



Liberia's Post-War Recovery: Key Issues and Developments

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February 19, 2009

Congressional Research Service

7-5700

www.crs.gov

RL33185

Summary

This report, which is updated as events warrant, covers recent events in Liberia, a small, poor West African country. It held elections in October 2005, with a presidential runoff in November, a key step in a peace-building process following its second civil war in a decade. That war began in 1999, escalated in 2000, and ended in 2003. It pitted the forces of Charles Taylor, elected president in 1997 after Liberia's first civil war (1989-1997), against two armed anti-Taylor rebel groups. It also destabilized neighboring states, which accepted Liberian refugees and, in some cases, hosted anti-Taylor forces and became targets of the Taylor regime.

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, an economist, won the presidential runoff vote, with 59.4% of votes cast and took office in mid-January 2006, becoming the first female president of an African country. Her runoff rival, George Weah, a former star soccer player, conceded Sirleaf's win after initially contesting it. Most observers viewed the vote as orderly, free and fair. It fulfilled a key goal of an August 2003 peace accord that had ended the second civil war and led to an ongoing, U.S.-aided post-war transition process, which is bolstered by the multifaceted peacekeeping and development-focused U.N. Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). Liberia's security situation is stable but subject to periodic volatility. Progress in governance under the interim government that preceded that of President Sirleaf was mixed; widespread corruption within it was widely reported. Liberia's economy and state structures remain devastated by war. Humanitarian conditions are improving. Liberia receives extensive U.S. post-war reconstruction and security sector reform assistance. In March 2006, former President Taylor was arrested in Nigeria and transferred to the U.S.-supported Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) to face war crimes charges. He was later transferred to The Hague, the Netherlands, where he is on trial by the SCSL.

In addition to providing substantial support for Liberia's post-war peace and reconstruction processes, Congress has maintained a continuing interest in the status of Charles Taylor and in ensuring funding for the SCSL. Other legislation proposed in the 109th and 110th Congresses centered on immigration, debt, and tax haven issues, and the commendation of Liberia for successfully holding elections. No Liberia-focused legislation has, to date, been introduced in the 111th Congress. Appropriations for Liberia in the 110th Congress were made under P.L. 110-5, P.L. 110-28, and P.L. 110-161. Other Liberia-related legislation introduced in the 110th Congress has included H.R. 1941 (Kennedy); H.R. 1591 (Obey); H.R. 2206 (Obey); H.R. 2764 (Lowey); H.R. 3123 (Kennedy); H.R. 6655 (Jackson); S. 396 (Dorgan); S. 554 (Dorgan); S. 656 (Reed); S. 965 (Byrd); S. 1508 (Dorgan); and S. 1903 (Reed).

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Recent Key Developments

In early February 2009, the Prosecutor's Office of the U.S.-backed Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) rested its case after presenting 91 witnesses against former Liberian President Charles Taylor, who is being tried by the SCSL on war crimes and related charges under an amended, 11-count indictment first brought against him in 2003.¹ (See "Taylor Trial," below). In a legally unrelated case, in January 2009, Taylor's son Roy M. Belfast Jr. (AKA Charles McArthur Emmanuel and Charles "Chuckie" Taylor, Jr.) was sentenced after being convicted of crimes of torture pertaining to his service as the former head of the Liberian Anti-Terrorist Unit during his father's presidency (see "Cases Against "Chuckie" Taylor" section, below).

In early 2009, Liberia faced an agricultural crisis caused by the atypical swarming of a species of caterpillar that normally dwells in and eats certain forest trees. The larva eat and defoliate diverse leafy crops, including some food crops, and reproduce rapidly. Their waste contaminates water sources. The United States is helping Liberia to respond to the crisis. (See "Agricultural and Humanitarian Caterpillar Emergency" section, below).

In January 2009, jury selection began in a corruption case involving the alleged embezzlement of Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company (LPRC) funds by former National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) Chairman Gyude Bryant and four former LPRC executives from the NTGL period.² Bryant is separately being tried on other corruption charges. (See "Post-NTGL Corruption Trials" section, below).

In December 2008, a number of House Members co-signed a letter to former President Bush and similar one to the Transition Team of then-President-Elect Barack Obama calling for an extension of Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) for eligible Liberians resident in the United States and subject to a loss of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on March 31, 2009.³ (See "Immigration Issues" section, below).

In October 2009, Delta Airlines announced that it would initiate U.S.-Liberia flights, thus helping to fulfill some of the goals of a February 2007 Open Skies aviation agreement between the United States and Liberia. (See "Economic Cooperation and Investment" section, below).⁴

¹ The Prosecutor alleges that Taylor directly aided and abetted diverse crimes allegedly committed in Sierra Leone by a former rebel group, the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). Taylor's trial, which began and then recessed in mid-2007, had resumed on January 7, 2008. SCSL/Office of the Prosecutor, "Testimony for the Prosecution Concluded in Taylor Trial," February 2, 2009.

² Two of the other LPRC accused include the former speaker of the incumbent Liberian House of Representatives, Edwin Swone, Jr., and Senator Richard Devine. C. Emmanuel Johnson, "Court Continues Jurors Selection," *The News* (Monrovia) via AllAfrica.com January 6, 2009; and Agence France Presse (AFP), "Former Liberia Leader Faces More Corruption Charges," May 17, 2008.

³ Such an action would defer or prevent the deportation and work permit revocation of affected persons. President Bush had previously extended DED, but did not act in response to the Congressional request. The Obama Administration has not, to date, stated if and how it may intend to act regarding this matter. TPS is a temporary "safe harbor" immigration status granted to qualified persons from countries affected by various types of crisis. DED established on the basis of a discretionary presidential decision; it suspends enforcement of certain immigration laws in some cases.

⁴ Charles W. Corey, "Direct U.S.-Liberia Flights to Begin in 2009," State Department/International Information Programs Bureau via America.gov [America.gov hereafter], October 27, 2008.

In October 2008 the Peace Corps deployed a 12-member group of volunteers to Liberia under a special short-term humanitarian service deployment program called Peace Corps Response. Peace Corps activities had been suspended in 1990 due to war-related insecurity. An additional 22 volunteers are expected to deploy by late 2009.

Background

Liberia, a small, poor West African country of about 3.4 million people, is undergoing a post-conflict transition and peace-building process after its second civil war within a decade. The latter conflict burgeoned in 2000, after several minor border incursions in 1999. It pitted the forces of Charles Taylor, elected president in 1997 after Liberia's first civil war (1989-1997), against two armed anti-Taylor rebel groups: Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). The war led to an extreme deterioration in political, economic, humanitarian, and human rights conditions. It also affected neighboring states, which accepted Liberian refugees and, in some cases, hosted anti-Taylor forces. The Taylor regime also sponsored or facilitated acts of armed aggression against its neighbors, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Cote d'Ivoire.⁵

⁵ This report focuses on current issues and recent events. CRS Report RL32243, *Liberia: Transition to Peace*, and CRS Report RL30933, *Liberia: 1989-1997 Civil War, Post-War Developments, and U.S. Relations*, both by Nicolas Cook, provide in-depth background on events in Liberia during recent decades, and on the presidential tenure of Charles Taylor.

A peace accord was signed on August 18, 2003, after months of international mediation. It was facilitated by two events: Charles Taylor's resignation of the presidency and departure from Liberia on August 11, after he was granted political asylum in Nigeria; and the early August deployment of an Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) military intervention force, the ECOWAS Mission in Liberia (ECOMIL). ECOMIL, with extensive U.S. and United Nations (U.N.) assistance, deployed to Liberia to end heavy fighting and alleviate a worsening humanitarian crisis in the wake of a failed June 2003 cease-fire. It was tasked with monitoring and securing the cease-fire, enabling the delivery of relief aid, and preparing the way for the U.N. Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). UNMIL, first authorized by the U.N. Security Council on September 19, 2003, deployed to Liberia on October 1, 2003, two weeks before the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) took office on October 14. ECOMIL was dissolved and its military forces absorbed into UNMIL, which carries out diverse peacekeeping, civilian policing, and socio-economic assistance functions in support of Liberia's transition process. UNMIL has also assumed responsibility from the U.N. Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for providing a military guard force for the Special Court for Sierra Leone, discussed below; UNAMSIL's mandate ended on December 31, 2005.

UNMIL has a current authorized force strength of 14,875 military personnel and 1,240 police. As of early August 2007, it had a total force size of 14,141 troops and 1,180 police officers, composed of personnel from 64 countries. As of late March 2007, U.S. uniformed personnel in UNMIL included six troops, eight police officers, and seven military observers. U.S. funding for UNMIL is covered in **Table 3**, below. In September 2005, the Security Council requested that UNMIL leaders recommend a force drawdown plan for UNMIL, including specific benchmarks and a planned schedule in a March 2006 report. The report, the Tenth Progress Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia

(S/2006/159, March 14, 2006), found that there was a need for a two-year "consolidation phase," but that it is "too early for a major drawdown of UNMIL." During the "consolidation period," UNMIL would implement an "adjusted mandate" defined by an 11-point agenda of "priority

Liberia at a Glance

Geography: Small tropical coastal West African country about the size of Virginia

Population: 3.12 (2007 est.); some estimates are higher.

Ann. Population Growth Rate: 2.64% (2004) to 4.84% (2007); estimates vary

Exchange Rate Adjusted Gross National Income (GNI) Total: \$468.9mill. **Per Capita:** \$140 (2006)

Gross Domestic Product: \$631 mill. (World Bank est./2006); \$839 mill. (EIU est.*/2006); \$997 mill. (EIU est./2007)

External Debt: \$2.59 bill. (World Bank/2005)-\$3.2 bill (CIA/2005). Estimates vary; debt write-downs are under way.

Key Exports: Rubber, timber, iron, cocoa, gold, coffee, diamonds.

Languages: English & 29 distinct languages/dialects

Ethnic groups: 16 indigenous groups (95%) and Americo-Liberian/freed slave descendants (5%)

Religions: Indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%

Literacy: 20% (2005) - 57.5% (2003) Data vary†

Under-5 Mortality rate: 235 deaths/1,000 live births

HIV/AIDS adult infection rate: 1.5% (2007; Preliminary est.)

Life Expectancy, years at birth: National average. 40.39 years

Male, 38.93; Female, 41.89 (2007 est.)

Sources: CIA *World Factbook 2006*; World Bank *Development Indicators* and other data; *Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) *Ethnologue.com*; UNAIDS.

† Published data on literacy vary. State Department and United Nations sources report adult literacy at 20% but the source of that data is not cited. World Bank data vary; current data sources do not show a literacy rate, but an April 2004 entry from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database gives a rate of 55.9% for 2002, and a 2007 World Bank background slide presentation gives a rate of 30%. The CIA *World Factbook*, (2006) gives a figure of 57.5% for 2003.

tasks,” centering on such objectives as maintenance of a stable and secure environment; completion of ex-combatant, refugees, and internally displaced persons reintegration; security sector reform; and consolidation of state authority and governance capacity. However, the report recommended that “in the absence of an immediate armed threat within Liberia [...] an adjustment to the UNMIL military component by reducing one infantry battalion in mid-2006 and another infantry battalion in early 2007 would be appropriate.” These adjustments would be “followed by a drawdown of the Mission, which should begin in early 2007, security conditions permitting.”

In mid-March 2007, the United Nations reported significant progress in meeting key benchmarks including the police and military training, restructuring and reform, management of natural resources, and the creation of a national security strategy and architecture, though each of these activities has faced sometimes considerable challenges. Progress toward the reintegration of all ex-combatants and the consolidation of state authority has been slower, however, in large part due to resource constraints. Due to these and a range of other reconstruction and development challenges, and notwithstanding areas of progress, in mid-March 2007, citing what he called “limited progress made in meeting the benchmarks for the consolidation and drawdown of the Mission,” U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon recommended a year-long extension of the UNMIL’s mandate.

In August 2007, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon recommended that a drawdown process linked to attainment of several core benchmarks be initiated. These benchmarks focus on multi-focal improvements in police operational capacity; completion of a national security strategy and architecture and implementation thereof nationwide by December 2008; training and operationalization of two newly trained military battalions by September 2008 and September 2009, respectively; and the restoration of the rule of law and achievement of increased operational capacity by government agencies throughout Liberia. He also stated that the conduct of elections in Sierra Leone in 2007 and in Guinea and Côte d’Ivoire in 2008 “are important contextual benchmarks that need to be taken into account when deciding on the timing of adjustments to UNMIL troop deployments.”⁶

UNMIL has implemented measures to prevent, detect, investigate, and punish acts of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), in line with recent reforms and renewed U.N.-wide regulations regarding sexual conduct, following abuses in several U.N. peacekeeping missions around the world, including in Liberia. U.N. Resolution 1626 (2005) bars SEA, and UNMIL has created a mission conduct and discipline team and investigatory capacity to ensure adherence to these rules. Between January 1, 2004 and June 8, 2006, 17 UNMIL military personnel were repatriated to their home countries for probable SEA crimes; two UNMIL civilians were dismissed or faced a non-renewal of their contract; three UNMIL civilians were suspended; and investigations cleared 13 UNMIL military personnel and three UNMIL civilian police.⁷ In mid-March 2006, five crew members of a UN contractor, who had been under investigation for alleged rapes and the assault of Liberian police officers, left Liberia after being released on bond. According to UNMIL, their departure “is highly regretted and the matter is being brought to the attention of the authorities of the country concerned.”⁸

⁶ U.N. Security Council, S/2007/479, August 8, 2007.

⁷ State Department compilation.

⁸ See UNMIL, “Statement on the Departure from Liberia of Five Crew Members, Employees of a UN Contractor,” March 14, 2006.

Transition Process

The August 30, 2007 Comprehensive Peace Agreement,⁹ signed by the three warring factions and 18 political parties, laid out a peace process, provided for the creation of the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL), and allocated leadership positions within it. The NTGL was mandated to re-establish functioning government authority and prepare for national elections that were held in mid-October and November 2005. The elected government of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf¹⁰ replaced the NTGL in late January 2006, as described below. The NTGL consisted of an executive branch, presided over by a Chairman, Gyude Bryant, and an interim parliament, the National Transitional Legislative Assembly. Bryant, a businessman and church layman who led the Liberian Action Party, oversaw the functions of the central government and various public corporations, agencies, and commissions. Bryant was given the title of NTGL "chairman" to differentiate his unelected NTGL role and authority from that of a constitutionally elected president. The transition faced many challenges, most related to the extremely destructive effects of many years of war in Liberia. Others included the dominant role within the NTGL of the three former armed factions, which were prone to internal rivalries; political discord over the allocation of state positions and resources; very limited state capacities; and reported public sector corruption.

2005 Post-War Elections

Peaceful Senate, House of Representatives, and presidential elections were held on October 11, 2005, and a presidential runoff vote was held on November 8. The 22-candidate presidential poll led to a runoff race. It pitted George Manneh "Oppong" Weah, 39 years of age, a former professional top soccer player whose star status and rags-to-riches history make him a hero to Liberian youth, against Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, 67 years of age, a Harvard-trained economist and former businesswoman who had served as Liberian finance minister and as a United Nations and World Bank official. On November 15, 2005, the National Elections Commission (NEC) declared Sirleaf the winner of the presidential race, with 59.4% of votes against Weah's 40.6%, making her the first-ever female president of an African country. Despite its declaration in favor of Sirleaf, the NEC subsequently probed and later rejected claims by Weah that the election was fraudulent. A presidential election will next to be held in 2011.

In contrast to the presidential race, election results for seats in the bicameral legislature were disparate; no party received more than 24% of seats in either chamber, and none dominated in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The largest party in the 64-member House, in which members serve 6-year terms, is Weah's Congress for Democratic Change (CDC), which won 15 seats. The Liberty Party (LP) won nine House seats, while Sirleaf's Unity Party (UP) and the Coalition for Transformation of Liberia (COTOL) each won eight. Seven other parties each won between one and five House seats, and seven independent candidates each won a seat. In the

⁹ Accord text available from U.S. Institute of Peace <http://www.usip.org/library/pa.html>.

¹⁰ Although her name is widely cited as Johnson-Sirleaf, the Liberian president does not employ a hyphenated form of her last name. See Wil Haygood, "For Liberia's 'Iron Lady,' Toughness Part of Territory," *Washington Post*, December 16, 2005.

30-seat Senate, in which members normally serve nine-year terms,¹¹ COTOL won seven seats and the UP won four; all other parties won between one and three seats.¹²

Notable among the newly elected legislators were several former Taylor regime officials and leaders of former armed factions or security services. These include senators Jewel Howard-Taylor, a former wife of Charles Taylor (NPP; Bong County); Prince Yormie Johnson (independent, Bong County); and Saye-Taayor Adolphus Dolo (COTOL, Nimba County). Johnson is the former leader of a faction that splintered from Taylor's early in the first civil war, and is infamous for personally presiding over the bloody, videotaped murder of former head of state Samuel Doe. He returned to run in the election from exile in Nigeria, where he had professed to have become a born-again Christian evangelist. Dolo is a former pro-Taylor militia leader, known by the *nom de guerre* General Peanut Butter, who reportedly committed war-time atrocities and recruited child fighters, and who is said to have aggressively opposed UNMIL peacekeeping activities. In the House, they include Edwin Snowe (independent, Montserrado County); Saah Richard Gbollie (NPP, Margibi County); and Kai G. "White Flower B-50" Farley, (CDC, Grand Gedeh County). Snowe, who was elected speaker of the House in mid-January 2006 but has since stepped down,¹³ is a former Taylor in-law. He is also the former head of the Liberian Petroleum and Refining Corporation (LPRC), from which Taylor regime officials reportedly diverted significant amounts of funds, some of which may have benefitted Taylor during his exile in Nigeria.¹⁴ Gbollie is a former Taylor fighter and Taylor administration police official accused of human rights abuses. Farley is an ex-MODEL commander and NTGL official accused of threatening the 2003 peace accord. Jewel Taylor, Dolo, Snowe, and Farley are subject to U.N. travel sanctions.

Table 1. Election 2005 Legislative Results by Party: Seats and Percentage of Vote Won

Party	Senate		House	
	Seats	Vote (%)	Seats	Vote (%)
Congress for Democratic Change (CDC)	3	10	15	23.4
Coalition for Transformation of Liberia (COTOL)	7	23.3	8	12.5
Liberty Party (LP)	3	10	9	14.1
Unity Party (UP)	4	13.3	8	12.5
Independent	3	10	7	10.9
Alliance for Peace and Democracy (APD)	3	10	5	7.8
National Patriotic Party (NPP)	3	10	4	6.3
All Liberia Coalition Party (ALCOP)	1	3.3	2	3.1
Nation Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL)	2	6.7	1	1.6
New Deal Movement (NDM)	-	-	3	4.7

¹¹ Current junior senators, those who obtained the second highest number of votes in the 2005 elections, will serve a six-year term. Thereafter, all senators will serve nine year terms.

¹² Full election results are available online from the NEC at <http://www.necliberia.org/results>.

¹³ See "Ouster of House Speaker Snowe" under section *Current Governance Issues*, below.

¹⁴ Coalition for International Justice, *Following Taylor's Money: a Path of War and Destruction*, May 2005.

Party	Senate		House	
	Seats	Vote (%)	Seats	Vote (%)
National Reformation Party (NRP)	1	3.3	1	1.6
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)	-	-	1	1.6

Source: National Elections Commission of Liberia, 2005 Election Results, available online at <http://www.necliberia.org/results>.

Conduct of Elections

With some minor exceptions, the election was reportedly well-administered. About 1.35 million citizens registered to vote in April and May 2005, in a process that was marred by some minor acts and threats of violence and localized disruptions but was generally peaceful. Attempts by some NTGL ministers to try to run for office in the 2005 election, in violation of the 2003 peace accord, also sparked controversy. About 1.012 million registered voters (74.9%) participated in the October elections, and over 821,000 (60.7%) voted in the runoff poll. Registration results guided decision making about the distribution of polling places and electoral materials and the composition of constituencies. The large number of presidential candidates (over 50 initial prospective candidates, of whom 22 were ultimately registered) and registered political parties (30) reportedly proved confusing for some voters. Key election issues included national reconciliation and unity, corruption, jobs, general economic growth, and social services and physical infrastructure needs.

UNMIL elections staff and U.N. agencies supported media outreach and civic education, technical tasks, and electoral security coordination, together with the national police. UNMIL aid for the elections reportedly totaled about \$8 million, and the European Union pledged \$1 million. Most of \$10 million in U.S. elections assistance supported the programs of the nonprofit democracy strengthening organizations IFES (elections technical assistance); the National Democratic Institute or NDI (civic education); and the International Republican Institute or IRI (political party training). IRI and NDI, the latter jointly with the Carter Center, deployed teams to monitor the elections, as did the African and European Unions, the U.S. and many other governments, and international organizations. Over 6,000 domestic observers, including over 3,500 from civil society groups, also monitored the vote.¹⁵

Election Dispute

Weah, who had claimed to have been cheated in the first round, contested his loss in the second round and called for a re-run of the vote. He pursued his claim through a number of formal channels, but after the NEC dismissed his claim, after meeting with Sirleaf, and under heavy international pressure, in late December 2005 he agreed to drop his claim and accept the poll results. Many observers doubted that systematic or large-scale fraud had marred the election. U.S. officials viewed the process as having been orderly, largely well-administered, and free and fair, and such views were shared by most other governments and international entities that observed

¹⁵ The author of this report observed the election as a member of the IRI delegation. In the county where he monitored the voting process, the election was well-run. Poll workers appeared well trained; voting equipment and materials were distributed on time and in sufficient quantity; and voting was peaceful and voter turnout rates high.

the vote. The United States nevertheless called for a probe of Weah's claims and for any contest of results to be carried out peacefully and through established legal channels.

Sirleaf Government

Policy Agenda

President Sirleaf took office on January 16, 2006 and shortly thereafter nominated a cabinet seen as dominated by technocrats, professionals, and former opposition or policy activists. In her inaugural address, she laid out a detailed governance agenda, and launched her tenure with a series of actions to counter corruption. Sirleaf highlighted what she pledged would be “a new era of democracy” defined by political inclusion and toleration, non-violence, and safeguarding and promotion of constitutional and civil liberties and rights. She stressed the need for national reconciliation as an “urgent” and “compelling” task facing her administration. During the first 150 days of her tenure, in coordination with donors, her government also pursued diverse rapid impact projects aimed at showing “quick and visible progress.” These were grouped under four (initially five) “major pillars”: Security; Economic Revitalization; Basic Services and Infrastructure; and Good Governance. The same pillars continue to define her administration's medium to long term development efforts. These are spearheaded by an entity called the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee (LRDC), which is composed of four working committees, each of which supports a separate “pillar.”

