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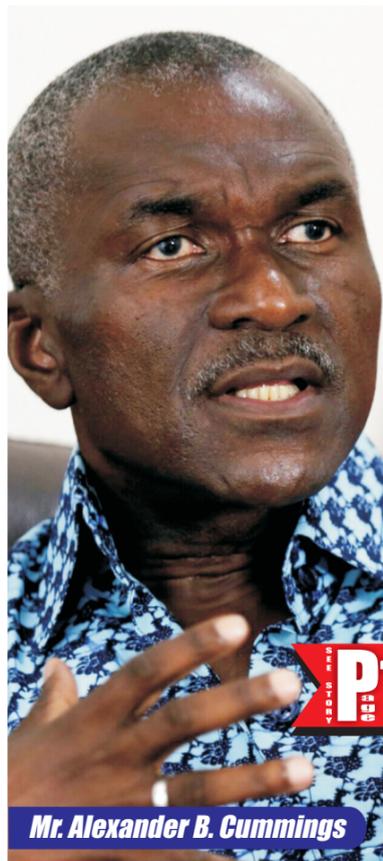
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VOL.11 NO. 157

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2021

Cummings shuns Boakai



Mr. Alexander B. Cummings



Amb. Joseph N. Boakai

P11



Chairman Musa Bility

Chairman Amin Modad

P11

LP, UP chairmen held hostage

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Dial *352#



4G better



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Continental News

Letters replace phones in Nigeria's kidnap zone

In our series of letters from African journalists, Mannir Dan Ali, former editor-in-chief of Nigeria's Daily Trust newspaper, considers the impact of the latest tactic to tackle Nigeria's ruthless kidnapping gangs - cutting off access to mobile phones and the internet.

Short presentational grey line

For the last few years life in rural areas of north-western Zamfara state has been agonisingly brutish.

Gun-toting motorbike gangs have made the state of approximately 15,352 sq miles (39,761 sq km) - an area bigger than countries like Burundi, Lesotho and Rwanda - a haven for wanton killing, rape and kidnapping for ransom. The gang members are devious and well organised, often wearing military fatigues to confuse villagers as they come under attack. This problem, which has festered for years, has now spread to

at least five neighbouring states.

Various initiatives have been tried in Zamfara to end their reign of terror, including: An amnesty for repentant gang members

A no-fly zone - imposed amid allegations that helicopters were delivering arms to the bandits

And a ban on mining after it

was suspected gold was being used to fund the kidnapers.

But these measure have not made much difference, so the Zamfara authorities have now banned the movement and sale of animals, along with the weekly markets where farmers and business people go to trade. Stealing animals is one of the gangs' main



streams of income.

The more drastic measure has been switching off all of Zamfara's 240 mobile phone towers.

The aim is to deny the criminals the means of communication with their informants and of negotiating ransoms with the families of those abducted.

A sustained air and ground operation has also been launched. The phone blackout - which also affects communities on Zamfara's borders with other states - comes at a huge cost to families and businesses.

Simple things that could be done with just a call now need a whole day's trip to achieve.

Some are resorting to writing letters. Without a functioning postal system, these are being delivered via commercial buses that still travel between towns in the state and to other parts of the country.

A Zamfara-born resident of the capital, Abuja, told me

that it has been unbearable not knowing if his family was safe. It was only when a relation arrived in Abuja a few days ago that he received an update on their wellbeing.

Another told me that he was so worried, he will be travelling back to Zamfara soon to check up on his family. In spite of the difficulties caused by the phone shutdown, discussions on radio talk shows in Abuja are supportive of the measure. One native of the state based in the capital said it was far better to endure a short period of pain rather than the daily mayhem that has turned Zamfara into one big jungle where armed men rule.

For now there is a near information blackout from Zamfara on how operations against the criminals are going.

Even journalists have no means of ascertaining the true state of affairs.

One reporter told me that she has been trying to convince the authorities to allow her to embed with troops. BBC

Guinea's ousted president 'in good health'

Guinea's ousted President Alpha Condé is in good health, leaders of the West African regional bloc Ecowas say.

Its envoys visited Mr Condé, who was detained in a military coup in Guinea last Sunday. They also met the leaders of the coup, including its figurehead Lieutenant Colonel Mamady Doumbouya.

"President Alpha Condé is

well," Ecowas President Jean-Claude Kassi Brou said after meeting the 83-year-old in the coup leaders' headquarters.

Both Ecowas and the African Union have suspended Guinea, calling for a return to constitutional order and for Mr Condé to be freed. PROFILE: The former French legionnaire who took power in Guinea

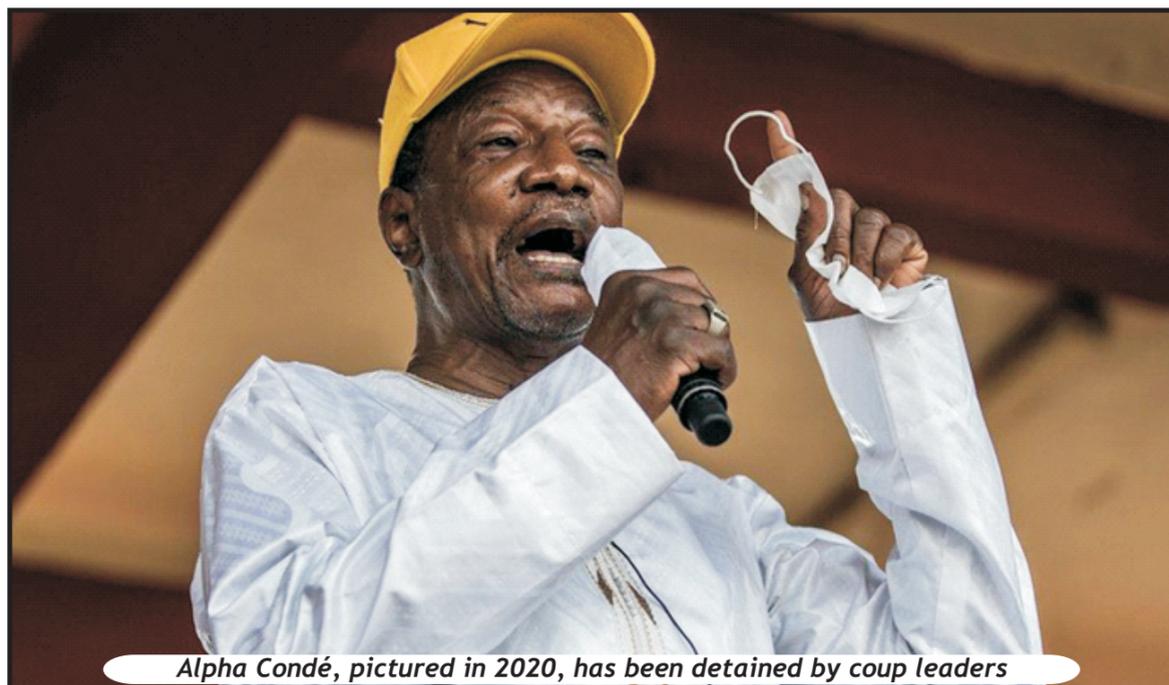
ANALYSIS: Are military takeovers on the rise in Africa?

FOOTBALL: Moroccan players

'really scared' during Guinea coup

The new military leaders have pledged to install a transitional government but have not said how or when it will happen. They accused Mr Condé of rampant corruption and human rights abuses.

He became increasingly unpopular after he changed the constitution so he could stand for a third term as president. BBC



Alpha Condé, pictured in 2020, has been detained by coup leaders

Moroccan king appoints new PM after election



King Mohammed VI of Morocco has appointed Aziz Akhannouch of the liberal National Rally of Independents (RNI) party as prime minister and asked him to form a government. RNI emerged as the biggest party in Wednesday's parliamentary election, crushing the Islamists who had led the country for a decade. Aziz Akhannouch is a billionaire seen as close to the monarchy.

Elected politicians in Morocco have only limited powers, as key decisions remain in the hands of the monarch. Ten years ago the Islamist Justice and Development Party became the country's biggest party in parliament after electoral reforms were introduced following the Arab Spring protests which swept North Africa and the Middle East.

But a decade on, it lost all but 12 of its 125 seats, leaving it just the eighth biggest party.

BBC

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EDITORIAL

CPP is sending mixed signals

ACTIVITIES OF THE FOUR Collaborating Political Parties (CPP) seem far from collaboration, thus sending mixed signals to the Liberian people who they seek to lead. The opposition bloc is also self-destructing gradually.

DISAGREEMENTS OVER WHO should become standard bearer or how to choose one, among others are issues that seem to confront the CPP, far ahead of the next presidential election in 2023.

THE CONTEST IS between leaders of two of the constituent parties - former vice president Joseph Nyumah Boakai of the Unity Party and Mr. Alexander B. Cummings of the Alternative National Congress. The ego has reached a point that both leaders are finding it difficulty in sitting in a room to reason, leaving their respective partisans and supporters to beat the war drum.

AND SO WHAT is meant to be a united front is increasingly becoming fragmented characterized by wrangling and acrimony that clearly contradict the primary objective of the CPP. What is even more disturbing is that constituent parties are sounding their individual interests louder than the interest of the Collaboration they seek to build.

