africa and elsewhere.

I have come to the Foreign Office to hear the germ of an idea that Mr Cleverly hopes will shape future British foreign policy.

The thought is that Britain has for too long focused on nurturing its traditional allies and keeping a wary eye on its traditional competitors, while at the same time many countries in-between have been neglected.

These are the African countries which might have failed to back the West's defence of Ukraine in crucial United Nations votes. Countries which believe developed nations failed to support them sufficiently over Covid and climate change. Nations which perhaps look more to China and Russia for their investment and security.

"As well as engaging with the countries that are already very influential on the world stage, we need to look at the partnerships of the future," Mr Cleverly told me.

He added the UK had to think about the African countries whose populations, economies and global influence are all growing.

Mr Cleverly will not name these countries or even give a generic description. Officials talk privately of "middle-ground countries" or "middle powers", but accept that no phrase is quite right. BBC

thought the painting "outdated and jingoistic" when it was installed in 1921. And it does not, he said, reflect a modern Britain where he, the prime minister and home secretary are of African or Indian heritage.

"I walked past (the painting) with a head of state of an African nation three hours ago," he said.

"Neither of us looked at it because we were too busy talking about the important stuff that we have got to talk about.

"You can be hidebound by stuff like this or recognise it is what it is: this was a reflection of what happened in the past. But what I do is focus on the future.

"If anyone had a right to feel maybe insulted or upset, I think it might be me, but it doesn't



James Cleverly is Britain's first half African foreign secretary

propaganda were designed to impress visiting potentates. And in the corner of one painting sits an astonishing image - a small, naked black boy holding a bowl of fruit up to his supposed colonial betters.

The boy is there to represent Africa or rather - in the words of the now long-forgotten artist, Sigismund Goetze - "our obligations and possibilities in the dark continent".

Next to me is Foreign Secretary James Cleverly, who is telling me how relaxed he is about the image, just down the corridor from his office.

Namibia pulls down German colonial officer's statue in Windhoek

The statue of a controversial German colonial officer in Namibia's capital, Windhoek, has been taken down following pressure from activists.

Curt von François's statue was erected in 1965 to celebrate him as the city's founder.

Activists dismissed the claim as a "lie", and said he was a symbol of "colonial oppression".

Local artists performed rituals to reclaim the land where the statue stood before workers took it down.

It is the latest statue to be removed in a worldwide campaign against symbols of the colonial era. Two years ago in neighbouring South Africa, a statue of British imperialist

Cecil Rhodes was decapitated.

Von François was a senior military officer in what was then known as South West Africa between 1889 to 1894, during its time as a German colony.

He was the commander of an operation in the 1890s to put down a rising rebellion by the Nama people, resulting in the killing of at least 80 people, mostly women and



A group calling itself A Curt Farewell pushed for the statue's removal

ABUJA - Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari has introduced a new design for the naira currency notes, aiming to curb the use of excess amounts of cash and combat crime.

President Buhari and top Cabinet members, including officials of the central bank and the anti-graft agency, attended the official launch of the redesigned 200-, 500- and 1,000-naira bills at the State House Wednesday morning.

The move comes earlier than expected.

The release of the new notes was originally scheduled

according to the bank.

Authorities said they will also cut off access to the money used by kidnap-for-ransom gangs.

Emefiele told journalists that authorities would intensify monitoring of the new bills and put a restriction on the volume of cash that can be withdrawn over the counter.

Public finance analyst Isaac Botti says that is the only way to address the problem.

"If the CBN has a policy that limits the amount of naira withdrawal particularly the new currencies, if people begin to have access to currencies in large sums

we're going back to the same circle," said Botti. "These same



Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari speaks during the launch of the new Nigerian currency in Abuja

for mid-December, but Central Bank of Nigeria Governor Godwin Emefiele said Tuesday Buhari had "graciously accepted" the invitation to unveil them sooner.

The CBN says the measure was necessary to mop up excess cash from circulation - over 85% of total money available for public use,

people will collect the money and go and stash again."

The new bills will be in circulation along with the old ones until January 31, 2023, when the old notes cease to be legal tender.

Emefiele says the CBN could redesign the notes every eight years.

But for now, many citizens will be trying to beat the CBN's deadline on the old bills. VOA

children. It later became known as the massacre of Hoorankrans.

The campaign for the statue's removal was led by a group calling itself A Curt Farewell.

Activist Hildegard Titus, who led the petition to take down the statue, told The Namibian news site that she was "very excited" by its removal.

She said Von François had "wrongly been called the founder of Windhoek" and that he was a symbol of "colonial oppression".

On its website, the City of Windhoek said the present-day city was founded in 1890 when Von François laid the foundation stone of a fort, but the first recorded settlements date back to around 1849.

A crowd applauded as the statue was removed.

The decision to remove the statue from outside Windhoek City Council head office was taken last month.

It will be kept in a museum for now, but would be "re-erected" once a new spot has been agreed on, city spokesman Harold Akwenye said.

Germany's long-awaited apology for last century's mass killing in Namibia has opened fresh questions about how Europe confronts its colonial past in Africa, argues Namibian analyst Emsie Erastus.

Last week, at the completion of negotiations with Namibia, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas made the announcement that the slaughter his country carried out in its former colony was a genocide. BBC

EDITORIAL

The census quagmire

THE GOVERNMENT OF Liberia under President George Weah is currently in a quandary whether to continue with the conduct of the 2022 National Population and Housing Census that has been hijacked by corruption, incompetence, lack of transparency and accountability or to pause and recalibrate, making the country a laughingstock in the subregion.

AFTER A PROTRACTED delay of the census process because of widespread misappropriations, the exercise kicked off somehow haphazardly on 11 November under immense public pressure with enumerators boycotting and protesting over pay. Government is in a serious dilemma whether to postpone the entire exercise, which international partners are against for credibility reason.

WHILE ALL OF this is ongoing, President Weah, currently making rounds of foreign travels, dismissed two senior staff of the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) including acting director-general Wilmot Smith, who has been at the center of uncontrollable improprieties at the Institute.

VICE PRESIDENT JEWEL Howard Taylor disclosed last week at MICAT press briefing in Monrovia that government budgeted US\$22 million to ensure successful conduct of the census, covering salary, tablets, car rentals, and fuel, among others.

ACCORDING TO VP Taylor, government had an initial obligation of 37 million United States Dollars (US\$37 Million) which they have paid in full, which is in addition to millions contributed by friendly governments and other international partners.

THE REAL ISSUE is not about lack of fund to conduct the census, but poor handling of taxpayers' monies from abroad and from in the country by those placed at LISGIS to carry out the job. Both the Executive and the Legislative branches of government are pampering and directly condoning the broad day stealing at the statistics house at the detriment of the country's future.

THEREFORE, IN THE absence of an accountable head at LISGIS, a census process is being forced down the throats of Liberians, while its outcome is already being doubted even before it will be released to the public. Trust and reliability, two key ingredients of any data collecting process has been eroded, given the way the guys at LISGIS have proceeded.

WE MAY END up with a census result that would be far different from actual facts on the ground because the current exercise is found wanting in all intents and purposes, primarily because somebody has taken the Liberian people business as a private endeavor, compromising full disclosure.

WORST OF ALL, the ruling CDC-led Legislature on Capitol Hill has turned a blind eye, playing partisanship with such crucial matter like census, all because of selfish and narrowminded loyalty.

THE ACTUAL VICTIMS of such poor governance marred by incompetence, corruption and insincerity are the Liberian people, who may never get to know the accurate size of their population even as they gear up for presidential and general elections in 2023, all because round peg in a square hole presided over the process for personal gains.

COMMENTARY

By Raghuram G. Rajan

Deglobalization Is a Climate Threat

CHICAGO - The deliberations at this year's United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27) suggest that while policymakers realize the urgency of combating climate change, they are unlikely to reach a comprehensive collective agreement to address it. But there is still a way for the world to improve the chances of more effective action in the future: hit the brakes on deglobalization. Otherwise, the possibilities for climate action will be set back by the shrinkage of cross-border trade and investment flows, and by the accompanying rise of increasingly isolated regional trading blocs.

Deglobalization is being accelerated through a combination of old-fashioned protectionism, newfangled "friend-shoring" (limiting trade to countries with shared values), and geo-strategically motivated bans and sanctions. To see why this trend will frustrate global responses to climate change, consider the three categories of climate action: mitigation (emissions reduction), adaptation, and migration to better conditions. The sequence here is important, because the challenges implied by each category will become more difficult if less is done in the category preceding it. If we do too little on mitigation, we will need more adaptation, and if we do too little on adaptation, we will see more climate refugees fleeing their increasingly uninhabitable homelands.

New international agreements are needed to manage each of these problems. But rising geopolitical rivalries will make mitigation agreements more difficult. How can China and the United States agree to meaningful emission cuts when they both suspect that the other's top priority is to secure an economic, and hence strategic, advantage?

Agreements will be easier to reach and enforce in a world that has not fragmented economically. When there is ongoing bilateral trade and investment, both China and the US will have more reasons and occasions to talk to each other, and there will be more chips (literally!) with which to barter - a technology transfer here in exchange for an emissions commitment there, for example. Mutual openness, including the free movement of businesspeople, tourists, and officials, will also make it easier to monitor climate action, whereas further isolation will only breed more suspicion, misinformation, and mutual incomprehension.

Deglobalization will also hinder the production, investment, and innovation needed to replace carbon-intensive production processes with climate-friendly ones. Consider battery production, which is necessary to store power from renewable energy sources. The key inputs for batteries - lithium, nickel, and cobalt - are projected to be in short supply within the decade, as are the rare earths used for electrodes. Global battery production will suffer if manufacturers have to "friend-shore" these commodities. After all, most of these resources are mined in unstable or conflict-ridden countries, like the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and much of the existing refining is done in China and Russia.

