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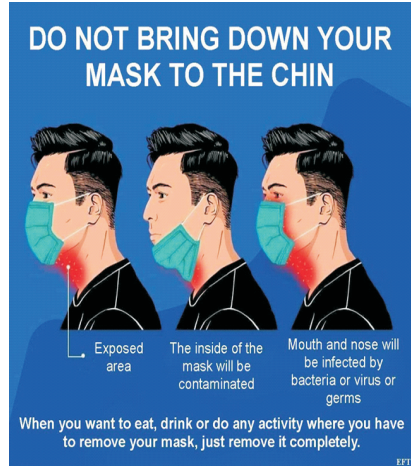
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# The New Dawn

**French Version Inside**

TRULY INDEPENDENT



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Cllr. Ndubusi Nwabudike



# -Lawmakers write plenary

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# Continental News

## Mozambique battles to retake key port from militants

Mozambique says its troops are fighting to regain control of the key port of Mocimboa da Praia, following multiple reports that it had fallen to Islamist militants on Wednesday.

The city is near the site of natural gas projects worth \$60bn (£46bn).

The military says there is ongoing action to "neutralise" the Islamists, who have been using the local population as shields. It follows days of fighting for the port in the country's gas-rich north. BBC Africa correspondent Andrew Harding says the loss of the city was a serious blow to Mozambique's military, who are struggling to contain a growing rebellion in the gas-rich province of Cabo Delgado.

Mocimboa da Praia is used for cargo deliveries to the offshore projects about 60km (40 miles) away, which are being developed by oil giants including Total. The militants



Tens of thousands of people in Mozambique have been displaced by the fighting

- linked to the Islamic State group - have briefly taken a number of northern towns in recent months, displacing tens of thousands of people. This was one of several attacks on Mocimboa da Praia this year.

Tanzania has also said it will

launch an offensive against the jihadists in forests along the border with Mozambique. Mozambique's defence forces have insisted the battle for Mocimboa da Praia is not over.

But the events of the past

week have exposed both the weaknesses of the army, and the growing strength and sophistication of an Islamist rebellion that is now emerging from the shadows to become a major regional threat.

Multiple reports suggest that government troops had been forced to make a humiliating retreat from the strategic port, having run out of ammunition.

Dozens of soldiers are reported to have been killed, and a patrol boat sunk.

In recent months, the rebels have briefly overrun several towns in the region, in part, it seems, for propaganda and recruitment purposes.

Some of the world's biggest energy companies are now seeking extra protection as

they prepare to tap into Mozambique's massive offshore gas fields.

The government has sought some help from foreign security contractors. But so far, it appears reluctant to reach out to neighbouring countries for direct military assistance. Attacks began in 2017 in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, but escalated this year after the group responsible, Ahlu Sunnah Wa-Jama, pledged allegiance to IS.

Earlier this week IS claimed, though its own media channels, that it had taken over two military bases near Mocimboa da Praia, killed Mozambique soldiers and captured weaponry, including machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. BBC

## Nigeria court fines pirates for seizing ship

A court in Nigeria has fined three men \$52,000 (£40,000) each for hijacking a ship in March and securing a ransom of \$200,000 for the release of its crew.

These are the first convictions in the West African state since a new anti-piracy law came into force last year.

Nigeria has been under pressure from the shipping industry to curb piracy in the

Gulf of Guinea.

It accounts for more than 80% of maritime kidnappings globally, the International Maritime Bureau says.

The three, who are believed to include two Nigerians and a foreign national, pleaded guilty to two counts of piracy during their trial in the High Court in the oil hub of Port Harcourt. The director-general of the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency, Bashir Jamoh, welcomed the verdict.

"This will serve as a deterrent to other criminal elements who are still engaged in the nefarious activities on our waterways," he said.

Asked whether financial penalties alone were enough of a deterrent, he told the BBC: "Absolutely - now we have a legal instrument to prosecute effectively and put the pirates out of business legally speaking."

The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) also welcomed the men's conviction.

"It is the deterrent which was lacking," IMB spokesman Cyrus Moody told the BBC. Another six men pleaded not guilty and their trial continues. They are accused of being part of a gang that seized a vessel off Equatorial Guinea's coast in March.

They are alleged to have demanded a \$2m ransom for the crew's release, but were paid \$200,000.

The Nigerian navy arrested the men.

Almost 50 crew were kidnapped in the Gulf of Guinea in the first half of this year, compared with 27 last year, according to the IMB.



Tankers carrying oil and gas provide rich pickings for pirates

## Ugandan teenager joins presidential race



A 19-year-old Ugandan has picked nomination papers to vie for the presidency in the upcoming general elections.

Hillary Humphrey Kaweesa said he had always been a leader and was qualified to lead the country.

He said he would fund-raise for the 20m Ugandan shillings (\$5,400; £4,100) nomination fees.

Mr Kaweesa is also required to collect 100 signatures in every district for his

nomination. The country has more than 100 districts.

The constitution allows any Ugandan citizen who is above 18 years to vie for the presidency.

The teenager joins legislator Robert Kyagulanyi - popularly known as Bobi Wine - and former army general Henry Tumukunde who have declared interest to run against the incumbent President Yoweri Museveni. BBC

**The New Dawn Newspaper  
is on the Newsstand Daily.**



# EDITORIAL

## Weah must address the 3 pandemics

**LIBERIA, UNDER THE** Weah administration is seriously walloping in three dangerous pandemics, including the global coronavirus, as cited recently by the chairman of the opposition Collaborating Political Parties Alexander B. Cummings in a nationwide address. Governance by the current administration has left much to be desired with increasing citizens' outcry that goes unnoticed.

**FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS OF** the Constitution, state-sponsored violence, impunity, ineptitude and endemic corruption at the highest hierarchy of the government are the orders of the day, while transparency, accountability and rule of law have been thrown out of the window.

**AND SO WHEN THE** CPP leader last week cataloged these negative vices under the ruling establishment, most Liberians were not surprised because these are the appalling conditions they are being subjected to by the Weah administration for nearly three years.

**MR. CUMMINGS NAMED** the three pandemics as Poverty, Rape and the COVID-19 global health crisis. They are making the future of Liberia bleak and hopeless.

**"OUR SHIP IS** sinking. Too many of our people are suffering. We are increasingly seeing a culture of moral bankruptcy being promoted with a determination to destroy the last piece of the moral fabric of our society. This is wicked. It is immoral, and it threatens our long-term peace and security.

**RATHER THAN DELIVER** basic services, foster a unified and productive nation, and care for our people, those given the mantle of national leadership are busying themselves with dividing Liberians. They are too busy enriching themselves that they have either forgotten, do not know how, or just do not care, about the most important duties for which they were elected", he said.

**QUOTING THE 2020** World Bank Report, he disclosed that 526,000 or half million Liberians under the Weah administration are expected to live on less than US\$190 or 380 Liberian dollars per day, which is likely to grow poverty rate in the country by 65 percent from 54 percent in 2016.

**WHEN THE GOVERNMENT** begins to systematically cut allotments for integrity or anti-graft institutions in the national budget and staff them with incompetent loyalists, Liberians should brace themselves for gross mismanagement, pillaging and amassing of wealth by public officials.

**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS** by the opposition leader of the approved budget for FY2017/18 to current draft appropriations for FY2020/21 shows that allotment for the Public Procurement Concession Commission (PPCC) has been reduced from US\$1.4 million to US\$752,754, while the budget for the Liberia Extractive Industries and Transparency International (LEITI) suffers a cut from US\$553,356 to US\$220,849; budget for the General Auditing Commission has been slashed from US\$5.3 million in the fiscal period to US\$4.5 million; the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission from US\$2.3 million to US\$1.3 million, and the Governance Commission from US\$1.9 million to US\$1.1 million, respectively.