THE TRUTH OF the matter is voters are confused and they watch with uncertainty whether these group of politicians under the CPP framework who want to defeat President Weah in 2023 can ready provide the Liberian people an alternative to the governing Coalition for Democratic Change.

BY THEIR CURRENT actions and public posture Liberian voters are not convinced they can look up to the opposition politicians in the CPP for leadership because they are busy pulling one another down instead of providing direction.

THIS IS SAD and unfortunate. Liberians need hope desperately and when they look at the end of the tunnel, the light is bleak. All they hear is I, I rather than we. Who should they follow?

TWO SEPARATE INCIDENTS in the past weeks where leaders of the four parties that constitute the CPP have gone to meeting and failed to reach common understanding undermined the collective objective and they should desist. The Liberian people deserve better.

IT IS TIME leaders of the CPP rise up and give the people hope for a better Liberia. Failure to do so could send them looking elsewhere, for anything that could come their way.

THE CLOCK IS ticking and time is running out. The sooner the CPP can its acts together and speak with a united voice the better it would be for voters across Liberia, because the mixed signals are confusing them.

COMMENTARY

By Tony Blair

Countering the Islamist Threat

LONDON - The Taliban are part of the global movement of radical Islam. The movement contains many different groups, but they share the same basic ideology. In simple terms, this holds that there is only one true faith and only one true view of that faith, and that society, politics, and culture should be governed only by that view. Radical Islam believes not only in Islamism - the turning of the religion of Islam into a political doctrine - but in the justification of struggle, by armed means if necessary, to achieve it. Other Islamists agree with the ends but eschew violence.

This ideology inevitably conflicts with open, modern, culturally tolerant societies. Nearly everything about the September 11, 2001, terror attacks and their aftermath, particularly now, is mired in controversy. But what cannot be seriously disputed is that since 9/11, though thankfully there has been no further terrorist attack on that scale, radical Islam has not declined in force. What is disputed is why.

Is radical Islam a coherent ideology that represents a first-order threat to our security? Or are we facing, despite some common themes, a series of disconnected security challenges, each of which requires handling on its own terms, based on local circumstances? Is Islamism itself a problem, or only its manifestation in violent extremism? Is it akin to revolutionary communism and thus to be countered by a combination of security and ideological measures over the long term? Or is that to overstate and overestimate Islamism and thus perversely, as some argue about the Western interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq, to elevate its appeal rather than diminish it?

This is a fundamental strategic question. And it needs a clear answer.

In my view, Islamism, both the ideology and the violence, is a first-order security threat. If left unchecked, it will come to us, even if centered far away from us, as 9/11 demonstrated.

The recent analysis by Emman El-Badawy of my institute shows how Islamism's roots stretch back over many decades and grew in strength long before 9/11, and examines the links between the ideology and the violence. This is supplemented by Ahmet Kuru's excellent analysis of the Ulema-State concept and by our annual report on jihadist groups, which shows that this is a global challenge that is getting worse.

This ideology - whether Shia, promulgated by the Islamic Republic of Iran, or Sunni, promoted by groups on a spectrum from the Muslim Brotherhood through to al-Qaeda, the Islamic State (ISIS), Boko Haram, and many others - has been the principal cause of destabilization across the Middle East and beyond. Today, it is a principal focus of instability in Africa.

Like revolutionary communism, Islamism operates in many different arenas and dimensions. Its defeat also ultimately will come through confronting both the violence and the ideology with a combination of hard and soft power. But if this analysis is correct, then especially after the fall of Afghanistan, the leading powers must unite to develop an agreed strategy. Even if initial discussions on forging one center around Western countries, China and Russia also have profound security interests in countering this ideology. And the West's best allies in formulating a successful strategy are to be found among the world's many Muslim-majority countries, including those in the Middle East, which are desperate to retake their religion from extremism.

We also need to assess our vulnerability accurately. COVID-19 has taught all of us about deadly pathogens. Bio-terror possibilities may seem like the stuff of science fiction, but we would be wise now to prepare for their potential use by non-state actors.

If we reject this analysis, the alternative is, in effect, to say that Islamism is a second-order problem. Where we are directly threatened, we retaliate through counterterrorism measures, involving drone strikes, surveillance, and special forces. Otherwise, we leave matters alone. But if this is where policy is heading, it is far too limited in its understanding of the problem.

We need to work out what we mean by not "remaking" countries from which terrorist threats can arise. I understand it means that we do not attempt what we tried in Afghanistan. But one thing should be understood: our "remaking" of Afghanistan did not fail because the Afghan people didn't want their country "remade." For sure, we could have "remade" better, but Afghans did not choose the Taliban takeover. The Taliban have reconquered the country by violence, not persuasion.

The main barrier to "nation-building" is usually not a country's people, but rather poor institutional capacity and governance, including corruption, over many years. Above all, there is the challenge of trying to build while internal elements with external support are trying to destroy.

But counterterrorism measures alone won't remove an entrenched threat. Instead, we could seek a middle course. For example, in the Sahel, we could adopt a strategy of assisting countries with security but also supporting governments' own development efforts, because poverty and underdevelopment undoubtedly facilitate the extremists. In a way, this is what we did in Afghanistan after 2014 when NATO's mission became one of "train, advise, and assist."

Even this will encompass more than conventional counterterrorism. We will need some "boots on the ground." Naturally, our preference is for the boots to be local. But that will not always be possible.

Yet, Western societies have understandably become deeply averse to casualties amongst their armed forces. This is not a problem of the West's armed forces themselves, which comprise brave, extraordinary people. But it is now an overwhelming political constraint to any commitment to Western boots on the ground, except for special forces. The problem this gives rise to is obvious: if the enemy we are fighting knows that the more casualties they inflict, the more our political will to fight erodes, then the incentive structure is plain.

There is an additional challenge for Europe and NATO. It is clear now - if it wasn't before - that America has decided that for the foreseeable future, it has a limited appetite for military engagement. After the 1999 NATO intervention in Kosovo, I initiated European Defense with France. I did this precisely because I realized that without the United States, and President Bill Clinton's commitment, we could never have resolved the crisis. Today, the Balkans can aspire to a peaceful future hopefully within Europe. Yet, the crisis was on Europe's doorstep, not America's.

Europe now faces an immediate challenge from the destabilization of the Sahel, and is already facing the fallout from Libya's chaos, Syria's civil war, and other tensions in the Middle East. For these purposes, Britain is part of Europe, like it or not, and needs to work with Europe to find security solutions.

But how do Europe and NATO develop the capability to act when America is unwilling? Answering questions like this can help to reinvigorate Western policymakers' capacity to think strategically. One of the most alarming developments of recent times has been the sense that the West lacks the capacity to formulate strategy, and that its short-term political imperatives have squeezed the space for long-term thinking. It is this sense, more than anything else, which gives our allies anxiety and our opponents a belief that our time is over.

Finally, one of the most depressing things I have heard regularly articulated in recent weeks is the idea that we are foolish to believe that Western notions of liberal democracy and freedom are exportable, or will ever take root except in the decadent terrain of Western society.

Perhaps my generation of leaders was naive in thinking countries could be "remade." Or maybe the "remaking" needed to last longer. But as we see many Afghan women fleeing in fear of their lives, we should never forget that our values are those that free people choose. Recovering confidence in these, and in their universal application, is a necessary part of ensuring we stand up for them and are prepared to defend them.

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VA-669-21-00009

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- 1. **SOLICITATION NO:** VA-669-21-00009
- 2. **ISSUANCE DATE:** 09/10/21
- 3. **CLOSING DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF OFFERS:** 09/24/2021 at 17:30
- 4. **POINT OF CONTACT:** Executive Officer, email at LiberiaHR@usaid.gov
- 5. **POSITION TITLE:** Project Management Specialist (HIV/AIDS) Care and Treatment
- 6. **MARKET VALUE:** USD 40,344 - 64,550 FSN- 11
In accordance with **AIDAR Appendix J** and the Local Compensation Plan of USAID Final compensation will be negotiated within the listed market value.
- 7. **PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE:** Initial contract will be for one year (with optional years included for extension), based on the programmatic needs, funding availability, and performance. This is considered a permanent position. Employment under any contract issued under this solicitation is of a continuing nature. Its duration is expected to be part of a series of sequential contracts; all contract clauses, provisions, and regulatory requirements concerning availability of funds and the specific duration of the contract shall apply.
- 8. **PLACE OF PERFORMANCE:** Monrovia, Liberia with possible travel as stated in the Statement of Duties.
- 9. **ELIGIBLE OFFERORS:** Individuals who are Liberian citizens or non-Liberian citizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in Liberia. Current employees serving a probationary period with the mission are not eligible to apply.
- 10. **SECURITY LEVEL REQUIRED:** Facility and computer access.

11. STATEMENT OF DUTIES

BASIC FUNCTION OF POSITION:

The US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) represents the US government response to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic and is the largest commitment by any nation to address a single disease in history. Thanks to American leadership and generosity, alongside the work of many partners, PEPFAR has saved millions of lives, averted millions of infections, and changed the course of the epidemic. As countries progress towards HIV/AIDS epidemic control, the point at which new HIV infections have decreased and fall below the total number of deaths among HIV-infected individuals, PEPFAR is now undertaking the challenge of controlling the pandemic.