Yes, some supply chains could be altered over time to pass through friendly countries. But businesses will struggle to determine who counts as a "friend" and who will remain so over the duration of a thirty-year investment. It was not so long ago that a US president raged even at Canada. Moreover, in the short run, reshuffling supply chains would severely limit production capacity and increase costs, reducing the world's chances of keeping global average temperatures below critical thresholds within the narrowing timeframe that we have left.

Adaptation to climate change will also be harder in a deglobalized world. Higher temperatures and

changing weather patterns will make traditional agriculture unviable in many places. New crops and technologies can help, but these will require innovation, investment, and financing. Many developing countries outside major regional blocs will be shut out from such flows. And even the most heroic efforts at adaptation will not preserve agriculture's viability in the tropics. Many farmers will have to look for new livelihoods.

The surest way for developing countries to create new jobs is to export, tapping into the dependable demand in more highly developed (and less heat-affected) countries. Yet rising protectionist barriers in more developed regions will impede such growth, thereby limiting adaptation. Meanwhile, isolation will not necessarily give developed countries the security they seek. While possibly diminishing some political risks, confining supply chains within one's own country or region will increase their exposure to climate catastrophes and other risks. Just look at how higher energy costs are currently affecting all of Europe, but not North America.

Global diversification, by contrast, would bring greater resilience. Ideally, a supply chain would have multiple suppliers across different regions and continents in every segment, enabling it to shift quickly from a climate-hit supplier to a supplier elsewhere. Similarly, in the case of commodities, the best insurance is a well-connected, freely accessible global market where disruptions can be smoothed over, and where no producer has undue leverage. The more local or regional the market, the more adversely it will be affected by severe weather or a malevolent supplier.

If mitigation and adaptation fail, people in badly affected areas will be forced to migrate. Those in less-affected regions should not myopically assume that they can continue to live comfortably behind border walls. Not only will the humanitarian tragedy occurring outside be hard to ignore, but desperate climate refugees will scale or break down any wall.

It would be far better to forge new global agreements to direct climate refugees toward the countries that can absorb them, and to provide potential migrants with the job and language training they need to be productive on arrival. Deglobalization will only hamper such efforts.

Globalization may have fallen out of favor in recent years, but preserving it is imperative. Even if countries have a legitimate security interest in restricting trade and investment in strategic and sensitive sectors, we must prevent these policies from degenerating into isolationism.

At a minimum, the international community should negotiate a Geneva Convention-style pact to create safe spheres of continued global interaction that are protected from sanctions and bans in most circumstances. These should include trade in food, energy, medicines, and other essential goods, such as those needed for climate mitigation and adaptation. We should set stringent conditions for denying countries access to the global payment infrastructure and for applying secondary sanctions (sanctions against sanction breakers).

Even if we cannot currently agree on a global climate action plan, we still must preserve the basis for cooperation. There can be no effective climate action without continued globalization.

Raghuram G. Rajan, former governor of the Reserve Bank of India, is Professor of Finance at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and the author, most recently, of *The Third Pillar: How Markets and the State Leave the Community Behind* (Penguin, 2020).

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OP-ED

By Reed Brody

Tyrants in the Dock

NEW YORK - Anyone hoping that Russian President Vladimir Putin will soon find himself in the dock of the International Criminal Court should take several long, deep breaths. While Putin's war of aggression in Ukraine has not gone as planned, his grip on power remains unchallenged. And even if the ICC were to indict Putin for war crimes, it has no police force to arrest him. The international community simply lacks such enforcement tools.

But Putin's accomplices may not be as impervious as their leader. Over the past decade, we have seen a sharp increase in the number of tyrants and their henchmen brought to justice, particularly in domestic courts and "hybrid" tribunals that combine national and international components.

In September, a hybrid court formed by Cambodia and the United Nations upheld the life sentence of former Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who was convicted of crimes against humanity in 2014 for his part in the 1970s genocide. In 2016, a similar hybrid tribunal formed by the African Union and Senegal convicted the former Chadian dictator Hissène Habré of crimes against humanity in a case that I helped prosecute. Peru, Guatemala, Egypt, and Burkina Faso have convicted their former leaders for human-rights crimes in domestic courts. In a case I am currently working on, the Gambian government seeks to prosecute exiled former President Yahya Jammeh before a hybrid court. And in September, Guinea began criminal proceedings against ex-strongman Moussa Dadis Camara for a 2009 massacre.

These cases have been accompanied by a surge in trials held under what is known as "universal jurisdiction," the principle that allows countries to prosecute the worst human-rights crimes committed anywhere in the world. More than a hundred defendants are currently being prosecuted, mainly in Europe, for atrocities committed in countries such as Syria, Iraq, and Rwanda. And just this month, a French court convicted a former Liberian rebel of crimes against humanity as an armed group commander during that country's civil war.

But this surge of activity has not received as much attention as the ICC, which in 20 years has not sustained the atrocity conviction of any state official at any level anywhere. Yet, these prosecutions are more organic than those conducted by the ICC, because they rely on victims' activism and on special war-crimes units operating within the police forces and judiciary in European countries, some of which have opened wide-ranging "structural investigations" into human-rights violations abroad. The European Union has assembled several joint investigation teams for cross-border investigations, coordinating this work through its so-called "Genocide Network."

Taken together, these developments could be described as a revolution of accountability. According to Stephen Rapp, a former US ambassador-at-large for war crimes issues in the Office of Global Criminal Justice, recent developments herald the emergence of a new "international justice ecosystem."

The most recent additions to this fledgling movement are three independent investigative mechanisms created by the UN for atrocities committed in Myanmar and Syria and by the Islamic State (ISIS). These investigative bodies build war-crimes cases and transfer them to national prosecutors acting under universal jurisdiction. Such investigations have already led to several convictions, including the landmark case of a former Syrian intelligence officer who was sentenced to life in prison in Germany in January for the murder and torture of prisoners at a detention facility in Damascus.

Other developments also mark a worldwide shift toward greater accountability for war criminals. The UN Human Rights Council has created commissions of inquiry in almost a dozen countries, tasking them with laying the foundations for future criminal accountability. Many in the international legal community, including Rapp and the International Commission of Jurists, advocate the creation of a standing independent investigative mechanism to enable criminal prosecutions in the worst human-rights crises.

That brings us back to the crisis in Ukraine. Russia's naked aggression and its flagrant war crimes have given the ICC a golden opportunity to demonstrate its relevance. The ICC's chief prosecutor, Karim Khan, has seized the moment and announced the opening of the court's largest-ever field office in the country.

One hopes that the ICC and Ukrainian prosecutors will be able to go beyond the foot soldiers who have been tried for war crimes since the invasion began and move up the Russian chain of command. Their work will benefit from the nascent international-justice ecosystem. Six of Ukraine's neighbors, together with the ICC, have formed a joint investigation team. In March, the Human Rights Council created a well-staffed commission of inquiry on Ukraine to identify violators and to ensure that "those responsible are held accountable." And a dozen other countries have opened their own universal-jurisdiction investigations into war crimes committed in Ukraine.

Putin himself, unfortunately, may still be out of reach. But justice is on the march, and it is coming for war criminals - in Ukraine and around the world.

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ON 2ND THOUGHTS



with Othello B. Garblah

Has GoL turned to the International Community to get its voice?

Edited Version

Recent moves by the Government of Liberia (GoL) in turning to the international community to come up with some strong statements to save its (GoL's) face speaks a lot.

Not only does it speak a lot, but it raises questions of trust, integrity, and confidence about the regime among the people, particularly in the midst of reported cases of corruption and harsh economic condition that citizens find themselves.

It's also worth noting that this also paints an image of a government that has lost its bearings among the people and fears its pronouncements being viewed as mere political rhetoric that could be greeted with politically charged response from the opposition bloc. So, it must now turn to members of the international community for a safe landing.

Cummings Troubling Ties with 44 Recruited Ex-Officials Campaign Agents: A Blessing or Curse in disguise?
November 16, 2022

Now makes much sense as to why in mid-September this year, the GoL prevailed on members of the International Community here to release a statement that would vindicate it from a "malicious video" which detailed alleged plans by the Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC) government to rig the upcoming election or plunge the country into a circle of violence should it lost the pending 2023 general and presidential elections.

As if that was not enough, after a protracted delay of the census process due to widespread misappropriations, and a somehow haphazard kicked off on 11 November under immense public pressure with enumerators boycotting and protesting over pay, the government needed to save its skin.

The statement of census being on course from the international community came despite a no-show start to the much-trumpeted 2022 National Population and Housing Census on Friday, November 11.

President George Weah in the French Capital Paris at the time declared a national holiday on that day to enable citizens to stay home and be counted. But many waited in vain as enumerators did not show up at their homes.

So, faced with such criticisms and fearing the backlash, while finding itself in a serious dilemma of whether to postpone the entire exercise or not, GoL had to again turn to the international community to issue another statement to ensure credibility.

These two events and apparently many more to come say a lot about how low the Liberian Government has come in terms of believability, and confidence reposed in it by the Liberian people.

Does this mean things are falling apart within the CDC regime?

In his 1919 poem published in 1920, "The Second Coming" made popular by Nigerian playwright Chinua Achebe and other writers, WH Yates hinted of the eventful months of January 1919, predicting the coming of the second world war.

Key lines in this poem made popular by Chinua Achebe- "Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold; mere anarchy is loosed upon the earth.

"The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere the ceremony of innocence is lost

The best lack all conviction, while the worst are filled with passionate intensity."