**LIBERIANS SHOULD NOT** expect any productively efficient performance from these institutions because the government clearly is not interested in making them professionally functional. Their paralysis as a result of budgetary cuts leaves President Weah and his cronies to bash in broad day looting of our national coffers.

**The New Dawn**  
FULLY INDEPENDENT

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

# COMMENTARY

By Philippe Le Houérou

## Priorities for Saving the Private Sector

*With investment plummeting across the developing world, governments urgently must extend assistance to the private sector to ensure a strong recovery when the time comes. Given that resources are strained, policymakers should approach the problem with three guiding principles in mind.*

**W**ASHINGTON, DC - For most countries, navigating the protracted economic slump brought on by COVID-19 is starting to look more like a marathon than a sprint. According to our estimates at the International Finance Corporation (IFC), domestic private investment and foreign direct investment in emerging economies will fall this year by almost \$700 billion and \$250 billion, respectively, and may not return to pre-crisis levels until 2023.

Worse, the crisis is exacting a massive toll on the world's poor and most vulnerable, jeopardizing decades of hard-won development gains. The World Bank warns that we are about to witness the first increase in global poverty since 1998, with up to 100 million people being pushed into extreme poverty.

How governments and firms navigate this uncertain period between shock and recovery will determine whether there is a sound economic foundation upon which to revive employment, long-term growth, and global development efforts. The situation demands that we reorganize and fix markets. Many companies have had no choice but to reshape their business models, now that the pandemic is accelerating changes in how we work, consume, and communicate. These trends could reshape entire industries, creating opportunities for those with the innovative capacity.

But governments, too, must seek creative ways to adapt their economies and protect viable firms, while quickly unwinding those that should disappear because they are insolvent or obsolete. This will be a time of trial and error, requiring strategic vision and pragmatism on the part of business and political leaders.

Countries can do three things to speed up the recovery. The first task is to adapt the rules of the game to new realities. A prolonged crisis means that emerging economies will increasingly find themselves ill equipped to help thousands of companies renegotiate their debts. In many low-income countries, an insolvency proceeding averages more than three years, a half-year longer than the global norm. But with informal out-of-court mechanisms and simplified court proceedings, governments can give viable businesses an opportunity to weather the storm and avoid lengthy legal processes and costly and cumbersome negotiations. Developing countries can also increase the threshold for insolvency and adapt debt-restructuring rules to prevent unnecessary liquidation of firms that are struggling for no other reason than lockdowns.

Second, governments must adopt a "do-no-harm" principle when organizing their responses. Wherever possible, the public sector should limit or simply suspend its arrears to private contractors, especially in

job-rich sectors and critical supply chains. That will mitigate the damage to balance sheets, prevent viable businesses from going bankrupt, and limit the kind of ripple effects that could delay the recovery.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, public-sector arrears represent 3.3% of GDP. Clearing them could create the equivalent of a large stimulus package. At the same time, decision-makers should resist the temptation to use much-needed public money to prop up "zombie" firms with unviable business models. Achieving a strong recovery will require a level playing field for private companies.

Finally, all countries need to think strategically about their spending. Some sectors and industries should be retooled, and others should be phased out. For example, as countries and markets shift toward lower-carbon forms of energy and production, it would be counterproductive to continue subsidizing energy-inefficient industries.

Now is the time to start creating and nurturing the businesses of tomorrow. There are many key areas to choose from, including "green" value chains, recyclable personal protective equipment, resilient tourism, and gender-balanced work environments. In countries with large gaps in access to digital financial services, embracing technologies such as mobile money and artificial intelligence could hasten the process of digitalization, setting the stage for robust growth.

But if these countries are to attract investors, they will need to create opportunities - starting now. That is why IFC has made it a high priority to help lay the foundations for boosting private investment and private-sector growth in the developing world. Accelerating private investment will require policy and regulatory reforms to create the right conditions for business, and to generate bankable projects. This was true before the pandemic, and the urgency of reform is even greater now.

Development practitioners, for their part, need to step up their efforts to foster investable opportunities. That means restructuring and recapitalizing firms, investing equity in support of growing businesses and start-ups, and promoting public-private partnerships to attract investors back to emerging and developing countries. To that end, rather than passively waiting for investors, development-finance institutions need to approach them directly with investment proposals, which would generate feasibility studies and get the ball rolling on various opportunities.

The economic downturn from COVID-19 will inevitably affect many sectors and jobs. But there is hope yet for a strong recovery, provided we learn from past crises. Policymakers need to muster all their creativity to keep the private sector afloat, and to prepare companies for the return to growth.





## Lord, every seed yield fruits after its kind

Dear Father;

Hmm, hayaka, so why are these people disturbing our village time like this? Oh, have they forgotten so soon that every seed has a fruit in it after its own kind?

I mean, who have ever seen a mangrove seed sown come up to bear orange or grape fruits? Nowhere. Absolutely, nowhere in the villages of this planet it has happened. Just as there is a fruit in every seed, so it grows and become that very fruit of the seed you have sown.

Hmm, what a sound word of wisdom my son.

Oh yes Father, it is. No one can sow a bad fruit (words) and expect to reap a good fruit (peace and prosperity) in the end. You must reap what you sow that is the law of the earth. Our people say the same rope that can hang monkey can also hank baboon.

Hmm, this one requires some explanation now oh my son.

Yes Father, I know it does. So let me put it in the context of our village. Today, in our village the people who are now masquerading as our leaders were once on the other side of the river. Pulling every strings that could trigger trouble for this highly forested village of ours.

They vowed to give a certain old lady headache-using all manner of threats that forced our neighbors and other villages afar to tag our village as "fragile"- a nomenclature that in itself has kept sound and serious investors away from our village up to this day. Any thought of doing business here in our village is seen as very risky for the fact that we are "fragile"- meaning we are ever ready to venture in to our most recent ugly past with no apology to the people from the other villages who spent their tax payers money and the lives of their soldiers to help us get this far.

Today, I hear say they are complaining because one little unknown man made popular due to their own ineptitudes now showing up as the seed they once sowed against a certain old lady-what a paradox?

Can you imagine this Father, a farmer rejecting the fruit of the seed he has sown? Didn't they prepare themselves for such a bumper harvest? I mean rather than crying here and there just accept it as the fruit of the seed you have sown-period.

I heard one of them describing this little figure's statement as "reckless." Can you also imagine this Father? The man who now describes this little figure's statement as "reckless" made more "reckless" statement (if I were to borrow his own grammar) that could have plunged our village back into where we came from some 17 years ago-oh yes.

Come to think of it, even the brother who no manages the Footballer's camp rained more insults at a certain old lady at the time more than this Footballer has received. Imagine you insulting you for 12 years and somebody just did it to you for little over two years and you are crying already.

One of the greatest Jamaican singers-Peter Tosh says "if you live in a glass house don't throw stone and if you can't take blow, don't throw blow." Simply-do onto others as you may want them to do to you.

To now hear that they are the ones calling in a certain group of church people is just ludicrous. And for these certain group of church people who could not rebuke them at the time to gown themselves and appear at the Traditional Council the other day under the guise of seeking clarity suggests to me that they, members of that certain group don't even understand the scriptures that they preach every Sunday. May I refer them to the book of Genesis when God spoke of things into being after their kinds or better still the law of sowing time and harvest time.

Now, they have begun plowing the ground sowing another seed that will likely yield ugly fruits that will spew into their faces. Their supporters are now saying which members of our village is allow in certain part of our village and they sit in bemusement.