The USAID Project Management Specialist (HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment) serves as a technical leader and resource in strategic planning, program and activity design, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment programs/projects/activities. The Specialist serves as the inhouse subject matter leader on HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment, and the Mission and USG representative in policy, strategic, and technical engagements with the host-country Ministry of Health (MOH), U.S. Government (USG) interagency, international and bilateral organizations, and donor agencies to address technical issues and coordinate efforts in implementation of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment activities. The work includes serving as a Program/Project Manager and Contracting/Agreement Officer's Representative (COR/AOR) for significant and targeted interventions, service as an Activity Manager for centralized programs, providing technical assistance to the appropriate host-country Ministry in the development of host-country policies, and the design and management of in-country programs/projects/activities, reflecting best practices in HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment. The Specialist works with the host government and other donors to ensure a well coordinated approach to HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment.

The position is located in the USAID Office of Health. The incumbent reports to the Health Service Delivery Team Lead and has no supervisory responsibility.

1. Major Duties and Responsibilities

Technical and Strategic Leadership

The Specialist provides a high level technical guidance, including clinical HIV Care and Treatment recommendations, to the Mission and the Ministry of Health in HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment including counterparts and senior level officials; provides direction in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment programs/projects/activities and interventions; and/ provides oversight to the annual HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment budget, ensuring costs remain within budget planning levels, and that efficiency is maximized.

The Specialist works closely with other units within the Health Office, and across the USAID Mission, to optimize opportunities for cross-sectoral integration, and the leveraging of resources across the different program components; and, works closely with the Health Systems Strengthening Team to ensure adequate planning towards uninterrupted availability of key HIV commodities, including antiretrovirals (ARVs), test kits, and essential laboratory reagents.

The Specialist provides technical leadership in quality and performance improvement, working with key stakeholders to improve the quality of facility and community-level HIV Care and Treatment services, by applying evidence-based guidelines, approaches, and tools; and, liaises with the other technical advisors and MOH staff to institutionalize and scale up quality improvement for HIV Care and Treatment service delivery Through literature review, research and regular communication with local and international stakeholders, the Specialist keeps abreast of emerging developments in the national and global HIV Care and Treatment landscape, and advises accordingly on how policies, strategies, and technical guidelines can most effectively be incorporated to enable the Mission to maintain fidelity and relevance in its HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment programs.

The Specialist provides advice and guidance to other Health Office and HIV/AIDS Team colleagues on matters relating to HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment, and how best the other program components could contribute to ensure an effective service cascade. The Specialist provides oversight and guidance to USAID IPs newly emerging and highly efficacious approaches to HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment program/project/activity implementation; with the Strategic Information Team, advise on the development of tools (dash boards, league tables, etc.) that support continuous learning and adapting to further improve and evolve the USAID knowledge base and data management capability related to HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment activities; and, advises on targeted analyses of HIV/AIDS data to inform program/project/activity planning and implementation.

The Specialist provides technical assistance to USG financial teams and technical working groups in completing the PEPFAR Funding Allocation to Strategy Tool (FAST), and any other new tools that may be provided for use in the planning processes,

Program/Project/Activity Management

The Specialist serves as a Contracting or Agreement Officer's Representative (COR/AOR) for Mission HIV Care and Treatment programs; keeps the supervisor informed regularly of program implementation progress, results, and issues/problems on a timely basis; perceives, determines, and arranges for procurement of Short Term Technical Assistance (STTA), ensuring that objectives and outcomes of the TA are consistent with and support the furtherance of the Mission HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment portfolio; participates in and ensures the effectiveness of Site Improvement Monitoring System (SIMS) and other field visits to improve service delivery quality, including provision of clinical recommendations on HIV Care and Treatment; and, organizes site visits and prepares orientation materials for delegations from OGAC, USAID Headquarters, the Department of State, and other agencies, and plays a leading role in advising other Health Office colleagues on quality assurance/improvement methodologies and techniques in order to improve the performance of all health service providers.

Representation and Reporting:

The Specialist represents USAID and PEPFAR at designated national, regional, and international meetings, in particular those relating to HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment, including regular participation in national-level HIV/AIDS technical working groups and related committees; represents USAID on the inter-agency USG PEPFAR Inter-Agency Technical Team, along with the Team Leader; represent USAID at meetings outside of the HIV/AIDS field, as requested by the Mission Director, Health Office Chief, or the Team Leader; responds to a wide range of work-related requirements as a member of the PEPFAR Team, including responding to requests for information from USAID Washington, OGAC, and the Congress; establishes strategic working relationships with senior host-government officials at the national and district level, donor agencies, civil society organizations, private-sector health counterparts, and Medical Associations in order to enhance the sharing of information on HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment, including changes in key policies, and legal and regulatory environments that could affect the implementation of USAID programs/projects/activities; and, serves as a USAID representative on inter-agency forums related to HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment. The Specialist provides strategic and technical leadership in the preparation of key annual and mid-term planning and reporting documents, including the Country Operational Plan, Operational Plan, Congressional Budget Justifications, Technical Notifications, Quarterly, and Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports; and, supports the annual PEPFAR budget preparation processes.

Supervision controls

The Specialist works under the very general supervision of the Health Office Chief, and the closer but general supervision of the Health Service Delivery Team Lead. Supervisor makes assignments in terms of overall objectives and resources available. Completed work is reviewed in terms of achievement of program/project activity goals, effectiveness in meeting host country and USAID and objectives, and integration with other initiatives in the Health Office and Mission portfolio. Some technical direction may come from other professionals in the Office; in general, however, the specialist will be expected to exercise considerable autonomy and best judgment in discharging the duties of the assignment.

Supervisory Relationship

Continuing supervision of other Health Office and/or Mission staff is not contemplated. Oversight of short- and medium- term technical contractors and TDYers is contemplated, requiring the Specialist to prepare interim performance assessments for long-term TDYers and contractors. The Specialist provides mentoring and coaching in key areas of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment, especially on newly emerging evidence and approaches to foster common knowledge across the portfolio.

12. PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The work requested does not involve undue physical demands.

III. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR THIS POSITION

- 1. **Education:** The work requires the equivalent of a Master's Degree in Public Health, in a field related to HIV, Health, Social Work, International Development, Social or Behavioral Sciences, Epidemiology, Biology, Infectious Disease, Organizational Development, Political Science, Business Administration or a closely related field.
- 2. **Prior Work Experience:** A minimum of five years of progressively responsible experience in the field of public health programming in developing or middle-income countries, with a focus on HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment is required. The Specialist must demonstrate that he/she has strong clinical skills in HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment. The Specialist must have demonstrated technical leadership in public health program management, planning, policy experience, and problem-solving skills while working on complex programs/projects/activities in a highly sensitive environment.
- 3. **Work/Residency Permits:** Applicants must have valid work and/or residency permits allowing work in Liberia.
- 4. **Language Proficiency:** Level 4 (fluent proficiency) English and local language proficiency, both oral and written, is required.

III. EVALUATION AND SELECTION FACTORS

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

1. Selection Process

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

2. Evaluation Factors

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

FACTOR #1:

In 250 words or less, outline how you have demonstrated your knowledge in HIV testing, care, and treatment service delivery. Provide examples of your efforts by describing your experience in providing, managing or overseeing approaches toward index testing, linkage to care and/or virological suppression among HIV positive individuals.

3. Basis of Rating

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

Evaluation Factors: 20 points

Factor #1 20 points (Addendum to application packet)

Timed writing sample exercise: 30 points

The writing sample will demonstrate the candidate's ability to interpret, analyze and communicate in writing data to the appropriate audience.

Interview Performance: 50 points

Interview questions will revolve around the candidate's

- Management abilities
- Teamwork and interpersonal skills
- Technical knowledge

Possible Points 100 point total

IV. SUBMITTING AN OFFER

Applications must be submitted electronically by email with the subject line **VA-669-21-00009 - Project Management Specialist (HIV/AIDS) Care and Treatment** LiberiaHR@usaid.gov

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

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

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

Candidates who are applying for this position must fully meet the education requirement (graduated and degree and/or diploma already received) as specified. At the time of applications, candidates must also meet in full the work experience requirement. There is no exception to these requirements.

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

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

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

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



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

VA-669-21-00008

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **SOLICITATION NO:** VA-669-21-00008
2. **ISSUANCE DATE:** 09/09/21
3. **CLOSING DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF OFFERS:** 09/23/2021 at 17:30
4. **POINT OF CONTACT:** Executive Officer, email at LiberiaHR@usaid.gov
5. **POSITION TITLE:** Supervisory Financial Analyst
6. **MARKET VALUE:** USD 51,630 to 82,612 **FSN-** 12 in accordance with **AIDAR Appendix J** and the Local Compensation Plan of USAID Final compensation will be negotiated within the listed market value.
7. **PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE:** Initial contract will be for one year with optional years included for extension based on the programmatic needs, funding availability, and performance. This is considered a permanent position. Employment under any contract issued under this solicitation is of a continuing nature. Its duration is expected to be part of a series of sequential contracts; all contract clauses, provisions, and regulatory requirements concerning availability of funds and the specific duration of the contract shall apply.
8. **PLACE OF PERFORMANCE:** Monrovia, Liberia with possible travel as stated in the Statement of Duties.
9. **ELIGIBLE OFFERORS:** Individuals who are Liberian citizens or non-Liberian citizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in Liberia. Current employees serving a probationary period with the mission are not eligible to apply.
10. **SECURITY LEVEL REQUIRED:** Facility and computer access.