In Yates's interpretation of "the center cannot hold," he describes it as a situation where everything is out of control, a place where you cannot feel safe anymore because the "center" which holds everything together can no longer hold the weight and collapses whereby everything falls apart.

With the prices of every commodity on the rise, amidst the high cost of living, unemployment, and high school fees, things appear to be out of the control of the Weah regime. The center at this point can no longer hold.

Therefore, things are falling apart as allies such as Sen. Prince Y. Johnson already smarting under US sanction for pay-for-play, make threats to halt support if his demands are not met.

The voices of dissent are now being heard louder and louder within the CDC as more weight is being exerted at the center, and the regime is no longer at ease. It might now find a new voice and that new messenger is the international community.

But these respected groups of individuals from the international community whose voices the Liberian people respect must now thread carefully before their voices lose value in the ears of the people.



I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **SOLICITATION NO:** VA-669-23-000001

2. **ISSUANCE DATE:** November 21, 2022

3. **CLOSING DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF OFFERS:** December 9, 2022, 11:59 PM Local Time, Monrovia, Liberia

4. **POINT OF CONTACT:** Executive Officer, email at LiberiaHR@usaid.gov

5. **POSITION TITLE:** USAID Project Management Specialist (Food Security)

6. **MARKET VALUE:** USD \$51,630 – \$82,612 FSN-12

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 with possible travel as stated in the statement of duties.

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

11. STATEMENT OF DUTIES

Basic Function of Position

The Project Management Specialist (Food Security) will be based in the USAID/Liberia's Economic Growth Office (EGO). S/he will serve as the Team Leader for the Agriculture/Private Sector Team within the EGO. S/he will lead the team in the planning, design, and implementation of new and existing Food Security programs as a senior-level advisor and technical expert. S/he will exercise significant independent judgment on matters related to program implementation and provide technical direction to implementing partners to ensure successful program implementation. The Project Management Specialist (Food Security) will also represent USAID, as requested and appropriate, at meetings with senior Liberian officials and technical counterparts, donors, non-governmental organizations, and implementing partners.

The Project Management Specialist (Food Security) must be a proactive, forward-leaning, results-oriented professional. S/he will provide technical expertise and project oversight, engage in project performance monitoring and documentation of program success, and serve as the point of contact on food security, agriculture, nutrition, policy, and private sector issues. The Project Management Specialist (Food Security) will be required to travel within Liberia to design new activities, conduct site visits, assess program implementation, and meet with program beneficiaries and stakeholders to assure that program objectives are being met. The Project Management Specialist (Food Security) is also responsible for maintaining comprehensive knowledge of current Government of Liberia (GOL) policies affecting food security and will establish and maintain professional working relationships with GOL officials, the United States Government (USG) interagency, donors, implementing partners, and local leaders. The Project Management Specialist (Food Security) will work under the supervision of the EGO Director.

The incumbent will be required to perform travel related duties.

Major Duties and Responsibilities

The Project Management Specialist (Food Security) will undertake the following duties and responsibilities:

Management and Supervision (25%)

- Serve as the Team Leader for the Agriculture/Private Sector Team within the EGO. The incumbent will be responsible for the quality of work produced by his/her subordinate and will be accountable to the EG Director for the timely and full completion of team assignments and work.
- Mentor junior private sector specialists in USAID processes and roles and responsibilities, with the goal of gaining knowledge and expertise in USAID standard operating procedures.
- Assign duties to team members to ensure timely completion of tasks in coordination with the EGO Director. The incumbent will be expected to assign tasks according to priorities which are subject to frequent change.
- Provide feedback and supervision of staff and conduct annual performance evaluations for team members.
- Supervise three Foreign Service National Staff (Private Sector Specialist – CCN-11, Agriculture Specialist – CCN-12).

Technical Guidance (25%)

- Serve as a senior technical advisor for USG-funded initiatives, including programs implemented under the USAID Feed the Future (FtF) and Biodiversity directives. The incumbent will also provide technical support across the USAID/Liberia mission, on health, education and democracy and governance programs, on issues related to policy and the private sector.
- Liaison with other donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the GOL to coordinate and strengthen efforts to achieve shared objectives.
- Research and share information on Liberian regulations and policies affecting the private sector, agriculture, and conservation efforts within Liberia.
- Report and advise on national and international factors affecting agricultural production, food availability and affordability, and Liberia's business enabling environment, market access, and financial services.
- Contribute to the development of EGO and Mission reporting and planning processes, including the preparation of the Mission's annual Operational Plan, Program Performance Report (PPR) and semi-annual Portfolio Reviews.
- Assist in the preparation of relevant sections of the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) (including helping to facilitate and/or implement recommendations from analyses), as well as other strategic documents and plans as needed.
- Lead the conceptualization, design, and drafting of EGO activities, as appropriate, by lending technical expertise that pertains to food security and agriculture development.
- Support USAID technical offices in the creation and implementation of strategies, including cross-sectoral or Mission-specific private sector engagement strategies.

Program Management (25%)

- Serve as the Contracting Officer Representative/ Agreement Officer Representative (COR/AOR) and/or Alternate COR/AOR for EGO activities.
- Establish and maintain working files on food security programs, ensuring up-to-date maintenance of administrative files and records of relevant programmatic activities.
- Review and provide feedback to implementing partners (IPs) on the preparation of annual work plans, evaluations, program modifications, and project deliverables.
- Schedule and coordinate site visits to assess program performance and implementation, including holding meetings with key programmatic partners, stakeholders, and beneficiaries in the field. Provide written field visit reports, as required, that detail activity progress in accordance with work plans and deliverable schedules, and activity compliance with agreement terms and conditions.
- Organize field coordination workshops/events to strengthen collaboration between USG and other donor-funded food security initiatives.
- Track performance indicators and results and conduct data quality assessments (DQAs) and evaluations as needed.

- Contribute to USAID reporting requirements including the annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR) and weekly or quarterly reports.

Coordination and Communication (25%)

- Coordinate with stakeholders and act as a point of contact for issues pertaining to food security in Liberia. Stakeholders include the USAID/Liberia Mission, the U.S. Embassy, USAID/Washington, other regional West African countries, other parts of the U.S. government, international organizations, host country governmental ministries and agencies, NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders.
- Advocate for proper food security engagement in coordination meetings with USAID staff, United Nations (UN), NGOs, and host country officials. Coordinate with all actors to address issues and challenges having an impact on food security-related activities in Liberia.
- Represent USAID/Liberia and EGO at required meetings, donor working groups, sector meetings, scheduled events, and conferences related to assigned program and project activities.
- Maintain close working relationships with the USAID/Liberia Front Office and other USAID support offices (Controller's, Program, Executive Office (EXO), Office of Acquisition and Assistance (OAA)) and take initiative in making any recommended changes to the programming approach.
- Maintain productive contacts and working relationships with both public and private institutions and follow trends in food security and policy.
- Coordinate closely across Mission offices on cross-cutting issues to support project synergies, improve coordination and accelerate development advances.

Supervision Controls: The Project Management Specialist (Food Security) will serve as the team leader for the Agriculture Specialist - CCN-12 and Private Sector Engagement Specialist - CCN-11, within the Office of Economic Growth.

Supervisory Relationship: The Project Management Specialist (Food Security) is directly supervised by the Economic Growth Office Director

12. PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The work requested does not involve undue physical demands.

II. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR THIS POSITION

1. **Education:** Minimum of bachelor's degree from an accredited university in the field of international development, agriculture, public policy, business administration, management, or a related degree is required.
2. **Prior Work Experience:** A minimum of seven (7) years of prior work experience is required. The incumbent should have broad and diverse experience related to donor programs and implementation. Demonstrated experience in establishing working relationships with key public sector actors, donors, private sector stakeholders. Prior program or project management experience in international development and private sector engagement is required.
3. **Work/Residency Permits:** Applicants must have valid work and/or residency permits allowing work in Liberia.
4. **Language Proficiency:** Professional writing and oral proficiency in English is required (Level IV for speaking, reading, and writing).

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: Experience with Food Security Programming. In 500 words or less, describe your understanding of the food security context in Liberia and your experience managing related activities with USAID or other donor-funded programming in public and private sectors. Experience can include providing input into project design and implementation; work planning; monitoring performance; coordinating with partners to adapt activities and plans considering changing circumstances; communicating with partners to answer implementation questions; or tracking events and changes in the operating context that might impact implementation or results.

FACTOR #2: Relationship Management and Donor Coordination. In 500 words or less, describe your experience in developing and maintaining contacts with government and/or donor-community counterparts in food security related programming. Experience described should include knowledge-sharing approaches and coordination of activities.

3. Basis of Rating

Applicants determined to be competitively ranked will also be evaluated on their interview performance and satisfactory professional reference checks. The Applicant Rating System is as follows:

Evaluation Factors	points
Factor #1	20 points
Factor #2	20 points
Written Interview	30 points
Interview Performance	30 points

Interview questions will revolve around the candidate's fit for the position as described in the statement of duties.

Total Possible Points 100 points

IV. SUBMITTING AN OFFER

Applications must be submitted electronically by email with the subject line **VA-669-23-000001 – USAID Project Management Specialist (Food Security)** 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:

1. A current curriculum vitae (CV) or resume, not to exceed 3 pages.
2. 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.
3. 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 1.9 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.

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Team Julius Kanubah media stakeholders to take lead in PUL crisis

-Welcomes Justice Kaba's intervention

The National Campaign Management Team of the Julius Kanubah for the Presidency of the Press Union of Liberia (PUL) has welcomed the "words of encouragement" from

Court involving the disputing parties to the controversial 2022 PUL Congress in the wake of a petition for a writ of prohibition prayed for by Team Kanubah.