But the good old Book says do onto others as you may want them to do to you. The time is coming that the very measures they are now using against others will play out right back to them. I hope their partisan preachers are watching and listening.



With Jones Mallay

## LIBERIA POLITICAL

# HOT-FIRE

fredrickdiamondm@yahoo.com

### A Panorama View on Voodoo and Juju Powers Versus the Sudden Deaths of Innocent Young Liberian Politicians in the Liberian Legislature

The defeated party may continue to seek additional voodoo and juju support at all costs as a means of fighting back. But such a very serious dog fight often leads to another individual killing the other, and the one currently occupying the position can be three times vulnerable to the danger of the other person's voodoo and juju connections.

To be a Lawmaker within the Liberian Legislature is a superb lucrative business in Liberia. The job itself is capable to get one out of poverty sooner rather than later if he/she wins. The heavenly good news is that when one is elected as a representative, he/she is paid the sum of \$7000 US a month with additional fringe benefits including gas slips and security guard services, a cook not forgetting a gardener especially for the one that served as Speaker and or President pro tempore.

In the case of an elected Senator, he/she is paid US\$15000 a month with huge benefits for staying in power for 9-years or more. This is the reason while an elected position such as representative or senator comes with a dangerous price to pay.

Elected positions are considered outstanding, indispensable, and highly competitive. A representative or senator portfolio can attract wealth accumulation in a very short period, but it comes with a very big price. This political narrative revealed that the fight among multiple impoverished young adolescent Liberian politicians is a death or survival game in most instances.

To succeed as a representative or senator, one must engage in an extreme witchcraft initiatives, ritualistic killings, human sacrifice, ritual sacrifice, or the search for human body parts or to solicit a special ordained praying fanatic Man-Of-God who are spiritually inclined to fast and pray for victory in one's representative and or senatorial elections.

Others will use cash violence as another approach to willfully kill their opponents in cold blood. That is how desperate the representative and senate races can be in Liberia according to the source. Another chilling revelation speaks volumes about some innocent young politicians traveling as far as other African Countries like Benin, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Guinea, Togo to consult with blood-sucking oracles, voodoo and juju priests who demand fresh human parts to fix medicinal materials for success in any elected race in Liberia.

Those blood-sucking demons will first request for several fresh human hearts, young babies' eyes, fingers, tongue, private parts, brains, and several other sensitive human parts of an innocent child to be used purposely to destroy the lives of their opponents directly or indirectly in a representative or senatorial race in Liberia.

Another confirmed source revealed how some Liberian politicians go to Benin purposely to sleep with dead babies and dead pregnant women on display in caskets and the politician must stay in the casket for 4-days without food or water. Some are made to eat the flesh of a female's private parts with the desire of winning the representative or senate seat through such a high-level voodoo and juju encountered.

Some politicians are forced to have sexual intercourse with dead bodies to intensify their grip on power and to also eliminate their opponents instantly.

Another source pointed out that Liberian politicians interact with lived snakes primarily to get a 100% chance in a representative or senatorial election. Some politicians are given a special powder to sprinkle around the offices of their opponents that would make them very sick and they would eventually die before the race would commence in earnest. A blood-related substance is also given to a politician to place them on top of their opponent. These sad narratives have continued to reverberate across the Liberian Legislature up to present the source indicated.

Young politicians can either quit now and or redirect their interests and attention elsewhere or solicit strong backup support from a supernatural power either by drinking human blood or bathing themselves with said human blood simply to sustain themselves in power in the Liberian Legislature.

If for some reason a young man/woman is not ready for a prime-time elected position within the Liberian Legislature could be a very wise decision any sound-minded young Liberian politician could easily make or take the bull by its horns and die later.





Republic of Liberia  
NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION

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Email: info@necliberia.org



### VRCs Changed in Locations and Renamed by Magisterial Areas

30<sup>th</sup> June 2020

No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
1	30404	9	New Matadi community school	New Matadi	Senow Academy	School not existing
2	30429	7	St. Theresal Convent	Mechlin Street	Muslim Congress	Refusal of school authority
3	30430	7	St. Theresal Convent	Mechlin Street	Muslim Congress	Refusal of school authority
4	30471	16	Teeby Academy	Point four	Sis Comfort Memorial	Refusal of school authority
5	30132	15	Kingdom Embassy Church	Logan town	Survival Palaval Hut	Refusal of school authority
6	30015	15	Blamo Town Palava Hut	Logan town	AGL Community School	Small Capacity
7	30187	15	Life International School	Logan town	New Life Church	Refusal of school authority
8	30135	15	Samuel T. Kun	Logan town	AC Moseh Atina School	Small Capacity
9	30136	15	Samuel T. Kun	Logan town	AC Moseh Atina School	Small Capacity
10	30297	14	Maude Popla	Doe Community	Salam Academy	Refusal of school authority
11	30130	13	R&R Center	Somalia Drive	United Islamic school	Small Capacity
12	30131	13	R&R Center	Somalia Drive	United Islamic school	Small Capacity

#### Lower Montserrado

#### Upper Montserrado

No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
1	30179	1	15 GATE COMM.SCH	15 GATE	FAYAH VARNEY YARD	Owner refused because of low remuneration
2	30231	2	MUSLIM SOLIDARITY ARABIC & ENG SCH	Zinc Factory	PAYNESVILLE CENTER ACADEMY Annex	Name Changed
3	30214	2	CHILD FRIENDLY SPACE	MONT BLACLAY	GBISON JR. & SR. HIGH SCHOOL	Name Changed
4	30213	2	NRC	MONT BLACLAY	OLUREMI TIMBU JR. & SR. HIGH SCHOOL	Name Changed
5	30192	2	LIGHT ENTERPRISES	LOWER JOHNSONVILLE	JAGS EARLY LEARNING	Name Changed
6	30094	3	NEW JERUSALEM	Pipe Line	ALEXENDER SESAY ACADEMY	Name Changed
7	30276	3	FACTORY COMMUNITY	Cocoa Cola Factory	MCDONALD HIGH SCHOOL	Structure demonished
8	30095	3	SALVATION ARMY SCHOOL	Pipe Line	LIVING WATER MINISTRY	No to NEC
9	30277	3	PRACTICAL TRADE	Cocoa Cola Factory	ST. MATHEW LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOL	Not habitable--used as a parking lot
10	30092	3	Aaron G. Burgess Mom Academy	Neezoe	Oneness Faith Apostolic Church Int'l	No to NEC
11	30093	3	Opportunity Academy Day-Care	Neezoe	Opportunity Academy Day-Care	Name Changed
12	30119	4	SYMOUR GRAHNN SCHOOL	DUPORT ROAD	BAPTIST FIELD CHURCH,	No to NEC
13	30120	4	SYMOUR GRAHNN SCHOOL	DUPORT ROAD	BAPTIST FIELD CHURCH,	No to NEC
14	30482	4	NEW HOPE FOUNDATION	Zazay Community	SALVATION IN CHRIST HIGH SCHOOL	Structure capacity small
15	30123	4	DAVE R. IMMAN INTER.	DUPORT ROAD	MARETHA SCHOOL	No longer exist
16	30108	4	CHRISTIAN HOME	Omega Tower Com.	JOHN P. WAHPOE INLAND ACADEMY	Structure capacity small
17	30279	4	Charles F. Caine School	Bernard Farm/FDA Road	Graceland Christian Academy	Name Changed
18	30109	4	Omega Community Christian Acad	Omega Tower Red Hill Com.	Right Hand Education Foundation	Name Changed
19	30287	5	Kalita School	Red Light/ Bassa Town	PCA Annex	Name Changed
20	30247	5	Sir Kerry St. Johnston School	Police Academy/Inside	Police Academy Public School	Name Changed



