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P11

Over \$2M price tag for killers

-GoL announces

Gov't launches L\$105M scholarship scheme

-In hotly contested counties



P11

3G good

4G better

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Continental News

Teachers tear-gassed at protest against Sudan coup

Sudanese security forces have fired tear gas at dozens of teachers who were taking part in pro-democracy protests in the capital, Khartoum. There are reports that many teachers were detained by the security forces.

Overnight demonstrators set up barricades for the first of two days of planned civil disobedience to protest against last month's coup.

They are demanding the military government step back and allow a peaceful transition to civilian rule.

The demonstrations are happening as Arab League mediators arrive in Khartoum for talks to try to defuse the crisis. The civilian Prime Minister, Abdalla Hamdok, remains under house arrest and is facing pressure from the military to co-operate with them, the BBC's Andrew Harding reports from the capital.

Last month, the coup leader, Gen Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, dissolved the civilian

arm of the government's power-sharing agreement, arrested civilian leaders and declared a state of emergency.

Disruptions to the internet had left some people unaware of the two-day civil disobedience action but teachers turned out to protest near the education ministry.

"We organised a silent stand against the decisions by Burhan outside the ministry of

education," Mohamed al-Amin, a geography teacher, told AFP news agency.

"Police later came and fired tear gas at us though we were simply standing on the streets and carrying banners."

In Khartoum North, security forces patrolled major streets carrying sticks and tear gas grenades, Reuters added. Victims of the military clampdown are being

treated in Khartoum's private Royal Care hospital.

Muhayed Faisal, an 18-year-old student, was shot twice in the leg during a recent protest. "I was shot along with nine people. There were no warning shots, they just started to fire. The military... they're like animals. Maybe animals are better." He's now had three operations on his right leg. "Our cause didn't change - the military won't rule us," he said, as a doctor stroked his foot to test if any sensation had returned.

In a nearby bed, a 54-year-

old tailor, Yair Mohamed Ali Abdulla, was surrounded by relatives. He'd left his shop to join the protests when the coup took place. He said he was deliberately run over by soldiers in a vehicle near Khartoum's international airport.

"After that, five or six people beat me mercilessly with sticks on my back and chest. I just went [to the protest] to ask for freedom, peace, and justice. If the army can't provide that, they should take off their uniforms and let those who can come and take charge," he said.

BBC



Protesters were burning tyres in Khartoum on Sunday

Row over attempt to suspend Libya's foreign minister

Libya's presidential council says it has suspended Foreign Minister Najla El-Mangoush for 14 days and banned her from travelling, pending an inquiry.

It accused her of not coordinating on foreign policy, but the transitional government rejected the decision, saying she would carry on as normal.

The political infighting follows comments she made in a BBC interview about the Lockerbie bombing in 1988.

Libya admitted responsibility for the bombing in 2003. Controversy ignited here after the minister spoke to the BBC about the possible extradition of a new Libyan suspect wanted by the US over the bombing.

The downing of the plane - in

which 270 people were killed - remains a sensitive subject here, and a painful one in the US and Britain.

Najla El-Mangoush told us that the Libyan government was very open to collaborating with the US on the question of extradition, and said the matter was progressing.

"We understand the pain and sadness of the victims and the families," she said.

The move to suspend - and ground - the top diplomat comes ahead of a major international conference on Libya in Paris next Friday. It also comes as Libya is moving uncertainly towards nationwide elections, due in late December.

This kind of dispute between institutions of state is not new in Libya, far from it.

The country has two competing parliaments and is deeply divided between East and West. With the elections approaching, the internal competition is on the increase.



Najla El-Mangoush to BBC that have sparked a political row

Museum fire destroys thousands of Congo artefacts



Local media say the destruction caused by the fire is a massive loss for Gungu

Thousands of historic artefacts have been destroyed in the Congolese town of Gungu after a private museum burnt to ashes.

The objects at the National Museum of Gungu represent one of the Democratic Republic of Congo's most important collections, says the BBC's Emery Makumeno in the capital, Kinshasa.

At least 8,000 or 9,000 items dating back to the end of the 18th Century were ruined.

The cause of the fire is still unclear. A museum guard noticed the building was burning at around 23:00 on Thursday night, according to a local official quoted in Congolese media.

