

The New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT
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CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA
MARKET BUYING AND SELLING RATES
LIBERIAN DOLLARS PER US DOLLAR

DATE	BUYING	SELLING
FRIDAY, JULY 15, 2022	L\$152.2429 /US\$1.00	L\$153.9855 /US\$1.00

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

The New Dawn

French Version Inside

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The New Dawn
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VOL. 12 NO. 124 FRIDAY, JULY 15, 2022 PRICE LD\$40.00

My target is to remove Weah

-Senator Dillon unveils 2023 plan



Moye warns of volatile state

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Continental News

Snake venom and marijuana spice up Kenya's election

who has a background in law, has proved to be the most eccentric of the four presidential candidates contesting the 9 August election.

Polls have ranked the Roots Party candidate a poor third - the latest one, released on 11 July, gives him just 4% of the vote. But

Odinga on 43% and Deputy President William Ruto on 39%.

"Wajackoyah is running on an outrageous platform that would ordinarily be laughed out of town, but there is no doubt that he has captured the imagination of angry, disaffected youth in both urban and rural Kenya, cutting across all the regular ethnic, regional and party lines," writes Macharia Gaitho, a leading columnist with Kenya's Daily Nation newspaper.

On the campaign trail, Prof Wajackoyah tends to wear a tracksuit, T-shirt and headscarf rather than a smart suit - to show he is not part of the Kenyan establishment he accuses of rampant corruption

He also often gestures with his fingers as if he is smoking marijuana and drives crowds into a frenzy as he dances to reggae songs. Prof Wajackoyah says if he wins he will pass laws to regulate the farming and production of marijuana for industrial and medical use, to help solve two of Kenya's biggest problems - unemployment and a ballooning national debt. He

claims it could earn Kenya more than nine trillion shillings (\$76bn; £64bn) annually, and the government would "never have to borrow a single coin" again.

"Western countries have legalised bhang [marijuana]; why shouldn't we?" he adds. Though he has not backed up his claims with detailed research, the legalisation of marijuana for industrial and medicinal use is the central pledge of his campaign. The Africa Check website has described his plans as misleading.

Nevertheless, it has made him a talking point on social media, and has excited many youth, who are badly affected by unemployment.

If Prof Wajackoyah's proposal is implemented, it

will see Kenya join other African countries - including Lesotho, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe - that are seeking to tap into the global marijuana market, which, according to some estimates, is expected to be worth around \$70bn by 2028.

Prof Wajackoyah says he has never smoked marijuana, but would be the first person to do so in celebration if Kenya legalised it. "There is nothing wrong with smoking it when it is legalised and the regulatory bodies have approved for it to be smoked," he says. Prof Wajackoyah's views have been condemned by Kenya's Catholic Church, which says that drug abuse among youth would worsen if marijuana was legalised. "The family unit is being threatened by drug abuse leading to breakups, violence and even deaths at times," Bishop James Maria Wainaina says. BBC

Once a street child in Kenya and a grave digger in the UK, George Wajackoyah has become a political sensation by running for Kenya's presidency on a promise to



turn the East African nation into a major exporter of marijuana, snake venom and hyenas' testicles, although many question the feasibility of his plans.

The 63-year-old professor, pundits say that for a first-time contestant he is doing well and the two front-runners will be worried about shedding even a single vote to him as the poll predicts a tight contest, putting veteran opposition leader Raïla

UK police investigate Mo Farah trafficking claims

The Metropolitan Police say they have opened an investigation into Sir Mo Farah's revelation that he was trafficked to the UK as a child. The force says specialist officers will assess information the former Olympic athlete gave in a BBC documentary.

Sir Mo said he arrived under a false name after escaping war in Somalia.

The runner, 39, said he was taken by a woman he did not know and forced into domestic servitude. He previously said he was a refugee with his parents.

In a statement, the Metropolitan Police said: "We are aware of reports in the media concerning Sir Mo Farah. No reports have been made to the MPS [Metropolitan Police Service] at this time." Specialist officers have opened an investigation and are currently assessing the available information. "In the documentary, The Real Mo Farah, which aired on Wednesday, the athlete

expressed concern that speaking out could cause him to lose the British citizenship he was granted in 2000. But the Home Office has told BBC News that no action will be taken as it is assumed children are not complicit when their citizenship is gained by deception.

Speaking in the film, Sir Mo said his real name is Hussein Abdi Kahin and that he was born in Somaliland, a breakaway state in Somalia.

His father, Abdi, was killed by stray gunfire during civil

violence when Sir Mo was four years old.

Sir Mo said that, when he was eight or nine, he was taken to stay with family in Djibouti. He was then flown to the UK by a woman he had never met and was not related to, but who told him he was going to live with relatives in Europe.

When they arrived in the UK, the woman took Sir Mo to her flat in Hounslow, west London, and took from him a piece of paper with his



Ex-Gambia spy chief sentenced to death



Yankuba Badjie was sentenced for the 2016 killing of a political activist

A judge in The Gambia has sentenced to death the country's former intelligence chief Yankuba Badjie and four other security agents for the killing in 2016 of a political activist in the final days of brutal rule under former President Yahya Jammeh.

The activist, Ebrima Solo Sandeng - a leading figure in

the opposition United Democratic Party - had been arrested during anti-government protests.

He died in prison two days later, having been beaten and tortured.

His death galvanised a wave of popular anger that eventually led to the ousting of President Jammeh after 22 years in power. Mr Jammeh fled in 2017 to Equatorial Guinea, where he remains in exile. BBC

relatives' contact details on it. Mohamed Farah was the name given to him by the people who brought him into the UK. Sir Mo said he had to do housework and childcare "if I wanted food in my mouth".

He said the woman told him: "If you ever want to see your family again, don't say

anything."

"Often I would just lock myself in the bathroom and cry," he said. After taking up athletics, Sir Mo confided what had happened to him to a PE teacher at his school, who then contacted social services and helped arrange for him to be fostered by another Somali family. BBC

EDITORIAL

What lies ahead of a divided opposition

Members of the opposition in Liberia should brace themselves for a rude awakening come 2023, as President George Weah and his ruling Coalition for democratic Change have already begun campaigning for votes 16 months to the polls.

Unless the opposition Unity Party, Alternative National Congress, Liberty Party, All Liberian Party and other splinter parties get their acts together now, they risk being beaten nose down again like in 2017.

The recent senatorial by-election in Lofa County should send a signal to the opposition that they need to wake up from their slumber and face the grim reality awaiting them at the poll next year, in their quest to make Mr. Weah a one-term President.

While the opposition LP is in and out of court, tearing itself apart, the UP seems to be on the verge of going to court over its demand for a recount in Lofa, and the ANC/CPP is still breathing fresh air from the recent legal battle with the UP/ALP combined.

It is obvious that the ruling party as always presides over state funds and would do everything and anything to win election, exploiting the weakness of a divided opposition as the present case indicates.

The quest for state power is a serious business that requires prepared and very focus politicians, rather than crying baby.

Even news that the UP has placed price tags on positions in the party to, as high as US\$7,500, for standard bearer and \$5,000 for secretary general position, respectively ahead of convention in Bong County is not only sickening, but highly disappointing.

We think this an attempt by the current leadership under former President Joseph Nyumah Boakai to deny potential persons from vying in the party that held state power for 12 unbroken years. Besides, it shows that the UP is not financially prepared to face President Weah.

The fundamental reality is that no single political party can win elections now in the country without presenting a formidable common front. Both the ruling CDC and the opposition bloc know this very well.

Liberian voters are yearning for an alternative leadership in the wake of grinding economic hardship, corruption, mysterious deaths and arbitrary killings by state security forces, but they seem not to be getting any hope from the opposition.

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COMMENTARY

By Jayati Ghosh

Achieving Earth for All

NEW DELHI - In 1972, the United Nations held its first-ever environmental summit in Stockholm. In the run-up to the event, a group of scientists wrote *The Limits to Growth*, a report for the Club of Rome that became an unlikely bestseller. The authors argued that Earth's finite natural resources could not support ever-increasing consumption, and warned of likely ecological overshoot and societal collapse if the world did not recognize the environmental costs of human activity. Failure to change course would mean declines in per capita food and energy supplies, increasing pollution, lower standards of living, and the possibility of dramatic population collapses by the middle of the twenty-first century.

In the decades that followed, the report's startling conclusions were probably more criticized than commended. Many brushed them aside as a Domsday scenario that human ingenuity and technological progress would render moot. But *The Limits to Growth* did not provide a single forecast. Rather, the authors explored several alternative paths based on different human strategies, and recent research by Gaya Herrington has shown that three of the four scenarios they outlined align quite closely with empirical data.