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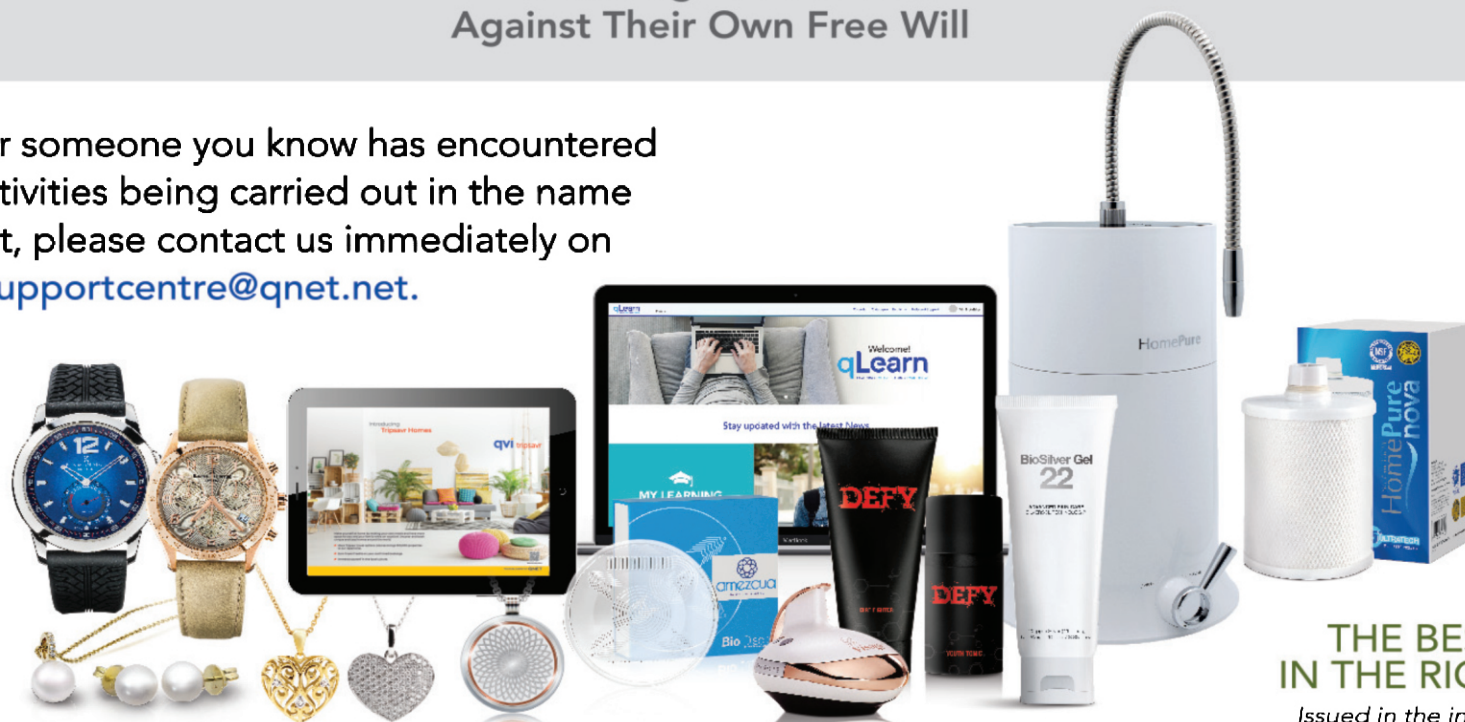


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21	30309	6	LOVE A CHILD	BAPTIST SEMINARY COMM	GYUDE L. MOORE	No longer exist
22	30312	6	SOLID ROCK CHRISTIAN SCH.	OPPO. GOLDEN KEY HOTEL	LAMB MISSION ACADEMY	Name Changed
23	30174	10	People's Intitute	Key Hole Community	Amegashime Primary Jr&Sr High School	Name Changed
24	30233	10	Nippy Town School,	Old Road	Growing In Grace Church	Name Changed
25	30064	10	Susan A. Berry	Congo Town	Word Sancitized Church	Structure demonished
26	30063	10	Joe B. Tate	Congo Town-Adj. Joe B. Tate Fen.	Joseph Henries	No longer exist
27	30025	10	JHP Hope Academy	Catholic Hospital	Reformed International Christian Ministry	No to NEC
28	30476	10	Sylvanus O. Johnson Memorial Acad.	Congo Town	Prince M. Kolaker Yard	No to NEC
29	30009	11	STEP OF FAITH ACADEMY	PATIENCE SHOP	WANNEH DWEH YARD/House of Change	Structure demonished
30	30013	11	BARDNESVILLE COMMUNITY INSTIT.	BARDNESVILLE ESTATE	DE-FOURD ENRICHMENT FOUNDATION SCH.	Name Changed
31	30074	11	JERBO & MARTHA JR. HIGH SCH	PATIENCE SHOP	PRECIOUS PEARL FOUNDATION	Name Changed
32	30171	12	STAR INT.	KESSELY BOULD	Caroline MESKK SCH. SYSTEM,	Name Changed
33	30059	13	ELIZABETH BLUNT SCH	CHOCOLATE CITY	LORPU ZARWU SCH.	Not habitable
34	30222	13	JENNIE PRE. SCH	NEW GEORGIA ESTATE	BOAKAI KONNEH SCH.,	Because of Political implication
35	30056	13	ALLEN BRYANT SCH	CHOCOLATE CITY	SALVATION ARMY SCHOO,	Center owner refused because of low remuneration
36	30057	13	ALLEN BRYANT SCH	CHOCOLATE CITY	SALVATION ARMY SCHOO,	Center owner refused because of low remuneration
37	30146	13	KULAH MEMORIAL ACADEMY	Grassfield	JOEL ELE. & JR. HIGH SCH.	Not habitable
38	30237	13	KULAH MEMORIAL ACADEMY	Grassfield	JOEL ELE. & JR. HIGH SCH.	Not habitable
39	30296	13	New Life School	Battery Factory	Christian Assembly Global Bridge Life Ministry	Name Changed

### GRAND BASSA

No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
1	9160	1	Kingsville Palava Hut	Kingsville	Kingsvillie Public School Bldg	Palava hut broke down
2	9140	2	Waka Town Palava Hut	Waka	Waka Town Public Sch.	Palava hut broke down
3	9149	2	Moncray Town Palava Hut	Moncray	Moncray Town Hall	Palava hut broke down
4	9132	3	Gorzohn Community Hall	Gorzohn Comm.	Hope Foundation Academy	Taken over by Church
5	9126	3	Korduah Community Hall	Sugar Cane Farm	Help Liberia Foundation Sch.	Property Sold
6	9131	3	Moore's Town Com. Palava Hut	Moore Town Comm.	City International Day Care Sch.	Palava hut broke down
7	9155	3	Watco Camp Palava Hut	Watco Camp	Benson River Pub. School Bldg.	Palava hut broke down
8	9021	4	Frank Diggs Town Palava Hut	Frank Diggs	Frank Diggs Sch. Bldg	Palava hut broke down
9	9112	4	Estate 2 Bongolo Palava Hut	Estate 2 Bongolo	Jueh Camp	Palava hut broke down
10	9023	5	Korkor David Town Palava Hut	Korkor David	Korkor David Public Sch. Bldg	Palava hut broke down
11	9186	5	Nathaniel Koon House	Soweah Town	Soweah Town Palava Hut	Private Residence
12	9187	5	Barcoline Town Public School	Barcoline Town	Doe-Wheon Town Palava Hut	Due to wrong location in 2017



# Français

## Alpha Condé, Alassane Ouattara et la soif du 3ème mandat : Des faits qui expliquent le jeu trouble de la CEDEAO dans la crise togolaise

En 2017, des manifestations populaires réclamant la fin du règne des Gnassingbé ont eu lieu au Togo. Alors qu'ils nourrissaient eux-mêmes l'envie de s'éterniser au pouvoir, Alpha Condé et Alassane Ouattara s'impliquent dans la résolution de la crise et pèsent sur les décisions prises

par la CEDEAO. Avec leur soif pour un 3ème mandat aujourd'hui, on peut aisément comprendre les raisons de l'échec de la médiation de la CEDEAO.