Franck Gatola Mungiela is calling on the Ministry of Art and Culture as well as the

Interior and Security Ministry to investigate the cause of the fire in Gungu, some 650km (400 miles) south-east of the capital, in Kwilu province.

"A national treasure is now gone. It's imperative to conduct a serious investigation into what happened," Mr Mungiela is quoted as saying on news site 7sur7. Similar sentiments were echoed by the president of the civil society of Gungu, who said the museum was the "pride" of the area, according to DR Congo's Radio Okapi.

"Tourists come from Europe and all over the world to visit that museum," Joachim Kusamba told the station.

The majority of the works of art in the museum were from the cultural tradition of the Pende people, according to 7sur7. They were a key part of the annual Gungu festival. BBC

The Libyan government said the presidential council had no legal authority to suspend or investigate a minister, and the foreign minister would continue her work. She is currently out of the country and is expected to attend the

Paris conference.

It's likely that the international community will want this row to be defused quickly, to keep the focus on holding elections - tricky as that may be - and on the future of Libya. BBC

EDITORIAL

Signs of an emerging death squad

THE WAVE OF suspicious killings in Monrovia and parts adjacent is both scaring and very disappointing, particularly under a civilian administration where security or law and order should be paramount. However, it seems that ghastly killings in homes every other week or month have become common in our society with the authority at the highest level remaining conspicuously silent.

OUR ATTENTION IS drawn to the suspicious death of three high profile personalities, two of them officials of government and a highly established private citizen in just over a month.

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2021 the Government of Liberia announced the death of Liberia's Peace Ambassador Rev. William R. Tolbert, III, youngest son of slain President Dr. William R. Tolbert, Jr. According to the Ministry of Information, Rev. Tolbert was discovered dead at his residence in Monrovia on Sunday, October 31, in what the Liberia National Police described as a suspected homicide. The same day, female officer Maude Elliott of the Liberia Immigration Service (LIS) said to be in her 50s, was found brutally murdered at home in Brewerville, outside Monrovia.

EARLIER, IN SEPTEMBER this year, specifically September 22, 76-year-old John Hilary Tubman, a son of another former President, William V.S. Tubman, was reportedly found dead lying face down in a pool of blood with deep cuts to his neck and forehead with pillow placed over his head at his residence in Fiamah community, Monrovia.

INTERESTINGLY, THESE PERSONALITIES were alone in their respective homes when they were brutally killed. These are nothing else, but targeted murders that raise concern about something sinister being perpetrated and Police investigations should be able to establish.

THERE WERE OTHER mysterious deaths in and around the city prior to these three specific cases listed above. And from the trend of events, we can deduce that there is a pattern being unleashed by a probable death squad that is roaming and seeking its next target.

THE KILLINGS BEAR similar wounds that were inflicted in specific parts of the body, indicating there is a hired killer or a group of hired killers involved. Who are they working for is yet to be established but their targets may signal something.

ARE WE RETURNING to the days of the Charles Julu death squad under slain President Samuel Kanyon Doe? God forbid! But the writings on the wall spell bad omen for our beloved country.

SADLY HOWEVER, CIVIL Society, religious leaders and institutions including men and women of moral conscience in our society are silent about the unfolding development. Today, the late John Hilary Tubman, Officer Maude Elliott and Rev. William R. Tolbert, III, are the latest victims of this creeping evil in our country. We don't who's next.

SOCIETY SHOULD SPEAK out now before it becomes too late. It is citizens' alienable right guarantee by our Constitution to peacefully assemble, protest and petition their representatives against anything that threaten their peace and happiness. If the current killings must stop, Liberians should rise up now!

COMMENTARY

By Ngaire Woods

Is Multilateralism a Fig Leaf?

OXFORD - International organizations are currently plagued by allegations of powerful states wielding undue influence over outcomes. These include recent revelations about Australia, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and other countries pushing back against the United Nations on climate change, suggestions that senior World Bank officials intervened to boost China's ranking in the Bank's Doing Business index, and suspicions that China influenced the World Health Organization's approach to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Underlying all these controversies is the simple reality that powerful countries exert great influence over multilateral organizations. But their clout does not render multilateralism impossible. Rather, it is a force that must be actively managed and counterbalanced.