11. STATEMENT OF DUTIES
BASIC FUNCTION OF POSITION:

The Supervisory Financial Analyst (SFA) position is in USAID/Liberia's Office of Financial Management (OFM). The incumbent oversees the functions of the Financial Analysis team, whose responsibilities include, but are not limited to, financial assessments, evaluations and reviews, advisory services, implementing partner (IP) training, and project financial analysis or quarterly financial reviews. The Supervisory Financial Analyst serves as a principal advisor to the Technical Offices, senior Mission management, the Contracting/Agreement Officer, and implementing partners in the financial management of USAID program funds. The Supervisory Financial Analyst's supervision responsibilities include technical and administrative guidance, mentoring, quality control, timeliness of submission, performance evaluation, and leave planning/approval of the financial analysis team.

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:
Program Financial Analysis and Assessments

(30%)

Directs and performs pre-award surveys, financial reviews, and risk assessments of implementing partners and prospective beneficiary institutions. Conducts institutional and capacity-building training to implementers to enhance their understanding of USAID rules and regulations and strengthen their capabilities to safeguard U.S. Government funds. Directs and coordinates all reviews of program funds: (1) unliquidated obligation reviews, (2) accrual reviews, and (3) quarterly financial pipeline reviews. Develops systems and procedures to ensure the Financial Analysis team creates high-quality, timely Mission-wide and project-specific reports that include pipeline, expenditure rate, accruals analyses, and budgets. Participates in the Mission's semi-annual technical teams' performance reviews by providing relevant financial information and responding to inquiries on funds disposition.

Advisory Services **(30%)**

- Participates in activity design teams and serves on technical review panels for new proposals to provide financial management technical expertise.
- Advises the technical teams on how to develop the independent government cost estimate (IGCE) for new activities.
- Provides forward funding guidelines and pipeline status, including reviewing options on reducing pipelines to reasonable levels.
- Participates in post-award meetings to explain the financial management aspects of the award.
- Reviews the financial sections of work plans and provides input to expenditure plans and budgets.
- Serves on the Government Agreement Team, assists in milestone development, reviews activity budget estimates, and advises on incorporating risk management plans into the activity design.

Audit management **(20%)**

- Assists the Controller in managing the Audit Management Program for the Mission and coordinates with the Audit Management Officer (AMO) in accordance with USAID guidance.
- Develops and maintains the Mission's annual audit inventory and audit plan.
- Coordinates the audit contracting process to include reviewing audit scopes of work.
- Monitors and clears audit recommendations by solving financial and related problems and preparing supporting documentation for auditors.
- Reviews and prepares written management decisions for review and signature.
- Leads the periodic audit firm assessment and audit environment appraisal and directs final reports for the Controller's review/approval.

Internal Control Assessment **(10%)**

- Coordinates the internal management control reviews to determine and ensure Mission compliance with U.S. Government (USG) regulations and reporting requirements.
- Leads the Mission in the annual Internal Control and Enterprise Risk Management assessment in accordance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) by 1).
- Advising on the control environment and how to assess risk; 2) performing testing of controls if deemed necessary, and 3) developing or improving control systems to address identified weaknesses.
- Tracks corrective actions that address any deficiencies identified during such reviews.

Staff Management and Supervision **(10%)**

- Assigns tasks to the Financial Analysts/Financial Analyst Assistant and oversees their work to ensure compliance with pertinent requirements and Agency/Mission standards.
- Prepares work objectives and evaluations for staff.
- Trains and mentors Financial Analysts to ensure their effective performance and achievement of set work objectives.
- Conducts a comprehensive review of FAs skills and develops annual training plans.
- Plans long term strategy of the Financial Analysis Team's human resources and where appropriate participates in the recruitment of Financial Analysts.
- As a professional position, it is anticipated that at times the duties of this position may require the incumbent to travel both domestically and abroad.

Supervision controls
Works under the direct supervision of the Controller who may delegate direct supervision to the Deputy Controller

Supervisory Relationship
Supervises, assigns work, and provides guidance and training to a team of four FSN-11 Financial Analysts and one FSN-08 Financial Analyst Assistant. May supervise work carried out by outside contractors.

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

II. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR THIS POSITION

1. **Education:** A University degree in Accounting, Finance, Business Administration, or related field or possess a professional certification such as a CPA or Chartered Accountant.
2. **Prior Work Experience:** A minimum of seven (7) years of progressively responsible experience in accounting, auditing, budgeting, or financial management is required.
3. **Work/Residency Permits:** For applicants who are not Liberian Citizens, valid work and/or residency permits allowing work in Liberia are required. **This information should be clearly stated in the application package.**
4. **Language Proficiency:** Level IV fluent spoken and written proficiency in English is required.

III. EVALUATION AND SELECTION FACTORS

The Evaluation Factors listed below will be the basis for evaluating and ranking applicants for the position. Applicants will be scored based on the documentation submitted within the application, and their oral and written interviews.

1. Selection Process

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

2. Evaluation Factors

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

FACTOR #1: Prior work experience - Progressively responsible experience in professional accounting, auditing, or financially oriented business management. Prior CPA firm audit experience is highly desirable.

FACTOR #2: Job knowledge - Thorough knowledge and understanding of professional accounting, budgeting and auditing principles, theories, practices and terminology related to both public and private institutions is essential.

FACTOR #3: Skills and abilities - Ability to analyze data, narrative reports, internal control flowcharts, etc., to permit detection of strengths and weaknesses of projects & make independent judgments of institution's financial capability for the purposes of discussions concerning program project implementation and audit recommendations.

3. Basis of Rating

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

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Evaluation Factors | 50 points |
| Interview Performance | 50 points |
| Total Possible Points | 100 points |

Interview questions will revolve around the candidate's ability to:

- Respond in a clear and concise manner to a series of questions about your experience, skills, goals, and other areas.
- Respond in writing, to different scenarios, clearly stating your proposed solution.

IV. SUBMITTING AN OFFER

Applications must be submitted electronically by email with the subject line **VA-669-21-00008 – Supervisory Financial Analyst LiberiaHR@usaid.gov**

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

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

1. A current curriculum vitae (CV) or resume, not to exceed 3 pages.
2. A minimum of three (3) professional references with telephone and email contacts, who are not family members or relatives, with working telephone and email contacts. The applicant's references must be able to provide substantive information about his/her past performance and abilities. At least one reference provided should be a current or former supervisor.
3. A brief summary not more than 200 words (in total) on how your qualifications meet the three Evaluation Factors above.

Candidates who are applying for this position must fully meet the education requirement (graduated and degree and/or diploma already received) as specified. At the time of applications, candidates must also meet in full the work experience requirement. There is no exception to these requirements.

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

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

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

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

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

**Cummings walks out of CPP meeting
-As disagreement over framework document deepens**

The crack within the four Collaborating Political Parties (CPP) that wants to unseat President George Weah at the Ballot box in 2023 appears to be deepening as a constituent leader, Mr. Alexander B. Cummings of the opposition Alternative National Congress (ANC) walks out of a CPP Political Leadership

course prove unsuccessful, noting "Therefore, the Political Leader of the ANC, having failed to advise his colleagues to abandon their continued violations, was compelled to walk out of a meeting to continue the transgressions."

The release however notes, the walkout by Mr. Cummings is without prejudice to the

parties", it reads.

It further notes that Friday, again, the Political Leaders sought to proceed to implement a "decision" illegally reached by them without any color of authority in the Framework Agreement to do so.

The ANC argues that no such power is reserved in the Framework Agreement that supports the alleged actions of the Political Leaders, especially its repeated usurpation of functions and authority of the National Advisory Committee (NAC), the National Executive Committee (NEC) and the CPP Secretariat.

It reveals that Friday's meeting was convened without an agenda, in spite of Mr. Cummings' request for one.

According to the release, through its Political Leader Mr. Cummings, and after a review of the legal implications of the continued actions of the CPP Political Leaders, the ANC sought to call attention to these transgressions of the Framework Agreement, and to urge Political Leaders to self-correct and abide by the constitution of the Collaboration.

The ANC is a constituent member-party of the CPP. The others include the Unity Party (UP), the Liberty Party (LP), and the All Liberian Party (ALP).



meeting in Monrovia, Friday, September 10, 2021, accusing his colleagues of violating the Framework Agreement of the Collaboration.

A press release issued by the ANC says internal efforts of Mr. Cummings to get his colleagues in leadership to self-correct and reverse

continued membership of the ANC in the CPP.

"This is simply intended to clearly state that neither the ANC nor its Political Leader, or any organ to which it is a member in the CPP, will continue to be permitted to take actions in violations of any of the provisions of the Framework Agreement which binds the four

Liberia: Government signs landmark agreement with ArcelorMittal
-As company poised to commence one of the largest mining projects in West Africa

The Government of Liberia and ArcelorMittal, the world's leading steel company, Friday signed an amendment to the Mineral Development Agreement ('MDA') which paves the way for the expansion of the Company's mining and logistics operations in Liberia.