The Julius Kanubah National Campaign Management Team believes

surrounding an institution in the nature of the PUL, which is not healthy for the larger Liberian society, and if not resolved amicably could drag on and reach the full bench of the Supreme Court.

In order to move forward and save the blemished image of the PUL in the wake of the disastrous former leadership of Charles Coffey and Daniel Nyakonah, the Julius Kanubah National Campaign Management Team is calling on pertinently credible media stakeholders to lead the process of finding solutions to the PUL twin crisis that encompassed the failure of leadership at the PUL and the holding of an unconstitutional Congress, leading to the election of an illegitimate leadership.

Team Kanubah is of the view that since the tenure of the failed leadership of Charles Coffey and Daniel Nyakonah has since expired in line with Article 9 of the PUL Constitution, it was now time for relevant media stakeholders to immediately step-in in the interim and help guard the process of organizing credible elections to find a legitimate leadership in accordance with Article 11 of the PUL Constitution.

Meanwhile Team Kanubah continues to call on its hundreds of Supporters to maintain a calm and civil posture as we continue to pursue the legal process to its logical conclusion.



Associate Justice Yussif D. Kaba, admonishing all sides to the controversy surrounding the 2022 PUL Congress to meet and find a solution to the disputed PUL Congress and subsequent elections.

Associate Justice Kaba, who is presiding in Chambers, proffered the words of encouragement on today, Wednesday, 23 November during a Conference at the Supreme

the advice by Justice Kaba for the parties involved in the controversy to meet within one week and find a common understanding demonstrates judicial leadership at the highest professional level, which has been lacking at the PUL.

Team Kanubah also commends Associate Justice Kaba for his judicial interrogative expertise and perspectives about the implications of the conflict

NEC commences BRIDGE Voter Registration W/shop

The National Elections Commission (NEC), through its Operations Department and Training Section Wednesday commenced the last in the series of four phases of the Building in Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE), Voter Registration workshop for Senior Technicians of the Commission and representatives from Civil Society organizations in Buchanan City, in Grand Bassa.

The three-day BRIDGE Voter Registration workshop seeks to explore the principles of Voter Registration and to understand the legal foundation as well as the three main types of Voter Registration. According to the NEC, other topics include Biometric Identification, Civil Registration, Electronic Voter Registration, and

information and communications technology.

The United Nations Development Program, UNDP Electoral Support Project in Liberia and partners the governments of Sweden and Ireland are providing funds for the BRIDGE Voter Registration workshop.

The NEC statement from Buchanan said, the BRIDGE Voter Registration workshop will also discuss, criteria for Boundary Delimitation, its geography and

physical features and guidelines principles for successful voter registration in Liberia.

Nearly 30 representatives from the NEC and civil society organizations including the Progressive Women for Development (POWD), Democracy for Election Network, (DEN), ZEM Foundation, United Women Development Association (UWODA), and Emancipation Movement of Liberia (EMOL).



Liberia: AfDB Group approves \$ 5.12 million financing for Emergency Food Production Program

Abidjan, 23 November 2022 - The Board of directors of the African Development Bank Group has approved financing for the Emergency Food Production Program in Liberia, paving the way for the government to support farmers to increase climate resilient food production and mitigate the impact of the ongoing war in Ukraine.

The Board approved a grant of \$2.28 million and a loan of \$2.84 million from the Bank's Transition Support Facility, on 22 November 2022.

Agriculture is a major sector in Liberia's economy, contributing about 26% to GDP. The major crops are rubber, rice, cassava, bananas and palm oil. Cassava and rice are the primary staple food crops. However, overall agricultural productivity is low. This is due to factors such as weak basic infrastructure such as farm

Development Bank's African Emergency Food Production Facility(AEFPPF), which aims to increase climate resilient food production for Africa's farmers in the wake of global shocks such as the war in Ukraine and rising fuel and fertilizer prices.

The African Emergency Food Production Facility will provide 20 million African smallholder farmers with certified seeds. It will increase access to agricultural fertilizers and enable them to rapidly produce 38 million tons of food - a \$12 billion increase in food production in just two years.

The Liberia program, which will be implemented from 2022 to 2024, will enable the government to provide direct smart subsidies (that create incentives for private sector investment in the inputs market without distorting the market), to vulnerable farmers. The financing will also enable the



equipment, inadequate farm-to-market roads, limited application of fertilizers and pesticides, inadequate food storage capacity, as well as civil conflict during 1989-2003 and the Ebola outbreak of 2014-2015.

Liberia imports about 80% of its rice, making the country vulnerable to international food price volatility. The country has faced chronic food insecurity and severe nutritional deficits due to a range of challenges including extreme poverty and endemic inefficiencies in the country's food and agricultural systems. Nearly 50% of Liberia's population is considered food insecure, and childhood malnutrition is persistent - 35% of children under 5 are stunted and 15% of them underweight.

The food production program in Liberia constitutes a sector budget support under the African

government to facilitate farmers' access to improved seeds and fertilizers.

"We welcome this timely and highly awaited approval, which will improve food and nutrition security in Liberia and the regulatory environment for climate-smart agriculture," said Benedict Kanu, ADB Country Manager for Liberia. Kanu added, "With healthy Liberians being arguably the greatest asset the country can have, hardly any other priority could be more pressing than addressing food insecurity to safeguard the calorie and nutrition needs of Liberians and protecting their human development."

The African Emergency Food Production Facility has already benefitted 26 countries in Africa with 26 programmes worth \$1.257 billion.

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MORE HEADLINE NEWS

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National Placement Exams Underway for LIS Officers in effort to transform the Institution

Monrovia, Liberia; 23 November 2022: The Liberia Immigration Services (LIS) is conducting placement examinations for all its officers to fully transform the organization into a fully-

country's security institutions.

LIS, formerly known as the Bureau of Immigration & Naturalization (BIN), has a military rank structure that puts it at odds with its counterparts in the region,

counterparts when together in professional gatherings," says Marzu Stubblefield, the Associate officer for UNDP's Rule of Law programme.

The envisioned LIS ranking structure was jointly developed by UNMIL and LIS with funding from international donors. UNDP is supporting the implementation of the LIS reforms, including administration of the ongoing exams, which will be taken by over one thousand LIS officers.

Currently, all LIS personnel are operating without assigned ranking, contrary to the institution's requirements. The exam is for commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Commissioned officers are the highest-ranking officers appointed by the Commissioner General of the institution and are considered part of management. Non-commissioned officers are recruited at lower levels and progress through the ranks.

Additionally, as part of the reform process non-commissioned officers rank will be conferred by the Commission General while Commissioned Officers rank will be conferred by the President of the Republic of Liberia.

The test will enable



fledged civil institution that abides by the principles of human rights and is aligned with the ranking structures of other immigration services in the ECOWAS region.

The regularization of the LIS ranking structure is one of the major security sector reforms contained in the Immigration Service's first strategic plan in post-conflict Liberia, which aims to professionalize the

who use para-military ranking structures.

"Ranks are extremely important within the security sector for defining hierarchical relationships that define authority, dominance, roles, and responsibility, being denoted by a particular insignia affixed to officers' uniforms. However, Liberia's immigration officers are not easily recognizable by their insignias to their

'Weah tired with presidency'

-Senator Conmany Wesseh alleges

By Lincoln G. Peters

Liberian opposition Senator Conmany B. Wesseh has claimed that President George Manneh Weah is tired with the presidency, judging from his prolonged absence from the country.

Speaking Wednesday evening, 23 November 2022 on a local radio station, the River Gee County Senator argued that Mr. Weah's prolonged absence from the country has justified and demonstrated that he is tired with the job of the presidency.

He insisted that President Weah has shown to the Liberian people and the world that he is incapable of running the country's affairs.

"For how long will he has to do that to express his fatigue. Many people in my county call on talk show and inform us that the prolonged visit of the president is demonstration of his tiredness to run the country," said Senator Wesseh.

"However, I agree with

[them] that he is tired and can't govern this country."

The opposition Unity Party lawmaker said the president's presence in the country gives hope to the country and its people because many citizens generate hope when the president is around and seen.

But Senator Wesseh said it's very saddening that the country will have serious issues regarding the census process and many other economic situations, yet the president will choose to leave the country for a long time.

"Stay home and you will give hope to your people. Many people feel happy and generate hope when they see their president around and even hear him making statement," Wesseh cautioned President Weah.

"But, leaving the country without telling the Liberian people about the economic benefits of your prolonged visit outside just justifies that you are tired with the country," Senator Wesseh believes.

Mr. Wesseh noted that he has worked with many presidents as advisor and Minister Without Portfolio.



Boakai repeating 2017 mistakes -pressure group warns

A pressure group, Liberia Democratic Platform 23 (LDP-23) warns that if former Vice President Joseph Nyumah Boakai is contemplating on pick a running mate from within Unity Party for 2023, it would be dangerous and politically risky for him

Amid growing anxiety and frustration amongst Boakai's supporters, coupled with rumors that the UP Standard Bearer may select Bong County Senator, Prince Kermue Moye as running

that Senator Moye's selection could cause a massive loss of support from both the Liberty Party (LP) of Senator Nyonblee Karnga-Lawrence and the All-Liberian Party (ALP) of Benoni Wilfred Urey, considering that since the disintegration of the Collaborating Political Parties (CPP) in February 2022, both Karnga-Lawrence and Urey have maintained their support for Boakai and his Unity Party.

According to the LDP-23, both Urey and Karnga-Lawrence are



mate, the LDP-23 says such decision has the propensity to destabilize the opposition community and derail Ambassador Boakai's presidential bid just as in 2017.