En 2017, le vent de la révolution populaire s'est encore levé sur le Togo. A l'initiative du Parti national panafricain (PNP) de TikpiAtchadam, toute la population réclame la fin de la

dynastie des Gnassingbé. Devant l'ampleur de la contestation, Faure Gnassingbé fait appel à la Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO) pour tenter une médiation. Une première vague de médiateurs parmi lesquels l'ancienne ministre de la Guinée AïchatouMindaoudou et Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Représentant spécial des Nations Unies en Afrique de l'Ouest est refusée par l'opposition togolaise. En cause, la personnalité de ces médiateurs qui ont aidé Faure Gnassingbé à se maintenir au pouvoir en 2005.

Devant ce refus, la CEDEAO nomme le président ghanéen Nana Akufo-Addo à la tête de la médiation. Il est secondé par son homologue guinéen Alpha Condé. Mais en décembre 2018, avec la tenue des élections législatives organisées de façon unilatérale par le RPT/UNIR, les Togolais sont unanimes à conclure à un échec de la

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



## La vice-présidente libérienne testée positive au coronavirus (Ministre de la santé)

Une communication signée par la ministre de la Santé, Dr Wilhemina S. Jallah, indique que la vice-présidente du Libéria, Jewel Howard - Taylor, a été testée positive au COVID - 19 le 10 août, et qu'elle a demandé à quitter le pays pour se faire soigner.

«Je suis heureuse de présenter mes compliments

et de vous informer que S.E. Madame Jewel Howard - Taylor, a été testée positive au COVID - 19 le 10 août 2020, et elle a demandé à quitter le pays pour se faire soigner », indique une communication de la ministre de la santé diffusée sur les réseaux sociaux.

«Conformément aux conseils de son médecin, le système de

gestion des incidents (IMS) lui a accordé l'autorisation de se déplacer pour se faire soigner », ajoute la communication qui date du 11 août.

La communication fait son chemin sur les médias sociaux alors que l'Agence de presse du Libéria (LINA) fait l'objet de vives critiques pour avoir cité une source non confirmée dans sa publication selon laquelle la vice-présidente Taylor était positive au Covid-19, contredisant ainsi le communiqué de presse rendu public par la vice-présidence libérienne qui faisait état d'un simple malaise respiratoire. La LINA a présenté des excuses «citant l'inexactitude de son rapport », mais la communication de la ministre de la Santé vient de confirmer ce qu'avait publié l'agence de presse.

La vice-présidente du Libéria a été évacuée d'urgence le mardi 11 août à Accra au Ghana pour des traitements dans un hôpital spécialisé.

A en croire le communiqué de presse rendu public par le bureau de la vice-présidence,

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



## Éditorial

### Traduisez les auteurs des violences de Zwedru en justice rapidement

Les missions étrangères au Libéria ont récemment appelé l'administration Weah à enquêter rapidement sur les violences politiques qui se sont produites le 30 juillet à Zwedru, dans le comté de Grand Gedeh, de manière objective et non partisane, afin de traduire tous les coupables en justice.

Ils ont indiqué qu'une telle action enverrait un signal clair aux auteurs de troubles comme quoi les menaces et la violence n'ont pas leur place dans le régime démocratique dont le peuple libérien s'est doté.

Les Nations Unies, la CEDEAO, l'ambassade des États-Unis et l'Union européenne, dans une déclaration commune rendue publique à Monrovia, ont exprimé leur soutien aux groupes libériens en particulier, le Conseil interreligieux, le diocèse catholique de Cape Palmas, la Providence Baptist Church, le caucus parlementaire de Grand Gedeh et d'autres parties prenantes religieuses et politiques, pour leurs préoccupations face à la recrudescence des discours de haine et de la violence, dont en particulier la violente attaque contre des politiciens de l'opposition à Zwedru, dans le comté de Grand Gedeh.

Il y a près de deux semaines, des centaines de jeunes issus de la ligue des jeunes du Congrès pour le changement démocratique de Zwedru, dans le comté de Grand Gedeh, ont assiégé l'hôtel dans laquelle président de l'Alliance des partis politiques de l'opposition, Alexander B. Cummings, et le représentant du district # 10 du comté de Montserrado, YekehKolubah, ont élu domicile.

Les deux opposants au régime du président Weah ont été empêchés de sortir et de vaguer à leurs activités politiques. Ces jeunes en colère rejoints par des voyous armés de projectiles, de gourdins et de machettes, ont tenu leur siège pendant plus de cinq heures.

Ils menaçaient de lyncher le représentant Kolubah à qui ils reprochent l'habitude d'insulter le président George MannehWeah. Il a fallu l'intervention d'une colonne des forces armées du Libéria qui a réussi à exfiltrer les politiciens de l'opposition du comté qui est un bastion du président Weah et sa coalition au pouvoir.

Ni la Coalition pour le changement démocratique, ni le gouvernement du Libéria n'a immédiatement condamné la violence. Il a fallu quatre jours au président George Weah avant de faire des commentaires alors qu'il assistait au culte dans sa propre église, appelant ses partisans à ne pas se livrer à la violence.

Mais nous nous joignons aux missions étrangères et appelons à une enquête rapide et impartiale pour traduire tous les responsables en justice et permettre à l'état de droit de régner.

Cela servira sûrement de moyens de dissuasion à toute autre velléité de la part de quelque groupe que ce soit de perturber la paix actuelle par la violence politique dans le futur.

Si à seulement trois mois des élections sénatoriales la violence de Zwedru n'est pas punie comme ce fut le cas des deux violences électorales sanglantes précédentes qui se sont produites dans les circonscriptions électorales n° 13 et 15 du comté de Montserrado, alors il y'aura de quoi à être inquiet pour les prochaines élections.

Nous ne voulons pas que cette attitude se répète continuellement dans notre pays où les politiciens ont tendance à détruits les progrès, comme notamment la gouvernance démocratique et la stabilité politique, réalisés grâce à l'aide de la communauté internationale.

Nous pensons que c'est dans cette optique que les missions étrangères ont appelé l'administration Weah à enquêter rapidement avec objectivité et à clore l'affaire afin que le gouvernement ne soit pas soupçonné de complaisance et, par extension, de pardonner les actes de violence.



# Français

## Alpha Condé, Alassane Ouattara

médiation de la CEDEAO.

Des chefs d'Etat favorables à la dictature au Togo

Si dans les débats, certains observateurs accusent l'opposition togolaise de n'avoir pas été pragmatique dans sa lutte, ils doivent aussi convenir que l'organisation communautaire qui s'est impliquée dans la résolution de la crise a joué un rôle déterminant, mais assez trouble dans l'enlèvement de cette crise.

En 2018, alors qu'il était médiateur dans la crise togolaise, Alpha Condé nourrissait l'envie de se présenter pour un 3ème mandat dans son pays, en violation de la Constitution qui limitait le mandat présidentiel à deux. Il ne pouvait que jouer dans le camp de Faure Gnassingbé qui, lui, se préparait à entamer un 4ème quinquennat à la tête du pays. Ce n'est qu'après l'épisode Togo qu'Alpha Condé que l'on disait démocrate et contre le pouvoir à vie, s'est mis à dérouler son programme dans son pays. Il commence d'abord par faire distiller au sein de l'opinion nationale son envie de rempiler pour un 3ème mandat en modifiant la Constitution. Il entretenait lui-même le suspens autour de la question jusqu'à l'annonce officielle du référendum constitutionnel qui s'est tenu le 22 mars 2020. Avec la nouvelle Constitution, Alpha Condé peut s'offrir son 3ème mandat.