Economic Renewal

Sirleaf proposed an economic agenda emphasizing the creation of an investment-friendly climate; the exploitation of Liberia's rich natural resources; land tenure reform focused on increasing agricultural production; job creation, notably for youths; and expanded economic and social infrastructure rehabilitation, particularly in historically economically marginalized areas. The Sirleaf administration has consistently emphasized the importance of laying the groundwork for sustained economic growth and job creation. The latter is viewed as key by many observers, both because formal sector unemployment rates are reportedly as high as 80%¹⁶ and because unemployment is a potential source of instability. The economic and educational disenfranchisement of Liberia's large youth population is viewed as having fueled Liberia's armed conflicts, and joblessness is a continuing source of popular dissatisfaction. In August 2007, the United Nations reported that the majority of ex-combatants remained unemployed and that thousands had regrouped in order to illegally exploit diamonds, gold, and plantation-grown rubber.

Governance

Sirleaf vowed to take forceful action against corruption, including by requiring all key officials to declare their assets and follow a national code of conduct. She strongly endorsed and promised to

¹⁶ Data according to the Liberian Ministry of information. In late 2007, President Sirleaf stated that previous reports that the unemployment rate stood at 85% were exaggerated, and that a planned census would establish more definitive data on this and other indicators.

“enforce” the Governance and Economic Management Program (GEMAP, discussed below) to deal with “serious economic and financial management deficiencies” and pursue an “integrated capacity building initiative.” She also vowed to overhaul the “seriously bloated” the civil service, while noting that civil servant pay was poor and in arrears. She promised to institutionalize a meritocratic, performance-based civil service system.

Foreign Policy

Sirleaf declared economic private sector-focused regional integration and security cooperation to be her guiding foreign policy goal. She vowed to maintain strong international bilateral and multilateral partnerships. Notably, given recent regional history, she stated that “no inch of Liberian soil will be used to conspire to perpetrate aggression” against neighboring countries. Her government has also shown itself to be open to new foreign ties. Liberia now has diplomatic relations with Cuba and it established bilateral relations with China in late 2003, after the departure from power of President Taylor, who had maintained relations with Taiwan.¹⁷

Women

Paying homage to what she said were the special efforts of women in securing her election and the peace that made it possible—even in the face of war-related “inhumanity,” “terror,” military conscription, forced labor, and rape—Sirleaf vowed in her inaugural address to “empower Liberian women in all areas.” She pledged to strengthen laws and law enforcement to protect women against rape, support the education of children, notably of girls, and to provide programs to enable women to play a key role in the economic revitalization process.¹⁸ Sirleaf has nominated women to head multiple key ministries and public agencies.

Corruption

Upon taking office, Sirleaf announced an audit of the previous transitional government and dismissed all transitional government political appointees. She also laid off the entire staff of the Finance Ministry, pending a screening of employees’ qualifications and level of probity. In February 2006, she revoked all existing timber concession contracts, which had been widely criticized for being let in a corrupt fashion and for being executed in an environmentally unsustainable manner. This action provided the basis, in part, for the U.N. Security Council’s June 2006 lifting of a ban on Liberian timber exports. Sirleaf later initiated reviews of other contracts and concession deals granted by the transitional government. In early June 2006, she fired three sub-cabinet level officials and several mid-level civil servants accused of corruption. Her administration has also publicly released audit reports of several state agencies.

¹⁷ On China’s diplomatic rivalry with Taiwan, see CRS Report RL33510, *Taiwan: Recent Developments and U.S. Policy Choices*, and CRS Report RL32804, *China-U.S. Relations in the 109th Congress*, by Kerry Dumbaugh. China’s role in Africa is covered in CRS Report RL33055, *China and Sub-Saharan Africa*, by Raymond W. Copson, Kerry Dumbaugh, and Michelle Weijing Lau.

¹⁸ According to UNMIL media summaries, local Liberian media reported that a Liberian women’s group demanded the establishment of a special expedited rape cases court during a late June 2006 public demonstration. See also Katharine Houreld, “Liberia’s Women Fight Back,” *Mail & Guardian*, June 2, 2006.

In late August 2008, President Sirleaf signed into law a bill establishing a Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC). In September 2008, she appointed as its chair Frances Johnson Morris, a former minister of Justice and Commerce and the former head of the National Elections Commission.¹⁹ Her Administration has also highlighted apparent progress in fighting corruption, for instance by citing the country's rapid positive progress as measured by the World Bank Institute's *Worldwide Governance Indicators*.²⁰

Performance

In mid-April 2006, in a document entitled *150 Day Action Plan: A Working Document for a New Liberia*, the Sirleaf administration laid out a detailed status report on short-term, quick impact policy and project implementation efforts and achievements to date.²¹ The document, which was aimed both at increasing government transparency and proving her administration's adherence to Sirleaf's campaign and inaugural pledges, demonstrated that most of her plans were being implemented in a timely manner. The Executive Mansion, the equivalent of the U.S. White House, also releases similar documents pertaining to ongoing LRDC activities. Sirleaf has faced challenges in meeting high voter expectations, for instance, in relation to her election promise to provide public electricity in Monrovia within six months of being elected, despite the complexity and great cost of that an undertaking. Many voters appeared to have given the new government a honeymoon period, although expectations remained high following what many saw as disappointing performance by the transitional government. The public remains eager to see rapid job growth and rapid improvements in social services and the construction of physical infrastructure, particularly in support of education, healthcare, and transportation.

In various public comments, Sirleaf has assured Liberians that her government is successfully continuing to build the groundwork for sustained growth, but has counseled Liberians to be patient, since many ongoing investments in infrastructure, basic services capacity building and foreign investment business projects will take time to generate jobs and incomes. Several road building projects are currently underway and the government is examining options for large-scale electricity generation and long-distance power transmission. Despite the fact such projects, which are largely donor-financed, may not generate general economic growth for some time, Liberia's economy is growing rapidly. In December 2007, the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) reported estimates and projections showing a sharp jump in Liberia's gross domestic product, from 5.3% in 2005, to 7.8% in 2006, to 8.5% in 2007, with rates of 9.5% and 11% projected for 2008 and 2009, respectively.²² In March 2008, Liberia is expected to publish a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which expected to guide economic policy and provide the basis an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a credit and technical assistance program for 2008-10, as well as ongoing cooperation with the World Bank. Liberia is also in the process of awarding offshore oil exploration contracts.

¹⁹ *The Inquirer* (Monrovia), "Liberia: Ellen Signs Anti-Corruption Act, Commissions Several Officials," via AllAfrica.com, August 26, 2008; Nana Adu Ampofo, "Liberian President Signs Anti-Corruption Commission Act into Law," *Global Insight Daily Analysis*, August 27, 2008; and Liberian Presidency, "Cllr. Frances Johnson Morris Appointed Head of Anti-Corruption Commission," September 1, 2008.

²⁰ See "Liberia Shows Dramatic Improvement in Controlling Corruption," document posted on Liberian presidential website, no date (likely circa mid-2008).

²¹ Available online from PeaceAfrica, a project of the AllAfrica Foundation. See <http://allafrica.com/peaceafrica/resources/view/00010785.pdf>.

²² EIU, *Country Report/Liberia*, December 2007.

Sirleaf Administration: Criticisms and Challenges

The general public largely gave Sirleaf a political honeymoon in her first two years in office, but she has since been the target of some criticism, both of a routine political nature by opposition parties (including Taylor supporters upset by his SCSL trial) and by some human rights and transparency policy advocates. Although many Liberians and international human rights advocates have praised Sirleaf's strongly stated support for such rights and the rule of law, some criticized her nomination of the recently confirmed Kabineh Janneh as a Supreme Court Justice.²³ Her administration has also been criticized for not creating an Independent National Human Rights Commission of Liberia, an institution called for under the 2003 peace agreement. Her administration contends that it is in the process of creating such a commission, and will submit legislation to the parliament related to this goal.

In 2006, there were several reports of assaults or harassment of journalists by members of the Special Security Service (SSS), a Liberian executive branch security agency, and by regular police. In response, the Press Union of Liberia (PUL) threatened to launch a "news black-out" of coverage of the government. President Sirleaf reportedly responded to the allegations by stating that "those who violate the rights of the Liberian people or journalists for that matter will be dealt with and punished appropriately" and that her "government will not tolerate violation of the rights of people, including journalists."²⁴ Information Minister Johnny McClain also met with the PUL and re-emphasized that the Sirleaf administration "is committed to press freedom and that there is a standing policy of respect and cordiality toward the press."²⁵ The international press rights advocacy organization Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) has stated in an open letter to President Sirleaf that it is "troubled" by the alleged attacks on the press and that "despite an Information Ministry statement [...] affirming the government's commitment to press freedom, there has been no evidence of an investigation into these incidents nor any public effort to punish those responsible." The CPJ also stated in an open letter to President Sirleaf that

While there is no evidence that these incidents are the result of government policy, your administration has a responsibility to restrain security forces from attacking or harassing journalists who are trying to do their jobs. As an organization of journalists dedicated to defending the rights of our colleagues worldwide, CPJ respectfully urges you to make good on your pledges to uphold press freedom by ensuring a prompt and transparent investigation into these cases.²⁶

Some critics have alleged that the Sirleaf government, like its predecessors, is corrupt, but the Sirleaf Administration rejects such accusations, citing its record of anti-corruption actions.²⁷ Given

²³ Janneh was the transitional government's justice minister and is a former leading member of the LURD rebel group. Critics see Janneh as responsible, in part, for violence committed by LURD fighters against civilians during the Liberian war and view his nomination as counter to the goals and spirit of the TRC. Michael Kpayili, "Liberia: Liberian Senate Confirms Kabineh Jan'eh As Associate Supreme Court Justice," *The Liberian Times*, May 9, 2006.

²⁴ *The Analyst* (Monrovia), "Liberia: President Promises to Probe Manhandling of Journalists," June 19, 2006.

²⁵ James Butty, "Liberian Media Reports Government Harassment of Press," VOA, June 16, 2006; CPJ, "Liberia: Journalist Assaulted by Security Forces," May 24, 2006; and CPJ, "Liberia: Sports Editor Assaulted," March 10, 2006, among others.

²⁶ Ann Cooper, Exec. Dir., "Liberia: CPJ Urges President to Probe Attacks on Press [open letter]," CPJ, June 16, 2006.

²⁷ See Tristan McConnell, "Persistent corruption threatens Liberian stability," *Christian Science Monitor*, September 25, 2008; and FrontpageAfrica.com, "Liberian Govt. Responds to 'Persistent Corruption Threatens Stability'," January 10, 2008 [response to McConnell article published on third party website by Dr. Laurence Bropleh, Minister of Information, Culture & Tourism and Chief Spokesperson].

the historically embedded presence of public sector corruption in Liberia, the government is likely to have to pursue a continuing series of law enforcement actions if it is to effectively counter corrupt practices, both grand and petty. It may, however, face difficulties in prosecuting indictments, given the limited capacity of Liberia. It will also need to ensure that it pursues enforcement actions in a professional and apolitical manner, as recent Liberian history has been marked by the use of corruption prosecutions as a tool for achieving political retribution.

Sirleaf Administration officials have themselves periodically been accused of corruption. In September 2008, President Sirleaf appointed a special seven-member independent corruption commission, the so-called Dunn Commission, named after its chair, Dr. D. Elwood Dunn. It was charged with investigating allegations that certain current and former Sirleaf Administration officials had received contract renewal bribes from the U.S. head of the Liberian International Ship Corporate Registry (LISCR) aimed at preventing a competitive bid for the work, as well as allegations of other corrupt actions, in several cases associated with former Acting State and Presidential Affairs Minister, Willis Knuckles. The Administration also faced allegations that it had attempted to cover up the issue by bribing journalists not to report the story.²⁸

The Commission, which hired the James Mintz Group as an expert technical investigator, issued a public report of its findings in January 2009. Its findings were complex, due to the alleged nature of the allegations. In some cases, it refuted the allegations, while in others it found partial or clear proof of wrong-doing. It found that there "were violations and breaches of Liberian laws and policies by some" government officials, private individuals, and private businesses investigated," but was not able to fully investigate all matters under its purview because some of its subjects refused to cooperate with the Commission.²⁹

Security Conditions

Liberia's security situation has improved markedly since August 2003 and is generally stable, but is subject to periodic volatility and localized instability, and largely dependent on the presence of UNMIL.³⁰ Liberia remains under U.N. sanctions, which were first imposed to counter the Taylor regime's alleged regional destabilization efforts and other activities counter to international law and U.N. policy goals. Under the current sanctions, individuals associated with the Taylor

²⁸ LISCR administers Liberia's widely used flag of convenience ship registry, which under the Taylor regime was alleged to have been a source of corruptly diverted funds. Prior to the allegations that led to the appointment of the Dunn Commission, the Sirleaf Administration had faced a sex scandal associated with the Acting State and Presidential Affairs Minister, Willis Knuckles, that was linked in the press to a corruption probe associated with the ouster of former Liberian House Speaker, Edwin Melvin Snowe (see below). See Nana Adu Ampofo, "President Appoints Special Corruption Commission in Liberia," *Global Insight Daily Analysis*, September 4, 2008; Liberian Presidency, "Executive Mansion Reacts to Purported Email Exchanges—Distances President Johnson Sirleaf," August 24, 2008; James Butty, "Under Pressure, Liberian Government Appoints Special Corruption Commission," VOA, September 3, 2008; and Ugochukwu Ejinkeonye, "The Willis Knuckles Saga," *SaharaReporters.Com*, March 7, 2007, among others.

²⁹ See *Report of the Ad-Hoc Independent Commission on the E-Mail Saga*, January 7, 2009; and Liberian presidency, "ECOWAS Summit on Guinea and Dunn Commission Report Take Center Stage at Press Conference," January 12, 2009.

³⁰ A February 16, 2007, State Department travel warning on Liberia, which is no longer in effect, stated that "[t]he Department of State continues to be concerned about the security situation in Liberia," despite the deployment of UNMIL, in part because "crime rates are still high, and resources for responding to emergencies of any kind are minimal. Liberia's local and national police forces are in the process of being reconstituted and still lack adequate capacity to prevent or to investigate criminal activity."

regime's activities remain subject to a U.N. travel ban and, in some cases, asset freezes.³¹ Liberia also remains subject to an arms embargo.³² Bans on the export of Liberian timber and diamonds have been lifted.

A key post-war source of instability in Liberia, former fighters associated with various armed factions, was largely neutralized in the year after the August 2003 peace agreement was signed. More than 101,000 ex-combatants (22% women and 10.8% children), were demobilized under a disarmament program administered by UNMIL and the NTGL that ended in late 2004. Some demobilized fighters remain a periodic source of sometimes violent protest, mostly related to the status of generalized joblessness among ex-combatants and the demands of those who are owed reintegration job training and subsistence assistance. In August 2007, a United Nations report stated that "some 9,000 eligible ex-combatants are still awaiting reintegration opportunities" and that there is a widespread view among Liberians that "the [U.N.-assisted] reintegration programme has failed to provide sustainable alternative livelihoods for ex-combatants."³³ A small minority of ex-combatants have reportedly turned to crime, including armed robbery and the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

Public protests relating to severance and pension payments by former members of the Liberian military and members of security services not included in demobilization programs have generally subsided. Other public security threats include a wave of armed robbery in Monrovia, which the government is attempting to suppress, and periodic civil unrest related to socio-economic grievances, predominantly involving students, workers, civil servants, and jobless youth. Price increases for rice, fuel, and cement are also sources of public dissatisfaction. In her annual address to the legislature in January 2008, Sirleaf stated that she would temporarily suspend a \$2 tax on bags of rice, the Liberian staple food, pending consideration of a legislative tax reform proposal.

Community-level property dispute conflicts have repeatedly occurred in some locales, notably in Nimba County in northern Liberia between members of the Gio/Mano and Mandingo ethnic groups, but also in other counties. Contested claims over home and land occupancy and ownership rights are often at the center of such disputes, which sometimes take on ethnic dimensions. Such disputes often occur when displaced persons or refugees return to their places of origin and find their property occupied. A Presidential Commission created to probe such disputes in Nimba County has reportedly recommended to President Sirleaf that a process of community reconciliation and dispute resolution be pursued. President Sirleaf has also ordered that contested properties in Nimba be returned to their legal owners.

³¹ These sanctions were first imposed under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1521 (2003), which prohibited trade in arms and diamonds with Liberia, and the travel of certain designated individuals, mostly members or associates of the Taylor regime. Some of the listed individuals are also subject to financial asset freezes mandated by U.N. Security Council Resolution 1532 (2004).

³² Liberia remains under the general arms embargo imposed by Resolution 1521, but on June 13, 2006 (Resolution 1683), the Security Council exempted from the ban limited weapons and ammunition "intended for use by members of the Government of Liberia police and security forces who have been vetted and trained" and certain armaments "already provided to members of the Special Security Service (SSS) for training purposes pursuant to advance approval."

³³ U.N. Security Council, *Fifteenth Progress Report of the Secretary-general on the United Nations Mission in Liberia*, August 8, 2007.

The threat to Liberia from instability in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire, which has posed a significant external threat to the stability of Liberia and to sub-regional security for several years, according to United Nations reports, has waned somewhat with the signing of a peace accord in that country. Widespread violent general strikes in neighboring Guinea in early 2007, however, posed a new potential threat to Liberia's stability, though a political agreement ending the political standoff and the accession to office of a new Prime Minister in Guinea has reduced that threat. In 2007, UNMIL forces and Guinean armed forces undertook several joint patrol operations along the Guinean-Liberian border.

Political groups who lost political power due to Liberia's elections and the attendant realignment of Liberian political forces remain a potential source of instability or violent acts. The family of a witness in the SCSL trial of former president Charles Taylor (see below), for instance, was reportedly targeted with death threats in early 2008. Prior to his capture, U.N. and U.S. officials and many Members of Congress had been concerned about persistent, credible reports that Taylor had periodically interfered in Liberian affairs from exile in Nigeria through a network of political, military, and business associates, which Taylor denied. These alleged actions were seen as destabilizing and threatening to the consolidation of peace (see section on Taylor below). There had been some speculation that former Taylor administration officials would make large gains in the 2005 elections and that he would be able to use them as proxies to influence the new government. There was no such general outcome, but several close Taylor associates were elected (see "2005 Post-War Elections," above).

In July 2007, the transitional government house speaker, George Koukou, a former army general under former president Samuel Doe, Charles Julu, and several associates were arrested and charged with treason for allegedly plotting the ouster of the Sirleaf government. The defendants pled innocent, and in January 2008, President Sirleaf granted an "Executive Pardon" to Koukou and the government dropped its case against him. Verdicts in the case trial, which began in September 2007, were expected to be delivered in late January 2008. One defendant, whose statements the government used to establish its case, has testified that the coup plot was fabricated by the government and that his statements were coerced under torture. The government denies that claim, for which no evidence has been forthcoming during court proceedings, and asserts that it possesses video evidence proving its case.

Although there are currently no specific publicly reported threats against Sirleaf, the United States provided her with a personal State Department Diplomatic Security team at the start of her tenure and has continued to help train the Special Security Service; these efforts are described below. An electrical fire in the Executive Mansion in July 2006 during a visit by neighboring heads of state highlighted Liberia's general lack of emergency services. Firefighters from UNMIL, the Firestone rubber company, and the international airport, the latter two based about 45 minutes out of the capital, were called in to fight the blaze, since National Fire Service largely lacks the capacity to respond to fires in the capital. That lack of capacity was again illustrated in August 2006, when the U.S. Navy's *Apache*, an ocean tug boat, helped to extinguish a fire on a commercial freighter in the Port of Monrovia, and later rescued a fishing crew at sea. The *Apache* crew was in Monrovia to conduct repairs on the city's main commercial pier and survey the harbor. Following the *Apache*'s departure from Liberia, marine safety experts from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) undertook an assessment of Liberia's search and rescue capabilities.³⁴

³⁴ Navy News Stand, "Navy Tug Fights Fire Aboard Freighter in Liberia," August 11, 2006 and "Navy Tug Rescues (continued...)"

Rubber Sector Reform

Rubber has traditionally been a key source of state export revenues and employment in Liberia. The presence, however, of ex-combatants on several rubber plantations, some armed, has undermined the industry's post-war redevelopment. Rubber workers and local residents near plantations have reported that former fighters have robbed them and coerced them into selling rubber latex at sub-market prices, in the process earning revenues that were reportedly not taxed.³⁵ Ex-combatant control of plantations also reportedly resulted in unsustainable harvesting practices, various human rights abuses, and environmental degradation.

To address this situation, in mid August 2006 the government and armed UNMIL troops took possession of Gutherie, a major rubber tree plantation, from former LURD ex-combatants who had squatted on it, tapping rubber and in some cases controlling local rubber sales. Gutherie had been the reported site of forced child labor and diverse violent crimes against persons. The repossession was one of the objectives of a joint government-U.N. task force created to make the rubber industry transparent, environmentally sound and sustainable, subject to state governance and regulation, and a source of legal jobs, including for the ex-combatants from whom control of Gutherie was seized. UNMIL plans call for a similar seizure of another key ex-combatant-occupied rubber plantation in the southeast county of Sinoe, though ex-combatants at the plantation have reportedly met with local officials and agreed to vacate the site peacefully.³⁶ In May 2006, the UNMIL Human Rights and Protection Section (HRPS) conducted a study of Liberia's rubber sector. It examined the industry with respect to human rights; post-conflict business practices and corruption; the status of and role of commercial rubber concession and management agreements; worker, child, and community rights; implications of the industry and practices within it for the environment; and the rule of law within the rubber sector, including issues relating to ex-combatant occupation of plantations. It provided key summary findings and laid out diverse recommendations pertaining to these issues.³⁷ Despite UNMIL's action in Gutherie, illicit rubber tapping by ex-combatants reportedly remains a problem.

Security Sector Reform

With U.S. assistance, Liberia is well on the way to standing up a new military made up of an initial 2,000 recruits.³⁸ Recruiting targets called for the recruitment pool to be drawn from across

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Liberian Fishermen," August 16, 2006; U.S. Embassy-Monrovia, "U.S. Navy Tug Begins Repair Work in Liberian Harbor," August 10, 2006; and Karfa Jamanka, "Maritime Receives Assessment Team," *The Inquirer*, September 22, 2006.