The undue influence of some countries in multilateral institutions is of course not new, but the shifting global balance of power has brought it back into focus. For example, the recent Doing Business fracas prompted arguments implying that otherwise technocratic and evidence-based institutions such as the World Bank were at risk of being led by managers too attentive to China's concerns. As Anne Krueger writes, "Like Caesar's wife, IMF and World Bank leaders must be well above suspicion in overseeing these institutions' work and safeguarding the integrity of the data on which that work relies."

But history tells a different story. The United States has long dominated the World Bank, in both its formal and informal governance. In the 1960s, it was said that the US hardly needed to exercise its formal powers over the organization, because its staff worked with one eye constantly trained on the preferences of the US government, a few blocks away in the center of Washington, DC. As the historian Catherine Gwin noted, "The result was a strong and enduring American imprint on all aspects of the Bank, including its structure, general policy direction, and the manner of granting loans."

The US government has typically channeled its preferences through the World Bank's senior management. In 2006, an independent panel commissioned by the Bank to evaluate its research criticized the way in which "research was used to proselytize on behalf of Bank policy, often without taking a balanced view of the evidence, and without expressing appropriate skepticism." Moreover, "[i]nternal research that was favorable to Bank positions was given great prominence, and unfavorable research ignored." The panel lamented that, "when the Bank leadership selectively appeals to relatively new and untested research as hard evidence that its preferred policies work, it lends unwarranted confidence to the Bank's prescriptions."

Other powerful countries also exercise influence over international organizations' senior management and staff. In the International Monetary Fund's 2014 surveillance review, for example, staff noted the "additional internal pressure and scrutiny associated with surveillance of systemic economies." And in a background paper on evenhandedness for the review, nearly 60% of IMF mission-chief respondents who worked on advanced economies acknowledged "pressure to dilute the candor of staff reports in order to avoid upsetting the country authorities."

But international organizations need the backing of powerful countries in order to be effective, and they have historically secured that backing by giving these countries special rights. For example, whereas the US stayed out of the League of Nations in the 1920s, it was persuaded to join the UN, the IMF, and the World Bank after World War II. This was not least because the US gained a say over these organizations' leadership, hosted their headquarters, and had outsize decision-making power (a veto in the UN Security Council and weighted voting power in the IMF and World Bank). China's leading position within the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank today reflects similar considerations.

At the same time, powerful countries must accept some constraints in order to persuade and co-opt others to participate in multilateral institutions. For this reason, strong states create organizations that give votes to other states, with formal decision-making arrangements that (however weakly) limit their power to decide unilaterally what the institution does.

The result is a constant constructive tension between the interests of the most powerful and those of everyone else. Three factors are crucial to managing the inevitable strains.

First, leadership is vital. The role of any multilateral institution's leader includes not only "speaking truth to power," but also mobilizing smaller countries to ensure their voices are heard in counteracting the influence of the powerful. Yet, such offsetting influence will be muted as long as powerful states control the appointment and reappointment of organizations' senior leadership - as the US and the European Union (and increasingly China) do at the World Bank and the IMF. As matters stand, the heads of these institutions are implicitly accountable to the leading powers.

Second, in principle, formal governance arrangements guaranteeing the representation of all members, rules about staffing and funding, and decision-making processes permit all member states to hold an institution to account. But the effective operation of such mechanisms requires attention, information, and experience. Currently, too many countries are represented in multilateral institutions by officials who serve brief terms and have little access to information. This makes them easy to outmaneuver. Less powerful countries need to train and equip their representatives appropriately to serve on the boards of international organizations, so that they can hold their own and constrain the undue influence of the more powerful.

Lastly, transparency is crucial. The trend toward open evaluations conducted by independent evaluation offices, and the increased publicity surrounding efforts by some countries to influence international organizations, are uncomfortable for all participants, but they are vital in the pursuit of effective cooperation.

Given today's heightened geopolitical tensions, complaints about some countries' supposedly excessive sway in multilateral institutions may become more frequent. More accountable leadership, effective representation, and transparency are the best tools for counteracting, detecting, and mitigating it.