In a statement, the group notes

interested in being running mate to Boakai, and to shun them in favor of Sen. Prince Moye would be a sheer display of selfishness, ingratitude, and could spell disaster for the former Vice President and the UP.

Starts from page 11

Judges unethical

taken so far in restoring the integrity and credibility of the judiciary, and I hope that under your watch I will get justice against these judges, who have denied me of my rights as provided for the Liberian constitution," Armstrong pleaded.

Meanwhile, in a motion filed on 21 November 2022, J. Nangbolor F. Singbeh, asked the Criminal Court "C" to dismiss Armstrong's 'frivolous complaint.

Singbeh argued that the court is now sitting in its November Term A.D. 2022, and more than eight terms have passed. I

In the main case against Singbeh, Armstrong alleged that Mr. Singbeh dubbed them under the pretense of establishing a rock-crushing company MHM Eko-Liberia in which they retained the largest share of 70 percent.

Singbeh was accused along with several persons for their alleged roles in this case, including defendants Othello Z.B. Karr, Karel Socher, Ales Sranmek, Sherman Longan, Jan Holask, Barry F. Tequah, and Ousman Fofana.

Others include Gloria Cain,

Sylvester Selvkepoh, Patrick Saah Siaphia, Mulbah Kenneh, and Patrick Siaphe. The prosecution claims that defendant Singbeh used his official position to conspire and connive with Gloria Caine, George Wisner, Othello Z.B. Karr, Prince A. Saysay, and others to obtain faked and fraudulent "Investment Incentives" for duty-free privileges.

The indictment alleged that the defendants allegedly obtained the faked "investment Incentives" for duty-free privileges even though MHM Eko-Liberia was due to engage in crushed rocks and related businesses with US\$7,616,152 capital investment.

According to the indictment, defendant Singbeh opened two bogus accounts in the name of MHM Eko-Liberia, conspired with Karel Sochor, Ales Sramek, Peter Pesek, Jan Holaseh, and Gloria Caine by convincing the Czech nationals to transfer US\$2,495,109 and US\$102,000,000 to pay customs duties on equipment imported, employees' salaries and other running costs.

Français

Lonestar Cell MTN relance l'affaire de piratage contre Cellcom et Orange

Les autorités de Lonestar Cell MTN, une société GSM du Libéria, ont commencé à envisager de lancer les poursuites judiciaires contre Cellcom et Orange Liberia Inc. soupçonnées d'avoir

piratage et des données de connexion volés sur les ordinateurs du gouvernement américain sur le dark web.

Kaye a admis avoir été embauché par un agent de Cellcom pour lancer une cyber-attaque contre Lonestar en

copie, Lonestar Cell MTN a confirmé les poursuites contre Kaye, affirmant qu'elle avait fourni une déclaration d'impact commercial dans le cadre d'une procédure pénale contre le Britannique.

Selon le communiqué signé par la directrice générale adjointe et responsable des services généraux de la société, Mme Laureine Guilao, la cyberattaque est un acte de sabotage industriel ciblé et soutenu visant à perturber l'activité de Lonestar et celle de ses clients, de manière à profiter des concurrents de Lonestar.

"L'attaque a causé des dommages considérables aux activités de Lonestar et des perturbations pour nos clients au Libéria. Dans ces circonstances, Lonestar Cell MTN et MTN Group ont estimé qu'il était approprié et même important de fournir une déclaration d'impact commercial pour expliquer l'impact de la cyber-attaque sur Lonestar », ajoute le communiqué.

Le Libéria, avec ces 4,5 millions d'habitants, compte deux grandes entreprises GSM. En 2016, CELLCOM et

lancé une cyberattaque contre la société en 2016.

Cette décision intervient au moment où le ministère américain de la Justice a mis en accusation mercredi le pirate informatique notoire Daniel Kaye pour des liens présumés avec The Real Deal, qui vendait des outils de

2016, rapporte la BBC. Kaye et M. Avishai Marziano, ancien directeur général de Cellcom Telecommunications Limited et M. Ran Polani devraient être jugés par un tribunal de commerce anglais en 2019.

Dans une déclaration publiée à l'époque, dont ce journal a eu

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9

Weah et Morlu réélus au congrès du CDC

Le Congrès pour le changement démocratique (CDC) a réélu le président sortant George Manneh Weah comme porte-drapeau et Mulbah Morlu comme président lors du 7e congrès national du parti.

Le CDC est le principal parti de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique, la coalition au pouvoir.

Le Congrès pour le changement démocratique a formé une alliance politique avec le Parti national patriotique de la vice-présidente Jewel Howard-Taylor et le Parti démocratique du peuple libérien (LPDP) de l'ancien président de la Chambre Alex Tyler. Il est également en partenariat avec d'autres partis politiques.

Le 21 novembre 2022, les dirigeants et les présidents régionaux du CDC se sont rassemblés au siège du parti dans une liesse totale pour prendre part au 7e Congrès national.

Les 370 délégués issus des quinze comtés ont voté à l'unanimité pour Jefferson Koijee comme secrétaire général du parti.

L'ancien président de la Ligue de la jeunesse du CDC, Jefferson Koijee, est devenu secrétaire général en obtenant 276 voix tandis que son rival, le prince Kreplah, a obtenu 91 voix sur 370 suffrages exprimés.

D'autre part, Samora P. Z. Wolokollie a remporté le poste de vice-président des finances et de l'investissement avec 221 voix sur les 368 suffrages exprimés.

Le congrès a également procédé à un amendement du

texte du parti. Dans le cadre des nouveaux règlements, toute personne souhaitant être le porte-drapeau du parti doit en avoir été membre pendant au moins deux ans et jouir de tous ses droits.

De nouveaux postes ont été créés, dont notamment celui de vice-président pour les affaires interpartis, de vice-président pour le recrutement et la mobilisation, ainsi que de sous-secrétaire général pour la presse et les affaires publiques.



Éditorial

Le bourbier du recensement

Le gouvernement du Libéria, sous la houlette du président George Weah, a actuellement un embarras de choix s'il faut poursuivre le recensement national de la population et du logement qui a été mis à mal par la corruption, l'incompétence et le manque de transparence ou s'il faut faire une pause pour recalibrer, tout en risquant de faire du pays une risée dans la sous-région.

Après un retard prolongé du recensement national en raison des détournements de fonds généralisés, l'opération a dû démarrer effectivement le 11 novembre sous la pression publique, mais elle fut boycottée par les agents recenseurs qui réclamaient leur argent.

Le gouvernement est face à un sérieux dilemme. Faut-il reporter l'ensemble de l'opération ? C'est la question que se pose les dirigeants. Mais les partenaires internationaux s'y opposent. Ils citent des raisons de crédibilité.

Et au milieu de ce casse-tête, le président Weah, qui effectue actuellement des tournées à l'étranger, a licencié deux cadres supérieurs de l'Institut libérien des statistiques et des services d'information géographique (LISGIS), dont le directeur général par intérim Wilmot Smith, qui a été au centre de irrégularités incontrôlables à l'Institut.

La vice-présidente Jewel Howard Taylor a révélé la semaine dernière lors d'un point de presse à Monrovia que le gouvernement a prévu un budget de 22 millions de dollars pour assurer le bon déroulement du recensement, couvrant les salaires, les tablettes, la location de voitures et le carburant, entre autres.

Selon la vice-présidente Taylor, le gouvernement avait une obligation initiale de 37 millions de dollars américains (37 millions de dollars) qu'il a payés en totalité, en plus des millions versés par des gouvernements amis et d'autres partenaires internationaux.

Le vrai problème n'est donc pas le manque de fonds pour mener le recensement, mais la mauvaise gestion de l'argent des contribuables par ceux qui ont été mis à la tête du LISGIS pour faire le travail. L'exécutif et le législatif chouchoutent et tolèrent le grand banditisme qui a lieu au jour le jour à la maison des statistiques au détriment de l'avenir du pays.

Ainsi, en dépit du manque d'un chef responsable au LISGIS, on force un processus de recensement dans la gorge des Libériens, dont le résultat est déjà mis en doute avant même qu'il ne soit rendu public. La confiance et la fiabilité, deux ingrédients clés de tout processus de collecte de données, ont été érodées, compte tenu de la façon dont les gars du LISGIS ont procédé.

Nous risquons de nous retrouver avec des chiffres farfelus qui seraient très différents des chiffres réels sur le terrain parce que l'opération actuelle est inefficace à toutes fins utiles, principalement parce que quelqu'un a pris les affaires du peuple libérien comme une entreprise privée, compromettant complètement l'opération.

Pire, le parlement qui est dominé par le parti au pouvoir ferme les yeux et joue avec une question aussi cruciale que le recensement, tout cela à cause d'une loyauté égoïste et bornée.

Les véritables victimes d'une telle mauvaise gouvernance entachée d'incompétence, de corruption et de manque de sincérité sont le peuple libérien, qui pourrait ne jamais connaître la taille exacte de sa population alors même qu'il se prépare pour les élections présidentielle et générales de 2023.

Français

Lonestar Cell MTN relance l'affaire

Lonestar Cell MTN étaient les deux seules sociétés opérant ici jusqu'à ce que la première vende son réseau à Orange Liberia Inc.

Le cybercriminel britannique, Kaye, a admis avoir attaqué le réseau Lonestar Cell MTN, ce qui a accidentellement fini par planter l'internet au Libéria - en 2016, selon la BBC.

Kaye reste au cœur d'une grande enquête internationale sur des centaines d'actes de cybersabotage à travers le monde. La National Crime Agency affirme que Kaye est peut-être le cybercriminel le plus important jamais arrêté au Royaume-Uni.