³⁵ Marcus Malayea, "Gunmen Seize Cocopa, Claim Right of Inheritance," *The Analyst*, August 18, 2006, among others.

³⁶ IRIN, "Liberia: Gov't Reclaims Rubber Plantation from Former Fighters," August 16, 2006; Alphonso Toweh, "Liberia takes rubber estate back from ex-rebels," Reuters, August 15, 2006; IRIN, "Liberia: UN Vows to Repossess another Troubled Rubber Plantation," 23 August 23, 2006; and D. Sonpon Weah II, "Ex-Combatants at SRC Ready to Leave," *The Analyst*, September, 27, 2006.

³⁷ UNMIL, *Human Rights in Liberia's Rubber Plantations: Tapping into the Future*, May 2006.

³⁸ In mid-February 2006, President Sirleaf, stating that "our country currently lacks the technical and tactical capacities and proficiency to provide for its own defense and national security," appointed Major-General Luka Yusuf, a Nigerian UNMIL officer, to be Liberia's military Chief of Staff heading the rebuilding of the armed forces. He was later replaced by another Nigerian, General Suraj Abdurrahman. The appointment of a Nigerian head of the army drew criticism from former Liberian military elements, who called it unconstitutional and an insult to Liberia's national pride. Sirleaf also said that she would seek the appointment of a U.S. military advisor. See *Agence France-Presse*, (continued...)

Liberia, include members from diverse ethnic groups to ensure ethno-regional balance, and for 20% of the total force to be female – although the latter target was not met. Only about 5% of the force is currently female.³⁹ Selection of volunteer enlistees, for purposes of screening out human rights abusers, began in early 2006, and selectees subsequently underwent a vetting process.⁴⁰ As of late January 2009, of recruiting of 2057 personnel had been completed.⁴¹ As of mid-August 2008 1,631 recruits had completed the basic training, and 45 recruits had been commissioned as officers. Basic training for a final group of 500 recruits and training for 29 officer candidates began in June. Despite having received commissions and training, UNMIL officials viewed the "command effectiveness" of the officer corps as limited and in need of further development. Currently, officers from Benin, Ghana and Nigeria assist in the command and control of new units.⁴²

The State Department, in cooperation with the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), is administering the overall military training program through two contractors: DynCorp International and Pacific Architects and Engineers (PAE), in coordination with U.S. military trainers. DynCorp is helping to vet, recruit, and provide basic training for the new force. PAE provides construction services and specialized advanced training, equipment, logistics, and base services. The United States and Liberia have also signed a bilateral military cooperation agreement, though it is not directly tied to the State Department-administered military reform program.⁴³ Expenditures for U.S. assistance for military reform and training program are estimated at about \$190.92 million through FY 2008 and will total a projected \$240.56 million after FY 2009 expenditures are made. FMF and IMET assistance, which are not formally a component of U.S. military reform/restructuring assistance programs, bolster such efforts. In FY 2010, as military training and initial rebuilding assistance activities wind up, the State Department provisionally intends to request \$10 million in PKO funding and \$10 million in FMF funding to assist the Liberian military. It is envisioned that over time, the State Department role in assisting Liberia's military will largely end, and that the new Africa Command (AFRICOM) will assume military assistance efforts, which are likely to focus on mentoring and sustainment assistance.

Military restructuring was initially hindered by a need to demobilize and verify the severance pay eligibility of over 13,000 irregular forces and Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) soldiers. Funds for

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"Liberian Leader Names Nigerian to Head Military," February 13, 2006 and Alphonso Toweh, "Liberia Leader Gets Flak for Hiring Nigeria General," Reuters, February 14, 2006.

³⁹ Female recruitment reportedly faced substantial cultural and gender biases against the participation of women in the military. Jonathan Paye-Layleh, "Liberia Begins Recruiting Women Soldiers," Associated Press, June 5, 2006; and Mark Malan, *Security Sector Reform In Liberia: Mixed Results From Humble Beginnings*, U.S. Army Strategic Studies Institute, March 2008.

⁴⁰ *The Inquirer* (Monrovia), "Liberia: Public Vetting for Army Recruits Begins Monday," June 23, 2006.

⁴¹ President Sirleaf, 2009 Annual Message to the National Legislature, January 26, 2009.

⁴² A number of officers and other personnel underwent training at Nigeria's Command Army Staff College. The United States, China, and Germany have also provided specialist training to some personnel. See U.N., Seventeenth Progress Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia, S/2008/553, August 15, 2008; and U.N., Sixteenth Progress Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia, March 19, 2008, S/2008/183.

⁴³ The document signed is an Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA), one of 90 worldwide according to EUCOM, which permits "the exchange of logistics, support, supplies and services," between the United States and Liberia. U.S. EUCOM, "U.S.-Liberia Agreement Meant to Ease Acquisition Process," Press Release, April 24, 2007.

this purpose were initially scarce, but all irregular and regular forces have been demobilized. Total demobilization cost estimates varied between \$15 million and \$18 million. In late April 2006, 400-500 former AFL soldiers claiming nonpayment of salary arrears and retirement benefits conducted a violent protest outside the defense ministry and clashed with UNMIL peacekeepers sent to contain the unrest.⁴⁴ Budget support for the new military may prove difficult to sustain, given Liberia's modest annual budget and competing development and reconstruction priorities. Defense Minister Brownie Samukai, Jr., however, maintains that the government will keep the defense budget "in the single digits" as a proportion of the overall national budget.

Other Security Issues

The Liberian government has voiced support for the new U.S. Africa Command, and offered to host it in the region, although most observers see this as unlikely, given the poor state of Liberian infrastructure and limited state capacity and resources.⁴⁵ A possible future area of U.S.-Liberia security sector engagement may focus on the development of Liberia's capacity to monitor and secure its oceanic fisheries, which are periodically poached by foreign trawlers, and prevent illegal maritime waste dumping.⁴⁶ Although Liberia largely lacks the resources to field a coast guard, provisions for such an entity are expected to be included in a forthcoming National Security Strategy plan.⁴⁷

Liberia is the signatory of a ship boarding agreement with the United States under the Proliferation Security Initiative, a U.S. effort to prevent trafficking of weapons of mass destruction and related materiel "to and from states and non-state actors of proliferation concern."⁴⁸

Police Training

The United States is and has in recent years provided Liberia with civilian police (CIVPOL) training assistance in collaboration with UNMIL. This assistance, which has varied slightly from year to year, has consisted of between 14 and 20 U.S. CIVPOL advisors deployed as members of UNMIL, as well as equipment and contractor-based logistical support, in addition to other police capacity-building support. The United Nations reports that police reform and restructuring efforts have made significant progress but that significant challenges remain. As of mid-August 2008, 3,661 Liberian National Police (LNP) officers, of which 9% were female, had been trained as part of an effort to complete recruitment and training of an original target of 3,500 police officers by

⁴⁴ Some of these soldiers may reportedly receive such back pay. See "President Authorizes Defense Ministry to Pay Salary Arrears to Former Soldiers," UNMIL media summary citing ELBS Radio and Star Radio, June 14, 2006.

⁴⁵ Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, "AFRICOM can Help Governments Willing to Help Themselves," *AllAfrica.com*, June 25, 2007. See CRS Report RL34003, *Africa Command: U.S. Strategic Interests and the Role of the U.S. Military in Africa*, by Lauren Ploch.

⁴⁶ Communication with State Department officials, May 1, 2007.

⁴⁷ Liberian Defense Minister Brownie Samukai, Jr., presentation at U.S. Institute of Peace, May 11, 2007 and interviews with U.S. officials in Monrovia, 2005 and 2006.

⁴⁸ Such agreements allow boarding by security officials of each signatory country and certain third countries of a ship flagged and registered under the other signatory country's laws, if the vessel is suspected of engaging in illicit proliferation activities. See State Department, "Proliferation Security Initiative Ship Boarding Agreement with Liberia," signed and provisionally applied as of February 11, 2004; entered into force December 9, 2004; and State Department, "The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)," Fact Sheet, May 26, 2008.

July 2007. Although a full complement of LNP officers has been trained, the United Nations has reported that their operational capacity remains weak. LNP deployment to the field, particularly up-country, is limited and has faced constraints, such as lack of basic infrastructure and police equipment, including vehicles, fuel, and communication gear— though Liberia is receiving some donor assistance in the form of some vehicles and aid in rebuilding police stations. The United Nations has also reported that there are high rates of LNP absenteeism and other disciplinary problems, such as corrupt practices involving judicial and law enforcement officials, and that LNP leadership and specialized skills are limited. In part due to limited police and broad justice sector operational weaknesses, incidents of mob violence and vigilante justice remain common. The “practical import” of such weaknesses, the UNSG reported in mid-2008,

is that the United Nations police advisers and formed police units are daily called upon to support the Liberian National Police in mounting operations critical to the maintenance of law and order and to sustain the emerging peace and stability in Liberia.⁴⁹

While such challenges remain substantial, diverse efforts to address them are being pursued, including the development of a Professional Standards Division capacity to effectively investigate complaints of LNP misconduct and efforts to prevent absenteeism by vetting LNP payroll records and the duty status of officers. In mid-2008, the LNP, in collaboration with U.N. partner agencies, held a workshop to examine the long-term strategic development of the LNP, including with regard to professional standards, logistics and maintenance systems, human resource development, and effective management.⁵⁰

An additional 500-member LNP Emergency Response Unit (ERU), a police quick-reaction unit, has also been created. It is intended to provide a mobile capacity to respond rapidly and robustly to significant threats to internal disruptions or threats to public security, particularly following the eventual departure of UNMIL from Liberia. As of late January 2009, 139 ERU officers had been trained and the unit is fully operational. Plans call for the completion of training of all 500 members of the unit by late 2009.⁵¹ PAE is providing U.S.-funded training assistance for the unit. This aid is administered by the State Department's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Bureau (INL). INL provided \$5 million in dedicated supplemental PKO account funding for creation of the ERU in FY 2007, and is providing follow-up assistance for the unit under its regular INCLE funding account. Over 350 Special Security Service personnel (see below) and 210 Seaport Police have also completed training.

INL supports diverse other LNP training and capacity-building efforts. According to the INL FY 2009 *Program and Budget Guide*, the United States is providing

Continued technical and material support, through providing U.S. advisors, supporting the LNP's newly created Emergency Response Unit (ERU), capacity building for the LNP police academy, including expanding the LNP force beyond 3,500 officers, strengthening middle and senior LNP managers, developing police specialists such as forensics investigators, donating equipment, and improving the LNP's infrastructure [...]

Apart from CIVPOL assistance, a key component of such INL support is the deployment of a U.S. police Senior Advisory Team (SAT), which works with UNMIL “to help the LNP improve

⁴⁹ U.N., S/2008/553, August 15, 2008; see also S/2008/183, *op cit*.

⁵⁰ U.N., S/2008/553, August 15, 2008, *op cit*.

⁵¹ President Sirleaf, 2009 Annual Message to the National Legislature, January 26, 2009.

and establish personnel policies, internal affairs, logistics, payroll, discipline, promotion, and civilian oversight” both through the provision of technical advice and through leadership mentoring.⁵²

U.S. and UNMIL assistance efforts also support the rehabilitation of the judicial and penal systems. U.S. efforts are provided under the INL-funded Justice Sector Support Liberia (JSSL) project, as well as by USAID-funded rule of law programs. The general aims of the JSSL program are to improve the administration of justice and bolster adherence to the rule of law generally and respect for human rights. JSSL deploys justice sector advisors, provides training and professional mentoring, and helps develop and strengthening justice sector infrastructure. The program focuses on the judicial system broadly, including the Ministry of Justice, the corrections system, and other rule of law organizations. It has helped create Liberia's first ever public defender program, train the prosecutors, renovate the main judicial building in Monrovia, create a case-numbering system slated to be scaled up nationally, and enhance LNP-prosecutor linkages, as well as providing some vehicles and equipment in support of such functions.⁵³

The Liberia SEEDS Act of 2008 (H.R.6655, Jackson, 110th Congress) would have authorized additional police assistance, including capacity building assistance for Liberia's national Police Academy; expanded training for other civilian Liberian security agencies (e.g., the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Port Police, and the National Security Agency; equipment assistance; and continuation and, in some instances, the expansion of INL CIVPOL, SAT, and related police technical and advisory assistance, both during and after the eventual withdrawal of UNMIL. It would also have funded expanded JSSL activities. Total authorized police and JSSL funding recommended under the bill in "Sense of Congress" language would have would have totaled about \$39 million between FY 2009 and FY 2013.

Special Security Service

The Special Security Service (SSS), which provides executive branch and VIP close protection services, is undergoing a process of restructuring and professionalization. It was a roughly 1,252-member presidential protection unit that functioned under the NTGL and the Taylor government. Under Taylor, the SSS—which was run by Benjamin Yeaten, a former Taylor militia commander who is currently being sought by the Sirleaf government for alleged treasonous activities—gained a reputation for brutality. The SSS has continued to have a sometimes troubled reputation. Some members of the leadership that initially served under the Sirleaf Administration were viewed by informed observers as unprofessional and corrupt. Multiple acts of arbitrary violence committed by SSS officers have been reported.

As part of the restructuring process, a substantial number of SSS members were decommissioned; on May 1, 2006, UNMIL announced that 841 SSS members had accepted U.S. and UK-funded buyout packages and been deactivated in April. There are press reports, however, that allege that some decommissioned SSS officers had not received their severance packages, and there have been protests associated with such claims. Some protesting claimants, however, are reportedly ineligible to receive severance payments.

⁵² INL, FY 2009 *Program and Budget Guide*.

⁵³ See Fourteenth Progress Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia, S/2007/151, March 15, 2007; other Secretary-General's reports on Liberia; and INL *Program and Budget Guides* for FY 2008 and FY 2009.

The restructuring process, which seeks to correct reported leadership weaknesses and professionalize all aspects of SSS organization and operations, is being undertaken with the assistance of the State Department's Diplomatic Security Service (DSS). Using a mix of Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Projects (NADR) and other foreign assistance funds, DSS directly provided close protection services for President Sirleaf during the first few months of her tenure, while about 100 SSS agents underwent specialized DSS close protection training in Liberia and in the United States. Another 300 SSS agents received basic close protection support and perimeter training in Liberia. About 600 SSS officers have also reportedly received general UNMIL police training. DSS is continuing to assist the SSS on an interim basis but is proposing to provide a more structured two-year-long assistance package. Under the proposal, DSS would provide five U.S. contract-based presidential security advisors who would help run SSS operations on an interim basis and at the same time help the SSS to enhance its operational and administrative capacities. Some equipment and training would be provided under the package, which is projected to cost about \$3 million per year.

Humanitarian Conditions

Humanitarian conditions are steadily improving, although from a base of severe and widespread post-war need, and poverty remains endemic. Liberia continues to receive substantial international food aid and is highly donor-dependent. International assistance is, however, increasingly supporting resettlement and socio-economic recovery, rather than emergency humanitarian needs. According to a U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) briefing note, about 200,000 Liberian refugees had repatriated by mid-February 2006. By late April 2006, over 321,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), including over 59,000 families, had returned to their places of origin or resettled. Most had received resettlement assistance, usually consisting of basic non-food items, transport aid, and two months of food supplies. U.N. agencies, together with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and NTGL ministries have implemented a wide range of reconstruction and capacity building projects relating to nutrition, water and sanitation, primary health care services, and transport infrastructure. Numerous schools have reopened nationwide, with extensive assistance from UNICEF.

Nearly all child ex-combatants have reportedly been reintegrated into their communities of origin, and most are receiving follow-up aid in the form of social services. In mid-March 2006, the U.N. Secretary-General reported (S/2006/159, March 14, 2006, *op. cit.*) that 65,000 of 101,495 demobilized ex-combatants had benefitted from donor-financed reintegration and rehabilitation projects, and that about 37,000 were still waiting to be placed in such programs. The Secretary-General reported that although funding was available for most of these ex-combatants, about \$5 million was "urgently needed" to provide such assistance to some 5,125 ex-fighters.

Agricultural and Humanitarian Caterpillar Emergency

In early 2009, Liberia faced an agricultural crisis caused by an invasion of caterpillars of the *Achaea catocaloides rena* moth species. The larva, initially misidentified as army worms, which are potentially more difficult to eradicate, eat and defoliate diverse leafy crops, including some food crops, and reproduce rapidly. Their waste contaminates water sources. In January 2009, they began to rapidly swarm over increasingly large areas in northern Liberia, imperiling local food production. The invasion has caused a sharp spike in some food prices. It could pose a regional agricultural threat, notably to the regional commodity crop cocoa; the invasion has already spread

to neighboring Guinea. An early February United Nations (U.N.) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) assessment, however, found that the infestation had not damaged key staple crops, e.g., maize, rice, sorghum, and millet. Liberia's government has declared a National Emergency in response to the crisis and is seeking foreign assistance to combat the invasion. The United States is providing such assistance.⁵⁴

Health Issues

Liberia faces substantial public health challenges. Malaria is endemic, water-borne stomach illnesses are common, tuberculosis cases often go uncured, and there are periodic outbreaks of diseases like Yellow Fever, measles, and cholera, but Liberia lacks an adequate health infrastructure for combating such illnesses.⁵⁵ Medical supplies and trained staff are in chronic short supply. A number of donor-backed initiatives help improve health care capacity, however. UNICEF is aiding the reopening of health clinics nationwide, and a UNICEF/WHO polio vaccination campaign that began in October 2004 has reached some 1.2 million children. WHO coordinates a U.N./government/NGO/USAID technical group that is working to improve the national health system, notably regarding HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (see below). WHO and FAO are also helping the government to create an avian flu surveillance and response plan.

AIDS

The threat of HIV/AIDS in Liberia is gaining increasing attention, though recent survey information indicates that HIV prevalence rates are lower than had been commonly assumed previously. A 2007 demographic and health survey showed that the national adult HIV infection rate was 1.5%, and indicated that infection rates varied from 2.5% in urban areas to 0.8% in rural ones, with the highest prevalence rate, 2.6%, in and around Monrovia.⁵⁶ Previous estimates of infection rates, albeit not based on national surveys, had ranged between 5.9% and 8.2%, with

⁵⁴ The pest normally resides in and consumes the leaves of *Dahoma* trees, but appears to have swarmed after conditions led to a larger than normal reproductive cycle. In response to the crisis, on February 2, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) deployed two experts to Liberia to help the Liberian government assess affected areas and recommend strategies to track and contain the infestation in an environmentally safe manner; ensure access to adequate food, water, and sanitation in affected areas; and examine possible regional approaches for responding to the problem currently and in the future. On February 4, U.S. Ambassador to Liberia Linda Thomas-Greenfield declared the infestation a disaster. In response to her declaration, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is providing a \$100,000 in assistance to aid pest-control efforts and ensure access to clean water and sanitation in affected areas. These activities are being implemented by the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Catholic Relief Services and Concern International. FAO, "New hope in Liberia pest outbreak?," February 4, 2009; Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, *Annual Message to the Fourth Session of the 52nd National Legislature of the Republic of Liberia*, January 26, 2009; U.S. Embassy - Monrovia, "US Contributes \$50,000 to Help Combat Caterpillar Worms," January 30, 2009; USAID information via phone conversations and email, February 3-6, 2009; and Alphonso Toweh, "Liberia identifies caterpillar species eating crops," Reuters, February 3, 2009.

⁵⁵ War-related psycho-social trauma is also seen as widespread. The preliminary findings of a September 2005 WHO/Liberian government sexual and gender-based violence survey found that 91.7% of women and girls interviewed had been the victims of multiple violent acts during Liberia's war (Security Council, S/2005/764, December 7, 2005). The transitional legislature made all rape illegal in December 2005 (only gang rape had previously been illegal) and laid out punishments for rape-relation violations, but activists say increased sexual violence-related law enforcement is needed. See U.N. Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN hereafter), "Liberia: Sexual Abuse of Children Still Rampant, Report Says," February 22, 2006, *inter alia*.

⁵⁶ UNAIDS, *AIDS Epidemic Update*, December 2007.

some observers positing that the rate could be as high as 12% in some population sub-groups.⁵⁷ The UNMIL HIV/AIDS Adviser's Office is supporting public education-related AIDS prevention and national planning efforts focused on care of orphans and vulnerable children, among other activities. The World Health Organization, in coordination with other U.N. agencies and the NTGL, is developing project proposals to fight AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and build health system capacity. The U.N. Population Fund supports several AIDS awareness and prevention programs. Liberia receives Global Fund assistance, but its application for further assistance under the Fund's recent Round 5 funding project assessment process was reportedly rejected.⁵⁸

USAID implements several AIDS-related programs in Liberia on behalf of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC). These include the 2007 demographic health survey, in partnership with other donors, which includes HIV surveillance; targeted behavior change efforts focusing on youth and other groups; and support for home-based care and related assistance. In her inaugural speech, in which she cited a 12% HIV infection rate, President Sirleaf vowed to "tackle this national scourge." At a February 2006 House International Relations Committee hearing on Liberia (see below), Members suggested to USAID Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Africa Lloyd O. Pierson that Liberia be considered for U.S. assistance under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in South Africa (PEPFAR), a consideration that Mr. Pierson stated he would raise with appropriate Administration officials. Liberia has received about \$.7 million a year in Global HIV/AIDS Initiative (GHAI) account funds in recent years.

Governance: Background

Liberia's supreme law is its 1984 constitution, effective since 1986. It provides for a political and legal system that is substantially modeled on that of the United States, though not entirely; for instance, federalism is absent. Liberia's government is made up of three branches that exercise separate powers and authorities: a bicameral legislature, which consists of a 64-member House and a 30-member Senate; a presidentially led executive branch that controls multiple line ministries and several independent agencies; and a judiciary. Legislators are directly elected by voters in each of Liberia's 15 counties, while the president is directly elected by universal suffrage. The President and House Members are each elected to six-year terms, and Senators serve nine-year terms, except in cases of irregular vacancies of elected positions. Presidents may serve up to two terms. Although the Sirleaf government's mandate is derived from the constitution, that of the NTGL was extra-constitutional. During its tenure, those provisions of the Constitution and laws of Liberia that were inconsistent with the provisions of the 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement were suspended, though all other provisions of the constitution remained in force.

Although Liberia's constitution provides for a system of checks and balances among the three branches of government, in practice the executive branch has historically exerted extensive influence over the legislature, the judiciary, and local governments. Historically, Liberian presidents have wielded exceptional, sometimes extra-constitutional powers and closely controlled the legal system, the security forces, and the economy, as well as headed majority

⁵⁷ IRIN PLUSNEWS, "Youth Not Putting HIV Prevention Lessons into Practice," October 27, 2005 and USAID, Health Profile: West Africa-HIV/AIDS, n.d.