Avec son homologue guinéen, Alassane Ouattara fut un acteur clé des négociations entre le pouvoir et l'opposition togolaise. Il est souvent intervenu et consulté même par les acteurs politiques togolais. Alors qu'il affichait une attitude favorable aux revendications de limitation de mandat présidentiel portées par l'opposition à Faure Gnassingbé, le président ivoirien se voyait bien président de la République pour un 3ème mandat. Même si, malgré le référendum du 30 octobre 2016 qui a vu sauter le verrou de la limitation du

mandat présidentiel, il a toujours affirmé ne plus vouloir être président de la République après 2020.

Il vient de surprendre le monde entier en faisant découvrir son vrai visage, celui d'un homme avide de pouvoir. « J'ai décidé de répondre favorablement à l'appel de mes concitoyens me demandant d'être candidat... Je suis donc candidat à l'élection présidentielle du 31 octobre 2020... Le risque que notre pays recule dans bien des domaines, tout cela m'amène à reconsidérer ma position », a déclaré Alassane Ouattara. Lui qui se disait conscient de son âge avancé et déclamait son envie de passer la main à une jeune génération se voit tout d'un coup rajeuni par le décès de son Premier ministre Amadou Gon Coulibaly et le seul capable de diriger son pays. D'ailleurs, nombre d'observateurs estiment que la parenthèse Amadou Gon Coulibaly n'était qu'une diversion. Si Alassane Ouattara voulait réellement passer la main, ce ne sont pas les ressources humaines qui manquent au sein de son parti, encore moins dans la Côte d'Ivoire tout entière.

En dehors d'Alassane Ouattara et Alpha Condé, le Nigérian Muhammadu Buhari et le Béninois Patrice Talon préparaient aussi, chacun dans son pays, des coups de forces électoraux. Ils ne pouvaient qu'agir en solidarité avec leur pair togolais.

En réalité, Alpha Condé et Alassane Ouattara qui furent des acteurs de taille de la médiation de la CEDEAO dans la crise togolaise avaient intérêt à faire gagner Faure Gnassingbé, histoire de se donner bonne conscience dans leur soif du pouvoir à vie. S'ils avaient la moindre envie de quitter le pouvoir en cette année 2020, ils auraient volontiers laissé tomber leur filleul togolais. La CEDEAO a échoué à faire respecter ses recommandations par les autorités togolaises parce que ceux qui la constituent nourrissaient les mêmes ambitions que Faure Gnassingbé.

## La vice-présidente libérienne

La Vice-Présidente Howard-Taylor avait été admise à l'hôpital Aspen Medical Facility, à Sinkor, Monrovia, le vendredi 7 août, 2020, suite à des complications respiratoires.

Selon ce communiqué, le numéro deux du régime actuel avait répondu favorablement aux traitements que son état de santé était stable. Cependant, le médecin

traitant aurait conseillé que la Vice-Présidente bénéficiât davantage d'attention médicale dans un hôpital spécialisé dans le diagnostic et le traitement des maladies respiratoires comme celui dont elle souffre.

Jusqu'au mardi 11 août, le Libéria comptait 1252 cas confirmés de COVID-19 dont 432 cas actifs, 82 décès et 738 guéris.

## COMMENTAIRE

Par Philippe Le Houérou

### Comment aider le secteur privé en temps de crise

WASHINGTON - Un peu partout dans le monde, faire face au ralentissement économique interminable dû au Covid-19 est une épreuve qui tient du marathon. Selon les estimations de l'IFC (l'International Finance Corporation qui appartient au Groupe de la Banque mondiale), dans les pays émergents, l'investissement privé intérieur et l'investissement direct étranger diminueront cette année respectivement de presque 700 milliards et 250 milliards de dollars. Et ils ne devraient pas retrouver leur niveau d'avant-crise avant 2023.

Pire encore, la crise appauvrit encore davantage les plus misérables et les plus vulnérables et remet en question des décennies de progrès durement obtenus dans la lutte contre la pauvreté. Selon la Banque mondiale, nous allons assister à la première augmentation mondiale de la pauvreté depuis 1998 - elle estime que jusqu'à 100 millions de personnes pourraient être entraînées dans l'extrême pauvreté.

La manière dont les Etats et les entreprises navigueront entre crise et reprise dans cette période d'incertitude fera que nous aurons ou pas une base économique saine pour relancer l'emploi, parvenir à une croissance durable et bâtir une stratégie de développement mondial. La situation exige de réorganiser et de restructurer les marchés. La pandémie accélère la transformation de notre manière de travailler, de consommer et de communiquer, aussi beaucoup d'entreprises n'ont-elles d'autre choix que de transformer leur modèle économique. Les tendances qui se dessinent pourraient conduire à refonder entièrement des secteurs professionnels et à créer des opportunités en matière d'innovation.

Les Etats eux aussi doivent faire preuve de créativité pour adapter leur économie et protéger les entreprises viables tout en laissant disparaître celles qui sont insolubles ou obsolètes. Ce sera une période d'essais et d'erreurs qui exigera vision stratégique et pragmatisme de la part des dirigeants politiques et des dirigeants d'entreprises. Chaque pays peut faire trois choses pour accélérer la reprise :

- Adapter sa réglementation à la nouvelle réalité. Du fait de la durée de la crise, les pays émergents vont avoir de plus en plus de difficultés à aider des milliers de sociétés à renégocier leurs dettes. Dans beaucoup de pays à faible revenu, les procédures de faillite durent en moyenne plus de trois ans, soit 6 mois de plus que la moyenne mondiale. Cependant, grâce à des mécanismes informels et à des procédures juridiques simplifiées, les Etats pourraient permettre aux entreprises viables de surmonter les difficultés en leur évitant des procédures juridiques interminables et coûteuses ou des négociations compliquées. Les pays en développement peuvent aussi augmenter leur seuil d'insolvabilité et modifier les règles de restructuration de leur dette pour leur éviter la liquidation si elles se trouvent en difficulté du seul fait du confinement.

- Ne pas nuire dans ses choix politiques. Autant que possible, le secteur public doit limiter ou suspendre ses arriérés de paiement aux entreprises privées, notamment dans les secteurs

bien pourvus en emplois et dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement cruciales. Cela permettra de limiter les dégâts causés aux bilans, d'éviter la faillite d'entreprises viables et de réduire les causes possibles de retard à la reprise. En Afrique sub-saharienne, les arriérés de paiement du secteur public représentent 3,3% du PIB. Les solder pourrait représenter l'équivalent d'un plan de relance de grande ampleur. Les décideurs doivent résister à la tentation d'utiliser le précieux argent public pour sauver des entreprises zombies au modèle économique fragile. Parvenir à une reprise forte exige de faire preuve d'équité à l'égard des entreprises privées.

- Réexaminer ses dépenses publiques. Certains secteurs doivent être aidés, d'autres non. Ainsi lorsqu'un pays (ou un marché) est en transition vers une production ou une énergie à faible émission de carbone, il serait contre-productif de continuer à subventionner les secteurs à forte émission.