This is deeply worrying, because two of these three scenarios suggest a major collapse by mid-century while the third entails a smaller decline. Herrington argues that "humanity is on a path to having limits to growth imposed on itself rather than consciously choosing its own."

But all is not lost: The fourth scenario, which involved significant economic and social transformations, allows for widespread increases in human welfare within Earth's natural boundaries. This is the motivation behind *Earth for All*, a new report produced by the Club of Rome's Transformational Economics Commission (of which I am a member) and a team of computer modelers.

The report's authors argue that achieving well-being for all on a (relatively) stable planet is still possible, but will require major changes in economic organization. In particular, it calls for five major initiatives to eliminate poverty, reduce inequality, empower women, transform food systems, and overhaul energy systems by "electrifying everything."

To flesh out these aspirations, the report advocates specific and interlinked strategies for achieving each one. Of course, this will require significant new investments, led by massive increases in public spending. Higher taxation, especially of the extremely wealthy and of large firms, must therefore be an important part of the agenda. Restricting the wealth and consumption of the super-rich is also important for limiting carbon dioxide emissions and unnecessarily wasteful consumption.

In addition, creating global liquidity (such as by issuing more special drawing rights, the International Monetary Fund's reserve asset) and dealing with the sovereign-debt overhang would give developing-country governments more fiscal space.

Global food systems are clearly broken. They currently create unhealthy and unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, as well as enormous waste, and must be upgraded

accordingly. Regulation of markets for the public good will be critical in this process. More systematic and effective regulation is necessary not only with respect to food, but also in markets for goods and services, finance, labor, and land, and to those connected to nature and the environment.

The regulation we need demands democratization of knowledge and wider access to new technologies, as well as recognition and dissemination of traditional knowledge. Giving women and workers more power is essential, not only for making societies happier, healthier, and more just, but also for stabilizing population numbers.

Furthermore, the *Earth for All* report contains the results of a global modeling exercise that focuses specifically on two scenarios. The first, "Too Little Too Late," is our current trajectory, in which governments and international institutions talk a lot about sustainability and climate change, but produce little transformative action.

This scenario points to growing inequalities and declining social trust, as people and countries turn against one another in competing for resources. Without sufficient collective action to limit the immense pressure on nature, Earth's life-supporting systems (such as climate, water, soil, and forests) will keep deteriorating, and some regions will come close to or even cross irreversible tipping points. For many people already living in poverty and for many other species, what is effectively hell on Earth awaits.

But in the second scenario - "The Giant Leap" - policymakers seek to implement the five major shifts and do a much better job of increasing well-being. That means ensuring dignity (so that everyone has the means to live in security, health, and safety); nature (a restored and safe environment for all forms of life); and connection (a sense of belonging and institutions that serve the common good). It also means ensuring fairness (providing justice in all its dimensions, with much-reduced gaps between richest and poorest) and participation (actively engaged citizens in rooted communities and economies).

Achieving all this will not be easy, of course. Widespread, sustainable gains in well-being necessarily require active governments that are willing to reshape markets and pursue long-term visions for societies. This in turn requires both political will and a sea change in governments' perceptions - and the latter is unlikely without significant public pressure and mass mobilization. But, given our proximity to so many tipping points, the default option is terrifying: environmental devastation, extreme economic disparities and fragilities, and potentially unbearable social and political tensions.

So, *Earth for All* is not just a report - it is a call to action. Because the necessary changes are so big, they require determined social movements with broad participation. History shows that inertia and defeatism can become self-fulfilling. But it also shows that governments ultimately must respond to popular pressure or be replaced by it.

Jayati Ghosh, Professor of Economics at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, is a member of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism.

O-PED

by Daniel Gros

An Inflation-Adjusted Social Contract for Europe

DUBROVNIK - With energy prices high and rising, and inflation soaring, it is starting to look like the late 1970s all over again. But appearances can be deceiving.

The similarities are obvious. In 2022, like in the 1970s, an energy-price shock has led to a sustained increase in the prices of many other goods. The so-called core inflation rate, which strips out volatile energy and food prices, is now approaching 6% in the United States and 4% in the eurozone. And fears are mounting that, as in the 1970s, this trend will prove persistent.

But we are hardly living through a repeat of the 1970s. One key difference lies in labor markets. Back then, widespread wage indexation meant that higher energy and other prices led automatically to an equivalent increase in wages. Where wage indexation was less important, unions achieved the same outcome, as they refused to accept any deterioration in their members' living standards.

This is not the case today, at least in the eurozone. According to the European Central Bank's new wage tracker, eurozone wages have increased by only 3% so far - far less than the 8.6% inflation recorded in June. In other words, there is no sign of the wage-price spiral of the 1970s.

Another difference today is that European producers have been able to increase their prices enough to offset a significant portion of the energy-cost rise. Based on June 2022 prices, the eurozone's energy import bill is set to increase by over 4% of GDP this year. Over the last year, surging energy prices have fueled a 24% increase in the European Union's import prices, after more than a decade of stability.

But the prices charged by EU exporters also rose, by over 12% - and the EU exports more than it imports. European producers have thus been able to offset slightly more than half of the income loss from higher energy prices, keeping it to just under 2% of GDP. This is a hefty price to pay, but it is also a manageable one.

The challenge will be to distribute income losses across economic sectors. With real wages having fallen by about 5%, European workers have so far borne all the costs of inflation. Given that the wage share amounts to about 62% of GDP in the eurozone, a 5% fall in real wages would make available to other sectors about 3.1% of GDP, more than the income loss of 2%, allowing profits to increase. That is more than sufficient to offset the terms-of-trade losses suffered so far.

The situation is very different in the US. As the world's biggest oil and natural-gas producer, it exports as much energy as it imports. America's terms of trade thus have not suffered at all, with import and export prices increasing by the same amount. But wages have increased by over 6%, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta's wage tracker, meaning that the US is much closer to a wage-price spiral than Europe.

How reliable is Europe's wage moderation? As it stands, the EU is experiencing more inflation in profits than in wages, despite the overall income loss. And falling real wages are particularly difficult to accept when profits are soaring. In fact, wage demands are already creeping up across the eurozone. Germany's influential IG Metall union, for example, is calling for an 8% wage hike for workers in the metal industry, which currently is enjoying high profits. To keep social peace, several countries, including Germany, have introduced double-digit increases in minimum wages.

Nonetheless, negotiated wage increases have so far remained modest, at around 4%, according to the ECB. Actual wages might climb further, as employers in sectors experiencing shortages decide that it is worth paying workers a premium. Still, there is little indication that wages are set to catch up with inflation any time soon.

The main reason for this is that governments all over Europe are delivering direct transfers to households, in order to offset higher energy costs. For example, Germany's government has unveiled a relief package that includes a lump-sum payment for employees and a heating-cost subsidy for households on housing benefits.

The Spanish government, for its part, is subsidizing the cost of natural gas for power producers. This approach to holding down electricity prices is flawed, as it encourages gas use at a time when Russian President Vladimir Putin is threatening to cut supplies. But such schemes reflect a new social contract that is emerging in Europe: governments protect workers from the bulk of higher energy costs, in exchange for workers moderating their wage demands.

In the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis, a recurrent criticism of the eurozone framework was that the absence of a fiscal authority meant that the ECB was "the only game in town." This time seems different. By stepping in to provide income support, governments are helping to prevent a 1970s-style wage-price spiral - and making the ECB's job much easier.



Lord, De man go jolly, jolly, so how eh concern you?

Dear Father,

So wetin in dis one be my concern? Somebody take his pepo from de city to carry them for village da wat kinda fish me I get to fry inside dat oil. Dis one na be my matter, I beg yor please. Wen you like go and do yor own. Ah, my son, wetin making you to talk plenty like da?

Father, ehn da dey pepo in our village. Dey can't mind their bisnay. Da me be wat na. Every day, dey say oh, de Country Giant na go do meetin, he go jolly, jolly. Please I beg yor, yor mon go and do yor own. First thin, de man jolly, jolly da campaign. You, jus sit down dere and be paramzing. My son cool down small.

No, Father, de thin making me blue. Whole day, you dey talk wetin de man do, you na talk yor own. De time weh you take to talk the man palava, if da yor own matter you wor talking, pepo will feel you too. My son, I say cool down small.

Yes, mehn, Father. De pepo can waste time on plenty foolish thins. Dey will be sitting down dere talkin plenty abot de man again and he will come and flog them again. He go village to do jolly, jolly, you too mon go and be doin yor own jolly, jolly too na-it equal no parting.