⁵⁸ For background on the Global Fund, see CRS Report RL31712, *The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria: Background*, by Tiaji Salaam-Blyther.

ruling parties. Liberia has also long suffered from the effects of public sector corruption and a tradition of political patronage. This often resulted in uneven, urban-centered socio-economic development and often deprived large segments of the population, notably the rural indigenous majority, of access to public goods and services.

Given this history, President Sirleaf could have attempted to aggregate predominant power in her office, but doing so would have run counter to her emphasis on building national unity, constitutional and institutionally robust governance, fighting corruption, and institutionally developing the state. Her emphasis on developing state institutions and processes, rather than exerting presidential command authority may mean that she is both less likely and less able to rule in the largely unilateral manner of her predecessors. However, she also came to power with a weaker electoral mandate than those of past presidents; neither Sirleaf's Unity Party nor any other party commands a legislative majority. Similarly, no candidate was able to command majority support in the initial 22-candidate presidential first round presidential vote.

The relative strength of opposition parties in the parliament initially led some observers to hypothesize that Liberia's legislators might bridge their party differences and cooperate in furtherance of their collective institutional power vis-à-vis the executive branch, and take on a more engaged and assertive role in policy-making than has been traditional. To date, however, President Sirleaf has often been able to dominate the national policy agenda. This is attributable, in part, to limited capacity within the legislature; the limited legislative experience of many current legislators; the fractionalized party make-up of the legislature; and to the governing experience of Sirleaf and many in her cabinet. Most bills continue to be originated by the executive branch and passed with presidential priorities intact. A notable exception to this pattern was the legislature's September 2007 rejection of the asset seizures bill targeting former president Taylor and his associates.

Transitional Government

A key impetus for the Sirleaf administration's policy emphasis on anti-corruption initiatives was the mixed governance record of its predecessor, the NTGL. The NTGL was able to successfully carry out most of the basic functions assigned to it under the August 2003 peace accord, but its efforts to restore state authority and the rehabilitate state institutions were hampered by central government ministry inefficiencies, widespread resource constraints, and lack of institutional and financial system capacities and trained manpower. Despite such challenges, it did make significant progress during the last half of its tenure. During this time, many revenue, customs, immigration, and local officials were deployed to sites outside Monrovia. Regional Central Bank offices were also opened, permitting salary payments without recourse to time-consuming travel to Monrovia. The process of deploying government officials upcountry was supported by USAID, which has supported the rehabilitation of administrative buildings in several key counties.

Among the most challenging issues facing governance capacity-building efforts were persistent reports of corruption within the NTGL, in some cases on a large scale. Alleged acts were particularly notable in the context of import-export transactions, government contracts and budgeting, and the issuance of commodity marketing or land, natural resource, and associated concession rights.⁵⁹ The U.N. Secretary-General reported in mid-March 2005 that there was a

⁵⁹ See, for instance, *The Analyst*, "NTGL's Past Haunts Bryant, Others," March 9, 2006, regarding Liberian parliamentary investigations into the transitional government's budget and EU audits of key Liberian parastatals, (continued...)

“lack of [NTGL] transparency in the collection and use of revenues and the resistance of some government and public corporation officials to reforms and audits aimed at fighting corruption” (S/2005/177). The World Bank and bilateral donors made similar observations and called for transparency measures. National fiscal and budget obligation mechanisms and voucher record-keeping systems under the NTGL were chaotic and subject to manipulation by key officials in some cases.⁶⁰ In some government agency budgets, the miscellaneous expense budget account category “Other” was reportedly substantial in many cases, and expenditures of such “Other” funds were said to have been carried out in an *ad hoc* manner, with few controls. Actions by the transitional legislature either to appropriate for private use or pay very nominal lease fees for expensive vehicles that each legislator was given drew local and foreign condemnation. In November 2005, the U.S. Embassy in Monrovia stated that the U.S. government was

shocked and disappointed by the recent incidents of transfers of Liberian Government property and resources into private ownership. This drains vital government resources that could otherwise be used for critical developmental programs, and sends the wrong signal to international donors who finance such programs. It also perpetuates the culture of abuse of public trust and impunity that has contributed to two decades of decline in Liberia. The U.S. Embassy considers these transfers unscrupulous, irresponsible, and contrary to the public interest of the people of Liberia. Liberian government resources are for the benefit of the Liberian people and should not be misappropriated for private use.⁶¹

Citing a 2004 presidential proclamation, it stated that Liberian government officials who engage in “violations of the public trust” and persons who abet such actions might, along with their families, be ineligible for U.S.-funded programs and services, including consideration for Diversity Visa, Immigrant Visa, and other visa services.⁶²

Post-NTGL Corruption Trials

In January 2009, jury selection began in a corruption case involving the alleged embezzlement of Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company (LPRC) funds by former National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) Chairman Gyude Bryant and four former LPRC executives from the NTGL period.⁶³ Bryant is separately being tried on charges of economic sabotage relating to the alleged embezzlement of \$1.3 million during his tenure as chairman. The charges stem from a Sirleaf administration investigation that began in January 2007 in the wake of an Economic Community

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available online through FrontPage Africa <http://www.frontpageafrica.com>.

⁶⁰ Discussion with U.S. embassy official.

⁶¹ See U.S. Embassy-Monrovia, “U.S. Embassy Shocked and Disappointed at Abuse Of Public Trust,” Press Release, November 18, 2005, and Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), “Liberia: Scramble for Goodies Ahead of Political Handover,” November 21 2005. IRIN is an editorially independent component of the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. It provides news and analysis about sub-Saharan Africa and other selected global regions. It seeks to inform decision makers in host and donor governments, non-governmental and international humanitarian and advocacy organizations, academic institutions, and the media about developments in the regions it covers.

⁶² See Proclamation by the President, *To Suspend Entry as Immigrants or Non-immigrants of Persons Engaged in or Benefitting From Corruption*, January 12, 2004.

⁶³ Two of the other LPRC accused include the former speaker of the incumbent Liberian House of Representatives, Edwin Swone, Jr., and Senator Richard Devine. C. Emmanuel Johnson, “Court Continues Jurors Selection,” *The News* (Monrovia) via AllAfrica.com January 6, 2009; and Agence France Presse (AFP), “Former Liberia Leader Faces More Corruption Charges,” May 17, 2008.

of West African States (ECOWAS) audit probe of the NTGL. Bryant pled innocent to the charges, which were laid against him in February 2007 and carry a possible 10-year prison sentence. At trial in April 2007, Bryant unsuccessfully claimed constitutionally derived sovereign immunity from prosecution on the basis that he was a serving head of state at the time his alleged crimes took place. In August 2007, Liberia's Supreme Court approved his trial, ruling that he was not eligible for immunity because the NTGL, over which Bryant presided, was a product of the extra-Constitutional August 2003 peace accord that authorized creation of the NTGL. Other NTGL officials, such as former Finance Minister Lusinee Kamara, have also faced corruption charges linked to their NTGL duties. The charges against Kamara were spurred by the findings of the ECOWAS audit. Court proceedings in all of these cases have often been slow and protracted.

Concession Deals

Natural resource and land concession contract deals drew attention during the NTGL's tenure because of their financial significance and potential long-term effects on national development. U.N. experts and donor governments questioned the propriety of a March 2005 monopoly diamond concession deal with a previously unknown firm, which was later canceled. Some observers also questioned the NTGL's award of offshore oil exploration permits to three relatively small firms just prior to elections.

The NTGL also signed two major long-term natural resource concession deals. One, with the Firestone group of companies, extends and amends a previous series of concession agreements, first signed in 1926, giving Firestone rights to large plantation areas for the cultivation of rubber.⁶⁴ The contract was amended, in part, because Firestone contended that it was unable to exploit its holdings due to fighting over the last decade and a half, and in order to boost foreign investment in Liberia. The deal gave the Firestone group surface rental and other rights to nearly 200 square miles of active or proposed rubber plantation land for 36 years in exchange for \$.50 per acre per year and various investments, tax payments, social and infrastructure development outputs, and various other commitments. It was extendable for an additional 50 years after renegotiation. Another deal, with Netherlands-based Mittal Steel Holdings, provided for the rehabilitation or construction of diverse mining, administrative support, processing, and transport infrastructure intended to support the extraction and shipment of iron ore from northern Liberia. It gave Mittal a variety of surface rental, mineral license, iron ore extraction, transport infrastructure construction, and other rights in exchange for diverse capital investments, totaling about \$900 million, and royalty, lump sum, tax, and other payments to the government. The initial term of 25 years was extendable for an additional 25-year term, if certain criteria were met.

Both deals drew criticism from some civil society groups that contended that the NTGL lacked a legal mandate to negotiate long-term concessions, that such functions could only be carried out by a duly elected government, and that such deals should be negotiated in a manner more favorable to Liberian economic and other national interests.⁶⁵ The contracts were also politically

⁶⁴ The agreement is between the government of Liberia and Firestone Natural Rubber Company, a U.S. limited liability firm that is an affiliate of Bridgestone-Firestone North American Tire, and its Liberian subsidiary, Firestone Plantations Company.

⁶⁵ A coalition of Liberian human rights groups unsuccessfully petitioned the Liberian Supreme Court to halt execution of the two contracts on such grounds and contended that the deals had been made without public input. The complainants reportedly may seek to re-file their case after the formation of the new elected government. See Morrison O.G. Sayon, "Supreme Court Places 'Stay Order', Firestone, Mittal Steel Agreements," *The Inquirer* (Monrovia), November 7, 2005; John Walsh, "Supreme Court Issues Stay Order On NTGL; Ja'neh Appears Today," (continued...)

controversial. The Mittal deal was the subject of rival bids by the large mining firms Global Infrastructural Holdings Limited (GIHL), BHP Billington and Real Tito, and its ratification was contested legally and in parliament. Some civil society critics have alleged that the deals were not undertaken in a transparent manner.⁶⁶ Mittal denied that charge and maintained that the contract was won in a “transparent and competitive bid process” and will bring significant foreign investment and infrastructure development to Liberia.⁶⁷ The former U.S. Ambassador to Liberia, John Blaney, reportedly pushed for a deal that would require that a major railroad that was to be rehabilitated as part of any proposed iron ore investment arrangement would be made into a multi-use railroad, regardless of what firm was awarded mining rights.⁶⁸

The Firestone contract has also drawn attention for other reasons. Some Firestone plantation workers have complained about poor working conditions and high production quotas. Some environmental advocacy groups and residents living near Firestone rubber processing facilities have alleged that chemicals used in latex processing are polluting wells and the water and aquatic life of the Farmington River, and damaging these resources or preventing their use by local residents.⁶⁹ A Firestone spokesperson has denied that “effluent—the by-product that comes out into the water from our operations” pollutes the Farmington River. A Firestone spokesperson reportedly stated that Firestone “consistently” samples water from the Farmington River, is in compliance with relevant Liberian environmental laws, and has developed multiple safe drinking wells areas in its plantation concession area.⁷⁰

The Firestone group is the subject of a class action suit brought in California by the International Labor Rights Fund, an advocacy organization that says its goal is to counter child, forced, and other abusive labor practices internationally, including through litigation. The suit alleges that Firestone employs children, practices forced labor, involuntary servitude, and negligent employment practices. Firestone categorically denies these charges, describing the suit as “outrageous” and “completely without merit.” It maintains that its operations comply fully with

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FrontPageAfrica, November 7, 2005; George Bardue, “Supreme Court Stops Budget Execution and Summons NTGL Officials,” *The News* (Monrovia), November 7, 2005.

⁶⁶ Ben Garside, “Police probe Mittal Steel’s Liberian Iron Ore Deal,” *Metal Bulletin News Alert Service*, July 13, 2006.

⁶⁷ Alphonso Toweh, “Liberia Minister Wants Mittal Iron Ore Deal Revised,” *Reuters*, September 14, 2005; D. Moses Wantu, “Mittal Steel Hearing Backfires,” *The Analyst* (Monrovia), September 6, 2005; Economist Intelligence Unit, “Liberia: A steel?,” *Country Monitor*, August 29, 2005; Steve Swindells, “Mittal Steel Defends Pursuit of Liberian Iron Ore Concession,” June 14, 2005 *Metal Bulletin News Alert Service*; *The Analyst* (Monrovia), “Bryant, Mittal Steel Flout Law,” June 13, 2005; *The Analyst* (Monrovia), “NTGL Sued in U.S. District Court - Over LIMINCO Bidding,” June 13, 2005, *inter alia*.

⁶⁸ A smaller former mine railroad between Monrovia and Bong County has been rehabilitated by AmLib, a mineral exploration firm, and put into use as a multi-use transport line. It has reportedly contributed to a several-fold drop in charcoal prices in Monrovia, and is increasing the supply of other farm products to the capital. Charcoal is the main cooking fuel in Liberia.

⁶⁹ Pollutants that reportedly may potentially be released into rivers or streams in the Firestone concession area as a result of agricultural or rubber processing include chemical residues such as ammonium nitrates, sulfuric acid, formaldehyde, and pesticides like dieldrin. *The Analyst* (Monrovia), “EPA Wants Tough Measures Against Firestone,” April 5, 2005; George Bardue, “Firestone Discharges Waste Without Permit, Management Admits,” *The News*, March 18, 2005; Gibson W. Jerue, “Threat to Life,” *The Analyst* (Monrovia), March 14, 2005; and Syrulwa Somah, “Liberia is At a Brink of Irreversible Environmental/Ecological Impotency,” *Liberian Observer*, March 21, 2005; and *The Analyst* (Monrovia), “Firestone Refutes Allegations, Says It Has Acted In Line With The Laws, But,” March 17, 2005.

⁷⁰ The Firestone spokesperson reportedly stated that such effluent “is comparable to if not lower than the effluent standards in other rubber-producing countries such as India Malaysia and Indonesia.” See BBC News, “Liberia Rubber Pollution Denied,” May 2, 2007.

Liberian laws and asserts that its workers are all adults of legal working age, are union-represented, are paid well above prevailing wages, and are provided with social services, and that Firestone is bringing much needed investment to Liberia.⁷¹

In June 2007, a U.S. District Court (Indianapolis Division, Southern District of Indiana) judge granted Firestone's motion to dismiss 11 of 12 counts in the case, but denied the motion with regard to one count, a child labor claim made under international law and the Alien Tort Statute (ATS).⁷²

In late April 2007, Firestone production was decreased as a result of a labor strike that reportedly concerned worker benefits, rivalry over leadership control of the union, and issues related to talks on a collective bargaining agreement.⁷³ In late 2007, the Liberian Supreme Court reportedly ratified the election of a new Firestone workers union. Labor activists had long contended that the previous Firestone union, whose leadership had launched a court case to prevent the new union from being legally recognized, was a company-controlled entity. Firestone reportedly refused to recognize the new union prior to its legitimation in court.

New Contracts

Upon taking office, President Sirleaf vowed to review and renegotiate concession contracts signed by the NTGL to ensure that they were fair, provided Liberia with favorable terms, and did not cede national financial or other interests to foreign firms, or give such firms undue control over variables such as future prices or regulatory powers. A renegotiated contract with Arcelor Mittal (the name of the firm after a 2006 merger) took effect in May 2007. In late 2007, the Liberian government announced that Arcelor Mittal had agreed to increase its proposed investment in Liberia from \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion over ten years or so, and that the firm expects to ship the first consignment of ore in mid-2009. The government projects that the new contract will eventually generate as many as 20,000 jobs for Liberians.

The Liberian government has released a detailed summary comparing the old Mittal contract and the new one.⁷⁴ According to Global Witness, a non-governmental organization critic of the original Mittal contract, improvements in the revised contract include:

- Provisions requiring iron ore prices under the contract to be set by the ore market, in contrast to the first contract, which gave Mittal the right to set the

⁷¹ Femi Oke, "Is Bridgestone/Firestone Exploiting Liberian Workers?," *Inside Africa*, CNN International, November 12, 2005; Joe Bavier, "Firestone Lease an Issue in Liberia Election Campaign," VOA News, September 14, 2005; Gary Gentile, "Firestone Accused of Using Slave Labor," Associated Press, November 17, 2005; and Reuters, "Labor Group Sues Bridgestone on Liberia Plantation," November 17, 2005, *inter alia*.

⁷² See U.S. District Court, Southern District of Indiana, Indianapolis Division, John Roe I, et al., Plaintiffs v. Bridgestone Corporation, et al., Defendants, Case No. 1:06-cv-0627-DFH-JMS, <http://www.insd.uscourts.gov/Opinions/AP627001.pdf>.

⁷³ Reportedly at issue in strike was an internal union split dividing, including between workers supportive of leaders favorable to accommodation with Firestone and a group seen as sympathetic to the views of the Minister of Labor, a long time human rights and labor activist. Tim Urquhart, "Strikes Hit Production at Bridgestone's Liberian Factory," Global Insight Daily Analysis, April 30, 2007; James Butty, "Liberia Begins Reviewing Firestone Agreements," VOA News, April 5 2007; and information provided by the State Department.

⁷⁴ See "Summary of the Main Changes Brought About by the Review of the Mittal Mineral Development Agreement," <http://www.emansion.gov.lr/doc/MittalAgreementFinalMitrix.pdf>.

price, “thereby giving it control of royalty rates and tax payable, and encouraging transfer pricing”;

- A limited five-year tax holiday for Mittal, in comparison to an indefinitely extendable one;
- Liberian national control over two key public infrastructure assets, the port of Buchanan and the railway to Yekepa (a major iron ore mine site);
- The non-exemption of Mittal from future human rights or environmental laws passed by Liberia;
- Recognition of the Mittal parent company’s responsibility for liabilities faced by its operating affiliate in Liberia; and
- Increased balance between the rights of existing property holders and Mittal regarding the latter’s right to expropriate new concession land.⁷⁵

Global Witness, however, continues to criticize what it asserts is the contract’s “precedence over Liberian law on income tax, royalties and other payments due to government.” It also views in a negative light a contractual confidentiality clause “which will make it very hard for Liberian citizens to monitor revenue flows from Mittal and ensure the government uses the money wisely to reduce poverty.”⁷⁶ Such a measure would likely be subject to change if Liberia were to comply with the international Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which Liberia reportedly may seek to join.⁷⁷

The re-negotiation of a new contract with Firestone was finished in early 2008, and the agreement is slated to be submitted to the legislature. According to President Sirleaf, the agreement:

includes aggregate investment on the order of \$130 million in replanting, and the establishment of a rubber wood processing plant. This model agreement subjects Firestone, for the first time in its eighty-two year history of operations, to the payment of taxes of general application; to a five year plan of providing better living conditions for workers and employees; and to limited land holdings.⁷⁸

The Sirleaf government also plans to use the new Firestone contract as a model agreement in separate renegotiations of other rubber and palm oil plantation concession agreements.

NTGL Anti-Corruption Efforts

The NTGL took some steps to halt corrupt practices. It established a Task Force on Corruption and a Cash Management Committee and attempted to eliminate bribe-taking in relation to commodity imports, notably by better managing Monrovia’s port, of which UNMIL took temporary control in late April 2005. In addition, the National Transitional Legislative Assembly

⁷⁵ See Global Witness, “Mittal Steel Did the Right Thing—Will Firestone?,” April 4, 2007.

⁷⁶ See Global Witness, “Mittal Steel Did the Right Thing...”.

⁷⁷ EITI attempts to foster transparent and accountable governance in resource-rich countries by requiring verification and full publication of company payments to governments and of government revenues derived from natural resources. It also seeks to create multi-stakeholder dialogue and monitoring partnerships in developing countries to increase government accountability.

⁷⁸ President Sirleaf, 2008 Annual Message to the National Legislature.

(NTLA) created a committee to investigate allegations of administrative and financial irregularities by its leadership, which eventually led to the removal of key NTLA leaders. Some observers, however, saw the NTGL Task Force as lacking the capacity or political will to achieve significant results, and some Liberian officials resisted donor and ECOWAS-backed transparency and audit measures. An African Development Bank loan was reportedly not disbursed in 2005 because Liberia failed to provide required fiscal data, and an ECOWAS-sponsored auditing mission was opposed by Liberian auditors and certain government officials, who cited concern over a violation of Liberian sovereignty, despite the publicly-stated support of Chairman Bryant for the audit. In July 2005, Chairman Bryant suspended two officials over their alleged diversion of funds paid by the satellite communications firm Inmarsat to several Liberian state entities, and the NTGL suspended three Bureau of Maritime Affairs officials, including the Commissioner, and Liberia's International Maritime Organization representative for fraud.⁷⁹

To help the NTGL tackle corruption, the United States sent several Treasury Department experts to advise the Liberian government in the areas of budget and tax policy, management, and administration and in central bank operations and fiscal policy and regulation. These U.S. experts have also assessed Liberia's financial enforcement (financial crime and corruption) capacity. A resident U.S. legal advisor and a temporary duty team of prosecution experts have been deployed to Liberia to assist in building Liberia's judicial capacity. Similar efforts have continued under the Sirleaf administration.

Concerns over transparency produced a sometimes halting and often highly conditional provision of pledged aid by donor governments and agencies to NTGL-led Liberia, as well as some reticence to offer new funding. This negatively affected the scale and pace of resettlement, reintegration, and socio-economic rehabilitation. Nonetheless, a network of national, international, U.N., and private development and relief organizations has made considerable progress in these areas. Most of them participate in an inter-sectoral, U.N.-coordinated initiative, the Results-Focused Transitional Framework (RFTF). An April 2005 NTGL/U.N./World Bank assessment of the RFTF found that it has been effective in "addressing short-term, stabilization priorities," but that medium- to long-term post-transition institutional and reconstruction development will require a more robust, coherent, and comprehensive strategy.

Key Governance Issues

Anti-Corruption Efforts Under Sirleaf

Liberian-donor government relations have improved under President Sirleaf, in large part due to her strong support for anti-corruption and other economic governance efforts. In late January 2006, she announced a financial audit of the outgoing transitional government, which had repeatedly been accused of corruption. Sirleaf has also suggested that she may seek a review of

⁷⁹ Liberia's Solicitor-General, the former human rights lawyer Tiawan Gongloe, reportedly stated that the Liberian government will seek to extradite from the United States the former Maritime Commissioner, J.D. Slangar, to face charges of alleged public funds embezzlement. "Accused Former Official to Be Extradited," UNMIL Media Summary June 19, 2006 citing the *Daily Observer* and *New Democrat* newspapers.

other public contracts and concession deals granted by the NTGL.⁸⁰ The Liberian government is also working to reform its key export-earning forestry and diamond sectors.