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

COMMENTARY

By Milton Nathaniel Barnes

Enough is Enough: A Commentary

Rev. Dr. William R. Tolbert III (November 1, 2021)

Maude Elliot (October 31, 2021)

John H. Tubman (September 22, 2021)

Unidentified Woman on 17th Street Beach (September 14, 2021)

Matthew J. Innis (August 2021)

Mordecai Nyemah (May 2021)

Melvin Earley (February 19, 2021)

Florence Massaquoi (February 2021)

Robert M. Blamo, Jr. (2021)

Bobby S. Gbeanquoi (2021)

Siafa G. Boimah (2021)

Albert Peters (October 2020)

Gifty Lama (October 2020)

Elijah Polumah (2020)

Abraham Tumay (2020)

George B. Fanbutu (2020)

Possibly, others unknown

What's going on, my people? In every instance above, innocent lives have been taken; and, we are not sure what is being done about it. Liberians are dying mysteriously or being brutally murdered. Murderers are getting away with impunity. The usual lip service is paid; the family greaves; and, we carry on our lives disillusioned and frightened.

What is exasperating about this is that Liberians are fearing for their lives in the midst of dire poverty and economic straits. They barely eke out a living encountering the huge cost of feeding themselves, educating their children, paying their rent, transporting themselves, only to be faced with the threat of someone murdering them in cold blood.

Why are Liberians continuing to face these nearly insurmountable challenges? Simply stated, this is due to the absence of Law and Order, which should, at the very least, investigate and inform the public so as to reassure them that authorities are responding with urgency. In this particular environment, when criminals believe that they can get away with heinous acts including brutal murders, they take that as a "license to kill" in view of the fact that there appear to be no consequences.

In my opinion, this comes down to the matter of leadership. For quite a while now, Liberia has been led by politicians as opposed to authentic leaders. Basically, what I'm saying is that there is a distinct difference between a leader and a politician. An authentic and effective leader will address numerous challenges, be they economic (fiscal-monetary management, unemployment, etc.) or social (justice, education, healthcare etc.), using a wide array of tools. A leader knows how to corral the appropriate experts who can provide effective solutions to whatever challenges may arise within his or her sphere of influence.

A politician, on the other hand, possesses a singular tool that is used to address any and every issue: politics. From the politician's perspective, every problem, regardless of its nature, requires the solution of political rhetoric. The politician says whatever he or she believes will assuage the people. The goal is to persuade the people that things will be fine. Saying so, as we all know, does not make things so. Yet, the only tool of the politician is politics (i.e. the power of persuasion).

In the face of murders with impunity, leaders, at all levels of society, cannot afford to sit aside with indifference. We must stand up against these outrageous acts. We know that God is the ultimate judge; yet, every true religion teaches us that there are laws by which we must govern ourselves. In Liberia, our entire social fabric is at risk of disintegrating. No society, without a modicum of justice in the face of serious crime, can continue to function. It will inevitably tumble into utter chaos.

In view of what is unfolding, I am poised to ask the following questions: Can we, as a country and people, take decisive steps to address these concerns?

Can we source international support to investigate these deaths many of which seem mysterious; if, and only if, we lack the resources and technical ability to do so? Can the public be kept abreast as to the progress Government is making in investigating these deaths?

Can we also endeavor to investigate the drivers of these mysterious killings? Lest we forget, regardless of the circumstances of these deaths, whether politically motivated and or based on hatred, they do have ripple effects that transcend the actual victims. We may have to deal with how family members are affected and what interpretation others connected to the victims may conceive.

Remember, the fruit of peace and freedom is priceless; and living in the spirit of fear breeds distress.

This is a clarion call to all people of Liberia to stand up and put an end to brutal murders and other serious crimes. Our first step is to unilaterally and publicly condemn these atrocious acts; and, then, demand that our justice system fully and completely investigates each unexplained death. Culprits must be prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law.

In times of trouble, when good people sit aside supinely and do nothing, they are no better than the perpetrators of evil; for there is an adage that says, "we give acquiescence by our silence."

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O-PED

By Eric Posner

Facebook's Foreign Disasters

A long line of ugly Americans, mostly government officials, have believed that applying simple formulas based on idealized versions of US institutions could convert long-suffering places into Western-style consumer utopias. Today, the ugliest of all Americans is not a public official but a private citizen, Mark Zuckerberg.