Kaye a été emprisonné pendant 32 mois à Blackfriars Crown Court à Londres. Le juge Alexander Milne QC a déclaré à l'époque que Kaye avait commis un crime financier "cynique". Il a ajouté : "Paradoxalement, ce qui est demandé en votre nom, c'est que vous êtes un jeune homme intelligent qui sait ce que vos pouvoirs peuvent faire." Mais cela rend d'autant plus inquiétant que vous ayez utilisé vos capacités pour mener cette attaque.

Kaye a été embauché en 2015 pour attaquer Lonestar, la principale société de téléphonie mobile et Internet du Libéria, par un individu travaillant pour Cellcom, son concurrent.

On ignore si Cellcom savait ce que faisait l'employé - mais l'individu a offert à Kaye jusqu'à

10 000 \$ (7 800 £) par mois pour utiliser ses compétences pour détruire le service et la réputation de Lonestar.

Robin Sellers, poursuivant, a déclaré au tribunal de la Couronne de Blackfriars à l'époque qu'en novembre 2016, Kaye avait construit un "botnet" - une forme particulièrement puissante de cyber-attaque conçue pour submerger les systèmes d'une cible, rendant impossible la conduite normale des affaires. Ce type d'attaque est connu sous le nom de déni de service distribué (DDOS). C'est différent d'une demande de rançon qui verrouille les systèmes, comme l'attaque "Wannacry" contre le NHS.

Qu'est-ce que le botnet de Kaye a fait ?

L'arme, connue sous le nom de "Mirai #14", fonctionnait en détournant secrètement un grand nombre de webcams Dahua fabriquées en Chine, qui sont utilisées pour la sécurité dans les maisons et les entreprises du monde entier.

Il a identifié que les caméras bon marché et autres équipements similaires présentaient une faille de sécurité - et il l'a exploitée pour prendre le contrôle des appareils à l'insu des propriétaires. Cela signifiait qu'il pouvait les transformer en ce qui équivalait à une cyber-armée « zombie » pour attaquer sa cible.

Procès du 28-Septembre 2009 en Guinée : Claude Pivi nie en bloc toute implication

En Guinée avait lieu ce mardi le 22ème jour d'audience du procès du massacre du stade de Conakry, le 28 septembre 2009. Claude Pivi était alors ministre en charge de la Sécurité présidentielle et l'un des piliers du régime. Face au tribunal, il a nié avoir été au stade de Conakry ce jour-là.

Carrure imposante et mine renfrognée, Claude Pivi était un membre influent du régime de Moussa Dadis Camara. Rien qu'évoquer son nom dans les rues de Conakry incite la stupeur : « Grand CO », pour les intimes, était craint de tous.

Des victimes du massacre du 28 septembre 2009, quand plus de 150 personnes ont été tuées par les forces de l'ordre guinéennes lors d'un meeting de l'opposition, ont déclaré l'avoir vu au stade avec ses hommes, rapporte notre correspondant à Conakry, Matthias Raynal.

Pourtant, cet ami d'enfance du chef de la junte affirme qu'il n'était au courant de rien. « Les gens ont commencé à crier : "Il y a des militaires qui ont tiré sur la population au niveau du stade". J'ai dit "Ah ?" », assure-t-il à la barre du tribunal criminel de Dixinn.

Tôt le matin du 28 septembre

2009, il était en mission hors de Conakry, dit-il. C'est à son réveil le soir qu'il prend conscience de ce qui vient de se passer. « On était très aimé, j'ai entendu à la télévision que l'on était salis et je me suis dit que ce n'était pas normal. J'ai vu le président et je lui ai demandé qui avait envoyé des militaires en mission au stade, il m'a répondu qu'il n'en savait rien », se remémore-t-il.

Dans les camps militaires de Conakry, la rumeur désigne alors Toumba et Marcel, raconte Pivi, qui nie tous les faits qui lui sont reprochés. Les témoignages, pourtant, sont accablants, lui rappelle le procureur. « Vous n'avez pas fait un tour à l'hôpital Donka après les événements du 28-Septembre », questionne le magistrat. « Je n'ai jamais été à Donka », rétorque Claude Pivi. La comparution de Claude Pivi doit reprendre ce mercredi 23 novembre.

Son avocat Elhadj Fodé Kaba Chérif s'explique à notre correspondant à Conakry, Mouctar Bah : « Mon client à la barre est en train de se défendre. Tous les propos qui ont été rapportés devant le tribunal sont des propos émanant des parties civiles. Une partie civile n'est pas un témoin. »

COMMENTAIRE

Par Raghuram G. Rajan

La démondialisation est une menace contre le climat

CHICAGO - Les débats qui ont agité cette année la Conférence des Nations unies sur le changement climatique (COP27) suggèrent que si les responsables politiques ont compris l'urgence du combat, il est peu probable qu'ils parviennent à un accord global qui permette de le mener. Pourtant, le monde dispose encore d'une carte pour améliorer les chances d'une action plus efficace à l'avenir : appuyer sur le frein de la démondialisation. Sans quoi les opportunités d'action contre les changements climatiques seront différées par la diminution des échanges et des flux d'investissement transnationaux et par le risque qui s'ensuit de l'établissement de blocs régionaux d'échanges de plus en plus isolés les uns des autres.

La démondialisation s'accélère, en raison d'une combinaison de facteurs : protectionnisme à l'ancienne, rapatriement des activités manufacturières vers des pays amis (le friend-shoring, qui limite les échanges aux partenaires dont on partage les valeurs), interdictions et sanctions obéissant à des motifs géostratégiques. Pour comprendre pourquoi cette tendance obéira les réactions aux changements climatiques, il suffit de considérer les trois catégories d'action dans lesquelles celles-ci s'inscrivent nécessairement : atténuation (réduction des émissions), adaptation et migration en quête de meilleures conditions de vie. La séquence est importante, car les difficultés rencontrées dans chaque catégorie s'aggraveront encore si l'action dans la catégorie précédente est entravée. Si l'on n'en fait pas assez en matière d'atténuation, il faudra en faire plus en matière d'adaptation, et si nous ne parvenons pas à nous adapter, nous verrons un nombre croissant de réfugiés climatiques fuir leur terre natale, devenue de plus en plus inhospitalière.

Pour gérer chacun de ces problèmes, de nouveaux accords internationaux sont indispensables. Or la montée des rivalités géopolitiques rendra plus difficiles les accords sur l'atténuation. Comment la Chine et les États-Unis pourraient-ils convenir de réductions significatives de leurs émissions s'ils se suspectent mutuellement de n'avoir pour priorité que la sécurisation d'un avantage économique, par conséquent stratégique.

Des accords seront plus faciles à conclure et à faire respecter dans un monde qui ne se sera pas fragmenté sur le plan économique. Tant qu'il y aura des investissements et des échanges bilatéraux, la Chine comme les États-Unis auront des raisons et des occasions de se parler, et il y aura d'autant plus de jetons (et de puces électroniques !) à échanger dans la partie : un transfert de technologies, ici, pour un engagement, là, à réduire ses émissions, par exemple. L'ouverture à l'autre, qui comprend la libre circulation des entrepreneurs, des touristes et des représentants officiels, facilitera également le contrôle de l'action climatique, tandis que l'isolement ne fera qu'alimenter la suspicion, la désinformation et l'incompréhension mutuelle.

La démondialisation entravera aussi les productions, les investissements et les innovations nécessaires au remplacement des processus actuels de production, gourmands en carbone, par une nouvelle organisation, plus respectueuse du climat. Il n'est qu'à prendre l'exemple de la production de batteries, qui sont nécessaires pour stocker les sources d'énergies renouvelables. Les principaux composants de ces batteries - lithium, nickel et cobalt - se raréfieront, prévoit-on, au cours de la prochaine décennie, tout comme les terres rares utilisées pour les électrodes. Si les fabricants doivent se fournir pour ces matières premières auprès des seuls pays amis, la production mondiale de batteries en souffrira. Car ces ressources sont pour l'essentiel extraites du sous-sol de pays souffrant d'instabilité ou engagés dans des conflits, comme la République démocratique du Congo, et une grande part des opérations de raffinage sont aujourd'hui réalisées en Chine et en Russie.

Avec le temps, certaines chaînes d'approvisionnement s'appauvriront de n'emprunter que des voies amies. Mais les entreprises auront bien du mal à déterminer qui elles doivent considérer comme « amis » et qui le restera tout au long des trente années sur lesquelles un investissement peut s'échelonner. Il n'y a pas si longtemps, le président des États-Unis déversait sa colère contre le Canada ! Sans compter qu'à court terme, la réorganisation des chaînes d'approvisionnement limiterait gravement les capacités de production et augmenterait les coûts, réduisant les perspectives de maintenir les températures mondiales moyennes sous les seuils critiques dans le temps de plus en plus court qui nous est imparti.

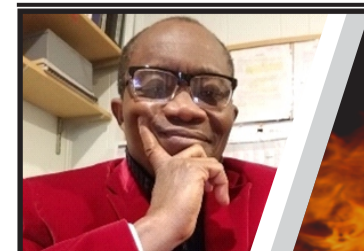
Dans un monde « démondialisé », l'adaptation aux changements climatiques sera aussi plus difficile. Des températures plus élevées et des types météorologiques bouleversés rendront en maints endroits impossible l'agriculture traditionnelle. De nouvelles cultures, de nouvelles technologies peuvent être d'une aide précieuse, mais elles n'advieront pas sans innovations, sans investissements, sans financements. Nombre de pays en développement, qui se tiennent en dehors des grands blocs, seront fermés à ces flux. Et même les efforts d'adaptation les plus héroïques ne parviendront pas à préserver la viabilité de l'agriculture sous les tropiques. De nombreux agriculteurs devront chercher de nouveaux moyens de subsistance.