With the MDA amendment coming into effect, ArcelorMittal Liberia will significantly ramp up production of premium iron ore, generating significant new jobs and wider economic benefits for Liberia.

President George Weah speaking after the signing ceremony described the agreement as very important, saying he was



delighted that his administration could sealed such a deal with ArcelorMittal-Liberia.

President Weah: "We are delighted to have reached this important agreement

LEC, MCC partner to extend electricity

By Lewis S. Teh

In an effort to minimize power theft and extend power supply to other communities within Montserrado County, the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) and the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) have established a new partnership aimed at responding to power theft.

The Mayor of Monrovia Jefferson Kojjee said "This relationship will create and provide job opportunity for our country."

At the establishment of the partnership on 9 September, Kojjee said beginning this month the MCC and LEC will begin taking down every bail boards to enable LEC to run wires freely without causing problem.

"We will do this along with the Monrovia City Police so we expect our people to cooperate, because there will be a detour beginning Saturday," Kojjee said.

According to him the partnership with the Liberia Electricity Corporation is meant to bring relief, and to buttress the efforts of the corporation in its fight against power theft.

For his part, Mr. Henry V. Kimber from the Project Coordination and Management

Unit at LEC welcomed the partnership with the city corporation, saying LEC is glad to be in it.

"In our country we are challenged, we are many and the demand for electricity is too high. To be able to get power to all of our citizens we went out asking for assistance. As God could have it, some partners came to our aid," said Mr. Kimber.

He explained that the issue about providing electricity isn't all about money, as there are environmental and social issues that tend to impact the LEC in providing services to people.

He thanked the Government of Liberia, European Union and the World Bank, including the city corporation for coming together to form the partnership.

Mr. Kimber indicated that they will be extending electricity to Virginia and beyond. According to him, since war, LEC power supply hasn't reached to Brewerville, saying it stops at St. Paul Bridge.

He noted that this partnership provides an opportunity for citizens on that side of Montserrado County to benefit electricity supply. —*Edited by Winston W. Parley*

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with ArcelorMittal Liberia, our long-term partner in the development of the mining sector in Liberia."

"This agreement demonstrates to the world that Liberia welcomes foreign direct investment and is a key emerging destination for capital. It further supports the Government's 'Pro Poor' agenda, which is underpinned by the importance of creating jobs to lift Liberian citizens out of poverty. The further investment by ArcelorMittal in Liberia bears testament to the company's confidence in the future of this country. We are confident that our constructive working relationship will go from strength to strength." Weah added.

The expansion project -

which encompasses processing, rail and port facilities - will be one of the largest mining projects in West Africa. The capital required to finalize the project is expected to be approximately \$0.8 billion, as it is effectively a brownfield expansion.

The expansion project includes the construction of a new concentration plant and the substantial expansion of mining operations, with the first concentrate expected in late 2023, ramping up to 15 million tonnes per annum ('mtpa'). Under the agreement the company will have reservation for expansion for at least up to 30mt. Other users may be allowed to invest for additional rail capacity.

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 7

The Lone Star: 20 years

Starts from back page

but coaches of the national team don't allow them to play and develop together. This 'Building A New Team' ideology saw coaches like James 'Salisa' Debbah, Roberto Landi and others to start up from scratch - today, Liberians are experiencing the negative impacts of this ideology.

Chief Patron of Sports President George Weah played for the Lone Star during the Mali 2002 Nations Cup when he led the famous George XI, which for many Liberians, was the country's best national team.

One of the factors that made the George Weah XI so great was, they avoided the Rebuilding National Team ideology.

Instead, they continued with players the late President Samuel Doe supported, and kept their generation of players together for more than a decade, and this approach

enabled the George Weah XI to develop a powerful and uncompromising national team in Africa.

But the current group of players on the national team can push Liberia to her 3rd Nations Cup, this can only happen if the Liberian FA under president Mustapha Raji can ensure coaches coming to the national team avoid this 'Building new National Team' ideology.

Liberians' expectations for the Lone Star under President Weah are high, they are demanding more investments into football and a better national team that will take on Africa.

Getting to the 3rd Nations Cup is an achievable goal, but it will take a solid and unbending football policy that prevents coaches from breaking down this current breed of players, because they are heading in the right direction. -

Editing by Jonathan Browne

Liberia: Government signs

Cont'd from page 6

Lakshmi Mittal, Executive Chairman, ArcelorMittal, said: "The expansion underlines ArcelorMittal's long-term commitment to Liberia and the importance of a continued productive partnership with the government which helped bring this project to fruition. I would like to thank President Weah and his administration for their invaluable commitment and support which has been critical in enabling us to sign today's agreement."

"The expansion of mine, processing, rail and port facilities is the largest iron ore project in West Africa and will draw international attention to Liberia as an attractive country to invest in. The current planned expansion is part of a long-term commitment by ArcelorMittal to Liberia that includes undertaking planning for the further expansion of our iron ore asset to at least 30mtpa."

Aditya Mittal, CEO, ArcelorMittal, added: "This project is an important component of our strategic growth programme, designed to ensure ArcelorMittal captures the best organic growth opportunities within our business. The Phase 2 expansion in Liberia is an excellent example of how we can leverage growth opportunities within our existing asset base to deliver sustainable, long-term value. Signing the MDA amendment will enable us to capitalize on and add to the infrastructure investments previously undertaken and transform ArcelorMittal Liberia into a large-scale, premium product operation."

Economic benefits
As the largest foreign investor in Liberia, ArcelorMittal Liberia has invested over \$1.7 billion in the country over the past 15 years.

More than 2000 jobs are expected to be created during the construction phase, with Liberians envisaged to fill the majority of the roles created.

ArcelorMittal operates a Vocational Training Centre and provides two-year residential certificate training in mechanical and electrical trades.

As part of the expansion, ArcelorMittal Liberia has also launched a training and development program for high potential Liberian employees who will gain on the job experience and knowledge in ArcelorMittal Mining operations globally.

The employees will receive advanced training in the fields of mining production and operation optimisation, plant maintenance, planning and execution, plant electrical operation systems, and electrical maintenance. Other training areas include plant fitting and heavy-duty mobile equipment maintenance, as well as mine production and operations.

The investment in advanced skills training demonstrates ArcelorMittal Liberia's commitment to providing employment and professional development opportunities to Liberians.

In addition, it is envisaged that the expansion will further boost the growth of small and medium sized businesses in Liberia which offer a range of services to ArcelorMittal Liberia.

GHSC-PSM USAID Liberia CMS Project

REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS (RFQ)

RFQ Number: Please, refer to each item listed under Description below.
 Issuance Date: 06 September 2021
 Deadline for Quotes: 20 September 2021

Description (Interested parties should contact us for more detailed RFQ document for each):

- PSML-RFQ-015: Maintenance of Warehouse Cooling system (Daikin and Thermofin brands).
- PSML-RFQ-016: Provision of Vehicle Maintenance Services (Toyota vehicles).
- PSML-RFQ-017: Generator Maintenance Services (Perkins 220KVA).
- PSML-RFQ-018: Periodic Supply of Diesel Fuel for 2 Generator sets.

For: GHSC-PSM USAID Liberia Central Medical Stores (CMS) Project

Funded By: United States Agency for International Development (USAID), SubIQC-76 SubTO-697

Implemented By: Akesis Global Health, Inc.

Point of Contact: procurement.psm@nds-cms.gov.lr

Section 1: Instructions to Offerors

- Introduction:** The USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program-Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) Project is a USAID-funded program implemented by Chemonics International through Akesis Global Health Inc. in Liberia. The goal of the GHSC-PSM Project is ensuring uninterrupted supplies of health commodities in support of USG-funded public health initiatives. As part of project activities, the GHSC-PSM requires provision of the above-mentioned services for the Central Medical Stores Warehouse located in Upper Caldwell, Monrovia.
- Offer Deadline and Protocol:** Interested? Please, contact us immediately for detailed RFQ document!
Offers must be received no later than 4:00pm local Monrovia time on Monday September 20, 2021 by email only, to procurement.psm@nds-cms.gov.lr. No in-person applications will be accepted as our office is currently closed to all non-essential personnel due to COVID-19 protocols in place. Please quote the RFQ number and Description as above, in responding to this RFQ. Offers received after the deadline will be deemed late and may be considered only at the discretion of the GHSC-PSM project.
- Questions:** Questions regarding the technical or administrative requirements of this RFQ may be submitted no later than 2:00pm local Monrovia time on Monday September 13, 2021 by email to procurement.psm@nds-cms.gov.lr. Questions must be submitted in writing; phone calls will not be accepted. Questions and requests for clarification (and the responses thereto) that we believe may be of interest to other offerors will be circulated to all RFQ recipients who indicated an interest in bidding.
- Scope of Work:** Section 2 below contains the Scope of Work for each of these required services.
- Quotations:** Quotations in response to this RFQ must be priced on a fixed-price, all-inclusive basis. Prices must be presented in USD. Offers must remain valid for not less than thirty (30) calendar days after the offer deadline. Offerors are requested to provide quotations on their official quotation format or letterhead; in the event this is not possible, offerors may complete the table in the detailed RFQ document to be provided upon request.