Le moment est venu de créer et d'aider les entreprises de demain. Il peut s'agir entre beaucoup d'autres choix cruciaux, d'encourager les chaînes de valeur "vertes", la production d'équipements de protection individuels, au tourisme résilient ou la parité professionnelle hommes-femmes. Dans les pays où toute une partie de la population n'a pas accès aux services financiers en ligne, l'adoption du paiement par téléphone portable ou de l'intelligence artificielle pourrait accélérer la numérisation et préparer le terrain pour une croissance forte.

Néanmoins, si un pays veut attirer les investisseurs, il doit créer dès à présent des opportunités. C'est pourquoi en ce qui concerne les pays en développement, l'IFC a comme priorité essentielle le soutien à la relance de l'investissement privé et à la croissance du secteur privé. Accroître le flux de l'investissement privé suppose des mesures adaptées et une réforme réglementaire pour créer des conditions favorables aux entreprises et susciter des projets viables. C'était vrai avant la pandémie, mais la nécessité de réformer est encore plus forte aujourd'hui.

De leur côté, les praticiens du développement doivent multiplier les opportunités d'investissement. Cela passe par la restructuration et la recapitalisation des entreprises, l'achat d'actions pour soutenir les start-up et les entreprises qui se développent, ainsi que par le soutien aux partenariats publics-privés pour attirer à nouveau les investisseurs vers les pays émergents et en développement. Pour cela, les institutions spécialisées dans le financement du développement doivent faire des propositions qui offriront aux investisseurs, après études de faisabilité, tout un éventail d'opportunités.

La crise économique due au Covid-19 affectera de nombreux secteurs et beaucoup d'emplois. Mais si l'on retient les leçons du passé, on peut espérer que le redressement économique sera suffisamment puissant. Les responsables politiques doivent faire preuve de créativité pour préparer les entreprises au retour de la croissance et permettre au secteur privé de survivre.





**Republic of Liberia**  
**NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION**  
 TUBMAN BOULEVARD, 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> STREETS, SINKOR – P.O. BOX 2044  
 MONROVIA, LIBERIA  
 Email: info@necliberia.org



### VRCs Changed in Locations and Renamed by Magisterial Areas

30<sup>th</sup> June 2020

No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<b>Lower Nimba</b>						
No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
1	33161	6	Tappita Public Works Yard	Tappita Public Work Yard	Ma Hawa memorial school	Small capacity
2	33150	7	Saclepea S.D. Palava Hut	Saclepea	Tonwin Elem.school	Small capacity
3	33223	7	Toezoe High School	Saclepea	Redeem Elem.Sch	Small capacity
<b>BOMI COUNTY</b>						
No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
1	3068	1	Jimina A. Wilson Pub Sch	KONDEH COMM.	John L Barbola public	small capacity
2	3072	1	Bomi Jr. High School	GBALASUAH COMM.	Gbalassuah Community Hall	small capacity
<b>Lower Bong</b>						
No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
1	6027	6	TEASLEY MISSION	FLOMO KOYAH TOWN	Candi Marshall Wesleyah Sch.	Struture is not existing anymore
<b>Lofa Lower</b>						
No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
1	21085	3	Kolahun Town hall	Kolahun	St. Agnes Catholic School	Small Structure
<b>Rivercess</b>						
No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
1	36008	2	Klaygbe Palava Hut	Klaygbe Town	Rockcess Beach Public Sch	Palava hut broke down
2	36034	2	Garyeazohn Church	Garyeazohn Town	Garyeazohn Palava Hut	Palava hut constructed
<b>River Gee</b>						
No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
1	42034	2	Nancy Wilson Elem. School	Agriculture Community	FishTown Agriculture Building	School not existing
2	42002	3	Webbo Teacher Training Institute	Kronoken City	Webbo High School	Location not ideal



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### VRCs Changed in Locations and Renamed by Magisterial Areas

30<sup>th</sup> June 2020

No.	VRC CODE	ED	VRC PREVIOUS NAME	ADDRESS	MOVED TO OR NEW VRC NAME	JUSTIFICATION
3	42027	3	Paaken Public School	Paaken	Depedo Public School	Actual name from Local authority
4	42006	3	Yargbeken Public School	Yargbeken	Getu Public School	Actual name from Local authority



# Withhold LACC funding

By E. J. Nathaniel Daygbor

As the disgraced Nigerian born Ndubusi Nwabudike remain adamant to vacate the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC) as head, lawmakers here have written for the withholding of further funding to the anti-graft body until he is removed.

The lawmakers, Montserrado County Electoral District #4 Representative Rustonlyn Suacoco Dennis and River Gee County Electoral District#3 Representative Francis Dopoh in a joint communication to the

be resolved before any operational allotment is made to the LACC as this may damage the reputation of this integrity institution. Kindly note that only Liberian citizens are to serve on the LACC commission," the communication read.

The letter comes days after State Minister Nathaniel McGill claimed that president Weah could not dismiss a man's whose integrity is now being questioned- hiding under a tenure clause which the Weah government is bend on stepping aside.

The self-proclaimed

George Weah withdrew his nomination days after senators halted further confirmation hearings.

His stay at the LACC where he had been serving before his failed nomination to head the NEC has come under public scrutiny with nearly every politician except those from the ruling party asking the President Weah to cut him loose.

The Liberian National Bar Association of which he was a member barely two months ago expelled him from the LNBA, which after describing him as a fake individual and hence should not be allowed a day in Liberia to be considered a citizen.

"The mere fact that the Petitioner (Cllr. Nwabudike) has failed and neglected to prove his Citizenship before the House of Senate during his confirmation hearing and up to present has still failed to do so, he has justified sufficiently that he has never been a citizen of Liberia but rather a faked individual and should not be allowed a day in Liberia to be considered citizen." The LNBA wrote in a motion as intervener to buttress Government's motion after Nwabudike took the matter before the Civil Law Court.

Cllr. Nwabudike filed a thirteen counts petition for Declaratory Judgment before the Civil Law Court after Criminal Court 'B' revealed that they were unable to locate his citizenship document.

Up to the time of his expulsion from the LNBA Friday, 19 June, the disgraced official continued to chair the Liberia LACC, a position reserved for Liberians, despite failing to prove he is a naturalized Liberian. **-Edited by Othello B. Garblah**



Plenary of the House of Representatives requested the withholding of the operational funds of the LACC and a freeze on the salaries and benefits of Cllr. Nwabudike.

The communication dated August 11, states that the action is predicated upon the controversies surrounding Cllr. Nwabudike's nationality or his alleged fraud of citizenship as it engulf the LACC's integrity.

"We would appreciate if all issues surrounding the alleged fraud of citizenship

Liberian failed to establish his citizenship here during his confirmation hearing to head the National Elections Commission in early April 2020.

Cllr. Nwabudike nominated by President George Weah on Friday March 21, during his confirmation lied about almost everything including his naturalization papers, date of birth, and references.

His testimonies before senators and documents he tendered in as evidence during his confirmation hearings were all replete with inconsistencies. President

# Dead on arrival

Starts from back page

funds collected shall be made to the community or locality.

According to ruling Coalition for Democratic Change lawmaker, it is an insult for the secretary of the Liberian Senate to receive financial related bill that should have originated from the House before being forwarded to the Liberian Senate for possible concurrence.

He stresses that the move by Sen. Dillon demonstrates a clear of lack of education and unwillingness to read the Constitution in order to understand his role as a lawmaker.

Senator Dillon has argued consistently that senators on Capitol Hill earn monthly salary of US\$8,000 plus benefits totaling about US\$5,000, bringing the total to US\$13,000 each. However, a recent salary harmonization policy by the government saw the amount reduced to about US\$12,000.

Speaking at a news conference in Monrovia Thursday, August 13, Senator Dillon said that the bill intended to reduced government's huge spending on lawmakers while needs of the general public is left undone.