CHICAGO - "The ugly American," the title of a novel published in 1958 by Eugene Burdick and William Lederer, entered the language to refer to boorish American officials abroad who sought to improve the lives of natives without taking the trouble to learn their language, culture, or needs. A long line of ugly Americans, mostly politicians and government officials from both parties, have believed that applying simple formulas based on idealized versions of US institutions - democracy, markets, and human rights - could convert long-suffering places like Afghanistan and Iraq into Western-style consumer utopias. Inevitably, these Americans caused more harm than good.

Today, the ugliest of all Americans is not a government official but a private citizen, the CEO of Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg. Zuckerberg has received an endless stream of criticism because of Facebook's lamentable impact on American politics and culture. Less attention has been given to Facebook's impact on foreign markets, which Zuckerberg recklessly penetrated with no evident concern about the possible consequences of conducting massive social experiments in countries with weak institutions and histories of instability.

Back in 2015, Zuckerberg teamed up with the musician Bono to advocate a human right to internet access. The all-too-common belief among America's business elite that one's economic self-interest coincides with the global good appeared as a paean to cyberspace that the duo wrote for the New York Times:

In Ethiopia and Tanzania, for example, farmers connect to get better prices, track inventory and make mobile insurance payments in case of bad weather. In Nigeria, citizens use BudgIT, a mobile app, to assess whether governments keep their spending promises.... In Guatemala, cellphones inform mothers how to have healthy pregnancies. In Kenya, women receive financial services via their cellphones thanks to the brilliant M-Pesa microfinance scheme.

Reality has turned out a bit different. In Ethiopia, Facebook posts "incite[d] mob violence, ethnic clashes, crackdowns on independent press or outspoken voices." In Nigeria, Facebook users circulated grisly images of dead bodies, which were falsely presented to suggest that members of one ethnic group massacred members of a rival ethnic group, and sparked a wave of horrific killings. In a country with 24 million Facebook users, only four people were employed to fact-check Facebook posts.

In Myanmar, Facebook accounts were used to stir up ethnic violence against the Rohingya, tens of thousands of whom have been killed and many more driven into exile. In India, Facebook users stirred up sectarian violence, including lynchings, against Muslims. Similar accounts of Facebook being used to inflame conflict and provoke massacres have been given for Sri Lanka, Yemen, Iraq, and Bangladesh. And in many other countries, from Vietnam to Poland, governments or their supporters have used Facebook to target, harass, and endanger dissidents, political opponents, and vulnerable minorities.

In the Times piece, Zuckerberg was touting internet access, not Facebook itself. But by now we know that internet access and Facebook are intertwined, both in Zuckerberg's plan and in reality. In many countries, Facebook and its properties, Instagram and WhatsApp, are the dominant social media platforms, as they are in the United States.

Both the internet and Facebook have done very well since that article was published. From 2015 to today, the percentage of the global population with internet access increased from 41% to 66%, while Facebook's monthly active user base increased from 1.49 to 2.89 billion. While the extent of Facebook's contribution to the erosion of democracy and human rights over this period is unknown, the platform has clearly played a role in some of the worst atrocities around the globe, and in the coarsening of political life virtually everywhere.

But while Zuckerberg's goal of "building a global community," as he put it in 2017, resembles American foreign policy (or at least American foreign policy before it was reduced to ashes in Iraq and Afghanistan), Facebook is of course a private entity. It is subject to American jurisdiction and not the other way around. The chastened US foreign policy establishment, along with Congress and the president, might consider whether America owes it to the world to rein in Facebook, to the extent possible, in countries that lack the institutional capacity to rein it in themselves.

A few possible reforms suggest themselves. The US Congress could pass a law that requires American social media companies to devote resources to monitor and fact-check content in foreign countries in proportion to the amount they spend on these activities in the US. (Facebook currently devotes vastly more resources in the US.)

Another possible law would allow foreigners to bring lawsuits in US courts when American social media companies spread misinformation and hate speech, as defined under local law. While such a law would be challenged under the First Amendment, courts may give Congress more latitude to regulate speech abroad than at home, especially when doing so shows comity with foreign countries. And Congress could enact a law that imposes penalties on social media companies that are shown to have recklessly contributed to, or failed to stop, major atrocities that were facilitated by their platforms.