Yes, na Father. De man take his pepo to one village, he say he go make camp dere. Then de orlor pepo in town here whole day saying da na camp da jolly, jolly.

So, if de man go make jolly, jolly, da wetin worrying dem sef, ehn da his own sef time he wasting? Weting hurting dem na?

These politicians, da foolish pepo. De time dey take to talk their friend matter, dey supposed to use da time to talk their own matter. Bor dey will na do eh. Dey will sit and do for nothin talk - busybodies, chechepoly! Go and do yor own.

Anyway, Father leh me na hammock you with their chechepoly sef, let talk something else.

So, dey say de Country Giant say de pepo from de mountain mon vote for him and de soljar man ehn?

Yes, oo, Papay. Da de thin he go tell de pepo over dere. Eh look like de man na scarelor Uncle Sam one bit. Ayaka, we inside. Dis 2023 da comin eh na for children.

Bor, dis Old Soljar man too ya, da yor one want power? He wan be like old man Tubman oo-de man wan 27 year too.

Hmm, you wan tell me say de pepo will sit down dere and give him anorlor 9 years?

Um, Father, da de one you talkin slow like da so. De pepo say de man da god-father for de place. So, dey even wan make him chief for life dere.

Huh, bor, dis soljar man bisnay will na put de Country Giant in trouble? Father, dey say jack drunk, bor Jack na fool. So, de man wor in de Soljar Man village, wetin he mon do. De Soljar man gat his pepo dere too, so he supposed to make dem happy.

Da, de thin I say de orlor pepo dem jus makin for nathin noise. They say de man go jolly, jolly, bor da campaigning he doing so right in their backyard.

You know, de thin sef, hard to talk son.

Yes, Father. De man doin his serious campaign they sittin here sayin all kinda thin. Let dem be dere. They know wat happened in Rofa.

De man will be makin music and dancing Buga Dance, and dey will make it their worry, while he campaigning. Yor too mon go do yor Buga Dance and don wait to run to de palava hut later.



I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **SOLICITATION NO:** VA-669-22-000011

2. **ISSUANCE DATE:** July 13, 2022

3. **CLOSING DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF OFFERS:** July 27, 2022, 11:59 pm Local Time, Monrovia, Liberia

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

5. **POSITION TITLE:** Project Management Specialist (Education and Budget)

6. **MARKET VALUE:** USD \$40,344 – \$64,550 FSN- 11

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 incumbent is an Education Specialist in the USAID/Liberia Education Office (EDO). In partnership with local Liberian institutions, s/he will design and manage USAID/Liberia's education sector investments and ensure that new and current activities produce results. S/he will provide expertise and analysis on education development issues in Liberia, and serve as a liaison between USAID/Liberia and relevant Government of Liberia entities, civil society organizations, other donors, and local communities. S/he will accomplish work related to the conceptualization, design, documentation, and management of development assistance projects, including leading the development of cost estimates and analyzing program budgets.

The incumbent will also provide technical expertise and leadership for the EDO on financial management, budgeting, and procurement planning. S/he will interact regularly with other offices within USAID/Liberia, including the Financial Management, Acquisition and Assistance, Program and Project Development offices. S/he will also work in collaboration with EDO members to support overall internal operations and to simplify and standardize processes that support more effective portfolio management.

The incumbent must demonstrate strong attention to detail, organization, inquisitiveness, prioritization, interpersonal skills, teamwork, and passion for education. S/he will help ensure that USAID investments in the education sector change the lives of our most important stakeholders: Liberian children and youth. The incumbent must be able to multitask well but also know how to prioritize, focus, and meet deadlines. The position will be under the supervision of the Supervisory Education Officer or his/her designee.

Major Duties and Responsibilities

Project management (50%)

1. Serve as Contracting/Agreement Officer's Representative (C/AOR) on USAID education activities to ensure U.S. taxpayer dollars are managed effectively to reach their intended development objectives.
2. Monitor implementing partner progress to ensure and verify that activities conform to the terms of the award and that planned results are achieved. Review deliverables, assess performance progress, and prepare performance review materials. Occasional work-related travel is required to fulfill monitoring responsibilities.
3. Meet with partners regularly, conduct quarterly visits to education project sites to monitor activity implementation, and closely review annual work and activity plans and propose adjustments to better achieve results.
4. Monitor the financial status of the award to ensure adequate financial management.
5. Manage activity start up and close out processes to ensure a successful start and support sustainability as activities wind down.
6. Identify and promote opportunities for collaboration, linkages and cross-sector synergies to improve effectiveness and reach broader impact.
7. Represent the EDO at meetings with the Government of Liberia and with other donors, development partners, and non-governmental organizations to ensure harmonization of USAID/Liberia activities and work towards proper implementation of education sector strategies and policies.
8. Write and/or review briefings, reports, memoranda, speeches and/or talking points, press releases, sector profiles, activity fact sheets, success stories, and other essential communication for USAID/Liberia, USAID/Washington, U.S. Embassy, media, and other stakeholders in order to communicate and publicize USAID's development work and achievements in Liberia.

Program design (25%)

1. Collaborate with EDO members to write and review program/project documents including concept papers, scopes of work, statements of objectives, program descriptions, action memoranda, waivers, environment reviews, monitoring and evaluation plans and financial documents (including quarterly accrual reports). These documents are essential to effectively programming USAID funding and how USAID turns U.S. taxpayer dollars into development results.
2. Coordinate and support new activity design, program evaluations, procurements, and ongoing implementation actions in support of the EDO to program USAID funding and ensure USAID is reaching intended results.
3. Write inputs and guidance in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of activities in education; write and/or review program descriptions. Spanning the USAID program cycle, these processes are the core of USAID's work.
4. Draft and review scopes of work and independent government cost estimates for new activities, evaluations, special studies or personnel. These documents are required to create solicitations for USAID programs.
5. Review unsolicited proposals/applications. These often come from local organizations, and it is important for USAID to take local perspectives into consideration and remain alert for innovative ideas to intractable development challenges.

Financial management, budgeting, and procurement planning (25%)

1. Work closely with the Office of Financial Management and Program and Project Design Office providing overall coordination and internal monitoring and analysis of the Education program budget, assisting the EDO with the use of the OPS MASTER system. Effective management of the budget and procurement plan ensures that the EDO is well prepared to reach intended results and adapt to changing circumstances as necessary.
2. Work with EDO office leadership and team members, including extended team members, on budget planning and management to effectively plan and program USAID funds.
3. Maintain all EDO budget documentation, including pipeline analysis, and providing regular briefings to the EDO on this information. This will ensure that EDO properly manages its funds and is prepared to be a good steward of U.S. taxpayer dollars.
4. Support the EDO in the preparation of financial, performance, and portfolio reviews to ensure USAID activities are making progress and have the necessary funding to reach intended results.

Supervision Controls: This position has no supervisory responsibilities.

Supervisory Relationship: The incumbent will work under the direction of the Supervisory Education Officer or his/her designee. S/he will develop a personal annual performance plan, in

coordination with his/her supervisor, and will be evaluated annually on the basis of the performance plan.

12. PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The work requested does not involve undue physical demands.

II. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR THIS POSITION

1. **Education:** A bachelor's degree in Education, International Development, Public Policy, Knowledge Management, Communications, and the social sciences.
2. **Prior Work Experience:** Minimum of five (5) years of experience in international development, administration, project management, development communications or applied research and evaluation is required.
3. **Work/Residency Permits:** Applicants must have valid work and/or residency permits allowing work in Liberia.
4. **Language Proficiency:** Fluent (Level IV). Excellent English writing, editing and speaking skills, as well as an excellent ability to process information from a wide variety of sources into cohesive, polished documents are required.

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: Understanding of the education sector in Liberia

Describe in 500 words or less, the overall political, economic, and related contextual factors that affect the education sector in Liberia. What are the current major challenges and opportunities for improving access to quality education?

FACTOR #2: Experience in the education sector

Describe in 500 words or less your experience managing education projects. This should include managing relationships and coordination with the Government of Liberia and other key stakeholders as well as financial management. Give specific examples of the results you achieved.

FACTOR #3: Conflict Resolution

Describe in 500 words or less specific instance(s) when you have resolved conflicts during project implementation. What was your approach to the problem(s), and what was the result?

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 40 points

Factor #1	15 points
Factor #2	15 points
Factor #3	10 points

Written Exercise 20 points

Candidates selected for an interview will be given a 50 minute written exercise. The purpose is to evaluate the candidate's approach to understanding problems in the education sector, critical thinking ability, problem-solving skills, and the ability to clearly communicate in writing.