In addition, offerors responding to this RFQ are requested to submit the following:

- Organizations - a copy of their official registration or Business License and Tax Certificate.
- Individuals - a copy of their official identification card and/or professional certification.
- Company/individual's profile or 2-3 pages introduction to company/individual's areas of expertise and practice, and description of the team and main clients
- A minimum of three (3) references (with name and contact information) indicating the relevant services carried out in the last three (3) years that best illustrate organization/individual's qualifications and past performance.
- References from USAID or similar donor-funded projects are preferred. Independent verification of the references may be carried out; the project may contact others at discretion.
- Narrative description of past performance for similar services.

The price quotation must be submitted separately from above documents. All other parts of this quotation must not make reference to pricing data in order that the technical evaluation may be made strictly on the basis of technical merit.

- Taxes and VAT:** The agreement under which this procurement is financed does not permit the financing of any taxes, VAT, tariffs, duties, or other levies imposed by any laws in effect in the Cooperating Country. No such Cooperating Country taxes, VAT, charges, tariffs, duties or levies will be paid under an order resulting from this RFQ.

Section 2: Scope of Work and Technical Qualifications

The purpose of this RFQ is to engage the firm to provide any of the above-mentioned services. In the case of Description items 1-3 above (as detailed below), the firm shall, as and when requested, provide specific repair services in case of any breakdown. Please, remember to quote the appropriate RFQ number for the exact type of service you want to provide.

Technical Qualifications that the selected offeror must possess:

- Minimum five years of experience and proven track of record providing the services outlined in Scope of Work below for the particular type of service.
- Experience with USAID or other donor-funded projects in Liberia, especially those implemented for international development organizations like Chemonics, is highly preferred.

The tables below contain the list of services under each RFQ. Offerors are requested to provide quotations containing the information below on official letterhead or official quotation format. In the event this is not possible, offerors may complete Section 3 of the detailed RFQ and submit a signed/stamped version.

The delivery estimate presented in an offer in response to this RFQ must be upheld in the performance of any resulting contract. The prices quoted for each service should remain fixed for the next 12 months.

1. PSML-RFQ-015: Cooling System maintenance

| Description and Scope | Services Offered |
|---|--|
| Maintenance of Daikin and Thermofin Cooling systems at the CMS Warehouse in Monrovia. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Routine maintenance of 16 Daikin Chillers Routine maintenance of 3 Thermofin Cold Rooms |

2. PSML-RFQ-016: Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Services

| Description and Scope | Services Offered |
|--|---|
| Maintenance and Repair services for the Central Medical Store vehicles, Monrovia | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Servicing and repair of five (5) Toyota Land Cruisers Servicing and repair of one (1) Toyota Coaster Bus |

3. PSML-RFQ-017: Generator Maintenance and Repair Services

| Description and Scope | Services Offered |
|---|--|
| Maintenance and Repair services for the Central Medical Stores Generators, Monrovia | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Routine, scheduled servicing and repair of two (2), 220KV Perkins Generator sets |

4. PSML-RFQ-018: Supply of Diesel Fuel for the Central Medical Stores

| Description and Scope | Services Offered | Unit Price USD | Total Price USD |
|---|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Supply of Diesel Fuel for two (2) Perkins Generator sets at the CMS | Periodic supply of 1,500 Gallons or more, as and whenever required | | |

RFQ No. PSML-RFQ-015/016/017/018

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TRULY INDEPENDENT

Français

Des soldats font face à une enquête pour vol à main armée

Trois soldats des Forces armées du Libéria (AFL) ont été arrêtés et font l'objet d'une enquête policière pour vol à main armée présumé. L'enquête a été ouverte sur la base des allégations de certains jeunes membres de groupe de surveillance communautaire de la communauté d'Old

Road.

Le porte-parole de la police, Moses Carter, lors d'un entretien téléphonique avec ce journal jeudi soir, a dit que les soldats accusés circulaient abondamment d'un véhicule à Old Road vers Kailondole mercredi soir 8 septembre et sont tombés sur un poste de contrôle des jeunes veilleurs de nuit. Ces derniers se sont mis à fuir quand ils ont vu ces soldats vêtus de tenues

militaires descendre de leur véhicule. Les soldats se sont mis à leurs trousse, pensant qu'ils étaient des criminels, mais ils n'ont arrêté aucun d'entre eux.

« Alors ils sont revenus, ils sont remontés dans leur voiture et sont partis. Mais alors, ces jeunes se sont mis à dire sur les antennes que ces

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



L'Union africaine suspend à son tour la Guinée après le coup d'État

L'Union africaine a décidé vendredi de suspendre la Guinée de son organisation, comme l'avait fait, deux jours plus tôt, la Communauté économique des États d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Cédéao). Les membres de la mission de cette dernière, arrivés dans l'après-midi à Conakry, affirment que l'ex-président Alpha Condé est en bonne santé.

L'Union africaine (UA) a annoncé, vendredi 10 septembre, la suspension de

la Guinée de toutes ses "activités et organes de décision", après le coup d'État mené dimanche par des militaires dans ce pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest.

"Le Conseil de paix et de sécurité (...) décide de suspendre la République de Guinée de toutes les activités/organes de décision de l'UA", a annoncé sur son compte Twitter cet organe en charge des conflits et questions de sécurité au sein de l'Union africaine, deux jours après une décision similaire de la Communauté

économique des États d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Cédéao).

L'organisation panafricaine, basée dans la capitale éthiopienne AddisAbaba, demande également au Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU "d'approuver le communiqué final de la Cédéao", qui annonçait aussi l'envoi d'une mission diplomatique dans le pays, mais n'avait prononcé aucune sanction économique.

"Nous avons vu le président, il va bien"

Cette mission, composée des ministres des Affaires étrangères de quatre pays et du président de la commission de la Cédéao, Jean-Claude Kassi Brou, est arrivée vendredi en début d'après-midi dans la capitale guinéenne, Conakry. Ses membres ont affirmé avoir vu le président déchu, capturé par les putschistes dimanche, et l'avoir trouvé en bonne santé.

"Nous avons vu le président, il va bien", a déclaré aux journalistes le ministre burkinabè des Affaires étrangères, Alpha Barry. "Nous avons vu le président ici au quartier

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Éditorial

L'incertitude en Guinée voisine est inquiétante

Les nouvelles d'un coup d'État militaire en Guinée voisine sont très inquiétantes d'autant plus que ce pays voisin est très proche du Libéria et les deux pays partagent des liens culturels, ethniques et économiques.

Toute perturbation dans ce pays a toujours eu de graves répercussions négatives sur le Libéria, qu'il s'agisse d'Ebola, de la politique ou des affaires. Les deux pays sont tellement imbriqués que ce qui affecte l'un a un impact sur l'autre.

Par conséquent, avec les informations provenant de Guinée selon lesquelles des soldats armés ont placé le président élu en état d'arrestation, ordonné aux habitants de rester à l'intérieur et fermé toutes les frontières, il y a lieu de s'inquiéter.

Le ministère guinéen de la défense avait dit avoir dissipé la nouvelle du coup d'État, affirmant que la garde présidentielle avait réprimé la révolte et qu'il contrôlait la situation.

Mais un groupe de soldats sous la bannière du Comité national de rassemblement et du développement (NCRD) aurait affirmé avoir évincé le président Alpha Condé en raison de la corruption généralisée, de la mauvaise gestion et de la pauvreté. Il a également annoncé la suspension de la constitution.

Si le soi-disant coup d'État en Guinée réussissait, le Libéria pourrait se sentir brûlé de plusieurs manières : Premièrement, les deux pays sont membres de l'Union du fleuve Mano et de la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO). Au Libéria, nous dépendons du pays voisin pour les produits de base tels que le poivre, les oignons, les vêtements et les ustensiles, entre autres. En outre, le port de Conakry sert de conduit majeur pour la plupart des voitures d'occasion entrant au Libéria en raison des tarifs élevés au port franc de Monrovia.

Ensuite, il y a la question des mariages mixtes et des relations tribales. Il y a des Malinkés aussi bien en Guinée qu'au Libéria, de même, des membres de la tribu Mano, Gio, Kpelle sont des deux côtés.

Plus tôt cette année, le gouvernement de la Guinée et le gouvernement du Libéria ont signé une importante concession qui permettrait aux minerais guinéens d'être transportés à travers le Libéria pour être expédiés à l'étranger. L'investissement coûtera des millions de dollars et profitera aux peuples des deux pays.

En outre, les troupes guinéennes se sont battues et sont mortes au Libéria pour rétablir la paix dont jouissent les Libériens aujourd'hui, nous ne pouvons donc pas rester assis et regarder ce pays dégénérer en flammes.

Nous appelons à une intervention rapide pour ramener le calme dans le pays voisin, car cela est important pour la sécurité régionale, la paix et la coopération économique. La Guinée est un partenaire clé de l'Union du fleuve Mano et de la CEDEAO.

Français

Des soldats font face à une

gens-là étaient des voleurs à main armée », a déclaré Carter, puis ajouté : « Je veux dire que c'était juste exagéré parce que la vérité est que nous n'avons pas établi la nature du vol à main armée. Oui, nous ne l'avons pas fait ».