Forestry Sector

In early February 2006, Sirleaf adopted the recommendations of the Liberian Forest Concession Review Committee, an entity comprised of Liberian civil society, government agency, UNMIL, and donor government representatives. It reviewed the legality and propriety of logging concession contracts and recommended diverse logging sector reforms. Sirleaf's action effectively canceled all existing logging concessions and created a Forestry Reform Monitoring Committee (FRMC) to regulate future concession contracts. The natural resources and human rights policy advocacy group Global Witness, which has tracked abuses and corruption in Liberia's forestry sector for several years, praised the move. It called, however, for "greater support" by UNMIL "to the Forestry Development Authority ... to ensure that it is able to operate in a secure environment" as a prerequisite to the removal of then-current U.N. timber sanctions on Liberia.⁸¹ UNMIL, along with a consortium of donor governments and specialized agencies known collectively as the Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI), is assisting the Liberian government to implement timber reforms.⁸²

The FRMC is tasked with carrying out its functions by applying or establishing the following:

- land-use planning principles;
- a timber production and export chain-of-custody tracking system;
- a market value-based tax system timber tax system defined by "equitable sharing of the benefits with local communities;"
- revised contract requirements;
- transparent forest concession allocation procedures, based on Liberia's Public Procurement and Concession Act of 2005, which allows the suspension of participants who abet civil disturbances or default on their financial obligations—a key aim in light of alleged patterns of abuse under the Taylor administration;
- a regulatory and law enforcement regime to counter financial and tax fraud, human rights abuses, economic sabotage, and violations of labor and other laws relating to the misuse and mismanagement of forest resources; and
- an environmental impact assessment process.

⁸⁰ Katharine Houreld, "Liberian Leader Says to Review Govt Contracts," Reuters, February 20, 2006.

⁸¹ "Global Witness Welcomes President Sirleaf's Decision to Cancel All Forest Concession Agreements," February 9, 2006.

⁸² The Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI) began in 2004 as a U.S. government, State Department-led inter-agency and non-governmental organization effort to provide coordinated assistance to Liberia's forestry sector. U.S. government agency participants other than the State Department included the U.S. Forest Service, USAID, and the Treasury Department. These agencies collaborated with several U.S. and Liberian non-governmental organizations to help lay the groundwork for technical, legal, and regulatory and other reforms of the sector. LFI was later joined by the World Bank, the European Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Conservation Union (IUCN). Information on the LFI is available online. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/lfi>.

It was also given the tasks of advising on the implementation of GEMAP goals (see below) as they pertain to the Liberian Forestry Development Authority; ensuring the full and transparent participation of communities and civil society in forest management, conducting a full review of the forestry laws and regulations; and recommending legislation to implement forestry reforms.⁸³

Sirleaf's cancellation of prior logging concessions and creation of the FRMC were seen as key steps prompting the U.N. Security Council to pass Resolution 1689 on June 20, 2006, which lifted the ban on Liberian timber exports first imposed under Security Council Resolution 1521 (2003). In passing Resolution 1689, the Security Council cited the Sirleaf administration's "commitment to transparent management of the country's forestry resources for the benefit of Liberians and its reforms in the timber sector." It warned, however, that it would reinstate the timber ban if the government does not adopt FRMC-proposed forestry reform legislation. Global Witness opposed the Security Council's lifting of sanctions, contending that the Liberian government lacks full control over forest lands and has not yet adequately reformed the forestry sector.⁸⁴ Some other experts have expressed concerns that echo those of Global Witness.⁸⁵ The U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control is reportedly currently preparing updated regulations to allow the import of Liberian timber into the United States.

In early October 2006, President Sirleaf signed into law the National Forestry Reform Law of 2006, passed by the legislature in mid-September 2006 in one of its first major legislative actions. In doing so, she fulfilled the U.N. Security Council's criteria for lifting its ban on exports of Liberia timber. Among other measures, the new law divides Liberia's forest lands into three categories: protected areas, areas where community logging and wood processing can be pursued, and commercial logging concession areas. It also requires that logging firms publicly disclose their revenues and that 30% of commercial timber concession lease revenues be used to fund education, healthcare, and other basic community social services. The law reportedly does not, however, clearly define how revenues for such services are to be divided among beneficiaries, which may make decision making processes pertaining to that end politically controversial. Liberia's Forestry Development Authority has formulated a timber concession bidding process, based on the new forestry law, which was initially implemented in early 2007. Environmental activists are monitoring this process to ensure that it meets the forestry management, conservation, and other goals of the new law.⁸⁶

Liberia's forests are the home to diverse species of flora and fauna, some rare or endangered. According to U.N. research findings, in 2000, Liberia's forests "constitute[d] approximately 45% of the remaining Upper Guinea Forest, which spans 10 West African States from Guinea to Cameroon" and were "variously assessed as [occupying] between 31.3% and 50% of the total

⁸³ See *Liberia, Forest Sector Reform* (Executive Order #1), February 7, 2006, available online at <http://www.elaw.org/resources/text.asp?id=3051>.

⁸⁴ See Global Witness, "United Nations Security Council Lifts Liberia Timber Sanctions Despite Insufficient Reform of the Industry [press release]," June 22, 2006, and Global Witness's *Cautiously Optimistic: The Case for Maintaining Sanctions in Liberia*, June 2006.

⁸⁵ E.g., remarks at "Conflict Timber, Sustainable Management, and the Rule of Law: Forest Sector Reform in Liberia," Woodrow Wilson Center panel presentation, June 8, 2006.

⁸⁶ "Liberian Leader to Ratify Forest Concession Pact to Ensure End of Un Timber Ban," *Liberian Star Radio* via BBC Monitoring Africa, October 4, 2006; UN News, "Country Enacts New Forest Policy With UN Help to Ensure Benefits for All," October 5, 2006; IRIN, "Government Lays Foundation for Legal Logging," December 15, 2006; and Environmental Law Institute, "Liberian President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf Signs National Forestry Reform Law of 2006," October 5, 2006.

territory of Liberia.” Estimates of the contribution of timber exports to Liberia’s foreign exchange earnings vary. They declined after the imposition of sanctions on such exports in 2003, but U.N. research findings indicate that for 2002, such earnings totaled “at least \$146 million” and could have been as high as “\$180 to 200 million.”⁸⁷ Although precise data on the value of pre-war timber revenues vary, such revenues are generally thought to have comprised as much as half of all export earnings.

Depending on such factors as price, rates of cutting, and relative use of sustainable forestry practices, future export levels could vary widely from those estimated for 2002, when forestry concessions were administered by the Taylor regime and harvested by commercial interests with allegedly close links to the Taylor administration. The Taylor regime was accused of allowing the use of unsustainable forestry practices and illicitly diverting earnings from the timber sector. It also allegedly used some timber firms’ transport and trade activities as cover for arms trafficking and turned the security forces of some firms into pro-government militias.⁸⁸ In early June 2006, Guus Kouwenhoven, a Dutch businessman and associate of former President Taylor, was convicted of using the Oriental Timber Company, in which he reportedly owned a 35% share, to import small arms to Liberia in violation of a U.N. weapons embargo on Liberia. Kouwenhoven, who held other business interests in Liberia and was listed on a U.N. travel sanctions list, was acquitted of charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.⁸⁹

Diamonds

On May 4, Liberia was admitted into the Kimberley Process⁹⁰ following the United Nations (U.N.) Security Council’s passage on April 27, 2007, of Resolution 1753, which lifted an export ban on Liberian diamonds imposed by the Council in late 2003 (Resolution 1521).⁹¹ In passing Resolution 1753, the Council also announced its intention to review Liberia’s admission to and general compliance with the Kimberley Process.⁹² In May 2007, ten diamond screening and

⁸⁷ See United Nations, *Report of the Secretary-General in Pursuance of Paragraph 19 of Resolution 1478 (2003) Concerning Liberia*, S/2003/793, August 5, 2003.

⁸⁸ See *Taylor-Made: The Pivotal Role of Liberia’s Forests and Flag of Convenience in Regional Conflict*, Global Witness and the International Transport Workers Federation, September 2001, *inter alia*. The environmental activist Silas Siakor, who ran the Save My Future Foundation (SAMFU) of Liberia from 2000 to 2003, is credited by many with carrying out then-politically risky documentary work that eventually led to the imposition of U.N. forestry sanctions on Liberia. Siakor, a 2006 Goldman Environmental Prize winner, now heads the Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), an NGO that helps to coordinate Liberian civil society participation in national forest sector reform efforts. See SAMFU, *Living Dangerously: An Assessment of Multinationals in Liberia Logging Industry*, February 20, 2001.

⁸⁹ See Steve Bloomfield, “Dutch Court Jails Liberian Warlord’s Right-Hand Man,” *The Independent*, June 8, 2006 and Toby Sterling, “Dutch Court Convicts Businessman of Violating U.N. Arms Embargo on Liberia,” Associated Press, June 7, 2006, among others.

⁹⁰ The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is a voluntary international trade regime that regulates the global trade in rough diamonds in order to prevent the sale of “conflict diamonds,” i.e., rough diamonds used to fund armed conflict.

⁹¹ The Kimberley Process decision followed a March 2007 Kimberley Process Review Mission to Liberia that had concluded that Liberia met the conditions for admission. European Community, “Kimberley Process: Liberia Enters the Diamond Trade,” (press release IP/07/612) May 4, 2007.

⁹² The diamond ban had been left in place when the Security Council lifted timber sanctions on Liberia (Resolution 1689) in June 2006. It had last been renewed in December 2006. A diamond embargo was initially imposed on Liberia in 2001 after the Security Council found that the Taylor government was “actively supporting” the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), a rebel group then fighting the government of Liberia’s neighbor, Sierra Leone, including by illicitly trading in Sierra Leonean diamonds. See U.N. Security Council, Resolution 1343, March 7, 2001. The diamond (continued...)

evaluation offices were opened across Liberia, and in July began to offer mining, selling and broker licenses. The first post-embargo diamond exports began in September 2007.

In order to meet Kimberley Process certification criteria, the Liberian government had suspended the issuance of diamond mining licenses, all of which expired at the end of December 2005, making diamond mining effectively illegal in Liberia pending its accession to the Kimberley Process. As part of its efforts to implement the Kimberley Process, the government now has a diamond office in Monrovia and several regional diamond certification offices. Liberia's Kimberley Process-related capacity building and a technical training effort have been substantially aided by the United States. In addition to constructing the Government Diamond Office and providing it with gemology equipment and office furnishings, U.S. assistance in this area has included the following:

- Training of Liberian diamond evaluators in South Africa (three staff) and Dubai (two staff);
- Training of Ministry of Lands, Mines, and Energy staff to manage ten regional offices and related material and salary assistance, including vehicles, to support the establishment and future functioning of these posts throughout Liberia;
- Salary support for five diamond evaluators;
- Provision of specialized technical training to multiple ministry staff in the areas of Stream Sediment Studies, database applications, and GIS and remote imagery;
- Production of a comprehensive geological assessment of Liberia's diamond production capacity, and digitization and reproduction of geological maps of Liberia;
- Provision of software and hardware components of a database for tracking diamond production and Kimberley Process admission and program compliance; and
- Production of 1,000 Kimberley Process rough diamond export certificates.⁹³

Much of this assistance was provided under a \$1.44 million FY2005 ESF funding tranche under a U.S. Geological Survey-implemented contract with the Constella Futures International, a social development technical assistance firm. The U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control is reportedly currently preparing updated regulations to allow the import of Liberian rough diamonds into the United States.

Diamond deposits in Liberia are mostly alluvial, that is, found on or near the surface after having been deposited by water flows, often far from their point of origin. In January 2006, however, the firm Diamond Fields International (DFI) Ltd. announced that it had discovered strong indications

(...continued)

sanctions under Resolution 1343 were terminated by Security Council Resolution 1521 (December 22, 2003), which imposed a new ban on diamond exports from Liberia. Resolution 1521 asserted that there existed a "linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds and timber, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of illegal arms as a major source of fueling and exacerbating conflicts, in West Africa, [and] particularly in Liberia."

⁹³ State Department/Monrovia Embassy, "U.S. Contributions to the Kimberley Process Certification Program," Embassy News, [n.d.].

of a kimberlite, or pipes of igneous, volcanic, often diamond-bearing material, in Grand Cape County.⁹⁴ If the kimberlite is verified as being richly diamondiferous, Liberia's future production of diamonds could rise substantially, potentially to the level of neighboring Sierra Leone.

GEMAP

The Sirleaf Administration strongly supports the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP), an agreement signed in September 2005 by the NTGL and the International Contact Group on Liberia (ICGL), an international policy coordinating group of donor and regional governments and multinational institutions.⁹⁵ GEMAP provides for contract-based management of the revenue and expenditure flows of key public sector entities, notably the main port, airport, and fuel refining firm, among others, in order to strictly enforce central government controls over state revenues and to improve public fiscal capacities.⁹⁶ It also supports diverse economic governance and judicial capacity-building measures aimed at institutionalizing transparent state management capacity-building goals and reforms. Elements of GEMAP that call for an external management and financial monitoring role were initially opposed by some in Liberia as an intrusion on national sovereignty, but donor governments, including the United States, pushed for strict conditionality for future assistance to Liberia. International financial and monitoring experts have reportedly assumed duties at the Central Bank of Liberia, where the international GEMAP expert has co-signing authority, and on the Cash Management Committee, a Ministry of Finance-led body that manages all government funds. Similar personnel are expected to fill positions in key ministries, notably the Ministry of Lands, Mines, and Energy and the Bureau of Budget, and revenue-earning sources, including ports, airports, customs offices, and the forestry sector.⁹⁷ GEMAP is overseen by an Economic Governance Steering Committee (EGSC) chaired by President Sirleaf, assisted by representatives of the United States, the European Union, the African Union, ECOWAS, and the International Monetary, World Bank, and U.N. agencies.

In October 2006, the Liberian government released a first year status report on GEMAP, and its Economic Governance Steering Committee (EGSC) has issued regular bulletins.⁹⁸

Legislative Branch

As discussed elsewhere in this report,⁹⁹ Liberia's current Congress could potentially play a more prominent role in governance than have its predecessors, in part because President Sirleaf's party does not enjoy a majority in either chamber of the legislature. Many Members are enthusiastic about their representative role and are determined to assertively exercise the constitutional powers

⁹⁴ See DFI, "Diamond Fields Announces the Discovery of Kimberlite in Liberia and Progress with Gold Exploration," January 9, 2006. Several other firms are involved in diamond explorations in various counties of Liberia. DFI is also involved in gold exploration in Liberia.

⁹⁵ Online; see <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/LIBERIAEXTN/Resources/GEMAP.pdf>.

⁹⁶ Sirleaf administration officials have reported that 2006 first quarter revenues collections are reportedly 34% higher than those for the same period in 2005 (*The Analyst* (Monrovia), "Liberia: Govt. is 34 Percent Richer!," June 8, 2006).

⁹⁷ See IRIN, "Liberia: Foreign Nationals Step into Government Positions to Combat Graft," March 3, 2006; IRIN, "Liberia: Foreign Corruption Spotters Now in Place," May 24, 2006; and S/2006/159, *op. cit.*, among others.

⁹⁸ The report, bulletins, and other documents are online at <http://www.gemapliberia.org/>.

⁹⁹ See section entitled "Governance: Background."

and responsibilities of the legislature.¹⁰⁰ A range of challenges may, however, impede the realization of such goals. A key impediment is the relative inexperience of many of Liberia's legislators. Although a number of Members are professionals with varying private or public sector experience and a few served previously in the legislature as Members or staff, the vast majority have never previously held elected office and have no lawmaking or policy-making experience. In meetings attended by the author in July 2006, many Members expressed a need for instruction or information regarding the basic functions of being a legislator, the workings of the committee system, and the legislature's oversight, appropriations, authorizing, and constituent relations roles.

In many cases, Members are unable to turn to their personal staffs to provide expertise on legislative functions because, as is common across the public sector in Liberia, many staff lack appropriate training or job-specific skills. In many instances, the professional work of the legislature is carried out by university students, reportedly because pay levels are viewed as too low to attract trained, professional staff. In other cases, staff reportedly lack appropriate skills because they were hired "based solely on contacts and family relationships," with little regard to competence or training, "rendering [many offices...]dysfunctional."¹⁰¹

There is also a paucity of institutional resources available to Members. Committee staff are virtually nonexistent, and the legislature as a whole lacks many of the assets necessary to independently carry out its principal roles. The two chambers largely lack bill drafting expertise, and most bills are drafted by the executive branch or by outside organizations. Parliamentary record keeping capacity is also limited; legislative debates and votes are recorded by hand, in part due to a lack of audio or stenographic recording equipment. Legislative debates and decisions, therefore, are reportedly often documented incompletely and sometimes erroneously.

The manner in which legislative resources are allocated also appears to curtail the institution's potential effectiveness. In comparison to many countries, the size of Liberian Members' office staffs is large, and a high proportion of Members' staffs perform non-legislative services, such as food preparation, gardening, and driving. Similarly, despite a general lack of resources, the two chambers of the legislature maintain duplicate services; each, for instance, has its own research department. These institutional challenges are compounded by a dearth of office space and equipment. The legislature's Capitol building, which was looted and suffered decay due to neglect during the civil war, lacks most basic functional infrastructure elements, such as water and electricity, though it is currently undergoing an upgrade (see below).

Some Liberians, including some legislators, as well as outside observers are also concerned that legislators' lack of knowledge regarding their normative and constitutional roles as representatives of the public may cause some to seek use their offices for purposes of private gain, rather than to serve the public. Such concerns were highlighted in October 2006 when, just prior to the slated start of a U.S.-supported project to rehabilitate the Capitol building (see below), several Liberia news reports described acts of alleged "looting" of the Capitol building by some

¹⁰⁰ The following account draws from the author's observations; John Johnson and Robert Nakamura, *Liberia Legislative Needs Assessment*, Univ. at Albany, State Univ. of New York for U.N. Development Program-Liberia, February 2006; parliamentary information by European Commission/Konrad Adenauer Foundation, SUNY; and news accounts. In July 2006, the author participated in a U.S. government mission to assess the needs and status of the Liberian legislature; the assessment team met with numerous Members of the Liberian legislature.

¹⁰¹ Konrad Adenauer Foundation, *Background information on the National Legislature Senior Staff Workshop*, March 13, 2006.

Members and staff of the legislature, who were reported to have removed and appropriated government property for personal use from the Capitol.¹⁰² Similar concerns reportedly arose in relation to legislative negotiations relating to the recently enacted forestry law reforms. According to informed observers, during talks prior to the passage of the forestry reforms, some legislators made remarks suggesting that they viewed a successful outcome of the reform process as being one in which they personally—as persons representing the public, in contrast to the general Liberian public itself—would directly benefit from processes at issue, such as the allocation of forestry concessions or revenues.

A certain amount of on-going public skepticism about government transparency in general may be attributable to public perceptions formed of the NTGL and of the transitional legislature, the decision-making conduct of which was often opaque and sometimes allegedly corrupt (see “Transitional Governance,” above), and to widespread reports of corruption under previous Liberian governments. Such views may be spurred by on-going investigations of alleged corruption under the NTGL.¹⁰³

Ouster of House Speaker Snowe

In early 2007, House activities were disrupted by the emergence of opposition to the leadership of House Speaker Edwin Snowe. In mid-January 2007, a majority of House members voted to remove Snowe as Speaker during a meeting that was not held at the Liberian capitol building. The vote to remove him stemmed from reports that Snowe had held meetings with Taiwanese officials in 2005 allegedly aimed at discussing the re-establishment of ties with Taiwan, and Snowe’s subsequent introduction of a House resolution relating to mainland China.¹⁰⁴ Some parliamentarians asserted that Snowe’s actions might threaten Liberia’s relationship with China and that they intruded on the executive branch’s prerogative to set foreign diplomacy. Other allegations related to Snowe’s alleged violation of House travel rules by including a Lebanese businessman in a House delegation to Doha, Qatar. Those seeking his ouster claimed that Snowe was unfit to serve as speaker.

Snowe fought his ouster attempt by arguing that the vote against him was illegitimate because it did not take place in the Capitol, which is in disrepair and is undergoing renovations. Proponents of his ouster cited that fact as the reason that the vote was held off Capitol grounds. Snowe also accused his opponents of receiving bribes from the executive branch in exchange for seeking his ouster. Such charges were denied by legislators and the presidency. Snowe subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court, asserting that the vote to remove him was unconstitutional. The Court

¹⁰² Although some legislators later explained that they had removed personal property prior to the rehabilitation project, press reports suggested that what was removed in many cases included physical fixtures, such as doors and windows, and publicly funded office equipment and furnishings.

¹⁰³ An audit of the NTGL performed by ECOWAS reportedly “points to a lot of criminal activities, criminal charges, malpractices, inefficiencies, [and] corruption of former officials in the Gyude Bryant administration, including chairman Bryant himself,” according to the current information minister, Lawrence Bropleh. Bropleh’s comments came in the wake of the detainment of two former NTGL officials, finance minister Lusinee Kamara and his deputy, Tugbeh Doe, in a \$9 million public funds corruption probe. See James Butty, “Liberia - Government Says Former Leader Could Face Charges,” VOA News, December 5, 2006; *The Analyst*, “Police Clutches Lusinee Kamara, Tugbeh Doe,” December 5, 2006; and Jonathan Paye-Layleh, “Liberia Charges Former Finance Minister with Stealing from Government,” Associated Press, December 4, 2006, among others.

¹⁰⁴ Liberia’s diplomatic relations with Taiwan during the Taylor presidency were terminated after the NTGL took power and recognized mainland China. The Sirleaf administration has continued to maintain ties with China.

ruled in his favor, but some of his opponents argued that the Court's interpretation was erroneous and should be ignored, while others argued that the court's ruling should be followed and that Snowe should be removed under alternate legal procedures. The ruling, however, spurred the legislature to split into two rival bodies that each claimed legitimate authority. This rift continued until mid-February, when Snowe resigned in the face of the boycott by many members of House sessions held under his leadership.¹⁰⁵

A new speaker, Alex J. Tyler of the Liberia Action Party, was elected House speaker in early April 2007. Tyler pledged to pursue a collaborative manner of leadership, including in House relations with the executive branch, with which Snowe reportedly had a confrontational relationship. He also stated that he would take up pending legislative business in order to reverse the House's reputation for relative inaction.