Group Exercise Interview 20 points

Candidates selected for an interview will be given a 50 minute group exercise interview. The purpose is to evaluate the candidate's interpersonal skills, ability to apply education knowledge in work settings, and ability to work in a team setting.

Interview Performance 20 points

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

- Knowledge and experience of the education sector
- Ability to implement and manage education activities
- Ability to plan and manage budgets
- Ability to work with diverse people with varying backgrounds and experiences
- Ability to manage multiple competing priorities and meet deadlines
- Ability to communicate clearly

Total Possible Points 100 points

IV. SUBMITTING AN OFFER

Applications must be submitted electronically by email with the subject line **VA-669-22-000011–Project Management Specialist (Education and Budget)** 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 I.9 above. There is no exception to these requirements.

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

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

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

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

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Democracy International handover two motorbikes to UMOVEMENT

-Support EDA work on Civic Education in Liberia

July 14, 2022, Monrovia - Democracy International (DI) has handed over two motorbikes to the Youth Movement for Collective Action (UMOVEMENT), a partner of the United States Agency for International Development USAID funded Program, the Elections and Democracy

realize its goal of rolling out the civic education curriculum nationally. EDA will support UMOVEMENT to assist the MOE to reach a total of 60,000 students, which represents 10% of public primary school students in Liberia.

During the handover of the motorbikes, DI's Chief of Party, Stephanie Lynn stated

to use the motorbikes to continue its work on civic education in the counties. The motorbikes are additional support to provision of Nissan Patrol to UMOVEMENT earlier this year.

Upon receipt of the keys to the motorbikes, the Head of UMOVEMENT, Urias--- thanked USAID and DI for the motorbikes and pledged his organization's commitment to use the bikes for monitoring and coordination of EDA activities in the counties. USAID Mary Zell witnessed the event.

The Elections and Democracy Activity (EDA) is a USAID-funded project designed to help Liberia overcome the most serious threats to its democracy and foster inclusive, sustainable democratic political development. The EDA is working with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the National Elections Commission (NEC), and the Government of Liberia (GOL) to cultivate accountable elected representatives who govern in the interest of their constituents. The EDA has three interrelated objectives which include: (1) increase leadership of marginalized groups in political processes, (2) improve civic knowledge and sense of civic duty and (3) advance self-reliance of the NEC and civil society organizations to independently manage and observe all stages of the electoral cycle. *-Press release*



Activity (EDA) in Liberia. The handover of the motorbikes is intended to support the work of UMOVEMENT in the counties as they implement their component of the EDA Project.

UMOVEMENT is a subgrantee to DI on the EDA Project and is supporting the Ministry of Education to

that the motorbikes handed over is a lease to UMOVEMENT for use over the life of the EDA Project and was made possible by USAID as part of its funding of the EDA project in Liberia. The COP appreciated UMOVEMENT for the work it is doing on the EDA project and encouraged the organization

Senator-Elect Jallah preaches reconciliation

By Lewis S. Teh

Lofa County Senator-Elect, Cllr. Joseph K. Jallah has promised to reconcile the people of Lofa. He says, he is aware of the level segregation currently in the county following his election in the June 28, 2022, by-election.

"This victory is for unity; it is a victory for lasting peace and for reconciliation; this will encourage us to stand tall against all evils," he says here after his certification by the National Elections Commission.

Speaking on Wednesday, July 13, 2022 at the headquarters of NEC in Sinkor, Monrovia, Cllr. Jallah noted that he's aware of difficulties the Commission has gone through just to make sure the election was free, fair, and credible.

He says commissioners at the NEC have demonstrated that they love Liberia more than themselves.

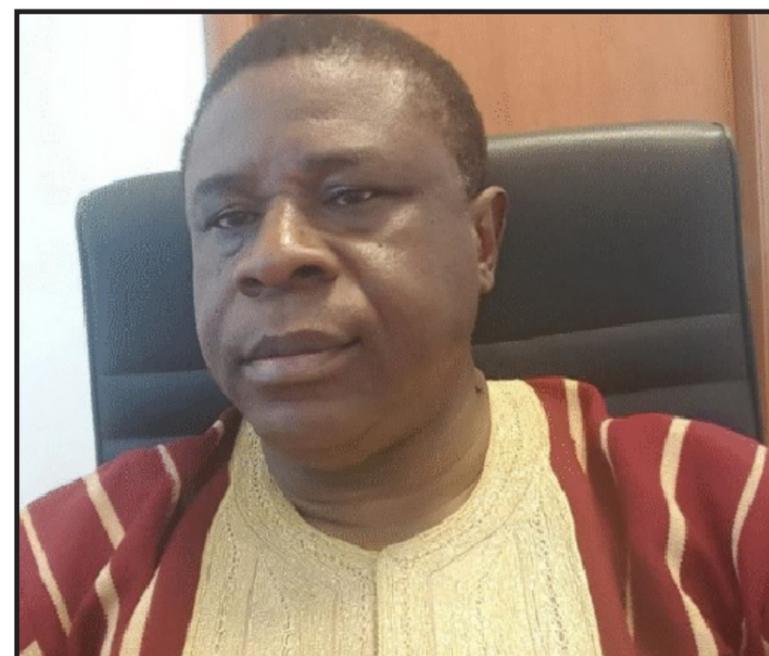
"We will ensure religious tolerance, cultural harmony

and peaceful coexistence, this is what this victory will do." He calls on all contestants from the just-ended polls to work together for the common good of the county, saying "To those who seems to have lost, let me hastily say that Lofa County has not lost; Lofa County shall continue to be the beacon of hope as well as our county for

social, economic development."

Senator-elect Jallah also promises to subject himself to the will of democracy especially, for the Lofa, and describes the polls as a crash election where all candidates heavily campaigned to win votes from the citizens.

Editing by Jonathan Browne



Promoting safety and health: women complete Eco stove training supported by EPA and UNDP



Monrovia, Liberia; 14 July 2022: Forty-five women selected from Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu counties have received certificates after completing a one and half month's training in the production of Eco stoves.

The training was organized by the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) in partnership with Green Gold Liberia and supported by UNDP Liberia through its Energy and Environment (E&E) Programme.

The initiative is linked to livelihood diversification and access to renewable energy to support vulnerable communities especially women, youth, and people with disabilities to promote socio-economic inclusion.

It is also important for the successful implementation of Liberia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which has as one of its targets, the production of three hundred thousand (300,000) eco-stoves or energy efficient cook-stoves by 2030. Serving as key-note speaker at the graduation ceremony held in Tubmanburg, Bomi County on 9 July 2022, Vice President, Jewel Howard Taylor admonished the graduates to put the training into practice, noting that the use of the eco-stove is important for environmental management and promotes good health, safety and empowerment.

"This means that the quantity of wood and or charcoal used for cooking and heating will reduce, you will have a safe cooking environment that keeps you healthy with less smoke that affects your eyes and lungs, and you will save more money to use for other essential things," emphasized the Liberian Vice President.

She used the occasion to officially dedicate a training center built in Tubmanburg where the training was conducted. The center was turned over to the Bomi County Authority by Green Gold Liberia after the graduation program and

will be used to produce clean cook stoves. The Vice President appealed to the EPA and UNDP to construct two additional training centers in Gbarpolu and Grand Cape Mount counties respectively.

The Executive Director of the EPA, Mr. Wilson Tarpeh, reiterated the call by the Vice President for the women to fully utilize the skills acquired, adding that they have a responsibility to ensuring that Liberia meets its NDCs target of producing and using 300,000 clean cook stoves by 2030.

Professor Tarpeh assured the Vice President that the construction of the two training centers in Gbarpolu and Grand Cape Mount counties will form part of the UNDP/GoL annual work plan for 2023.

Making remarks on behalf of UNDP Liberia Resident Representative Stephen Rodrigues, Moses Massah of the Energy and Environment Portfolio, acknowledged the partnership with the EPA in the fight against an increase in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.

He said the use of traditional cookstoves impacts the health and well-being of poor families as well as the natural environment because the cutting down of trees to use as firewood and charcoal leads to deforestation and an increase in GHG emissions.

"The use of energy efficient cook stoves has the potential to reduce the demand for charcoal and firewood and will significantly help to halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems," said Massah.

He urged the graduates to form part of the plan to restore Liberia's ecosystem. "Our survival depends on healthy ecosystems; everyone needs to be part of the drive. One of the ways is what you have been trained to do. If you, do it well, you will be significantly contributing to the achievement of the Liberia's NDCs target of reducing deforestation," Moses Massah noted.