Pour les pays en développement, les exportations constituent le moyen le plus sûr de créer des emplois, en répondant à la demande solvable des pays hautement développés (et moins touchés par les vagues de chaleur). Mais la hausse des barrières protectionnistes dans les régions plus développées obéira cette croissance, limitant par conséquent les possibilités d'adaptation. Dans le même temps, l'isolement ne confèrera pas nécessairement aux pays développés la sécurité qu'ils recherchent. Le confinement des chaînes d'approvisionnement au sein d'un pays ou d'une région peut diminuer certains risques politiques, mais augmentera l'exposition de la zone aux catastrophes climatiques et à d'autres risques. Il suffit de regarder combien l'Europe dans sa totalité est aujourd'hui touchée par la hausse des coûts de l'énergie, quand l'Amérique du Nord ne l'est pas.

La diversification mondiale, en revanche, apporterait une plus grande résilience. Idéalement, une chaîne d'approvisionnement aurait sur chaque segment de multiples fournisseurs, dans différentes régions et sur différents continents, ce qui autoriserait des adaptations rapides dans les cas où l'un de ces fournisseurs serait quelque part victime de la crise climatique. Il en va de même pour les matières premières : la meilleure garantie est un marché mondial bien desservi et librement accessible, où les perturbations peuvent être atténuées et où aucun producteur ne dispose d'un avantage illégitime. Plus un marché sera régional ou local, plus il risquera de pâtir de la dégradation des conditions météorologiques ou de la malveillance d'un fournisseur.

Certes, la mondialisation, depuis quelques années, est mal perçue, mais il est indispensable de la préserver. Même si les pays ont légitimement intérêt, pour garantir leur sécurité, à restreindre les échanges et les investissements dans certains secteurs stratégiques et sensibles, nous devons empêcher que de telles mesures ne se dévoient dans l'isolement.

La communauté internationale devrait au minimum négocier un pacte inspiré de la Convention de Genève afin de créer des zones où les interactions mondiales pourraient se poursuivre en sécurité et seraient protégées, dans la plupart des circonstances, des sanctions et des interdictions. Les échanges de nourriture, d'énergie, de médicaments et d'autres biens essentiels, comme ceux que requièrent l'atténuation des changements climatiques et l'adaptation à leurs conséquences, devraient être concernés. Nous devrions poser des conditions rigoureuses à l'interdiction d'un pays aux infrastructures mondiales de paiement et à la mise en œuvre de sanctions secondaires (celles qui sont prises à l'encontre des pays ne respectant pas les sanctions).



LIBERIA POLITICAL

HOT-FIRE

Jones Mallay joins the conversation

fredrickdiamondm@yahoo.com

The Practice of Democracy in America: A Choice or Tradition?

The nature of democracy is such that it should be practiced on the basis of choice rather than on the basis of force. It can be re-called that a former Republican Speaker Paul Ryan once remarked: "The United States is the oldest democracy in the world." PolitiFact upheld Ryan's claims to be true. The Athenians should have all cause to be annoyed at PolitiFact and former Speaker Ryan's assertions. In 507 B.C., the Athenian leader Cleisthenes introduced a system of political reforms that he called "demokratia", or "rule by the people," a form of governance that quickly spread around the world by those who claimed to be lovers of democracy. Should former Speaker Ryan and PolitiFact be known as modern liars?

The dawn of American democracy didn't come in 1776 with the Declaration of Independence. The Constitution didn't go into effect until 1788, when the U.S. Constitution was in progress during the American Revolution, also called the U.S. War of Independence between 1775 and 1783, which fought against imperial rule. But the governing book of the Constitution tells Americans that July 4, 1776, was the beginning of American democracy. Granted that 1776 was the magic day means that U.S. democracy is 246-year-old in 2022. Former President Lincoln once remarked, "The government of the people by the people" sounds interesting, but how many American believe this to be true?

Americans should know that democracy was birthed in the 1700 to replace imperialism, which was one of the byproducts of the U.S. war, slavery included. It appears that democracy in the 1700s was mandatory to remove all imperial forms of governance by giving power to the people to decide who led them. However, 246-year on, democracy is becoming a matter of choice rather than a tradition to keep especially when reading from Former President Trump's anti-democratic playbook in which he cried foul about the elections' characteristics as being stolen. A claim supported by his thousands of silent supporters, including the Republican Party, the second ruling party in the U.S., which is worrisome.

The American democracy at 246-years has not undergone political assessments to determine its strengths and weaknesses since 1776; therefore, no American knows its impediments, except when former President Trump's challenged the electioneering aspect of the U.S. democratic process which signals that democracy is no longer a tradition to protect, but a choice one has to make to either defend democracy or reform it. Democracy has multiple segments. One such segment is the one that involves putting leaders in power through an election process by casting their ballots into a box or voting machines, but how guaranteed are these processes?

An election is the segment of democracy that contains enormous weaknesses. It can be manipulated and tempered. The undermining of election process cannot be brushed aside, Judges taken sides with a supposed winning candidate in an election is likely, especially when election results end up at the Supreme Court, changing of elections results cannot be downplayed, the tampering with voting machines can be possible, the changing of election results are also likely in democracy from my African experience.

Former President Trump's classification of the outcome of the 2017 elections as stolen elections did provoke the January 6 riots in which Trump's followers (The Republican Party, Trump's die-hard silent supporters, and well-wishers) soon developed a terrible mindset that the elections were indeed stolen. Trump's actions undermine US 246-year-old democracy. Nonetheless, tampering with elections is a regular practice in democracy, especially in Africa.

Trump's action is an indication that democracy is now a matter of choice rather than a tradition to protect. Africa has been in systemic political turmoil since independence in the late 60s due to stolen elections and the manipulations of democracy in one's favor, which often result in civil wars, ethnic cleansing, or a countless military couple. History has shown that anti-democratic forces often outweighed the forces of democracy, especially in Africa.

The troops of anti-democracy usually prefer power through abnormal processes, such as stolen elections, military takeovers, or coup d'état. Democrats represent the democratic forces in America. Can they triumph over former President Trump's anti-democratic forces? They need a mindset that democracy is manipulating the form of governance, voting can sometimes be fraudulent, and elections are not guaranteed. Democrats' impeachment of Trump and their investigation of the January 6 rioting are all legitimate democratic processes.

Still, Trump, The Republican Party, silent supporters, and Trump well-wishers see all democratic moves as witch-hunts or anti-democratic moves against him. The end of the 246-years old democracy under Republican Rule is 100% likely when they take over the House and Senate.



CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA



PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT Licensed Insurance Companies

The attention of the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) has been drawn to complaints about the operations of illegal insurers and insurance companies as well as brokerage firms in Liberia in violation of Section 2.1 Sub-section 1.0 of the Insurance Act of 2013.

The Insurance Act of 2013 mandates the CBL as the sole authority to license insurers, reinsurers, insurance brokers, insurance agents and loss adjusters.

Accordingly, the CBL hereby cautions individual(s) or institution(s) to not engage or do insurance business with any insurance company or insurance intermediary or brokerage firms other than the below listed, which are approved by the CBL in accordance with the Insurance Act of 2013.

The licensed insurance companies are:

1. Accident and Casualty Assurance Company (ACICO)
2. Activa Insurance Company (AIC)
3. American Underwriters Group International Insurance Company (AUG)
4. Atlantic Life and General Insurance Company (ALGIC)
5. Blue Cross Insurance Company (BCIO).
6. Insurance Company of Africa (ICA), and
7. Medicare Insurance Company (MIC). Others are:
8. Mutual Benefit Assurance Company (MBA)
9. Omega Insurance Company (OIC)
10. Palm Insurance Company (PIC)
11. Saar Insurance Company (SIC)
12. Secure Risk Insurance Company (SRIC)
13. SKY International Insurance Company (SIIC), and
14. SUNU Insurance Company

Other licensed insurance brokerage firms authorized by the CBL to do insurance business within the Republic of Liberia are:

1. ASK Gras Savoye Liberia Limited (ASK Savoye)
2. KEK Insurance Brokers Liberia Limited (KEK)
3. SAJONA Intermediaries (Insurance Advisor & Broker)
4. Trust Brokerage Liberia Limited Company (Trust LLC), and
5. MicroEnsure Life-Jar Incorporated (Life-Jar).

While the focus of the CBL is on the implementation of the mandate to achieve the insurance commission by 2026 in accordance with the Amended and Restated Act of the CBL 2020, the public is hereby encouraged to inform the CBL about anyone or company doing unlicensed insurance business within the Republic of Liberia.

The CBL wants to reassure the public of its commitment to the transformation of the insurance industry leveraging capacity building from the Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) of the U.S Treasury, West African Insurance Institute (WAI), and the West Africa Insurance Companies Association (WAICA) and remains supportive of the collaboration with the Ministry of Transport as the implementer and enforcer of the Third-Party Car Insurance scheme.

Signed: The Central Bank of Liberia

Lawmakers playing games?

By Jonathan Browne

Document in the possession of the NEW DAWN reveals that Joint Resolution 003/2022 by the Liberian Senate and the House of Representatives, authorizing the Executive branch of government to extend conduct of the 2022

the document on 7 November 2022.

President Weah declared a public holiday here on 11 November 2022, closing schools, business houses and ordering public workers and the general population to stay home to be counted, but the joint resolution to extend

Saah H. Joseph of Montserrado County, Nyonblee K. Lawrence of Grand Bassa, J. Milton Teahjay and Augustine S. Chea of Sinoe county, James P. Biney and J. Gbleh-bo Brown of Maryland county, and Varney G. Sherman and Simeon B. Taylor of Grand Cape Mount county, respectively.