U.S. Legislative Assistance

To help overcome the challenges faced by the legislature, the United States is supporting a \$1.8 million USAID project to rehabilitate the Capitol and is providing legislative capacity-building assistance under a USAID-backed contracting coordination mechanism known as the Consortium for Elections Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS). Under CEPPS, the U.S. democracy-building organizations the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the International Republican Institute (IRI) are undertaking assistance programs designed, in part, to help develop the capacity of the Liberian legislature. A third CEPPS participant, IFES (the elections technical assistance and democracy-building organization formerly known as the International Foundation for Election Systems) also pursues limited programs related to similar goals.

The NDI program centers on helping to bolster Members' constituent relations skills, strengthening the ability of committees to conduct open public meetings, improving legislative staff legislative drafting and reporting skills, coaching legislators, and rebuilding the legislature's research service. NDI has also been conducting assessments of constituent needs and views and the views of legislators, in part through questionnaires and in part through town hall-style meetings. IRI's program helps political parties to build their organizational and financial mobilization capacities, in part through the provision of a resource center that gives parties access to computers, photocopiers, reference materials, and other resources, and through political party trainings. It helps parties to develop party policy positions and messages and the ability to project such messages through communication and outreach strategies. It also fosters an effort aimed at promoting inter-party dialogue, known as the Inter-Party Consultative Committee, and sponsors civic advocacy skills-building workshops. Other IRI activities include focus group research and exit polling. IFES is pursuing a variety of civic education programs that, in part, bolster constituent interaction with legislators. Germany's Konrad Adenauer Foundation is also implementing a European Union-funded legislative strengthening program. The UNDP is tasked with coordinating the delivery of such donor assistance.

¹⁰⁵ Snowe is also the subject of a probe into allegations that he misappropriated about \$1 million from the Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company (LPRC) during his tenure as LPRC managing director during the tenure of the transitional government.

Congressional Role

In addition to appropriating funds to assist Liberia, Congress is taking a direct role in supporting governance capacity-building in Liberia. In July 2006, following a visit by a congressional delegation and a parliamentary assessment by a House Democracy Assistance Commission (HDAC) staff team, Liberia was selected to participate in a multi-year HDAC partnership. HDAC partnerships provide “technical assistance to the parliaments of newly democratic countries on a peer-to-peer basis, with Members of Congress working with Members of Parliament and congressional staff working with their parliamentary counterparts.”¹⁰⁶

War Crimes, Human Rights Cases, and Transitional Justice

Taylor Trial

Former Liberian President Charles Taylor is defending himself against an 11-count war crimes indictment first brought against him in 2003 by the Prosecutor of the Sierra Leone-based Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL).¹⁰⁷ The indictment against Taylor alleges that he violated international and Sierra Leonean law by actively aiding and abetting activities in furtherance of the armed insurgency against the government of Sierra Leone by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), a now defunct Sierra Leonean rebel group.

In early February 2009, the Prosecutor's Office of the U.S.-backed Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) completed its presentation of testimony by 91 witnesses against Taylor.¹⁰⁸ Taylor's trial is being conducted by the SCSL in the Hague, the Netherlands, where under a special agreement the SCSL is using the premises of the International Criminal Court (ICC).¹⁰⁹ The trial had previously been slated to begin in April 2007, opened in early June 2007, but proceedings were delayed after Taylor boycotted his trial and later fired his initial defense team. A new defense team was hired. It successfully requested increased funding for his legal defense and in mid-August 2007 won a postponement of Taylor's trial on the basis that the team must be allowed adequate time to review extensive evidence that has been submitted in the case. The trial resumed on January 7, 2008. The prosecution is expected to call upon the testimony of up to 144 witnesses to prove its allegation that Taylor directly aided and abetted diverse crimes allegedly committed in Sierra Leone by a former rebel group, the Revolutionary United Front (RUF).

¹⁰⁶ HDAC fact sheet, November 2006.

¹⁰⁷ The original indictment, dated March 3, 2003, approved on March 7, 2003, and unsealed on June 4, 2003 during Liberian peace talks in Ghana, charged Taylor with 17 counts of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law. The indictment was amended on March 16, 2006, to 11 counts to “ensure a more focused trial,” according to a statement by the prosecutor. The SCSL Prosecutor's indictment is online at <http://www.sc-sl.org/Taylor.html>.

¹⁰⁸ Taylor's trial, which began and then recessed in mid-2007, had resumed on January 7, 2008. See SCSL/Office of the Prosecutor, “Testimony for the Prosecution Concluded in Taylor Trial,” February 2, 2009.

¹⁰⁹ The trial was transferred to the Hague from the SCSL premises in Freetown, Sierra Leone for reasons of security and to prevent possible instability in Sierra Leone and Liberia arising from the trial. Trial documents and recordings are available at the SCSL website: <http://www.sc-sl.org/taylor.html>. A non-governmental group has also created a Taylor trial tracking website: <http://charlestaylortrial.org>.

Taylor was taken into the custody of the SCSL following his arrest on March 29, 2006, at a border checkpoint in the northern Nigerian state of Borno, as he tried to cross by road into Cameroon. He was apprehended by Nigerian security forces after fleeing the southern Nigerian city of Calabar, where he had lived with an entourage of aides and family members beginning in August 2003, when he was given asylum by Nigeria's government. He reportedly fled on March 27, two days after Nigeria's government announced that Liberia was "free" to take Taylor "into its custody," while not specifying how that end could or would be achieved, or moving to arrest him. After his capture, Taylor was extradited to Liberia in a Nigerian presidential jet. He was then immediately flown by UNMIL helicopter to the premises of the SCSL in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, where he was taken into SCSL custody. On April 3 he was arraigned and pled not guilty, though he qualified his plea by questioning the SCSL's "jurisdiction over me, as the 21st President of the Republic of Liberia."¹¹⁰

Trial Venue

In June 2006, Taylor was transferred from the headquarters of the SCSL, in Freetown, Sierra Leone, to the prison premises of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the Hague, the Netherlands. The ICC, with the agreement of the Dutch government, agreed to allow the SCSL to use ICC facilities in order to conduct the Taylor trial.¹¹¹ Dutch authorities agreed to allow Taylor to be tried on Dutch soil after Britain offered to imprison Taylor if he is convicted.¹¹² The SCSL will retain legal and institutional control over the Taylor case but will use the physical premises of the ICC in the Hague, the Netherlands, to conduct his trial and related hearings. Taylor's transfer to the Netherlands was made for reasons of security and to prevent potential instability in Sierra

¹¹⁰ The arraignment hearing judge, however, reminded Taylor that the SCSL Appeals Chamber had in May 2004 decided that heads of state could be prosecuted before the SCSL. It had ruled in response to a motion by an attorney, acting on behalf of then-president Taylor, who requested that the court quash Taylor's indictment on the grounds that the court lacked jurisdiction to indict Taylor because he was a head of state at the time he was indicted. At Taylor's April arraignment, a court-appointed defense attorney for Taylor also requested that he be tried in Sierra Leone, to facilitate the logistics of bringing defense witnesses resident in the sub-region before the SCSL and to prevent their possible denial of visas to travel to a venue held in Europe. See IRIN, "Transcript of Charles Taylor's Plea on First Court Appearance," April 4, 2006.

¹¹¹ On the day that Taylor was taken into SCSL custody, the SCSL made a request to the Dutch government and to the ICC asking that the SCSL be permitted to use the Hague premises of the ICC while hearing Taylor's trial. See SCSL Press and Public Affairs Office, "Special Court President Requests Charles Taylor be Tried in The Hague," March 30, 2006. The U.N. Security Council subsequently endorsed an agreement later reached between the Dutch government and the SCSL, after a memorandum of understanding was agreed between the SCSL and the ICC.

¹¹² The Netherlands agreed to accept Taylor's transfer onto its territory on the condition that, prior to the transfer, provisions be put in place to ensure that Taylor depart Dutch soil following his trial. It is not clear where Taylor might go if he is acquitted, but Dutch authorities will not, at present, permit him to remain in the Netherlands after he is tried. Britain's offer to imprison Taylor is subject to approval by its parliament, but prior to its proffer, the UK government reportedly consulted the political opposition, which agreed to support the proposal. Sweden's parliament had earlier passed legislation, "specifically because of the Charles Taylor case," that amended Swedish laws to enable it to imprison an SCSL convict. The Swedish government, however, had not formally offered to imprison Taylor if he were convicted, though it had reportedly considered doing so. See Netherlands Min. of For. Affairs, "War Crimes Suspect Charles Taylor Arrives in the Netherlands," June 20, 2006; UK Foreign Office, "Beckett: Charles Taylor Could Serve Prison Sentence in the UK," June 15, 2006; David Clarke, "Britain to Jail Liberia's Taylor If Convicted, Reuters, June 15, 2006; IRIN, "Sierra Leone: Taylor Prison Location Holding Up Trial," May 4, 2006. IRIN, "Liberia-Sierra Leone: Taylor Trial Could Go to Europe," March 30, 2006; BBC, "Sweden Considers Taylor Detention," April 6, 2006; Michelle Faul, "International Community Determined to Move Former Liberian President's Trial to The Hague," Associated Press, April 4, 2006; and Karl Ritter, "Sweden, Austria Considering Request to Imprison Charles Taylor after Trial," Associated Press, April 5, 2006, among others.

Leone and Liberia, where his trial could prove politically controversial and emotive.¹¹³ The decision to transfer him to the Hague remains a topic of debate.

The decision to transfer the trial to a venue outside of Sierra Leone or the continent of Africa stimulated debate over the over the implications for justice of the transfer.¹¹⁴ Some have contended that Taylor's trial should have been conducted in the country where his alleged crimes took place. Such an outcome, in this view, would demonstrate—both to victims and perpetrators of international human rights and laws of war violations in Sierra Leone and the surrounding sub-region—that accountability for such actions can be achieved in the same social and geographic contexts in which they were committed. Similarly, some have argued that the didactic and symbolic value for the region of a local public trial would be greater than one conducted abroad, in part because it would allow more direct and proximate access to the court proceedings by the local population. Some observers have worried that because many Sierra Leonean journalists lack the ability to cover the trial directly due to cost or other factors, Sierra Leoneans would be deprived of a key channel of information and analysis accessible to them in the local patois (*Krio*, an English-based Creole) and responsive to local concerns. Sierra Leoneans lack widespread access to television and print media, particularly western media sources that are more likely to have the resources to cover a trial in the Hague. Other factors cited in favor of holding a trial locally have included concerns about the logistical, legal, financial, and bureaucratic barriers that an overseas venue might pose for witness participation in the trial, as well as for its general organization and staging.¹¹⁵ Such concerns continue, and may potentially imperil the reputation of the SCSL as a novel, cost-effective international judicial model.¹¹⁶

Others have supported the transfer on the basis that any factor that might spark political unrest or conflict—such as Taylor's trial—should be avoided, given the relatively fragile and recent transition to peace in Liberia and Sierra Leone, both of which have extended histories of political instability. In this view, moving the trial to the Hague has decreased the chance that political controversy prompted by Taylor's trial may lead to local unrest, and has undercut his ability to directly appeal to or rally potentially armed followers, should he attempt to use the trial as a political platform. Some have also maintained that holding the trial in a distant location would help Sierra Leoneans and Liberians overcome the legacies of war. A local trial, according to this point of view, might present too immediate and visceral a reminder of the wartime suffering that many in these two countries have only recently overcome. Sierra Leoneans, this line of reasoning

¹¹³ Once the decision to transfer Taylor out of Sierra Leone had been made, the SCSL Prosecutor stated that the transfer of the Taylor trial to the Hague was “the only option” because the courts of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)—two institutional venues to which the transfer of the Taylor case was reportedly considered—are “too full.” The ICTR is based in Arusha, Tanzania. The Prosecutor also stated that President Sirleaf had requested that Taylor's case be heard outside of Sierra Leone and the local Mano River sub-region. See SCSL, Office of the Prosecutor, “The Prosecutor's Meeting with Civil Society of Sierra Leone: The Prosecutor's Statement,” April 12, 2006, as well as U.N. Security Council resolution 1688 (S/RES/1688, June 16, 2006).

¹¹⁴ Human Rights Watch (HRW) has reviewed many of the arguments for and against transferring Taylor's case to the Hague and has made a number of related recommendations. See HRW, *Trying Charles Taylor in The Hague: Making Justice Accessible to Those Most Affected*, HRW Briefing No. 2, June 2006, as well as Howard Lesser, “In Sierra Leone, Mixed Reaction to Taylor's Trial Transfer,” VOA, June 21, 2006, among other press analyses of the transfer.

¹¹⁵ The potentially higher costs of conducting a trial in the Netherlands may pose a particularly significant funding challenge to the SCSL. See IRIN, “Sierra Leone: New War Crimes Court President Pleads for Extra Funds,” May 25, 2006.

¹¹⁶ Marlise Simons, “Liberian Ex-Leader's War Crimes Trial Is Stalled,” *New York Times*, August 25, 2007.

emphasized, are weary of war and its effects and want to “move past” their experiences of wartime brutality and focus on peace and socio-economic reconstruction.

Sirleaf Administration Role

Taylor's SCSL case and extradition have been delicate matters for President Sirleaf, because her government was not party to his asylum deal or indictment, but was charged with resolving issues arising from them. Prior to his transfer to the court, some observers had raised concerns over the hypothetical possibility that the stability of Sirleaf's government might be undermined if Sirleaf were to alienate or anger supporters of former President Taylor, particularly given that he won the presidency with 75.3% of the vote in 1997, and because he is a former warlord whose factional fighters had a reputation for brutality. Prior to her mid-March 2006 visit to the United States, Sirleaf had stated that her administration would eventually seek the repatriation of former president Charles Taylor from Nigeria or his transfer to the SCSL under certain conditions. These included consultations with and the assent of “regional leaders who managed the process of leading to his exile;” accommodation for certain unspecified timing considerations; and a transfer process that would “not undermine the security” of Liberia. She also reportedly said that she did not view it as an immediate priority. She specifically stated that any solution would require the concurrence of the European Union, the African Union, and West African leaders, with whom she met during a regional pre-inauguration consulting tour, in part intended to address “certain national and regional sensitivities.” Notwithstanding these actions, in March 2006 her government formally requested Taylor's extradition from Nigeria, prompting the sequence of events leading to Taylor's capture.

In mid-July 2007, the Sirleaf Administration submitted a bill to the national legislature that would have allowed it to seize and seek international cooperation in “tracking, freezing and confiscating the funds, properties and assets” allegedly misappropriated and/or controlled by Taylor and certain of his relatives and associates.¹¹⁷ The bill was considered controversial because Taylor has not been convicted of any crimes in Liberia or by the SCSL. In September 2007, the legislature rejected the bill on ground that it would unconstitutionally deny due process rights.¹¹⁸ The government has pledged to attempt to continue to pursue efforts to effect such seizures, and may amend and resubmit the bill.

SCSL: U.S. Views and Assistance

The United States strongly supports the SCSL's mandate to try those responsible for war crimes in Sierra Leone. The court is also seen by some as providing an alternative institutional model to the International Criminal Court and is viewed as a smaller, leaner organization compared to the more administratively extensive and costly international criminal tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, though questions have recently been raised about its cost-

¹¹⁷ The assets of such persons are subject to a U.N. assets freeze imposed in 2004 under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1532. For information and documents pertaining to the assets seizure and related matters and a list of affected individuals, see the website of the U.N. Liberia sanctions committee: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1521/index.shtml>.

¹¹⁸ BBC News, “Liberia ‘to Seize Taylor Assets,’” July 2007; and Jonathan Paye-Layleh, “Liberian lawmakers reject bill to freeze Taylor's assets,” Associated Press, September 23, 2007, *inter alia*. See also the May 2007 report by the Security Council Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2007/340, published June 7, 2007) and *Following Taylor's Money, op cit*.

effectiveness.¹¹⁹ Court officials, however, point out that per-capita “justice” cost comparisons with larger war crimes and related courts are misleading, since the latter can achieve efficiencies on the basis of larger economies of scale and because the SCSL had to invest in substantial initial fixed costs, even though the number of plaintiffs was relatively small. They also point out that the court has been able to maintain a relatively rapid trial and appeals process, which has kept down costs. They also point out that the court is expected to provide a substantial legacy, in the form of buildings and institutions, that is expected to bolster the rule of law in the region after the court has completed its activities. Lastly, they point out that the SCSL has achieved several milestones in the administration of international justice, as the first international court to:

- Indict a sitting African head of state for war crimes;
- Derive its funding from voluntary contributions;
- Be established in the country where the alleged crimes at issue took place; and
- Issue rulings on the recruitment and use of children in the context of a war crimes trial and the treatment of forced marriage as a war crime separate and distinct from crimes of sexual slavery and rape.

Currently the SCSL is facing a severe funding shortfall that could critically impair its ability to both complete its judicial activities and wind up its operations on schedule. The court also faces the prospect of difficulties in financing its long-term residual activities, which are expected to pertain to witness protection; archival activities, including record keeping associated with future legal and financial documents of the court; a residual registrar’s capacity required for enforcing court sentences and maintaining relations with countries hosting imprisoned convicts of the SCSL; legal decision-making regarding future appeals, conditions of prisoner treatment, or contempt proceedings; and financial matters pertaining to to such activities.

Table 2. U.S. Assistance for the Special Court for Sierra Leone
(\$ millions)

Account	Amount	Fiscal Years by Appropriation and Obligation
DFA	3	“No-year” funds de-obligated from prior year funds (Funds provided in FY2001)
ESF	2	FY2000 (Provided in FY2001)
ESF	5	FY2002 (Provided in FY2002)
ESF	10	FY2003 (\$5 million provided in FY2003 and \$5 million in FY2004)
K Fund	2	FY2005 (Provided in FY2005)
ESF	13 ^a	FY2006 (\$13 provided in FY2006)
ESF	13 ^b	FY2007 funding
ESF	12.399	FY2008 funding ^c
Total through FY2008	60.399	

Source: State Department. K Fund: Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service; DFA: Development Fund for Africa; ESF: Economic Support Fund.

¹¹⁹ Simons, “Liberian Ex-Leader’s War Crimes Trial is Stalled,” *op cit*.

- a. P.L. 109-102, which contained appropriations for FY2006 foreign operations, stated that \$13 million "should" be provided to the SCSL. According to the State Department, \$13 million was in fact provided to the SCSL in FY2006.
- b. The \$13 million figure is composed of \$3 million in FY2007 supplemental ESF account funds provided under P.L. 110-28 (formerly H.R. 2206/Obey) and \$10 million in ESF appropriations provided under P.L. 110-5 (formerly H.J.Res. 20/Obey). The P.L. 110-5 portion is based on allocations at the sub-account level agreed following consultations between the Administration and the Congressional budget committees that ended in mid-August 2007. The \$10 million ESF appropriation provided under P.L. 110-5 is drawn from the FY2007 ESF allocation for Sierra Leone, according to a State Department official consulted by CRS. For further information, see CRS Report RL33900, *FY2007 Supplemental Appropriations for Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Other Purposes*, coordinated by Stephen Daggett.
- c. Funding data based on oral information provided by State Department Foreign Assistance Bureau, February 4, 2009. The State Department tentatively currently plans to allocate \$7 million to the SCSL in FY 2009, unless directed to do otherwise by Congress.

There has been occasional friction between the Administration and the SCSL with regard to the effect that certain of the court's actions have had on political events and U.S. policy goals in West Africa. Some State Department officials in private, for instance, questioned the political prudence or timing of certain actions taken by former SCSL Prosecutor, David Crane, such as his unsealing of the indictment against Taylor at a critical juncture during Liberian peace talks held in Ghana in June 2003. Some critics also faulted the Administration for not pushing harder to obtain the extradition of Taylor from Nigeria after the latter provided him with asylum in August 2003. In 2006, however, the United States began to pursue this goal more urgently, explicitly, and directly, and such criticisms declined.

Transitional Justice in Liberia

Potential for War Crimes Tribunal in Liberia

There have been some calls for a special court to try crimes committed during Liberia's civil wars.¹²⁰ Many Liberians who suffered the death of loved ones or personal attacks and other crimes, and some have expressed a desire to see those who committed such deeds punished.¹²¹ Some observers have suggested, however, that President Sirleaf does not, in general, support prosecuting those who committed war time atrocities during the 1989-2003 civil wars because such tribunals might reignite old antagonisms and conflict. Such sentiments may be held by many Liberians, in part due to personal or familial linkages to parties involved in the conflict, and due to concerns similar to those cited in favor of moving the Taylor trial to the Hague. Some have argued that the current legislature might not support the creation of a tribunal because some of its members might be targets of subsequent prosecutions. The creation of a tribunal could face legal barriers, as well as political ones. Some peace agreements covering Liberia first civil war contain amnesty provisions for war-time crimes. There is no apparent legal barrier to one that might cover Liberia's second civil war, however. The 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement provided for a

¹²⁰ See, for instance, Amnesty International, *Liberia: Time for Truth, Justice and Reparation for Liberia's Victims*, 2007.

¹²¹ See Catherine Maddux, "Hague Trial Could Mean Justice for More West African War Victims," VOA News, April 10, 2006 and IRIN, "Liberia: Youths Petition for War Crimes Court," April 11, 2006; Jeremy I. Levitt and J. Peter Pham, "Liberia Must Confront its Past If It Wants a Brighter Future," *The Baltimore Sun*, December 8, 2005; IRIN, "Liberia: Post-war justice stirs division," July 6, 2006; and Sebo Daniels, "Liberia: War Crime Advocate Arrested," *The Inquirer* (Monrovia), February 14, 2007.

“recommendation for general amnesty to all persons and parties engaged or involved in military activities during the Liberian civil conflict that is the subject of this Agreement” but did not explicitly provide for one. It did, however, endeavor to “address issues of impunity, as well as an opportunity for both the victims and perpetrators of human rights violations to share their experiences” by providing for the creation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

Truth and Reconciliation Commission

While no war crimes tribunal special tribunal has been established, in late February 2006, President Sirleaf inaugurated the Liberian TRC, which the transitional legislature created in 2005. She also pledged to support and strengthen the TRC, which has a mandate to investigate crimes and human rights abuses committed from 1979 until 2003.¹²² The TRC formally began operations in early June 2006, but did not begin to collect testimony until October 2006 and had to halt operations about a month later due to financial shortfalls. In mid-2007, after having undertaken a fund-raising effort, it launched a multi-month project to collect testimony from the substantial Liberian community living in the United States, in part supported by Minnesota-based Advocates for Human Rights and Northwestern University’s Center for Human Rights Law, which had begun to collect diasporic statements for the TRC in early 2007.¹²³ In October 2007, it re-launched field hearings in Liberia after receiving assistance from the U.N. Development Program and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), among other donors. In FY2006, USAID provided \$.5 million in support to the TRC.