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

FIU considers non-rotation of compliance officers

By Lincoln G. Peters

Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) Director-General Mr. Edwin W. Harris says early next week the institution will mandate all banking and non-banking institutions that the position of compliance officer is non-rotational so as to make it independent.

"The regulation coming out of that will make compliance officer's work independent and non-rotational," he explained.

"The FIU will issue a mandate early next week to ... all banking and non-banking institutions that compliance officers' positions are non-rotational to make them independent,"

because compliance officers are people with integrity and it will help the FIU to get the best out of them.

He believes that the independence of compliance officers remains a major bedrock of FIU's collective fight against money laundering.

As such, he said compliance officers should not be rotational, but independent. He suggested also that space should be given to them, saying FIU will be monitoring.

At the official launch of the Compliance Officers Forum of Liberia, its interim leadership was also inducted into office.

The grand ceremony brought together several compliance officers and financial integrity and banking institutions.

Among them were Mr. George Mensah-Asante, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Eco-Bank Liberia; and Mr. Sayed Gbalazeh, Chief Executive Officer, Activa Liberia.

The newly inducted interim leadership of the Compliance Officers Forum of Liberia has promised to ensure that the institution is taken to election.

The leadership team noted that compliance officers are there to prevent negative and suspicious things from happening.

In cases where these things happen, it urged that compliance officers should be able to detect and prevent them.--*Edited by Winston W. Parley*

House wants floods situation addressed -invites key institutions



By Bridgett Milton

The House of Representatives have invited key institutions in the country find a way of addressing the continuous flooding in and around the Monrovia following the heavy downpour of rain.

The House has invited the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Disaster Management Agency of Liberia and the Ministry of Public Works to appear before full plenary next Tuesday, to explain potential causes of the level of flooding in and around the city and come with ways to address the problem, including catering to affected residents.

The lawmakers' invite followed a communication from Monserrado County district#16 Representative Dixon Seboe, alerting plenary that for several years, communities have experienced flooding during

height of the rainy season (June - September).

Representative Seboe noted that the degree of flooding has become so intense in the past two years, and that this year is unprecedented.

He said considering the devastation that comes with flood, if a national action plan is not designed and implemented, buck of the citizens who live mainly slum various communities would continue to face hardship beyond their capacities.

Several residents of Garza Community in Soul Clinic, Paynesville, Logan Town and St. Paul Bridge are now searching for new dwelling places for the next few months due to flood.

The overflow has overtaken slum communities, leaving several persons displaced, who are now on the move in search of refuge centers after becoming homeless. *Editing by Jonathan Browne*



Following the launch on 14 July 2022 of the Compliance Officers Forum of Liberia (COF-Liberia) in Monrovia, Harris told an interview with journalists that compliance officers face a difficult temptation with management sometimes.

Mr. Harris expressed hope that the FIU Act will soon be passed into law and forwarded to the president for signature.

the FIU Director-General stated.

He detailed that the new Act will make compliance officers to be removed or fired like any other person based on culpable cause.

According to Mr. Harris, if the position is not independent, management will interfere with compliance officers' work.

He said the FIU wants to prevent this situation

Liberia no longer has refugees

-LRRRC Director Logan
By Kruah Thompson

The Executive Director of the Liberia Refugees Repatriation, Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) Rev. Festus Logan discloses here that a total of 31, 991 Ivorian Refugees have been repatriated home.

He made the disclosure Thursday, July 14, 2022, at the Ministry of Information's regular briefing on Capitol Hill.

Director Logan says as of September 2020, the LRRRC noted that was cessation of hostility in neighboring Ivory Coast, informing Ivorian refugees that their home country had returned to political, social, and economic stability, it was time to voluntarily return home.

He says when the home country of refugees enjoys political, social, and economic stability, the

international community usually asks the host country, in this case Liberia, to announce a cessation, which took effect on 30 June. He notes that not all of the refugees came from Ivory Coast, adding that some came from Syria and other countries.

"The total of 200 mixed

nationals came from Syria and others."

However, The LRRRC boss says a total 597 Ivorian refugees are still in the country, opting for Liberian citizenship. He says as part of durable refugee solution, some would say 'I don't want to go back to my country, based on their own reason but I want to



Starts from page 6

Promoting safety and health:

The trainees produced 450 energy-efficient cookstoves during the training period. Each trainee as part of a group, will receive five of the energy-efficient stoves as start-up for a small business enterprise, in continuation of the production of the cookstoves, while the others will be distributed in vulnerable communities.

Charcoal and firewood are the main sources of energy for cooking and heating for an estimated 95 percent of Liberia's population. The unsustainable methods of production and usage are major drivers of deforestation in Liberia. Only two percent of the population have access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking according to a World Bank report.

stay in Liberia.'

He further reveals that President George Weah has issued an executive order on civil documentation for those refugees, who are opting for local integration.

"As part of the President's civil integration, the LRRRC with the help of the UNHCR has constructed a housing unity with solar electrification in Nimba", Rev. Logan says.

He continues that with support from the United Nations, government constructed additional 70 Pro-poor housing units in Grand Gedeh County, but explains that those structures are only for

integrated refugees, while 20 percent of the facility is for vulnerable post-community.

"Meaning our vulnerable people, who are living in, but will no longer be living in; but we are providing them these structures for assimilation and coexistence along with the refugees."

At the same time, he reveals that a total of 1200 Liberian Refugees in Ghana, all of them family heads with 399 dependents have expressed interest in returning home.

He adds that among them are 815 females and 731 males, constituting 53 percent and 27 percent, respectively. *Editing by Jonathan Browne*

Français

Weah demande aux habitants de Nimba de voter pour lui et Prince Johnson

Le président George Weah a mis fin à sa retraite ministérielle à Ganta, dans le comté de Nimba, par un appel solennel à l'endroit des habitants, les priant de voter pour lui et son proche allié politique, le sénateur Prince Yormie Johnson.

Le président Weah a lancé l'appel le mercredi 13 juillet 2022 dans les villes de Saclepea et de Bahn lors d'une tournée d'inspection des routes qui s'est transformée en une campagne électorale en vue des élections de 2023.

Il a demandé aux habitants de Nimba de ne pas recevoir tous ces opposants qui veulent être présidents, « parce qu'ils n'ont rien de mieux à proposer aux libériens ».

Le sénateur PYJ, qui termine actuellement son deuxième mandat de 9 ans au Sénat libérien, veut un troisième mandat, ce qui pourrait faire de lui l'homme qui aura fait plus mandats sénatoriaux au Liberia.

Il a été contraint de renoncer à son poste de président de la commission

des affaires des vétérans de la défense et de la sécurité après que le département d'État américain a publié un rapport l'accusant de corruption.

Avant l'appel de mercredi de M. Weah, deux fils éminents de Nimba, le professeur Dr Jeremaih Z. Whapoe et Me Tiawan Gongloe avaient déclaré leur intention de se présenter aux élections présidentielles de l'année prochaine.

Me Gongloe, un critique acerbe de l'administration Weah, est actuellement en tournée aux

États-Unis, galvanisant les Libériens de la diaspora pour soutenir sa candidature pour devenir le prochain président du Libéria.

Quant au Dr Whapoe, il avait qualifié le rassemblement de Ganta d'une récréation. Plusieurs auditeurs sur les stations de radio communautaires du comté ont exprimé leur déception à l'égard de l'administration Weah, soulignant les difficultés et

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Ayant refusé la création d'un tribunal pour les crimes de guerre, le parti au pouvoir s'explique

Deux hauts responsables de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique (CDC), la coalition au pouvoir, ont publiquement défendu le refus de l'État du Libéria d'établir un tribunal des crimes de guerre et des crimes économiques au Libéria.

Samuel D. Tweh et Saymah Syrenius Cephus, respectivement ministre des Finances et de la Planification du développement, et

solliciteur général du Libéria, ont cité au cours du week-end la peur et de graves violations constitutionnelles comme étant certaines des raisons pour lesquelles le régime de Weah refuse d'établir le tribunal. Les deux cadres ont pris la parole lors de la cérémonie du lancement officiel du livre Me Arthur Tamba Johnson, avocat libérien. Le ministre Tweh accuse ceux qui défendent l'établissement d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre de vouloir renverser le gouvernement du président

George Manneh Weah.

C'est la même raison, selon eux, pour laquelle le régime de l'ancienne présidente Ellen Johnson - Sirleaf a refusé d'établir le tribunal.

Lorsqu'il était à l'opposition, le Congrès pour le Changement Démocratique (CDC), le parti du président Weah, avait demandé à la l'ancienne présidente Sirleaf d'établir un tribunal des crimes de guerre et des crimes économiques au Libéria pour poursuivre les auteurs présumés des crimes de guerre et des crimes économiques.