Other senators that also signed are Dr. Henrique F. Tokpa and Prince Kermue Moyo of Bong county, Jeremiah Kpan Koung of Nimba, Stephen J. H. Zargo and Joseph Kpator Jallah of Lofa county, Edwin Melvin Snowe, Jr. of Bomi, Dr. Jim W. Tornonlah and J. Emmanuel Nuquay of Margibi, Francis S. Pay and Wellington Geevon Smith of River Cess, Numene T.H. Bartekwa of Grand Kru, and Botoe Kanneh of Gbarpolu county.

Senators Abraham Darius Dillon of Montserrado, Prince Y. Johnson of Nimba, A. Marshall Dennis and Zoe Emmanuel Pennue of Grand Gedeh, Morris G. Saytumah of Bomi, Conmany B. Wesseh and Jonathan Boycharles Sogbie of River Gee, and Daniel F. Naatehn did not sign.

In the House of Representatives, 43 of the 72 members signed the joint resolution on November 7, 2022.

the census from (October 24th to November 7, 2022) up to January 15, 2023, was signed by the Executive and published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 15 November 2022, while counting had already started in some parts of the country.

Nineteen senators of the 30-member Senate signed the document, including



National Population and Housing Census was signed by President George Weah and published into Handbill four days after actual enumeration was announced, which critics say is illegal.

The joint resolution was adopted by the Liberia Senate on November 10, 2022 after members of the House of Representatives had penned

Starts from back page

Ecobank Liberia trapped

CBL, while she and Mr. Smith met with the bank's representatives in her (Mrs. Williams') office for nearly 15 minutes after which, he says she sent for him, only to inform him in few seconds that Ecobank had requested more time to search for additional documents and to bring more people (supposedly witnesses) to a further meeting, noting that Ms Tarlor Geebe, the accused, was noticeably absent from the Ecobank's delegation.

Explaining further, Amb. Dukuly says he subsequently wrote former Solicitor General Cllr. Sayma Syrenius Cephus in a letter dated December 16, 2019, adding that Cllr. Cephus determined that the case is criminal in nature, following preliminary hearing, and transferred the matter to the Liberia National Police for criminal investigation.

The former Solicitor General and two other officials resigned from government after they were designated in August by the United States Treasury, under the Global Magnitsky Act for corruption.

He says the investigations at the LNP Headquarters were conducted by Superintendent Dash Wilson and a gentleman that was introduced as his principal deputy, whose name he

cannot remember.

Ambassador Dukuly continues that to facilitate the investigation, Supt. Wilson asked the Judge of First Judicial Circuit, Criminal Court "A" to have original records of his entire account at Ecobank Liberia Limited subpoenaed, which was granted by the court.

"The subpoenaed documents show a photo of Ms. Tarlor Geebe and a minor Ms. Geebe identified as her daughter, Joanna Allen, as owner of the account. Ms Tarlor Geebe had opened the account in Joanna Allen's name with my check!" He writes.

Criminal Court "A" of Montserrado County sitting in its November A.D. 2019 Term under Resident Circuit Judge Roosevelt Z. Willie issued a Writ of Subpoena Deces Tecum, commanding the Management of the Central Bank of Liberia to appear on Friday, 10 January 2020 to subpoena the Management of Ecobank Liberia and its annexes in and around Monrovia to provide original copies of spreadsheet for financial transactions executed on May 21, 2019 by all tellers assigned at Ecobank Via Town, including account opening package for Joanna Allen, believed to be ITF Account.

The court also requested for Amb. Osman Dukuly's account statement for both Liberian and

United States Dollars, covering May 21, 2019 to November 2019, copy of the USD108,000.00 Cemenco check issued to him, deposits and withdrawal slips allegedly used by Mr. Dukuly to perfect transactions thru his Liberian and United States Dollars domiciled at Ecobank from May 21, 2019 to November 2019, including ten (10) copies of previous checks processed by Teller Matilda Ida Arthur prior to May 21, 2019, as well as Ecobank's policy on check payment, teller limit for payment of cash to customer, and the bank's internal investigation report about the alleged shortage of USD11,994.30 out of the US\$108,000.

Amb. Dukuly: "Finally, because Ms. Tarlor Geebe let slip during the investigation that the criminal events surrounding my check occurred while she was preparing her daughter to be sent to her daughter's father in the US, I ask the Ministry to inquire from the US Embassy in Monrovia if Ms. Tarlor Geebe's request for a visa for Joanna Allen involved the use of my check."

However, it appears that even the Police are not proceeding satisfactorily, so he has written the Office of the Solicitor General at the Ministry of Justice, asking for resumption of the case with Ecobank Liberia.

Judges unethical

British national Hans Armstrong complains to Chief Justice Yuoh

British national Hans Armstrong has written Liberia's Chief Justice Sie-A-Nyene G. Yuoh accusing four Liberian judges and a magistrate of alleged unethical conduct.

In the complaint of alleged unethical conduct, Armstrong accuses the 8th Judicial Circuit Judge in Nimba County Roland Dahn; Criminal Court "C" Judge A. Blamo Dixon, Montserrado County; Relieving Judge and Supreme Court nominee Yamie Quiqui Gbeisay; Civil Law Court "B" Judge Scheaplor R. Dunbar; and Kakata Magisterial Court Stipendiary Magistrate Victoria Worlobah Duncan.

Serving as an Attorney-In-Fact for two Czech Republican brothers Pavel and Martin Miloschewsky, Mr. Armstrong has

He said on 29 October 2020, he also filed a complaint against Judge Roland Dahn which former Chief Justice Korkpor also forwarded to Justice Kaba by 30 October 2020.

But up to the present, Armstrong alleged, the JIC is yet to cite him and Judge Dahn for an investigation.

Similarly, he alleged, that for the case he filed before former Chief Justice Korkpor against Judge Blamo Dixon on 9 November 2020, he is yet to be cited by the JIC. He, however, somersaulted on September 2, 2022, withdrawing his allegations Judge Dixon.

Regarding the case against Judge Yamie Quiqui Gbeisay which was filed on 4 May 2021, Armstrong alleged that Gbeisay submitted his response to the JIC



British national Hans Armstrong

been pursuing a criminal case before various courts in Liberia against Liberian Senate Secretary Nangborlor F. Singbeh and several others for alleged economic sabotage.

He alleged that the two Czech Republican brothers Pavel and Martin Miloschewsky were dubbed of US\$5,062,419.10 by the accused. But over time Armstrong has complained to the judges and the magistrate who at some point had handled the case involving his accused.

In his letter dated 10 November 2022, Armstrong told Chief Justice Yuoh that he had earlier complained to the judges and the magistrate to her predecessor, former Chief Justice Francis S. Korkpor between 2020 and 2021.

But he said his case had not been settled upto the filing of his complaint being filed before the new Chief Justice.

He noted that the complaint against Stipendiary Magistrate Duncan was filed on 6 September 2020, and by 14 September 2020, former Chief Justice Korkpor forwarded the complaint to the Judicial Inquiry Commission (JIC) chairperson, Associate Justice Yussif D. Kaba.

He claimed that since then, the JIC has not cited him and Magistrate Duncan for an investigation.

on 5 July 2021, four days after the expiration of JIC's ultimatum.

He accused Judge Gbeisay of making racist comments against him. Armstrong added that following Gbeisay's nomination to the Supreme Court bench, he held a press conference to inform the Senate, the public, and the foreign business community that the nominee held a racist mentality against foreign nationals, mostly British.

Further, Armstrong said up to the present, he does not have any knowledge of the status of his complaint filed against Judge Scheaplor R. Dunbar which was filed on 25 October 2021.

On 24 February 2021, Armstrong alleged, Associate Justice Kaba wrote former Chief Justice Korkpor to instruct the Public Defender's Office to provide him (Armstrong) adequate legal representation throughout the tenure of the investigation of his complaints.

He said this was based on a communication he wrote on 15 February 2021 to the JIC, expressing the difficulty he faced in obtaining a lawyer to represent his interest against the judges and the magistrate.

"Your Honor, I believe in your ability, especially with the recent decisions and measures you have

Ecobank Liberia trapped

-in US\$108,000 check scandal



your Via Town branch handled the opening of my account, but she cannot give me any bank payment receipt of having paid me this amount, as she claims.

Also, my attempts at obtaining this information, both at Via Town and at your Sinkor branch, have been unsuccessful. Providing me with my records is an obligation of your bank, so I must have them!" The letter to Ecobank reads.

Still not pleased with responses from the bank, he complained to the Regulation and Supervision department of the Central Bank of Liberia, but suspended the matter, amid ongoing investigation, citing three counts: That in a meeting with a Mrs. Erica Williams, on 4 December 2019, she allegedly refused to give him a copy of Ecobank's answer to his complaint to enable him reply, quoting Mrs. Williams as saying the Central Bank 'is not a court.'

According to him, Mrs. Williams kept him waiting for Ecobank's representatives for over an hour in one Mr. Smith Deko's office at the

By Jonathan Browne
The Management of Ecobank Liberia (Limited) seems trapped at the Ministry of Justice for its role in clearing a check valued US\$108,000 in which US\$11,994.30 is yet to be accounted for since May 2019.

The check in question was issued by Cemenco Liberia in the name of Ambassador Osman Dukuly, which he took

at Ecobank Via Town Branch on Bushrod Island for encashment.

Apparently frustrated from going back and forth with Ms. Geebe without getting any satisfactory explanation, he filed an official complaint to the Managing Director of Ecobank Liberia (Limited) on 11th Street, Sinkor on September 3, 2019.

"Ms. Tarlor Geebe of

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11

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