Cases Against “Chuckie” Taylor

In mid-September 2006, former President Taylor’s Boston-born son, Roy M. Belfast Jr. (AKA Charles McArthur Emmanuel and Charles “Chuckie” Taylor, Jr.) pled guilty to a federal passport fraud relating to his official submission of false data regarding his father’s identity. He had been arrested at Miami International Airport by U.S. customs agents while attempting to enter the United States from Trinidad on March 30, 2006, one day after his father was apprehended in Nigeria. Belfast, who reportedly has an extensive U.S. juvenile criminal record, was sentenced on December 7, 2006 to 11 months in prison for the fraud.¹²⁴

Hours after being sentenced in the passport fraud case, Belfast pled not guilty to a separate indictment brought against him by a U.S. federal Grand Jury. It charged Belfast with torture, conspiracy to torture, and of using a firearm during an act of violent crime while serving as the head of the Liberian Anti-Terrorist Unit (ATU, known informally as the “Demon Forces”) during his father’s presidency. The ATU was a state security unit staffed primarily by members of Taylor’s former civil war faction. Belfast is reportedly the first person ever to have been charged

¹²² The TRC website <http://www.trcofliberia.org> contains documents about the mandate and current activities of the Commission.

¹²³ The Advocates for Human Rights, “Liberian Truth and Reconciliation Commission Diaspora Project,” <http://liberiatrtrc.mnadvocates.org>; and VOA, “Liberia’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission to Get Boost From Northwestern University in Chicago,” March 8, 2007.

¹²⁴ Jay Weaver, “Son of Liberia’s Taylor sentenced to 11 months,” *Miami Herald*, December 7, 2006; Curt Anderson, “Son of Ex-Liberian President Admits Passport Fraud,” Associated Press, September 15, 2006; verbal communication from U.S. Attorney’s office, November 28, 2006; Dept. of Justice press release, Sept 15, 2006; Curt Anderson, “Activists Want Charles Taylor’s Son Tried for War Crimes, Torture,” Associated Press, August 6, 2006; and HRW, “U.S.: Investigate Taylor’s Son for Torture, War Crimes,” May 26, 2006, *inter alia*.

under a statute that allows U.S. courts to hear criminal cases involving acts of torture committed abroad by any person present in the United States.¹²⁵

The initial charges against Belfast in his capacity as an ATU official related to the alleged 2002 torture of one person, but other self-identified victims publicly accused him of having committed similar crimes against them after he was indicted. In November 2007, he was charged under a superseding indictment with torturing at least seven Liberians “under color of law” and in furtherance of a conspiracy to maintain and protect his father’s political power. The charges included violent acts, such as burning, beating, stabbing, and the application of electrical shocks, in some cases in association with murder, committed between April 1999 and July 2003. Belfast’s initial indictment followed efforts by the advocacy group Human Rights Watch (HRW) to persuade the Justice Department to investigate him “for torture and war crimes.” HRW submitted a dossier to the Justice Department in support of its allegations against Belfast.¹²⁶ In early July 2007, a U.S. Southern District of Florida judge denied a defense motion to dismiss the case. After several continuances, Belfast’s trial was held over a period of six weeks in September and October, 2008. He was convicted on October 30, 2008 on five counts of torture, one of conspiracy to torture, one of using a firearm while committing a violent crime, and one of conspiracy to use a firearm while carrying out such an act. In January 2009, he was sentenced to 97 years in prison for these crimes.¹²⁷

Like former President Taylor and many of his associates, Belfast is subject to a U.S. asset freeze under Executive Order 13348 (July 22, 2004) and to a United Nations travel ban. These measures were originally imposed to halt support by the Taylor government for the Revolutionary Front of Sierra Leone (see “Taylor Case,” above). Some press reports suggest Belfast may have abetted such activities.¹²⁸

¹²⁵ The main charges were brought under 18 USC § 2340, which was first passed under P.L. 103-236, later amended, to implement U.S. commitments as a signatory of the U.N. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. For background, see Human Rights Watch, “Charles ‘Chuckie’ Taylor, Jr.’s Trial in the United States for Torture Committed in Liberia/Questions and Answers,” September 23, 2008 and CRS Report RL32438, *U.N. Convention Against Torture (CAT): Overview and Application to Interrogation Techniques*, by Michael John Garcia.

¹²⁶ Department of Justice (DOJ), “Roy Belfast Jr. AKA Chuckie Taylor Indicted on Torture Charges/First-Ever Torture Charges,” December 6, 2006; and R. Jeffrey Smith, “Anti-Torture Statute Used to Indict Son of Liberia’s Ex-Leader,” *Washington Post*, December 7, 2006; and IRIN, “Liberia: Speaking Out About Taylor’s Son,” December 13, 2006; Jay Weaver, “Liberian ex-official faces more torture charges,” *Miami Herald*, September 7, 2007; and DOJ, “Chuckie Taylor Charged with Additional Acts of Torture in Superseding Indictment,” September 6, 2007; and Elise Keppler, Shirley Jean, and J. Paxton Marshall, “First Prosecution in the United States for Torture Committed Abroad: The Trial of Charles ‘Chuckie’ Taylor, Jr.,” *Human Rights Brief*, 15:3, Spring/Summer 2008, *inter alia*.

¹²⁷ Commenting on the sentence, Acting Assistant Attorney General Matthew Friedrich of the Criminal Division stated that “Our message to human rights violators, no matter where they are, remains the same: We will use the full reach of U.S. law [...] to hold you fully accountable for your crimes.” FBI Executive Assistant Director Arthur M. Cummings, II, similarly, stated that the sentence “sends a resounding message that torture will not be tolerated here at home or by U.S. nationals abroad” and that such acts would be investigated “wherever they occur.” See Department of Justice, “Roy Belfast Jr., AKA Chuckie Taylor, Convicted On Torture Charges,” October 30, 2008; and Department of Justice, “Roy Belfast Jr., AKA Chuckie Taylor, Sentenced On Torture Charges,” January 9, 2009.

¹²⁸ See James Rupert, “Diamond Hunters Fuel Africa’s Brutal Wars; In Sierra Leone, Mining Firms Trade Weapons and Money for Access to Gems,” *Washington Post*, October 16, 1999; U.S. Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), *Liberia Sanctions*, <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/programs/liberia/liberia.shtml>; and U.N., *Security Council Committee Established Pursuant to Resolution 1521 (2003) Concerning Liberia*, <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/Liberia3Template.htm>.

U.S. and Congressional Focus

The United States has voiced continuing support for President Sirleaf's government since she took office.

In February 2008, former President Bush and Mrs. Bush traveled to Liberia, among other African countries. The general aim of the trip was to discuss continued U.S. partnerships with African countries in the areas of democratic reform, respect for human rights, free trade, open investment regimes, and economic opportunity. In Liberia, the trip focused on U.S. help in strengthening Liberia's post-war democratic institutions, Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP) efforts to improve management of public finances and combat corruption. It also highlighted Liberia's status as a target country of the President's Expanded Education Initiative, which through a program component called the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship program had as of early 2008 supported 2,700 scholarships for girls in Liberia, and its status as new President's Malaria Initiative recipient country. It also drew attention to U.S. security sector reform efforts in Liberia.¹²⁹

U.S. First Lady Laura Bush and Secretary of State Rice, among other prominent U.S. guests, attended President Sirleaf's inauguration in 2006. Their presence, Sirleaf stated in her inaugural speech, "manifests a renewal and strengthening of the long-standing historic special relations which bind our two countries and peoples." She also stated that it "reflects a new partnership with the United States based on shared values" and that Liberians are "confident that we can continue to count on the assistance of the United States [...] in the urgent task of rebuilding of our nation." President Bush awarded the U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom to Sirleaf in November 2007.¹³⁰

President Sirleaf has made several official visits to the United States, most recently in February 2007, when she attended a World Bank-organized Liberia Partners' Forum donor meeting in Washington D.C.¹³¹ She made another such visit in March 2006, during which she addressed a joint session of Congress on March 15¹³² and met with President Bush on March 21. She reportedly closely consulted with U.S. officials regarding her priorities for Liberia and the status of Charles Taylor. During a pre-inaugural December 2005 trip to the United States, Sirleaf also met with key U.S. and international financial institution officials.¹³³

¹²⁹ Bush White House Archive, "Trip to Africa, February 15-21, 2008," <http://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/infocus/africa/trip2008>.

¹³⁰ She was cited for her efforts as the first elected female African president to "heal a country torn apart by conflict" and "to expand freedom and improve the lives of people in Liberia and across Africa." White House, "Citations Recipients of the Presidential Medal of Freedom," November 5, 2007.

¹³¹ Secretary Condoleezza Rice, Statement at Liberia Partners' Forum, Washington, DC, February 13, 2007.

¹³² *Congressional Record* (House), pp. H996-H998, March 15, 2006.

¹³³ Reed Kramer, "Showered With Enthusiasm, Liberia's President-Elect Receives High-Level Reception in Washington," *AllAfrica.com*, December 11, 2005, *inter alia*. During a March 20 appearance with Sirleaf, World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz reportedly announced that the World Bank would provide \$25 million for a road-building fund for Liberia and stated that he was seeking debt forgiveness for Liberia by the World Bank, the IMF, and the African Development Bank. See VOA, "World Bank Commits \$25 Million to Liberian Infrastructure Fund," March 21, 2006.

111th Congress

No Liberia-related bills had been introduced in the 111th Congress as of February 18, 2009, but Congress has long been attentive to developments in Liberia. Since the signing of the August 2003 peace accord, it has provided extensive support for Liberia's on-going post-2003 war rebuilding and development process and for UNMIL. Such issues are likely to continue to draw some Members' attention in the 111th Congress. The 111th Congress is also likely to continue to monitor the progress of the war crimes case against former President Taylor. For some Members, the immigration and work permit status of Liberians legally resident in the United States is likely to remain a concern.¹³⁴ Other key issues likely to garner attention include security sector reform, police and justice sector capacity-building, anti-corruption and transparency efforts, and economic growth prospects, among other issues that also drew attention in the 110th Congress.

110th Congress

Liberia-related activities by the 110th Congress built on those pursued by the 109th Congress. Congress continued to monitor the activities of the SCSL and, in particular, the Taylor war crimes case, and provide funding for the SCSL. Congress's focus on Liberia also centered on aiding Liberia's efforts to consolidate its post-war governance and economic rebuilding processes. Issues that drew particular congressional attention included:

- Efforts to rehabilitate schools, clinics, roads and other public facilities;
- Progress under the GEMAP transparency initiative;
- Progress of U.S.-backed security sector restructuring, and possible expansions of related assistance, e.g., for the creation of a quick reaction gendarme unit; increased mobility capacity building for the police and military; and maritime waters and land border monitoring and interdiction capacity building.
- Consideration of potential continued support for UNMIL and the pace of its projected draw-down; and
- U.S. decision-making on debt relief for Liberia and the status of future Brooke Amendment restrictions on Liberia.¹³⁵

The 110th Congress provided continuing appropriations for the purpose of assisting Liberia's post-war rebuilding process when it passed P.L. 110-5 (H.J.Res. 20/Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007), which provided approximately \$120.81 funding for FY2007 foreign operations.¹³⁶ The Congress also provided \$48.95 million in supplementary FY2007 funding for Liberia under P.L. 110-28 (H.R. 2206/U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina

¹³⁴ Representative Patrick J. Kennedy, "Support Liberia's Recovery: Request Deferred Enforced Departure for Liberians in the United States," ["Dear Colleague" letter soliciting co-signatories for a letter to former President Bush], December 16, 2008.

¹³⁵ These restrict certain kinds of assistance to Liberia owing to its arrears on national debt repayments to the United States. See USAID, *Audit of USAID/Liberia's Compliance with the Brooke Amendment and Sections 620(q) and 617 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961*, (Audit Report No. 7-669-02-001-P), March 7, 2002, provides background on the Brooke Amendment.

¹³⁶ Funding breakouts are specified in **Table 3**, below. Specific allocations for some accounts were not finalized until August 2007, and funding for some accounts, such as food aid, is allocated from centralized accounts in response to changing needs, and is subject to change.

Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007).¹³⁷ In FY 2008, Congress allocated \$125.35 million in FY2008 Liberia funding for Liberia, as laid out in its joint explanatory statement for P.L. 110-161 (H.R. 2764/Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008).¹³⁸ The final amount allocated to Liberia, which included funds allocated for Liberia from central appropriation accounts under the law, totaled \$153.435 in FY 2008.

The Liberia Stabilization, Economic Empowerment, Development and Security Act of 2008 (Liberia SEEDS Act of 2008, or H.R.6655, Jackson, 110th Congress) would have authorized assistance to Liberia for the following: (1) roads and bridges; (2) rehabilitation of Monrovia Freeport; (3) water and sanitation; (4) the electricity sector; (5) vocational education programs for war-affected youth and ex-combatants; (6) establishment of a government employee training institute and enhancement of government accountability and effectiveness; (7) narcotics control and law enforcement; (8) educational exchanges; and (9) the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Liberia.

Other Liberia-related bills introduced in the 110th Congress include the following.

¹³⁷ The enrolled version (that passed by both the House and Senate prior to transmission to the President) of H.R. 1591 (Obey), U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007, would have appropriated \$48 million in additional supplemental FY2007 funding for Liberia, but the bill was vetoed by President Bush. The Senate version of H.R. 1591 was S. 965 (Byrd), U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007. H.R. 2206 (Obey), the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 was introduced after the veto of H.R. 1591, passed by both chambers, and enacted into law as P.L. 110-28. The FY2007 funding that it provides for Liberia is provided, by reference, under H.Rept. 110-107, the conference report that accompanied H.R. 1591. It provides \$40 million in regional Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funding to support security sector reform in Liberia; \$3 million in Economic Support Fund (ESF) aid for the Special Court for Sierra Leone; \$5 million in regional Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs for the protection of the Liberian President. It also authorizes the U.S. Treasury to use FY2007 appropriated Bilateral Economic Assistance to aid Liberia in retiring its international financial institution debt arrears. FY2007 appropriations are discussed in the notes to **Table 3**, below.

¹³⁸ The joint explanatory statement for P.L. 110-161 also recommended that USAID provide support for Marquette University to support the Les Aspin Center to train Liberian government and civil society leaders. It also restricted some types of assistance, under certain conditions, for countries in which SCSL indictees were credibly alleged to be living, unless such countries were certified by the Secretary of State as cooperating with the SCSL, including by transferring such indictees to the court. H.Rept. 110-197, which accompanied H.R. 2764, recommended that USAID consider a project to rebuild JFK Women's Hospital in Liberia. It also expressed concern about the lack of functional legal structures and the inaccessibility of justice in Liberia, and directed the State Department and USAID to develop policies and programs to promote and strengthen the rule of law in Liberia. It recommended that USAID work with the Liberian government to establish a legal information services program for indigent persons, and support other Liberian efforts to provide legal assistance. It also stated that it expects U.S. assistance programs to advance human rights, including with regard to the activities of the judiciary, justice ministry, police, traditional leaders, and communities experiencing high levels of rights violations. It recommended that U.S. support be provided for American Bar Association programs in Liberia aimed at supporting legal reform efforts and the rule of law. S.Rept. 110-128, which accompanied H.R. 2764, allocated \$104.1 million for the construction of a new U.S. embassy chancery in Monrovia. Two Liberia-related amendments to H.R. 2764 were passed by voice vote during floor consideration of the bill prior to House passage of the measure. These included H.Amdt. 361 (Jackson-Lee), which provided for an additional \$5 million in Development Assistance funding for Liberia, bringing the DA total to \$35 million; and H.Amdt. 366 to H.R. 2764 (Gwen Moore), which removed Liberia from a list of countries for which special notification be sent to Congress prior to the obligation or expenditure of assistance for such designated countries is required. Such requirements have existed for U.S. assistance to Liberia for over 15 years. Similar requirements have been imposed on aid to certain other countries, such as Serbia, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, and Cambodia, though for sometimes differing periods. According to State Department and USAID officials, such requirements impose inter- and intra-agency reporting, program review, and legal assessment requirements that in some cases may substantially slow the disbursement of reconstruction assistance to Liberia. See also Robert L. Johnson, "Liberia's Moment of Opportunity," [Op-Ed], *Washington Post*, May 14, 2007.

- H.R. 1941 (Kennedy), Liberian Refugee Immigration Protection Act of 2007;
- H.R. 1591 (Obey), U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007;
- H.R. 3123 (Kennedy), To extend the designation of Liberia under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act so that Liberians can continue to be eligible for temporary protected status under that section;
- S. 396 (Dorgan), A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat controlled foreign corporations in tax havens as domestic corporations;
- S. 554 (Dorgan), Act For Our Kids;
- S. 656 (Reed), Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 2007;
- S. 965 (Byrd), U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007;
- S. 1508 (Dorgan), Clean Energy Production Tax Incentives Act of 2007; and
- S. 1903 (Reed), A bill to extend the temporary protected status designation of Liberia under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act so that Liberians can continue to be eligible for such status through September 30, 2008.¹³⁹

Immigration Issues

H.R. 1941 and S. 656 would have provided permanent residency status to certain Liberian nationals who were granted or were eligible for immigration temporary protected status (TPS), while H.R. 3123 and S. 1903 would have extended the status of persons eligible for TPS. On July 30, 2007, the House passed H.R. 3123, which was received in the Senate on August 3. On September 12, 2007, President Bush, citing the continued fragility of “the political and economic situation in Liberia,” directed that eligible Liberians resident in the United States and subject to a loss of TPS as of October 1, 2007 be granted Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) for 18 months, until March 31, 2009.¹⁴⁰ He also directed that such grantees be allowed to work in the United States. His action fulfilled basic underlying aims of the TPS-related bills discussed above.

In December 2008, a number of House Members co-signed a letter to former President Bush and similar one to the Transition Team of then-President-Elect Barack Obama calling for an extension

¹³⁹ The Liberia-related provisions of S. 396, S. 554, and S. 1508 would have designated Liberia as a “tax-haven country,” allowing the Internal Revenue Code to treat certain foreign corporations created or organized under Liberian law as U.S. domestic corporations for tax purposes.

¹⁴⁰ TPS is a temporary “safe harbor” immigration status granted to qualified nationals of some countries affected by ongoing armed conflict, natural disaster, or other difficulties. On September 12, 2007, President Bush, citing the continued fragility of “the political and economic situation in Liberia,” had directed that eligible Liberians resident in the United States and subject to a loss of TPS as of October 1, 2007 be granted DED for 18 months, until March 31, 2009. TPS had been in effect for Liberians since March 1991. DED is discretionarily granted by the president based on his constitutional power to conduct foreign relations. It is not a specific immigration status under the law; rather, it has the effect of suspending enforcement of certain immigration laws for a specified class of persons. See Department of Homeland Security, “Fact Sheet: Liberians Provided Deferred Enforced Departure (DED),” September 12, 2007; and CRS Report RS20844, *Temporary Protected Status: Current Immigration Policy and Issues*, by Ruth Ellen Wasem and Karma Ester, *inter alia*.

of Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) for eligible Liberians resident in the United States and subject to a loss of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on March 31, 2009.¹⁴¹

109th Congress

In February 2006, the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations of the House Committee on International Relations held a hearing on Liberia entitled *The Impact of Liberia's Election on West Africa*.¹⁴² The 109th Congress and its predecessors closely monitored the activities and status of Charles Taylor, particularly after he resigned in 2003 while under indictment for war crimes. With a few exceptions, Members of Congress have consistently strongly supported the SCSL and the implementation of its mandate. The 109th Congress passed laws (P.L. 108-199 and P.L. 108-106) urging that SCSL indictees, like Taylor, be transferred to the court, and in May 2005, the House and Senate passed H.Con.Res. 127 (Royce), which urges the same outcome.¹⁴³ P.L. 109-102, the FY2006 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, reaffirmed congressional support for the court. It imposed FY2006 obligation restrictions on some types of assistance under certain conditions for countries in which SCSL indictees "are credibly alleged to be living" unless such countries cooperate with the SCSL, including by transferring such indictees to the court. It specifically would have barred assistance to Nigeria unless the President were to have reported to the Committees on Appropriations on steps taken in FY2003 through FY2005 to obtain Nigeria's cooperation in surrendering Taylor to the SCSL and a strategy and time line for achieving that purpose. It further required that the United States support efforts within the U.N. Security Council to obtain the transfer of SCSL indictees into the custody of the court. H.Amdt. 480 (Watson) to H.R. 2601, the FY2006-FY2007 foreign relations authorization act, also would have required the Administration to seek the expeditious transfer of Taylor to the SCSL for trial.¹⁴⁴

Recent Congresses have provided substantial support for Liberia's rebuilding and peace building processes; U.S. assistance is summarized in **Table 3**. An Administration Economic Support Fund (ESF) FY2006 budget request for \$75 million for Liberia was not included in P.L. 109-102 (formerly H.R. 3057 [Kolbe], the FY2006 foreign operations appropriations bill, which mandates special congressional notification for the expenditure of funds used to assist Liberia). Additional FY2006 ESF funding for Liberia was, however, provided under P.L. 109-234 (passed as H.R. 4939 [Jerry Lewis]), the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006. It appropriated \$63.8 million in assistance for

¹⁴¹ President Bush had previously extended DED, but did not act in response to the Congressional request. The Obama Administration has not, to date, stated if and how it may intend to act regarding this matter. Representative Patrick J. Kennedy and Representative Keith Ellison, "Support Liberia's Recovery: Request Deferred Enforced Departure for Liberians in the United States," ["Dear Colleague" letter soliciting co-signatories for a letter to former President Bush], December 16, 2008; and oral information from office of Representative Kennedy, February 6, 2009.

¹⁴² At the hearing, Jendayi E. Frazer, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa in the State Department and Lloyd Pierson, former Assistant Administrator for Africa for USAID, described prospects for Liberia and U.S. policy and assistance strategies in detail; see House Serial No. 109-146.

¹⁴³ The European Parliament passed a similar resolution in February 2005.

¹⁴⁴ U.S. Congress, House Committee on International Relations, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations, *The Impact of Liberia's Election on West Africa*, hearing, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., February 8, 2006, Serial No. 109-146 (Washington: GPO, 2006).