Le 8 juillet 2022, le conseiller Arthur T. Johnson a officiellement lancé son livre intitulé : "Examining The Consequences Of The Government of Liberia's Failure to Establish Economic and War Crimes Court to Prosecute War Criminals" (Examiner les conséquences du refus du gouvernement d'établir un tribunal des crimes de guerre pour juger les criminels de guerre).

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Éditorial

Que la direction de la LPRC s'explique

La direction de la Liberia Petroleum Refining Company ne dit presque rien sur la disparition présumée de 1,5 million de gallons de produits pétroliers d'une valeur de 6 millions de dollars américains de ses réservoirs de stockage. L'un des principaux importateurs de pétrole dans le pays, Petrol Trade, a récemment sonné l'alarme après avoir observé de manière choquante que son stock qui est à la LPRC a considérablement diminué sans savoir comment cela s'est produit.

La seule explication que la direction de la LPRC a donnée jusque-là est que la société Aminata possède 400 000 gallons de produits pétroliers et la société NEXIUM 300 000 gallons, selon la société Petrol Trade.

Mais comment ont-ils acquis des produits qui ne leur appartiennent pas en premier lieu. La LPRC leur a-t-elle donné ces produits ? Existe-t-il une politique établie à la LPRC qui permet à un importateur de prendre le produit d'un autre importateur sans son consentement et son approbation ?

Nous pensons que si c'était le cas, la direction de Petrol Trade n'aurait pas alarmé le public. En fait, le public a appris l'incident après que Petrol Trade a intenté une action en justice.

Petrol Trade, par l'intermédiaire du cabinet d'avocats Heritage, a récemment écrit à la direction de la LPRC pour lui demander où se trouvent ses 1,5 million de gallons de carburant qui lui avaient été confiés et mis dans ses réservoirs de stockage.

Outre les explications antérieures fournies par la direction de la LPRC, citées par Petrol Trade, le gouvernement du Libéria n'a pas encore donné de clarté ou d'explication sur la situation qui a tendance à éroder la confiance du public et à donner une image très négative du gouvernement et du pays.

La direction de la LPRC a adopté une posture consistant à dire très peu sur une situation qui est une première de son genre dans l'histoire du Libéria.

Y a-t-il des jeux qui se jouent ici ? Les bonnes pratiques commerciales exigent la transparence et la responsabilité, deux valeurs importantes qui sont nécessaires pour rester en affaires.

Mais il semble que l'administration Weah se soucie moins de l'image et de la crédibilité. Tout ce que nous voyons quotidiennement, c'est que le rythme continue, allant de la corruption généralisée à la mauvaise gestion, en passant par les assassinats arbitraires par les forces de sécurité en toute impunité.

Nous appelons la direction de la LPRC de fournir toute la clarté sur les 1,5 million de gallons de pétrole qui sont portés disparus sous sa surveillance afin de racheter son image, en tant qu'entité publique crédible du Libéria. Travailler dans l'ombre pourrait causer des dommages irréparables et négatifs pour ce gouvernement et provoquer un embarras pour le pays dans le futur.



Français

Weah demande aux habitants de Nimba

les meurtres continus à travers le pays.

Mais lors d'une visite de la circonscription électorale n°2 à Sanniquellie, le représentant Prince O.S. Tokpah du parti de l'Unification du peuple (PUP) a annoncé son adhésion au parti au pouvoir et s'est

engagé à soutenir et à faire campagne pour la réélection du président Weah.

Selon le législateur du PUP, le CDC est la meilleure voie à suivre en 2023. En réponse, le président Weah a souhaité la bienvenue au représentant Tokpah pour sa décision.

Ayant refusé la création d'un tribunal pour les

Mais le ministre Tweh estime que la défense de l'établissement d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre au Libéria n'est rien d'autre qu'un jeu politique dont l'objectif réel est de renverser le pouvoir du président George Manneh Weah.

"Maintenant que Morlue est président du parti au pouvoir, ceux qui ont fermé les yeux sur son plaidoyer disent maintenant qu'il est temps d'établir le tribunal ou d'en assumer les coûts", a déclaré Tweh.

« Alors maintenant, la peur est l'objectif pour établir le tribunal. Nous devons rétablir le sens de la peur », a dit le ministre Tweh.

Il a en outre indiqué que la création du tribunal des crimes de guerre et des crimes économiques au Libéria sera un risque et que ceux qui le réclament jouent à un jeu.

Le ministre Tweh a fait valoir que si on explique l'impact social et économique du tribunal des crimes de guerre et économiques au Libéria,

ceux qui plaident pour sa création s'en retireront.

Pendant ce temps, le ministre Tweh a acheté plus de 1 000 exemplaires du livre et a promis de s'assurer qu'ils sont accessibles à tous les étudiants.

Il a aussi dit qu'il veillerait également à ce que le livre parvienne à tous les membres du Congrès américain pour leur donner une compréhension claire de l'impact de la création d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre et économiques au Libéria.

Pour sa part, Me Syrenius Cephus a déclaré que le gouvernement du Libéria n'est pas responsable de la création du tribunal des crimes de guerre et économiques car il s'agit d'une question constitutionnelle grave. Il a soutenu que le président Weah n'a pas le pouvoir d'établir le tribunal comme d'autres le souhaitent.

Me Cephus a également fait valoir que les articles 2 et 4 de la Constitution du Libéria empêchent le président parce qu'un arrangement constitutionnel supplémentaire est nécessaire pour établir la cour.

Le Mali suspend les rotations militaires de la Minusma

Au Mali, l'affaire des soldats ivoiriens arrêtés le 10 juillet ne cesse de susciter de nouveaux rebondissements. Ils sont toujours détenus par Bamako qui les considère comme des « mercenaires » et compte les traduire en justice alors qu'Abidjan affirme qu'il s'agit de soldats réguliers déployés en soutien à Mission des Nations unies dans le pays, avec le statut de NSE, Éléments nationaux de soutien. C'est dans ce contexte que le gouvernement malien annonce la suspension de toutes les rotations militaires de la Minusma.

Dans un premier temps, les Nations unies avaient confirmé le statut des militaires ivoiriens avant de faire machine arrière. L'ONU

confirme qu'un accord portant sur ce statut NSE a bien été conclu en 2019 avec Abidjan, mais qu'aucun militaire ivoirien déployé depuis sur le terrain ne l'aurait été dans le cadre de cet accord. Une situation pour le moins confuse dans laquelle intervient cette nouvelle annonce des autorités maliennes.

La décision est à effet immédiat : « toutes les rotations des contingents militaires et policiers de la Minusma, y compris celles déjà programmées ou annoncées », sont suspendues. C'est une note du ministère malien des Affaires étrangères qui l'a signifié ce jeudi à la Minusma. La Mission onusienne compte environ 15 000 militaires et policiers au Mali.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Jayati Ghosh

Une planète pour tous

NEW DELHI - En 1972, l'ONU organise son tout premier sommet environnemental à Stockholm. À l'approche de l'événement, un groupe de scientifiques rédige Les limites de la croissance, un rapport commandé par le Club de Rome, qui deviendra contre toute attente un bestseller. Les auteurs y expliquent que les ressources naturelles limitées de la planète ne pourront supporter une éternelle croissance, et redoutent un point de non-retour écologique ainsi qu'un effondrement des sociétés si le monde ne prend pas conscience des coûts environnementaux de l'activité humaine. Selon le rapport, si la trajectoire ne change pas, le monde s'exposera à une diminution des approvisionnement alimentaires et énergétiques par habitant, à une pollution croissante, à une baisse du niveau de vie, ainsi qu'à la possibilité d'effondrements dramatiques de la population d'ici le milieu du XXIe siècle.

Au cours des décennies qui suivront, les conclusions frappantes du rapport seront dans l'ensemble davantage critiquées que saluées. Beaucoup les balaieront d'un revers de la main, les considérant comme un scénario apocalyptique voué à devenir contredit par l'ingéniosité humaine et le progrès technologique. Or, les auteurs du rapport Les limites de la croissance ne formulent à l'époque aucune prévision. Ils explorent davantage plusieurs trajectoires alternatives fondées sur les stratégies humaines, et il se trouve qu'une récente étude de Gaya Herrington démontre que trois des quatre scénarios envisagés à l'époque par le rapport correspondent relativement étroitement aux données recueillies depuis.

Cette confirmation apparaît profondément inquiétante, dans la mesure où deux des trois scénarios du rapport suggèrent un effondrement majeur d'ici le milieu du siècle, le troisième évoquant un déclin moins important. Herrington estime que « l'humanité est sur le point de voir les limites de la croissance s'imposer à elle, plutôt que de choisir en conscience ses propres limites ».