The title of Burdick and Lederer's novel actually referred ironically to one of the few good Americans in the story. The negative meaning stuck because the shorthand was more useful: the bad type of American greatly outnumbered the good. And now, thanks in part to Facebook's foreign policy, the ugly American is everywhere.

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THE TOLBERT FAMILY DEATH ANNOUNCEMENT

The Honorable Reverend WILLIAM RICHARD TOLBERT, 3RD



With a sense of immense loss and sorrow, The TOLBERT & GEORGE FAMILIES in LIBERIA and the DIASPORA announce the death of Liberia’s National Peace Ambassador, the Honorable Reverend William Richard Tolbert 3rd on November 1st 2021 at his Mesurado Compound apartment, Bushrod Island, Monrovia.

Reverend Tolbert, 68, affectionately called “Bill” was a PATRIOT and tireless Advocate for Peace and National Unity. He was a respected Public Servant, a devoted Husband, a Father of 9 children, an Uncle, a Brother and a hugely loved and valued member of the TOLBERT & GEORGE FAMILIES. The National Peace Ambassador was the son of Liberia’s Late 19th President Dr. William Richard Tolbert, Jr. and Late Former First Lady Mrs. Victoria A. David Tolbert.

The TOLBERT & GEORGE FAMILIES acknowledge with thanks and express their appreciation for the countless messages of Sympathy, Solidarity, Support, Prayers and Love received from all over Liberia and the world at large. We further thank all National and International Organizations whom have lent their voices to demand a complete and satisfactory resolution to the HOMICIDE of Liberia’s National Peace Ambassador, His Excellency Reverend William Richard Tolbert, III, Pastor of the Zion Praise Baptist Church.

The TOLBERT & GEORGE FAMILIES encourage the entirety of Liberia’s Law Enforcement Institutions and Agencies in applying their maximum efforts and utmost professionalism to determine the cause(s) and/or Persons responsible for Ambassador Tolbert’s death. We fully expect the application of all appropriate remedies in the circumstances as this will restore confidence in Liberia’s Public Security and its National & International image.

Pending investigations and official inquiries, The TOLBERT & GEORGE FAMILIES will inform the public of FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS at a later date. In the presence of our tragedy, we declare and renew OUR FAITH in GOD and the Liberian Nation.

“True peace is not merely the absence of tension; it is the presence of justice.” Martin Luther King, Jr.

GOD BLESS US ALL.

Green Media Campaigners Wants EPA Commit to Ramsar Wetlands Convention

Green Media Campaigners (GMC) which seeks to promote environmental action for green environment wants the Environmental Protection Agency

especially those declared as Ramsar sites of international significance in Liberia, particularly; Marshall in Margibi County, Mesurado in Montserrado County, Gbedin in Nimba County, Lake Piso in Grand Cape



Photo by Amos P. Kazawu

(EPA) commit to the Ramsar wetlands convention which was signed by Liberia on July 21, 2003.

The group said the Government of Liberia should take steps to protect and sustainably manage wetlands,

Mount County and Kpatawee in Bong County.

GMC indicated that the EPA is mandated by legislation and charged with

CMS Business, Finance and Admin Advisor Reports to: CMS Senior Logistics Advisor Location: Monrovia, Liberia

Background

Akesis Global Health(www.akesishealth.org) is currently implementing a two-year USAID/GHSC-PSM Project on Long Term Technical Assistance to the Central Medical Stores(formerly, National Drugs Service) Caldwell, under the Ministry of Health, Republic of Liberia. Akesis Global Health Inc. now seek aBusiness, Finance and Admin Advisorwho will provide continuous capacity building and mentoring to the Warehouse Director of Administrationand his staff towardsound financial transaction processing and reporting for the CMS. The position will also have responsibility for improving the Human Resource administrative function including updating job descriptions of all positions within the CMS, continuing evaluation of current staff suitability for their current positions, updating current staff employee files and establishing an effective performance evaluation and incentive compensation process. The Advisor will also support the Akesis Team Leader, Warehouse Advisor, and IT Advisor in achieving project objectives.