Liberia, in the form of \$50 million in ESF and \$13.8 million in Migration and Refugee Assistance funds.¹⁴⁵

Other congressional interest in Liberia in the 109th Congress focused on Liberia-related immigration and debt issues, and several other matters. H.R. 257 (Jackson-Lee), H.R. 2092 (Jackson-Lee), H.R. 3450 (Patrick Kennedy), and S. 656 (Reed) would have given permanent U.S. residence status to qualified Liberians resident in the United States, among other measures, as would have S.Amdt. 452 (Reed) to H.R. 1268 (Jerry Lewis). H.R. 1130 (Waters) would have enacted various measures intended to reduce the national debts of certain poor countries, including Liberia, and have encouraged their governments to fund social services. Two concurrent resolutions, H.Con.Res. 327 (Eddie Bernice Johnson) and H.Con.Res. 313 (Payne), would have commended Liberia for successfully conducting elections and congratulated President Sirleaf for her electoral victory. S. 779 (Dorgan), A Bill to Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to Treat Controlled Foreign Corporations Established in Tax Havens as Domestic Corporations, would have designated Liberia as a “tax-haven country,” allowing the Internal Revenue Code to treat certain foreign corporations created or organized under Liberian law as U.S. domestic corporations for tax purposes.

U.S. Assistance Summary

U.S. assistance to Liberia, which is broken out by accounts and amounts for FY2004-FY2009, appear in **Table 3**. Under the Bush Administration, the U.S. assistance strategy for Liberia, which is discussed periodically throughout this report, sought to accomplish the following.

- Strengthen and help rebuild Liberia’s government structures and processes, and bolster the rule of law;
- Prevent destabilizing factors, such as political and social exclusion and competition over resources, from again leading to a re-emergence of violent conflict; and
- Help Liberia to rebuild its economy and create sustainable, long term, trade and market-driven economic growth.

While the Obama Administration may alter the programmatic emphasis of its assistance programs for Liberia, these goals are likely to undergird them.

¹⁴⁵ The ESF funds were initially added after the House Appropriations Committee adopted by voice vote an amendment offered by Representative Jesse Jackson, Jr., to provide \$50 million in Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance for Liberia. The vote took place during a March 8, 2006, House Appropriations Committee markup hearing on President Bush’s FY2006 Emergency Supplemental request for other humanitarian assistance. The committee recommended that of the ESF funds, \$30 million be used for emergency employment activities to strengthen security and build roads; \$10 million be used to establish an electricity grid; and \$10 million be used for demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. The House passed H.R. 4939, as amended, on March 16. On April 5, the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment to H.R. 4939 in the nature of a substitute (see S.Rept. 109-230) that maintained the same levels of assistance for Liberia as the House-passed bill. No further funds for Liberia were added to H.R. 4939 during Senate floor consideration of the bill, which was passed by the Senate on May 4 with non-Liberia-related amendments. On the same day, the Senate insisted on its amendment and asked for a conference with the House. The conference committee maintained the \$63.8 million funding level for Liberia. State/PRM later allocated some additional supplemental MRA funds to Liberia.

Development Assistance

Current USAID programs support a mix of quick impact to medium-term programs that focus on establishing the social and economic conditions necessary to engender community reintegration, economic growth, and rebuilding of infrastructure—including reconstruction of electric and water provision infrastructure, and rehabilitation of schools, clinics, roads and other public facilities. USAID also supports efforts to prevent and manage community conflicts, which are common in post-conflict contexts. Key USAID goals are to build capacity and provide other support to boost basic economic and income-earning activities, notably through enhancements to the agricultural sector and through and sustainable management of natural resources. It also supports efforts to increase access to basic education and health services.

The United States, through USAID, the State Department, and in cooperation other U.S. government agencies, also sponsors projects to increase participatory governance; public sector transparency and accountability (notably under GEMAP; see above); adherence to the rule of law; transitional justice, including through support for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission; and greater civil society capacity to monitor and reform government activities. Economic Support Funds are used to support wide-ranging program activities in such areas as fiscal and forestry policy reform and implementation efforts, parastatal privatization, private sector micro-lending, trade and investment reform, ex-combatant reintegration, and judicial and rule of law programs, among other activities.

Peace Corps

In August 2008, the Peace Corps—which had deployed over 3,832 Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) to Liberia from 1962 to 1990, when war-related security conditions led to a suspension of the program—officially reopened its program in Liberia. In October 2008 the first group of 12 PCVs deployed to Liberia under the new program. They are part of a special short-term humanitarian service deployment program called Peace Corps Response, formerly Crisis Response, whose members have experience serving in the Peace Corps elsewhere. The initial group of PCVs will serve until June 2009. By late 2009, 22 more volunteers are expected to join the program.¹⁴⁶ The performance of the Response program will be assessed during the next several years to determine if it can be transformed into a regular two-year Peace Corps volunteer program. Funding for the country program is estimated at \$1.57 million in FY 2008 and \$1.27 million in FY 2009.¹⁴⁷

Trade Benefits

The United States is also supporting President Sirleaf's market-based economic growth agenda in a variety of other ways. In late February 2006, the U.S. Trade Representative announced that President Bush had reinstated duty-free Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) trade benefits for Liberia. USTR said that the action was intended to provide "strong support to recently elected

¹⁴⁶ The PCV contingent's work focuses on education activities, such as teacher training, curriculum development, classroom teaching, education administration, education policy assistance, health training, related capacity-building. See Peace Corps press releases "Peace Corps Reopens Program in Liberia," August 20, 2008 and "Peace Corps Response Volunteers Will Serve in Education and Health," October 22, 2008.

¹⁴⁷ Peace Corps, "Impacting the World through Service and Friendship," *Congressional Budget Justification Fiscal Year 2009*.

President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf's efforts to increase employment, diversify exports, and stabilize society." It was made, according to the USTR, because Sirleaf had repealed a decree prohibiting strikes and invited the International Labor Organization (ILO) to help Liberia to conform with ILO obligations, thus making "improving worker rights a high priority."¹⁴⁸ On January 1, 2007, Liberia became eligible to receive U.S. trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).¹⁴⁹ In February 2007, Liberia and the United States signed a bilateral Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA). Its aim is to bolster bilateral economic cooperation, primarily by creating a U.S.-Liberia Council on Trade and Investment charged with monitoring bilateral trade and investment developments and opportunities, related policy problems, and identifying and working to remove impediments to bilateral investment.¹⁵⁰

Economic Cooperation and Investment

In February 2007, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) announced that it would provide a \$400,000 grant to the Liberian Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy to fund a technical and economic feasibility study of the rebuilding and expansion of the Mount Coffee Hydropower Station. The station, once a key national source of electricity, was destroyed during the first civil war. USTDA had first announced plans to support such a study in mid-May 2006.¹⁵¹ This announcement had been preceded by a February 2006 announcement by the U.S. Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im) stating that it had renewed its Short-Term Insurance Pilot Program for Africa (STIPP) for three years beginning March 31, 2006, and that Liberia had been added to the program.¹⁵² Similarly, in March 2006, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) had announced that "following the election of President Ellen John Sirleaf and the conclusion of its long civil war," it had "reopened its programs in Liberia for the first time since 1990" as part of an effort of "[r]eaffirming U.S. government support for Liberia."¹⁵³

OPIC is now involved in a public-private commercial and investment business development lending project, the Liberia Enterprise Development Fund (LEDF), together with the RLJ Companies of Black Entertainment Television founder Robert L. Johnson, CHF International, and the U.S. African Development Foundation (ADF). The purpose of LEDF is to create a projected \$30 million loan portfolio aimed at supporting small businesses in Liberia. OPIC has committed to provide \$20 million in debt financing to LEDF, and Mr. Johnson and the ADF have committed, respectively, to provide \$3 million and \$1 million annually over three years. CHF International will administer the program in Liberia.¹⁵⁴ OPIC also co-sponsored a Liberia Private Sector Investment Forum in February 2007.

¹⁴⁸ USTR, "U.S. Reinstates Trade Preference Benefits for Liberia," February 22, 2006.

¹⁴⁹ See CRS Report RL31772, *U.S. Trade and Investment Relationship with Sub-Saharan Africa: The African Growth and Opportunity Act and Beyond*, by Danielle Langton.

¹⁵⁰ Trade and Investment Framework Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, February 15, 2007, http://www.ustr.gov/Trade_Agreements/TIFA/Section_Index.html.

¹⁵¹ USTDA, "USTDA Supports Development of the Power Sector in Liberia During President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf's Visit," February 15, 2007; and USTDA, *Pipeline* [Bi-Weekly E-Mail Update], May 12, 2006.

¹⁵² See Export-Import Bank, "EX-IM Bank Renews, Expands Africa Short-Term Insurance Initiative," February 10, 2006. The STIPP helps businesses in eligible countries buy U.S.-made goods and services by insuring short-term export credit transactions involving various payment terms in countries where Ex-Im Bank is otherwise not open.

¹⁵³ OPIC, "OPIC Reopens Programs In Liberia," March 21, 2006. OPIC provides political risk insurance and financing aimed at helping U.S. businesses invest in emerging markets and developing nations.

¹⁵⁴ See CHF International, "Liberia Economic Development Fund Launched by CHF, RLJ, OPIC & ADF," February (continued...)

Another effort aimed at fostering bilateral ties, including commercial ones, was the February 2007 signing of an Open Skies aviation agreement between the United States and Liberia. In October 2008, Delta Airlines announced that it would initiate U.S.-Liberia flights in June 2009.¹⁵⁵ Similarly, in an effort to boost U.S.-Liberian communications and help rebuild Liberian government capacity, the U.S. Postal Service, in cooperation with the Departments of Defense and State, has donated postal equipment to Liberia, trained Liberian postal workers, and provided recommendations, based upon an analysis of Liberia's postal system, regarding its future development.¹⁵⁶

Debt relief and Donor Cooperation

In February, 2007, the United States, other governments, and several multilateral organizations co-hosted the Liberia Partners' Forum, a meeting between the Liberian government and Liberia's public sector creditors and bilateral assistance donors in Washington, D.C.¹⁵⁷ The aim of the event, which followed a similar one held in July 2006, was to review Liberia's achievements and challenges in the areas of economic governance, fiscal policy implementation, general economic development, and related matters. During the meeting, Bush Administration officials announced their intention to cancel \$391 million in debt owed by Liberia to the United States, both under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and in cooperation with other donors, such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. They noted that the Administration's FY2008 budget request to Congress includes a request for about \$9 million to cover the first stage of this process. In addition, the Treasury Department stated that "the Administration is prepared to ... set aside \$15 million to contribute to forgiving Liberia's debt to the African Development Bank" and "redirect more than \$150 million in funds held by the IMF as a contribution to forgiving Liberia's debt to the IMF, in consultation with Congress."¹⁵⁸ In

(...continued)

14, 2007, <http://www.chfhq.org/content/general/detail/4614>.

¹⁵⁵ The purpose of the agreement is to "significantly modernize U.S.-Liberia aviation relations by allowing airlines from the two countries to make commercial decisions with minimal government intervention" and "provide for open routes, capacity, frequencies, designations, and pricing, as well as cooperative marketing arrangements, including code-sharing." The Delta route will be between Atlanta, GA and Monrovia, with a stop-over in Cape Verde. See State Department, "U.S. Signs Open Skies Aviation Agreement with Liberia" [Media Note], February 16, 2007; State Department, "Open Skies Agreement Highlights," June 1, 2006; Delta Air Lines, "Delta Expands Africa Presence with First-Ever Flight between Atlanta and Monrovia, Liberia," October 22, 2008; and Charles W. Corey, "Direct U.S.-Liberia Flights to Begin in 2009," State Department/International Information Programs Bureau, October 27, 2008

¹⁵⁶ Derek Repp, "Liberians Soon May Be Getting More Mail, with U.S. Help," *America.gov*, April 7, 2008.

¹⁵⁷ Items reviewed included the status of peace consolidation, Liberia's transition to democracy, and the rule of law; public financial management, civil service, and anti-corruption reforms; the status of public financial management reform efforts, including with respect to budgeting, revenue administration, and auditing and procurement; requirements for clearing local and national public debt; private sector-driven economic revitalization and job creation, and the status of basic services and infrastructure provision; and planning and international backing for reconstruction and development, including the status of Liberia's international financial institution-backed Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (iPRS).

¹⁵⁸ Secretary Condoleezza Rice, "Liberia Partners' Forum" [statement], Washington, DC, February 13, 2007; and U.S. Treasury, "Treasury Working with Congress to Relieve Liberia's Debt Burden," press release HP-262, February 14, 2007. An International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff team recently concluded an assessment visit to Liberia. The team observed that from 2008 to 2012 the economy, "buoyed by the expected revival of mining, forestry and agricultural sectors," was projected to grow over 11% per year, that inflation was low, and that the government had achieved most of benchmarks under an IMF staff-monitored program (SMP), including a growth in revenues that have surpassed SMP "targets by a significant margin." The Fund is seen as likely to submit a report supportive of potential multilateral debt relief for Liberia. Implementation of Liberia's Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP), (continued...)

early June 2008, the United States wrote off \$394 million of Liberian debt under HIPC and Paris Club agreements. This left about \$36 million in U.S. debt, to be cancelled after Liberia completes the HIPC process. The U.S. Treasury has also provided over \$185 million to support Liberian IMF debt relief financing and provided \$17.5 million to clear Liberia's African Development Bank debt.¹⁵⁹

U.S. Assistance Levels

Levels of U.S. assistance to Liberia, FY2004-FY2009, appear in **Table 3**. Congress has not yet enacted a full FY2009 appropriation. Partly as a result, year-long FY 2009 country-level funding allocations have not yet been determined. PL 110-329 (formerly H.R.2638 (110th Congress), the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009) sets FY 2009 levels through March 6, 2009 at the same level as FY2008 appropriations. H.R.2638 also retroactively authorizes the expenditure of up to \$5 million of certain amounts appropriated under PL 109-102 as amended by Public Law 110-5 (FY 2007 funds) and PL 110-161 (FY 2008 funds) "to assist Liberia in buying back its commercial debt through the Debt Reduction Facility of the International Development Association."

(...continued)

discussed below, reportedly has played an important role in causing creditors to view Liberia's prospects for debt relief in a positive light. See IMF, "Statement by IMF Mission to Liberia on Progress Under the Staff Monitored Program," Press Release 07/74, April 16, 2007.

¹⁵⁹ State Department, "U.S. Joins Paris Club in Forgiving Liberia's Debt" [press statement], April 18, 2008; and oral information from Treasury Department official, June 2008.

Table 3. U.S. Assistance to Liberia, FY2004-FY2009

(\$ millions; actual, estimate, supplemental, or request levels; errors due to rounding)

Account^a	FY2004 Actual	FY2005 Actual	FY2006 Actual	FY2006 Actual Suppl.^b	FY2007 Regular Est.^c	FY2007 Supp.^d	FY2008 Approp.^e	FY2009 Request
CSH ^f	2.82	3.97	2.87	-	8.50	-	-	12.2
GHCS ^f	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.04	
DA	-	6.85	23.73	-	30.50	-	29.86	12
ESF	-	24.8	42.72	50	30	3	43.20	90.25
<i>DHRF (Special ESF)</i>	-	.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Self-Help Fund (Special ESF)</i>	-	.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
FMF	-	2.98	1.98	-	1.52	-	.3	1.5
GHA ^f	-	.70	.70	-	.95	-	-	
IDFA-Supplemental ^g	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDFA/IDA ^g	.04	9.71	3.71	-	1.60	.95	-	
INCLE	0	5	0.99	-	1	-	4.10	4.13
IMET	0	0	.13	-	.21	-	.38	.35
NADR-SALW	0.16	-	.22	-	0	5	.29	
PKO	-	25	20	-	13.25	40	51.66	49.65
P.L. 480, Title II ^g	21.53	22.55	26.97	-	16.47	-	-	8.94
TI ^h	3.072	2.58	6.39	-	5.60	-	.13	-
MRA ^g	27.89	28.19	17.3	14.35	22.5	-	-	-
Sub-Total:	255.51	132.45	147.71	64.35	132.10	48.95	153.96	179.02
Bilateral and Emerg. Aid								
UNMIL/CIPA ⁱ	290.34	235.42	71.81	-	168.05	-	154.28	123.4
Totals - All Funding	545.85	367.87	219.52	64.35	300.15	48.95	308.24	302.42

Sources: State Department, *Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations [CBJ]* and the *International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request*, for FY2008 and previous fiscal years, and information from USAID/OFDA, State/PRM, State/OGAC, and State/Political-Military Affairs officials.

Notes:

- a. See **Appendix** for account names.
- b. FY2006 supplemental appropriation under P.L. 109-234. The Administration requested \$13.8 in MRA funds for Liberia but did not request the \$50 million in ESF support that the law provided. The purposes for which the ESF appropriation were used are listed on page 125 of the FY2008 CBJ. Regular and supplemental FY2006 bilateral and emergency aid totals \$208.35 million; that assistance plus CIPA funding for FY2006 totals \$280.77 million.
- c. FY2007 table entries reflect actual funding levels as described in the FY 2009 Congressional Budget Justification.
- d. FY2007 table entries reflect actual funding levels as described in the FY 2009 Congressional Budget Justification. Supplementary FY2007 funds provided to assist Liberia under H.R. 2206 (Obey), the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007, which President Bush signed into law on May 25, 2007. \$40 million in regional Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds are intended to support security sector reform in Liberia; \$3 million in Economic Support Fund (ESF) are for support of the Special Court for Sierra Leone; and \$5 million in regional Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs are provided "for the protection of the Liberian President." The act authorization for the U.S. Treasury to use FY2007 appropriated Bilateral Economic Assistance to aid Liberia in retiring its international financial institution debt arrears. Similar funding would have been provided under H.R. 1591 would have provided such funding, but the bill was vetoed by President Bush. For further information, see CRS Report RL33900, *FY2007 Supplemental Appropriations for Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Other Purposes*, coordinated by Stephen Daggett.
- e. FY 2008 spending allocation notification to Congress, including appropriations designated for Liberia under P.L. 110-161.
- f. The Global Health and Child Survival account, created in FY 2008, integrates funds formerly allocated under the CSH and GHAI designations. In FY 2008, these are allocated between USAID and OGAC in the amounts of \$23.235 million and \$.8 million, respectively.
- g. Funding under some accounts, such as IDFA/IDA, MRA, and P.L. 480, Title II often rises during a given fiscal year because these accounts are appropriated in a global lump sum and allocated throughout the year in response to emergent needs. Therefore requested amounts may differ substantially from actual disbursements, and in some cases, no country-specific level is requested.
- h. TI entries for FY2004, FY2005, and FY2006 reflect levels reported in USAID's Budget Justification to the Congress FY2007 and the Administration's combined Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations for FY2008. Internal OTI data reflect annual funding levels that differ from those reported in the Budget Justifications listed above. OTI reports the following actual TI funding levels for Liberia: FY2004: \$4.067 million; FY2005: \$2.15 million; and FY2006 \$7.57 million. The FY2007 and FY 2008 levels reflects data in the FY 2009 Congressional Budget Justification.
- i. CIPA entries for FY2004 and FY2005 reflect levels reported in the State Department's *Budget in Brief*. Entries for FY2007 and FY2007 reflect information received by CRS from the International Organizations Bureau of the State Department. The FY2008 level reflects information provided by the State Department's International Organizations Bureau.

Figure I. Map of Liberia



Source: Map Resources. Adapted by CRS.

Appendix. Acronyms Used in this Report

ADF:	U.S. African Development Foundation
AFL:	Armed Forces of Liberia
AGOA:	African Growth and Opportunity Act
CDC:	Congress for Democratic Change, Liberian political party
CIPA:	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Account
CIVPOL:	Civilian police
COTOL:	Coalition for Transformation of Liberia; Liberian political party
CSH:	Child Survival and Health Program Fund
DA:	Development Assistance Account
DSCA:	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
DHRF:	Democracy and Human Rights Fund
ECOMIL:	ECOWAS Mission in Liberia
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
ESF:	Economic Support Fund
Ex-Im:	U.S. Export-Import Bank
FMF:	Foreign Military Financing Account
GHA:	Global HIV/AIDS Initiative
GHCS	Global Health and Child Survival
GEMAP:	Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program
GIHL:	Global Infrastructural Holdings Limited
GSP:	Generalized System of Preferences
ICC:	International Criminal Court
ILO:	International Labor Organization
HIPC:	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HRDF:	Human Rights and Democracy Fund; ESF allocation of Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, State Dept.
ICGL:	International Contact Group on Liberia
IDA:	International Disaster Assistance; the former IDFA account. Renamed IDA in FY 2008.
IDFA:	International Disaster & Famine Assistance Account. Once known as the IDA account, which it was again renamed in FY 2008.
IDP:	Internally displaced person
IFES:	Elections technical assistance organization formerly known as the International Foundation for Election Systems
IMET:	Int. Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account administered by INL
INL:	State Department International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Bureau

IRI :	International Republican Institute
LEDF:	Liberia Enterprise Development Fund
LP:	Liberty Party, Liberian political party
MRA:	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR-SALW:	Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Projects-Small Arms and Light Weapons
NDI :	National Democratic Institute
NEC:	National Elections Commission (of Liberia)
NGO:	Non-governmental organization
NTGL:	National Transitional Government of Liberia
NTLA:	National Transitional Legislative Assembly
OFDA:	USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OGAC:	U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator
OPIC:	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
P.L. :	Public Law
P.L. 480, Title II:	Humanitarian food aid
PKO:	Regional Peacekeeping Account
PRM:	Population, Refugees & Migration Bureau, State Department
RFTF:	Results-Focused Transitional Framework
RUF:	Revolutionary United Front; defunct armed Sierra Leonean rebel group
SCSL:	Special Court for Sierra Leone
SDN:	Specially Designated National
Special Self-Help:	Ambassador's Special Self-Help Fund; minor ESF funding stream allocated by U.S. Ambassadors as recommended by local embassy-level committee for special programs of local concern.
SSS:	Special Security Service (of Liberia)
STIPP:	Ex-Im Short-Term Insurance Pilot Program for Africa
TI:	Transition Initiatives Account
TIFA:	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
U.N.:	United Nations
UNAMSIL:	U.N. Mission in Sierra Leone
UNICEF:	U.N. Children's Fund
UNMIL:	U.N. Mission in Liberia
UP:	Unity Party; Liberian political party
USAID:	U.S. Agency for International Development
USTDA:	U.S. Trade and Development Agency
USTR:	Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

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