Quand les jeunes ont lancé l'alerte sur les chaînes, la police nationale du Libéria (LNP) s'est déployée dans la rue et a pu intercepter et arrêter les soldats en question près du marché de Duport Road. Lors de leur arrestation, à en croire le porte-parole de la police, les soldats n'étaient en possession d'aucune arme mortelle.

Plus tôt lors d'une conférence de presse impromptue au siège de la police à Monrovia, M. Carter a déclaré que la police et le service d'enquête de l'armée enquêtaient conjointement sur les trois soldats. L'enquête conjointe, selon M. Carter, vise à établir les faits.

« Les soldats ont dit qu'ils n'ont pas pu rattraper les individus qui ont installé le point de contrôle lorsqu'ils les ont pourchassés, alors ils ont donc décidé de les oublier et de continuer leur chemin. Ils ont contourné la zone de Duport Road où ils ont été

interceptés par de la police », a dit Carter.

Les soldats arrêtés avaient été emmenés au poste de police de la zone cinq à Paynesville où ils ont passé la nuit avant d'être ensuite transférés au siège de la Police Nationale du Libéria pour des enquêtes.

« L'enquête menée par la LNP et la police militaire vise à établir les faits entourant l'allégation de vol à main armée présumé sur ces soldats. Nous exhortons le public à rester très calme pendant que nous menons l'enquête et nous ferons en sorte que dans les plus brefs délais, nous revenions au public avec les faits », a dit Carter.

Il a supplié le public de se débarrasser du sentiment, ajoutant que leur travail est en dehors du sentiment. Pendant ce temps, Carter a révélé que la police enquêtait sur certaines plaintes de certaines personnes selon lesquelles elles auraient été harcelées et leurs téléphones auraient été confisqués par les trois agents de l'AFL.

« Si ces fonctionnaires sont reconnus coupables des crimes dont ils sont accusés, je peux vous dire qu'ils seront confrontés à tout le poids de la loi, comme nous l'avons fait dans plusieurs autres cas à travers le pays », a dit Carter.

L'Union africaine suspend à son

général de la junte", a précisé Jean-Claude Kassi Brou, confirmant que "le président Alpha Condé va bien".

Dans son communiqué de mercredi, la Cédéao exigeait "le respect de l'intégrité physique" et la "libération immédiate" du président Condé.

Les forces spéciales guinéennes conduites par leur commandant, le lieutenant-colonel Mamady Doumbouya, ont annoncé dimanche avoir

capturé le chef de l'État pour mettre fin à "la gabegie financière, la pauvreté et la corruption endémique" ou encore "l'instrumentalisation de la justice (et) le piétinement des droits des citoyens".

Elles ont dissous le gouvernement et les institutions et aboli la Constitution qu'avait fait adopter Alpha Condé en 2020 et dont il s'était servi pour briguer la même année un troisième mandat, malgré des mois de contestation meurtrière.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Tony Blair

Contre la menace islamiste

LONDRES - Les talibans appartiennent à la mouvance mondiale de l'islam radical. Cette mouvance comprend de nombreux groupes différents, mais qui partagent la même idéologie fondamentale. En termes simples, cela veut dire qu'il n'y a qu'une seule vraie foi et qu'il n'y a qu'une seule vraie vision de cette foi, et que la société, la politique et la culture ne doivent être gouvernées que par cette vision. L'islam radical croit non seulement à l'islamisme - le fait de transformer la religion de l'islam en doctrine politique - mais également à la justification de la lutte, par des moyens armés si nécessaire, pour y parvenir. D'autres islamistes s'accordent avec la fin, mais rejettent la violence.

Cette idéologie entre inévitablement en conflit avec les sociétés ouvertes, modernes et culturellement tolérantes. Presque tout ce qui a trait aux attaques terroristes du 11 septembre 2001 et à leurs séquelles, en particulier en ce moment, est sujet à controverse. Mais ce qu'aucun commentateur sérieux ne viendra contester de nos jours, c'est que depuis le 11 septembre, bien qu'il n'y ait heureusement plus d'attaque terroriste à cette échelle, l'islam radical n'a pas rien perdu de sa vigueur. Ce sont les raisons de cette permanence qui sont contestées.

L'islam radical est-il une idéologie cohérente qui représente une menace de premier ordre pour notre sécurité ? Ou sommes-nous confrontés, malgré certains thèmes communs, à une série de problèmes de sécurité sans liens véritables, qui doivent chacun être résolu selon ses propres termes, en fonction des circonstances locales ? L'islamisme est-il lui-même un problème, ou seulement sa manifestation à travers l'extrémisme violent ? S'apparente-t-il au communisme révolutionnaire et donc à être contrôlé par une combinaison de mesures idéologiques et sécuritaires à long terme ? Ou est-ce que cela va surdéterminer et surestimer l'islamisme, et donc de manière perverse, comme certains le prétendent au sujet des interventions occidentales en Afghanistan et en Irak, contribuer à amplifier son prestige plutôt qu'à l'éteindre ?

Voilà une question stratégique fondamentale. Et nous nous devons d'y répondre clairement.

Selon moi, l'islamisme, à la fois par l'idéologie qu'il implique et la violence qu'il véhicule, est une menace de premier ordre pour la sécurité. Si rien n'est fait, il nous retrouvera, même si son épicycle est loin de nous, comme le 11 septembre l'a prouvé.

L'analyse récente d'Emman El-Badawy, de mon institut, montre comment les racines de l'islamisme remontent à plusieurs décennies et se sont développées bien avant le 11 septembre et examine les liens entre l'idéologie et la violence. Cette analyse est complétée par l'excellente analyse d'Ahmet Kuru sur le concept d'État Ulema et par notre enquête annuelle sur les groupes djihadistes, qui montre qu'il s'agit là d'un défi mondial qui s'aggrave.

Cette idéologie - qu'elle soit chiite, promulguée par la République islamique d'Iran, ou sunnite, promue par des groupes comprenant les Frères musulmans, al-Qaïda, l'État islamique (EI), ou Boko Haram, entre autres - a été la principale cause de déstabilisation au Moyen-Orient et au-delà. Aujourd'hui, c'est l'un des principaux objectifs de l'instabilité en Afrique.

Tout comme le communisme révolutionnaire, l'islamisme opère dans de nombreuses sphères et dimensions différentes. Sa défaite viendra également en fin de compte de la confrontation entre la violence et l'idéologie avec une combinaison de pouvoir de contraindre et de pouvoir de convaincre. Mais si cette analyse est correcte, surtout après la chute de l'Afghanistan, les principales puissances mondiales doivent s'unir pour élaborer une stratégie commune. Quoiqu'il en soit des pourparlers préliminaires sur la création d'un centre autour des pays occidentaux, la Chine et la Russie ont également de profonds intérêts sécuritaires dans la lutte contre cette idéologie. En outre, les meilleurs alliés de l'Occident dans l'élaboration d'une stratégie réussie se trouvent parmi les nombreux pays à majorité musulmane du monde,

notamment ceux du Moyen-Orient, qui veulent désespérément faire sortir leur religion de l'extrémisme.

Nous devons également évaluer avec précision notre degré de vulnérabilité. Le COVID-19 nous a ouvert les yeux sur un bon nombre d'agents pathogènes mortels. Les possibilités de la bio-terreur font peut-être figure jusqu'ici de thèmes de science-fiction, mais nous serions bien avisés dès à présent de nous préparer à leur utilisation potentielle par des acteurs non étatiques.

Si nous rejetons cette analyse, nous n'avons pas d'autre choix que de dire que l'islamisme est un problème de second ordre. Lorsque nous sommes directement menacés, nous ripostons par des mesures de lutte contre le terrorisme, qui impliquent des frappes de drones, de la surveillance et des forces spéciales. Sinon, nous ne nous soucions pas de ces problèmes. Mais si c'est là l'orientation politique que nous choisissons, elle reste alors beaucoup trop limitée dans sa compréhension du problème.

Nous devons déterminer ce que nous entendons par notre projet de « reconstruire » des pays d'où peuvent surgir des menaces terroristes. Je comprends que cela veut dire que nous ne tentons pas d'entreprendre le même projet que celui que nous avons entrepris en Afghanistan. Mais une chose doit être claire : notre « reconstruction » de l'Afghanistan n'a pas échoué parce que le peuple afghan ne voulait pas que son pays soit « refait à neuf ». Bien sûr, nous aurions pu mieux conduire cette « remise à neuf », mais les Afghans n'ont pas choisi la prise de pouvoir des talibans. Les talibans ont reconquis le pays par la violence, pas par la persuasion.

Le principal obstacle à la « construction d'une nation » n'est généralement pas la population d'un pays, mais plutôt la faiblesse des capacités institutionnelles et de gouvernance, en particulier la corruption, depuis de nombreuses années. Par-dessus tout, une difficulté demeure : celle de construire tandis que des éléments internes dotés d'un soutien externe tentent de détruire.