Tout n'est cependant pas perdu : le quatrième scénario, qui annonce d'importantes transformations économiques et sociales, implique partout certaines améliorations du bien-être humain, dans le respect des limites naturelles de la planète. Tel est l'espoir qui sous-tend Earth for All, un nouveau rapport produit par la Commission du Club de Rome pour une économie transformationnelle (dont je suis membre) et par une équipe de modélisateurs informatiques.

Les auteurs de ce rapport estiment que le bien-être pour tous, sur une planète relativement stable, est encore possible, mais que plusieurs changements majeurs devront pour cela intervenir dans l'organisation économique. Le rapport énonce cinq grandes initiatives nécessaires pour éradiquer la pauvreté, réduire les inégalités, autonomiser les femmes, transformer les systèmes alimentaires, et opérer une refonte des systèmes énergétiques en procédant partout à une électrification.

Le rapport recommande plusieurs stratégies spécifiques et interconnectées pour atteindre chacun de ces objectifs. D'importants investissements nouveaux seront évidemment nécessaires, fondés sur une augmentation massive des dépenses publiques. La mise en place d'impôts plus élevés, en particulier pour les ultra-riches et les grandes sociétés, devra ainsi constituer un élément majeur de l'agenda. Réduire la richesse et la consommation des plus fortunés est également essentiel pour limiter les émissions de dioxyde de carbone ainsi qu'une consommation inutilement gaspilleuse.

La création de liquidités mondiales (par exemple via l'émission d'un plus grand nombre de droits de tirage spéciaux, l'actif du réserve du Fonds monétaire international) et la gestion de l'excès de dette souveraine confèreraient par ailleurs aux gouvernements des pays en voie de développement davantage d'espace budgétaire.

Les systèmes alimentaires mondiaux ne fonctionnent

aujourd'hui clairement plus. Ils créent actuellement des modèles de production et de consommation malsains et insoutenables, ainsi qu'un gaspillage considérable, et doivent par conséquent être modernisés. Pour ce faire, la régulation des marchés aux fins du bien public se révélera essentielle. Davantage de réglementations, méthodiques et efficaces, sont nécessaires non seulement en ce qui concerne l'alimentaire, mais également sur les marchés des biens et services, de la finance, du travail et des terres, ainsi que sur tous les marchés liés à la nature et l'environnement.

Les réglementations dont nous avons besoin nécessitent une démocratisation de la connaissance, une plus large accès aux nouvelles technologies, ainsi qu'une reconnaissance et une propagation des connaissances traditionnelles. De même, conférer davantage de pouvoir aux femmes et aux travailleurs se révélera indispensable, non seulement pour rendre les sociétés plus heureuses, plus justes et en meilleure santé, mais également pour stabiliser les populations en termes de nombre.

Le rapport Earth for All présente par ailleurs les résultats d'un exercice de modélisation au niveau mondial, spécifiquement axé sur deux scénarios. Le premier, intitulé « Too Little Too Late », correspond à notre trajectoire actuelle, dans laquelle gouvernements et institutions internationales n'ont cessé de parler de durabilité et de changement climatique, mais ne mènent en réalité aucune action véritablement transformatrice.

Ce scénario aboutit au creusement des inégalités ainsi qu'à l'érosion de la confiance sociale, les populations et les États se retournant les uns contre les autres, dans une compétition autour des ressources. Sans une action suffisamment collective de réduction de l'immense pression exercée sur la nature, les systèmes garants de la vie sur Terre (notamment climat, eau, sols et forêts) continueront de se détériorer, et certaines régions se rapprocheront voire franchiront des points de basculement irréversibles. Pour de nombreuses populations qui vivent déjà dans la pauvreté, comme pour de nombreuses espèces, c'est précisément l'enfer sur Terre qui s'annonce.

En revanche, dans le deuxième scénario (« The Giant Leap »), les dirigeants politiques s'efforcent d'opérer cinq changements majeurs, et œuvrent beaucoup plus efficacement pour améliorer le bien-être. Cela signifie agir pour la dignité (faire en sorte que chacun dispose des moyens de vivre en sécurité et en bonne santé), pour la nature (un environnement restauré et sûr pour toutes les formes de vie), et pour le lien au sens large (sentiment d'appartenance commune, et institutions œuvrant pour le bien commun). Cela signifie également assurer l'équité (la justice sous toutes ses formes, en réduisant considérablement l'écart entre les plus fortunés et les plus défavorisés) et la participation (citoyens activement engagés au sein de communautés et d'économies bien ancrées).

Tous ces objectifs ne seront évidemment pas faciles à atteindre. Des avancées généralisées et durables sur le plan du bien-être nécessitent l'action de gouvernements déterminés à refaçonner les marchés, ainsi qu'à poursuivre une vision à long terme pour les sociétés. Ceci exige en retour à la fois volonté politique et changements majeurs dans la perception des gouvernements - changements peu probables sans une importante pression publique et mobilisation de masse. Seulement voilà, sachant la proximité de si nombreux points de basculement, l'alternative par défaut est tout simplement terrifiante : désastre environnemental, disparités et fragilités économiques extrêmes, ainsi que de potentielles tensions sociales et politiques insoutenables.

Earth for All n'est donc pas un simple rapport, mais un appel à l'action. Les changements nécessaires se révélant si considérables, ils exigent mouvements sociaux déterminés, et large participation. L'histoire nous enseigne combien l'inertie et le défaitisme peuvent devenir auto-réalisateurs. Elle démontre également que les gouvernements doivent en fin de compte répondre à la pression populaire, sous peine d'être remplacés par d'autres.

ARTICLE

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Addressing the Flooding in Liberia

By S.Karweye



Flooding is one of the most prevalent and devastating disasters in Liberia. It happens every year in many parts of Liberia. And it has significant social and economic impacts. It threatens sustainability because it negatively affects the economy, health, social life, and environment. The extent and nature of Liberia's flooding are such that the actual figures for displacements, losses, and fatalities cannot be truly ascertained due to poor record and reporting, however, according to the

cause of flooding in Liberia. Many residential areas have no drainage system and rely on natural drainage channels. Increasing urbanization also means more areas are built with concrete and cannot absorb water, increasing runoff. The country's poor waste management is another recognized factor. Citizens' poor attitude toward waste disposal and non-provision of waste disposal services by city authorities contribute to flooding. It is not uncommon to have drains blocked by huge piles of trash in Monrovia and its environs.

development control and extend their buildings over the approved areas. Sometimes they go as far as building over drains.

Liberia's President Weah's response to flooding is typical of Liberian politicians. He used the flooding national disaster to score photo ops every time these floodings occurred in Liberia. Like most Liberian politicians, President Weah gets out of his luxury car and promises to build new homes for flood victims. But what is missing is appropriate action to mitigate the flooding. The Liberia National Disaster Risk Management policy provided by the National Disaster Management Agency of Liberia (NDMA) does not put more emphasis on flooding management. The lack of flood management policy is an indication of the low importance given to controlling and managing floods in Liberia.

What needs to be done?

Historically, politicians have been more focused on post-disaster flood response for photo ops than control. Reducing and addressing exposure to flooding risk is now a national priority in the Liberian government's disaster risk agenda. However, nothing concrete has been achieved. Also, the NDMA, an agency responsible for all disaster management in Liberia is less funded. In the 2022 budget, while the Presidency was given US\$20 million and the Legislature US\$64.3 million, the NDMA was allocated USD \$846,386. This raises questions about the political will to achieve the goals of tackling floods in the country

Questions: Does the government of Liberia have research institutions and agencies with the skills to design a flood risk management strategy? Does the National Disaster Management Agency of Liberia have a department of planning utilizing geographical



United Nations Office for Partnership (UNOP), around 2.2 million people are exposed to floods, 320,000 to coastal erosion and 2.1 million to windstorms in Liberia.

Causes of Flooding in Liberia

According to a 2021 study from the UN University, the academic and research arm of the UN, human activity is the common link between natural disasters around the world. Unlike some natural disasters, rainfall flooding can be controlled with proper planning and the provision of necessary infrastructure. Liberia's flooding is mainly human-induced with poor urban planning practices and inadequate environmental infrastructure as contributing factors.

Poor or non-existent drainage systems are a major

Due to high unemployment in rural Liberia, the country is experiencing unregulated urban expansion. The country is experiencing high urbanization rates without commensurate provision of urban infrastructure and amenities. Swamplands are increasingly being converted to residential areas to accommodate housing needs. It seems that Liberia has no planning law. One consequence of this is that there have been construction projects on natural floodplains and stormwater paths. This has exacerbated flooding.