Dillon promised to lobby with colleagues both at the House of Representatives and the Liberian Senate for speedy support so that it may take in the pending budget year.

He said the cut if placed in a special account, could be used to improve the health and education sectors of the country.

According to him, it makes no sense for lawmakers to be personally paying students' fees when the cut salary could improve the entire education system, where every Liberian child will have an opportunity to acquire better education.

Notwithstanding, immediately after he took office, Dillon said he would only accept US\$5,000 monthly and put the balance of his salary into an account for developmental purposes in Montserrado County.

At the same time Representative also terms as "erroneous" claims by the political leader of the opposition Liberty Party, Grand Bassa County Senator Nyonblee Karnga Lawrence that President George Nanneh Weah has done very little to

employ more females in his government.

He said the inference by the LP leader that President Weah, and the ruling Coalition for Democratic Change have done little to promote female candidates is nothing but far from the truth, arguing that no political party in Liberia has had more female candidates on its ticket than the CDC.

He says it is dangerous political posturing for Liberian women, who have openly refused to support women candidates during elections, to pretend to be their champions now.

"In the Senate and the House for instance, we had seven females at different intervals, the last in the Senate being your dear sister, Geraldine Doe-Sheriff, who unfortunately passed last year. Following her demise, the CDC again featured a woman candidate at the urging of the President. But if you care so much about women leadership, their election would have been when you practice what you preach. Instead, you supported a male candidate against ALL the women in that race - despite the fact that it was a seat your sister had vacated. That's the height of hypocrisy! It's like speaking from both corners of your mouth - conveying contradictory messages," he counters.

Serving currently as acting chairman on executive, he recounts other support President Weah has given to women candidates, pointing one occasion is when Senator Karnga Lawrence ran for the Senate in 2011. Weah openly declared support for her and instructed that the CDC should not feature a candidate in Grand Bassa in that election - in furtherance of his feminist agenda.

"Under his mandate, I even moved from one radio station to the next in your county, helping to sell your message. I guess the way to reciprocate that kind gesture is the best way you know how: constantly maligning him."

The tough-talking lawmaker recalls that during the 2017 Presidential run-off, CDC authorities drove to Senator Karnga Lawrence's home and pleaded with her and her wonderful father, Dr. Abba Karnga to support a ticket that would have produced a female Vice President, the first in Liberia's history.

Starts from back page

## Defendant detaches CBL

at that time," he adds.

He gave the responses when prosecutors asked him to say whether the CBL's Board of Governor authorized the Executive Governor to print the LD\$10 billion prior to the consummation of the contract between the CBL and Crane Currency or after the contract date.

Earlier on Tuesday, 11 August, defendant Tamba denied prosecution's accusation that he and other CBL Board members passed a resolution authorizing the CBL to print currency and introduce coins without the

full consent of the Legislature.

Defendant Tamba is on trial along with CBL former Executive Governor Milton A. Weeks, former CBL board members David Fahart and Elsie Dossen Bardio for theft of property; economic sabotage; fraud on the internal revenue of Liberia; misuse of public money, property or record; theft or illegal disbursement of public money; criminal conspiracy and criminal facilitation.

Tamba said he is unaware whether the CBL adhered to a provision in the Legislature's letter mandating the bank to furnish it (Legislature) with

appropriate details prior to printing and minting of coins.

"To the best of my knowledge, I am unaware whether the provision of that document that you referred to was adhered to," he told prosecution Tuesday, 11 August in response to a question if the CBL ever reverted to the Legislature with the appropriate details of the volume and denomination of the replacing banknotes prior to printing the LD\$10 billion.

According to Tamba, the "Board of Governors was read" a document signed by

the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate that indicated ... that the Plenary of

both houses in session directed that they communicate the decision of the joint session to the CBL.



# Dead on arrival

## -Gray terms Dillon's bill



Sen. Dillon



Rep. Gray

Constitution of Liberia squarely details how financial instruments are proffered on the flood of plenary, noting that for a sitting lawmaker to grossly violate the Constitution is something that warrants condemnation.

He cites Article 34 (d) (i) of the Constitution, which says: all revenue bills, whether subsidies, charges, imports, duties or taxes, and other financial bills, shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. No other financial charge shall be established, fixed, laid or levied on any individual, community or locality under any pretext whatsoever except by the expressed consent of the individual, community or locality. In all such cases, a true and correct account of

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11

By E. J. Nathaniel Daygbor

Montserrado County Electoral District #8 Representative Acarus Moses Gray says Montserrado County Senator Abraham Darius Dillon's bill to the Liberian Senate, calling for reduction in senators' salary from US\$7,000 to US\$5,000 is totally in error, as its lacks legal procedure on

how financial related bills should be proffered in the Legislature.

Addressing a press conference in his office at the Capitol on Thursday, August 13, Rep. Gray noted that Dillon's bill is dead upon arrival because the opposition Liberty Party Senator missed out on procedural steps.

Gray argues that the 1986



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# Defendant detaches CBL Board from Milton Weeks

## -Over LD\$10bn contract

By Winston W. Parley

Former Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) Board member defendant Kollie S. Tamba seems to detach himself and other former CBL board members from the LD\$10 billion contract that led to their indictment, saying the execution and signing of contract is straightly within the [purview] of the Chief

Executive Officer.

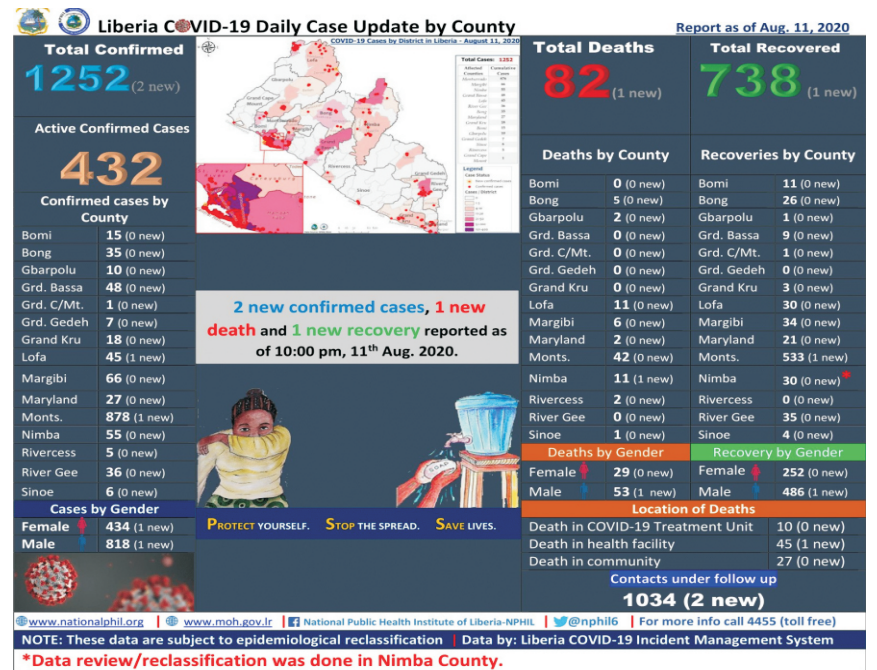
While telling prosecutors Wednesday, 12 August that he is interested in his own defense in the case, defendant Tamba explained that at this point in time the knowledge and information he has ... he did not have it then.

"To the best of my knowledge and as I testified previously, the execution and signing of contract is straightly

within the [purview] of the Chief Executive Officer. I do not have further detail as to when or what date the contract was signed," defendant Tamba testifies.

"As a co-defendant in this case and being interested in my own defense, all of the documentations submitted as evidence are read. At this point in time, the knowledge and information I have or certain event, I did not have

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