Mais les mesures contre-terroristes à elles seules ne supprimeront pas une menace si bien ancrée. Au lieu de cela, nous devrions tenter une nouvelle approche. Par exemple, au Sahel, nous pourrions adopter une stratégie visant à aider les pays à assurer leur sécurité, mais également à soutenir leurs propres efforts de développement, parce que la pauvreté et le sous-développement facilitent sans aucun doute les extrémistes. C'est d'une certaine manière ce que nous avons fait en Afghanistan après 2014, lorsque la mission de l'OTAN est devenue une mission de « formation, conseil et assistance ».

Même une telle politique ne se limite pas au contre-terrorisme classique. Nous aurons besoin de déployer des troupes sur le terrain. Naturellement, nous préférons que les troupes soient locales. Mais cela ne sera pas toujours possible.

Pourtant, les sociétés occidentales sont naturellement devenues profondément hostiles aux pertes au sein de leurs forces armées. Ce n'est pas un problème pour les forces armées occidentales elles-mêmes, qui comptent des individus courageux et extraordinaires. Mais il s'agit aujourd'hui d'une contrainte politique écrasante à tout engagement en faveur des troupes occidentales sur le terrain, à l'exception des forces spéciales. Le problème qui en découle est évident : si l'ennemi que nous combattons sait que plus il y a de victimes, plus notre volonté politique de combattre s'érode, alors la structure d'incitation est claire.

L'Europe et l'OTAN doivent relever un défi supplémentaire. Il est clair aujourd'hui - si ce n'était pas le cas auparavant - que l'Amérique a décidé que, dans un avenir proche, elle n'avait qu'un goût limité pour un engagement militaire. Après l'intervention de l'OTAN au Kosovo en 1999, j'ai lancé le projet de Défense européenne avec la France. Je l'ai fait précisément parce que je me suis rendu compte que sans les États-Unis et sans l'engagement du président Clinton, nous n'aurions jamais pu résoudre la crise. Aujourd'hui, les Balkans peuvent aspirer à un avenir pacifique au sein de l'Europe. Pourtant, la crise était aux portes de l'Europe, pas à celles de l'Amérique.

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| <u>LOT VI</u> IFB No. LIBTELCO/SP/NCB/004/2021 | Laptops HP – Lenovo, Dell) | 50pcs | August 30, 2021 – September 24, 2021 9:00AM – 5:00PM | September 24, 2021 1:00PM |

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Cummings shuns Boakai

By Lincoln G. Peters

Two contending forces within the Collaborating Political parties (CPP), Mr. Joseph Nyumah Boakai and Mr. Alexander B. Cummings appear to be sailing in a rocky political boat, as latest events witnessed Cummings and his Alternative National Congress (ANC) entirely shunning Boakai's endorsement by the Unity Party to head CPP's 2023 presidential ticket.

When compared to UP's previous political events, Boakai's endorsement ceremony on Saturday, 11 September 2021 as Unity Party's aspirant for the CPP presidential ticket which was

of the CPP Framework Agreement.

Following his endorsement by the UP, Liberia's former Vice President Mr. Boakai focused on talking about what he sees as lapses in government, saying Liberia is a country in crisis that needs real political revolutionary emancipation in order to deliver it to Liberians.

Speaking at the Unity Party Headquarters in Oldest Congo Town, Boakai lamented that Liberia is facing serious crisis due to poor leadership under President George Manneh Weah.

Boakai claimed that the government here has no respect for the rule of law, and economic hardship is on the increases while corruption and impunity

time that Liberians reclaim Liberia for themselves.

He further suggested that Liberia must be freed from the chain of corruption, impunity, injustice, economic misery and mysterious disappearance of peaceful professional citizens.

Joseph Boakia believes that low management skill of natural and unnatural resources by the government are also factors that have increased the crisis in the country.

Meanwhile Mr. Boakai has expressed excitement and happiness to be chosen as the aspirant of the Unity Party to serve as its aspirant at CPP's processes that are expected to kick off soon.

"We come together here today to fight for a better and respected Liberia, and Liberia deserves better. I want to ensure you that we will make sure this country is redeemed," Boakai said.

Accepting the Unity Party candidate as aspirant to participate in all CPP processes, CPP chair and Grand Bassa County Senator Nyonble Karngar-Lawrence thanked the Unity Party for the early decision taken.

Karngar-Lawrence said the UP aspirant is the only qualified person to start the CPP processes, noting that within the next few days, the CPP will officially announce its consensus process.

She expressed hope that other political parties that are interested in the process will present their standard bearer and aspirant before the consensus process can start.

The Unity Party Endorsement and presentation program of its aspirant is the first process, according to the CPP Framework Document to qualify a standard bearer to participate in all CPP processes ranging from Voter Perspective Survey and Consensus to Convention.

These processes will show the candidate for the CPP for the upcoming 2023 general and presidential elections. —*Edited by Winston W. Parley*



graced by members from three of the four collaborating parties was poorly attended over the weekend.

Mr. Cummings and his ANC party's reason for shunning the UP program was that the process was allegedly unjust [because there was no convention held to elect Boakai].

As constituent member of the CPP, Cummings has been taking up issues with fellow political leaders from the other constituent parties, including walking out of a CPP meeting convened over the weekend on grounds that it lacked an agenda in violation

have become the best friends to the government. He noted that emphasis is not put on the plight of the people.

"Liberians are now spectators in their country as something the President of Liberia promises never to happen," said Boakai.

"Our citizens are dying mysteriously and nothing is done by the government. We see hunger and anger in the faces on the people when they are walking only because the bread and butter issues of the country are not handled, while our so-called leaders are satisfied with what our people are going through," Amb. Boakia added.

He indicated that given what the country is going through, it's

LP, UP chairmen held hostage

By Lincoln G. Peters & Ethel A. Tweh

The chairman of the opposition Liberty Party Musa Hassan Bility, and his counterpart in the Unity Party Amin Modad separately had their worst experience yet in politics over the weekend at their respective headquarters in Congo Town outside Monrovia when angry youths of their respective parties held them hostage.

Liberty Party youth under the banner Majority block Saturday September 12, 2021 besieged the party's beachside Headquarters on 19th Street, Sinkor, calling for the resignation of Chairman Bility who was in a meeting with some party executives, for allegedly tempering with the LP's amended constitution.

The group allegedly sent by the Political Leader of the Party, Senator Nyonble Karngar Lawrence and the vice chair for political affairs Senator Abraham Darius Dillon

6.1 of the Liberty Party constitution was illegally altered by Chairman Bility.

However, a member of the party, Charles Brown terms the actions of his colleagues as gangsterism, saying that if they have issues, they should use the rightful procedure, describing the protesters as paid agents sent to destroy the party.

They prevented the chairman from entering his car or leaving the headquarters, claiming that the meeting he had gone to chair was not in the LP's interest.

Commenting on the situation subsequently via Spong Talk, Chairman Bility confirms the siege, detailing that the protesting youth damaged the party structure, including vehicles.

However, he thanks the Liberia National Police for quickly intervening and calming the situation, specifically lauding the Inspector General of Police Col. Patrick Sudue, who



Chairman Musa Bility

Chairman Amin Modad

locked the main gate to the headquarters and demanded the living body of Bility to be turned over to Police for investigation.

Political Leader Sen. Lawrence had accused Bility of allegedly altering the constitution, but he had denied her to provide proof.

However, the protesting youths noted that Chairman Bility has damaged the party constitution and is currently working with hidden hands to damage the party's image.

"Our constitution was altered by Mr. Musa Hassan Bility. Today we are here to get the living body of Mr. Bility and turn him over to the Police. If he will be here until 1am, we all will be here until he tells us how the constitution was amended." Walter Blamo, National Vice Chair for recruitment and mobilization insisted.

Blamo added that Article

responded to his call.

According to him, those who stage the siege were thugs and not partisans of the Liberty Party.

Meanwhile, protesting youths of the Unity Party reportedly held the UP Chairman Amin Modad hostage, calling for his resignation. They accused Chairman Modad of allegedly collaborating with the Political Leader of the Alternative National Congress (ANC) Mr. Alexander B. Cummings.

The action came the same day just as the UP was declaring its Political Leader Joseph Nyumah Boakai as Standard Bearer of the party.

Both Boakai and Cummings who are constituent parties' leaders of the Collaborating Political Parties (CPP) are vehemently seeking to head the CPP ticket for 2023. —*Editing by Jonathan Browne*



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Sports

With Emmanuel B. Juduh

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The Lone Star: 20 years without appearing for Nations Cup



The technical committee at the Liberia Football Association and the national team coaches need to study root cause or causes of our failures, and use our 19 years failed experience as tools to prepare us for the next Africa Cup of Nations Qualification race.

One of the major factors preventing Liberians from this huge celebration is tied to the 'ideology of building a new team' each time the FA employs a new head coach.

This ideology affects the building process and development of national team players into a solid unit to take on this massive goal of taking Liberia to her third Nations Cup.

Liberia's blessed with naturally gifted footballers

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 7

By Naneka A. Hoffman (Contributor)

The National Team, Lone Star is yet to book her 3rd African Cup of Nations appearance in nearly 20 years. The Lone Star last played in the African prestigious tournament far

back in 2002 when Mail hosted the football festival.

Liberia has been making efforts over the last 19 years but failed to make this push become reality. While taxpayers' money is being pumped to the National Team, Liberians are not closer to her next appearance.

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