Corruption is also a factor. It is not uncommon for city planning officials to accept bribes and overlook issues. These may include unauthorized use of land and alteration of approved construction plans. While some citizens also capitalize on the loophole of ineffective

information systems to work on flood data? In Liberia, there are no effective national early warning systems in place for floods at the national and local levels.

Crafting flood risk management policy and integrating spatial planning is the way to go. Sustainable urban planning and green infrastructure could also be combined with information and communication technology tools. Citizens can use these to communicate with the relevant authorities at the onset of flooding. Addressing Liberia's perennial flooding is important for the country to make progress. The human-induced causes of flooding should be addressed urgently. Not doing this will delay its journey to sustainable development.

Attachments area

My target is to remove Weah

By Lincoln G. Peters

Opposition Montserrado County Senator Abraham Darius Dillon says his target is to remove President George Manneh Weah from the mansion democratically in 2023. Mr. Dillon has not announced his presidential

Thursday, 14 July 2022 to clarify whether he received an alleged US\$30,000 as other lawmakers, Mr. Dillon accused the government of playing a game to damage his character.

"I got [a] target ..., and my target is to remove President George Weah from the mansion democratically in

legislators just as it was done in previous budgets, but this has often angered the public.

Additionally, there has been a claim out there that Sen. Dillon took a loan that the government would pay.

One of the lawmakers, CDC Montserrado County Electoral District #8 Representative Moses Acarous Gray, alleged here that all lawmakers received US\$ 30,000 for legislative engagement.

But Sen. Dillon denied all the allegations on Thursday and challenged anyone to come out with evidence that he took a loan or received the US\$30,000 in question.

Sen. Dillon termed the allegation as completely false and misleading, and intended to damage his hard - earned character and integrity.

He said he is more concerned about democratically unseating President Weah from national power instead of responding to foot soldiers.

"Why [do] you think the ruling party is after me? Because I alone, I am an army that can remove President Weah from power," said Dillon.

"This government is playing a smart game because they know I am a major voice in Montserrado and Liberia at large against them come 2023 that is why they are hunting me to damage my character," he continued.

"Between 2019/ 2020, I took [a] ten thousand United

States Dollars loan from GTBank for my campaign and I paid," Dillon explained.

"However, since that time, I have not taken any loan from any bank again including GT bank. I challenge anybody that will bring documents that I collected loan outside for [the] government to pay," Dillon argued.

He vowed to resign as Senator of Montserrado County if a proof is provided to back the allegations brought against him. "Anybody who says that government officials are using loan for corruption, I'm not part of it."

Meanwhile, Dillon warned his

colleagues in the opposition who allegedly refused to campaign for him during his Senatorial bid for Montserrado County that he too will not campaign for them.

Dillon said he will campaign for the re-election bid of opposition Montserrado County Electoral District #10 Representative Yekeh Kolubah.

He noted that he has the keys to the front and back doors of Montserrado County's 17 Electoral Districts, and he will determine who becomes representative and senator in the county in the next elections.

He vowed to also extend the advocacy to other counties where the people are ready to listen.



bid for the 2023 presidential election, therefore, it remains to be seen how he will remove him through the democratic process.

Liberia is preparing for presidential and legislative elections next year in which President Weah and his ruling Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC) are seeking a second six - year term.

At a press conference on

2023 as president of this country. I will dislodge President Weah ... from power," said Mr. Dillon.

His comments followed recent developments here that lawmakers here have received US\$30,000 each from the newly restated budget, but that Dillon had been very quiet about it.

The claim is that the money was budgeted for

Moye warns of volatile state

By Lincoln G. Peters

Bong County Senator Prince K. Moye has been talking a lot here, explaining to an audience at a university commencement ceremony, some of the things he thinks could make marginalized and disadvantaged segments of a society disenchanted. In a keynote address at the Carver Christian University's 21st Commencement Convocation on 13 July 2022 in King Gray Community, Paynesville, Moye said when ordinary people lack access to basic social services, the nation must be concerned.

He named quality education, he-lth care, electricity and safe drinking water and dignified employment opportunities, among others.

He noted that when these services are non-existent, while a few at the top swim in the pool of wealth supposedly drawn from the coffers of the state, then the nation should be concerned.

Moye's statement comes at a time lawmakers here are being bashed by the public for receiving another US\$30,000 each. "Under such

circumstances, the marginalized and the disadvantaged segments of the population become justifiably disenchanted and the state of affairs of the country becomes volatile and unpredictable," said Senator Moye.

It remains unclear if this alleged money was also distributed among members of the Liberian Senate where Mr. Moye sits. But ruling party lawmaker, Representative Acarous Gray, who broke news about the dishing out of cash among lawmakers, has vocally maintained that all

lawmakers have received US\$30,000 each, a claim challenged by Senator Abraham Darius Dillon. "What matters is not our silence, but the courage to awake and echo our collective voices on behalf of the abandoned, the marginalized and downtrodden," said Moye.

"We must do so in an apologetic way and with a resounding voice knowing that everyone else has much claim to this country as we do," The Bong County Senator continued.

Moye, who chairs the Senate Committee on Education and

Public Administration, said the collapse of a nation's education system is tantamount to the destruction of said nation.

He said one doesn't necessarily need missiles or heavy artillery to destroy a nation.

He indicated that one only needs to render the education system corrupt, messy and fraudulent in order to destroy a nation. "Such education system produces teachers that are inept, patients die at the hands of incompetent doctors and nurses produced by that system," he warned.

Additionally, Moye warned that judges educated in that system hand down unfair and controversial rulings.

He also said infrastructure collapse due to the incompetence of engineers who schooled in such system.

"And sadly, corruption, disorderliness and disregard for human dignity become the order of the day, such as the hallmarks of a destitute and broken education system," he noted.

Senator Moye suggested that if Liberians seek to build a nation and a vibrant society, they must all work together with sincerity and commitment to transform the education system of the country.

He challenged fellow lawmakers to enact laws that prioritize standardized practices in the general performances of various actors in the education system.

Moye specifically called on the Ministry of Education to ensure implementation of such laws and regulations, and for university administrators to conduct the affairs of their institutions in a way and manner that uphold standard and best academic practices.

HÉ also urged that schools must collect fees only for services they provide, and that professors and lecturers must focus on the academic progress and social development of their individual students, and not exchange grades for sex or money.

"All efforts to transform the education system must be concerted and well-coordinated with all actors clearly understanding their responsibility and taking the necessary actions," he urged.

"By so doing, you will inch closer to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal #4 which stresses the need for quality equitable education and lifelong learning opportunities for all," Senator Moye said. Edited by Winston W. Parley



Starts from back page Weah wants Sanniquellie

Minister Coker-Collins indicated that research has been conducted on number of roads connected by every government in the history of the country, which revealed that the Weah administration is doing more in its quest to connect the country.

"We have checked and researched the entire Ministry of Public Works database and we saw that the number of roads we are working on is the longest in the history of our country."

Editing by Jonathan Browne

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Weah wants Sanniquellie reconnected

-After Gbor-Payee Bridge collapses



By Emmanuel wise Jipoh

President George Weah has instructed the Ministry of Public Works to rehabilitate the Gbor-Payee Bridge that connects Sanniquellie City in Nimba County for easy access.

President Weah said rehabilitation of the entire route between the town and the administrative capital is essential for free movement of goods and services especially, the Gbor-Payee Bridge linking the historic city.

Sanniquellie hosted the first West African Conference on formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on July 15-19, 1959 attended by late Presidents William V.S. Tubman of Liberia, Sekou Ameh Toure of Guinea and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, respectively. That conference subsequently gave birth to the OAU now the African Union (AU).

President Weah gave the instruction on Wednesday, July 13, 2022, after a visit to Gbor-Payee, Nimba County. The visit followed the

conclusion of a four-day Special Cabinet Retreat held in Ganta, Gompa City.

Public Works Minister Ruth Coker-Collins, assured the President of quick rehabilitation of the Gbor-Payee Bridge, immediately instructing engineers and technicians to assess status of the bridge for possible rehabilitation.

Minister Coker-Collins then reaffirmed Government of Liberia's commitment to completing 400 kilometers of roads currently under construction across the country before end of the remaining 16 months of the Weah's Presidency.

She revealed that of the targeted 400 kilometers of roads, the government has already completed about 209 kilometers.

She said government is ambitious to construct 1,150 kilometers of roads in the country, something she noted, will be the largest in the history of Liberia.

"In the history of the Ministry of Public Works, the President is running the largest portfolio of road networks," she added.

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