Duties

In cooperation with the CMS Finance and Administration team:

- Provide daily capacity building and mentoring on sound finance, procurement, and human resource practices.
- Coordinate procurement processes for all goods and services required to operate. the warehouse facility consistent with USAID and TGF requirements.
- Support/improve the development of operating and capital budgets for the warehouse.
- Support the accounting and reporting of the project including cash requirements projections and disbursement processing:
 - Provide oversight on transaction processing and reporting
 - Manage all disbursements in a controlled manner
- Review and advise on accounting control processes and refinement of standard operating procedures for effective warehouse financial operations.
- Development of an effective cost accounting system
- Developing effective human resource management processes.
- Other duties as assigned

Minimum Qualifications

- Minimum bachelor's degree in finance, accounting, economics, or business administration.A master's degree, preferably in business administration, finance, accounting, or economics desired.
- Relevant tertiary and professional qualification
- A proven record of performance in administration and accounting in a warehouse environment and/or thegovernment sector desired.
- A thorough understanding of international donor (USAID and TGF) regulations and requirements
- Substantial knowledge of and demonstrated experience in management reporting, cost accounting, financial modeling, financial management and accounting principles and practices.
- Membership of a recognized professional accounting body such as CPA or Institute of Chartered Accountants a plus.

Note: This position is a local hire position in Monrovia, Liberia.

Send application and recent curriculum vitae

torecruitment@akesishealth.org

Closing date for submission of applications is by Monday November 22, 2021.

Government launches LRD105 million scholarship Program in three counties



Government launches LRD105 million scholarship Program in three counties



Français

Un projet de loi portant abrogation ou modification de la loi sur les étrangers et la nationalité.

Une trentaine de députés ont introduit un projet de loi qui porte modification ou abrogation de certaines parties de la loi sur les étrangers et la nationalité à la Chambre des représentants.

Le projet de loi exige un amendement ou une suppression pure et simple de certaines parties de la loi sur les étrangers et la nationalité du Libéria. Il est porté par le représentant du district n° 8 du comté de Montserrado, M. Acarous Moses Gray.

Le représentant Gray, dans une lettre qu'il a adressée à la Chambre des représentants, a dit avoir donné « une considération due à l'esprit et à l'intention de la Constitution libérienne de 1986 ».

« C'est dans ce contexte que je vous soumetts humblement, honorable président et distingués collègues, pour examiner et amender ou abroger par voie législative la loi existante par le biais d'un projet de loi intitulé « Loi modifiant la

partie III, chapitre 20, article 20.1 ; Chapitre 21, articles 21.30, 21.31, 21.51 et 21.52 et chapitre 22, articles 22.1, 22.1 et 22.4 de la loi sur les étrangers et la nationalité du Code de droit libérien révisé, vol. II. »

Le député Gray est le président du comité parlementaire sur l'exécutif. Lui et les cosignataires estiment que

l'amendement ou l'abrogation de certaines parties de cette loi satisfera à la disposition constitutionnelle de l'article 2 de la Constitution libérienne de 1986, qui stipule : « ... Tout traité, loi, statut, décret, coutume et réglementation jugé incompatible avec la constitution est nul et sans

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Les chefs d'État et les dirigeants se mobilisent pour plaider en faveur de l'égalité des sexes en Afrique

Le Centre présidentiel Ellen Johnson Sirleaf pour les femmes et le développement (Centre EJS) a annoncé le lancement de la campagne Have Her Back - une initiative passionnante pour mobiliser les dirigeants et le public de toute l'Afrique à prendre des engagements concrets pour faire avancer l'égalité des sexes. Selon un communiqué de presse publié le jeudi 4 novembre à Monrovia, ces engagements font partie

d'une tentative révolutionnaire de changer les perceptions du soutien des hommes africains à l'égalité des sexes, tout en faisant des progrès pour éliminer les obstacles à la participation des femmes au développement et à la vie politique.

Le lancement de la campagne Have Her Back a été fait le dimanche 31 octobre 2021 en marge du forum Amujae Leadership organisé par le Centre EJS auquel ont pris part des femmes leaders venues de

tout le continent africain.

Les présidents Alassane Ouattara de Côte d'Ivoire, Cyril Ramaphosa d'Afrique du Sud, M. Ernest Bai Koroma (ancien président de la Sierra Leone), M. Olusegun Obasanjo (ancien président du Nigeria), et l'homme d'affaires et philanthrope Dr. Mo Ibrahim ont fait des promesses lors du lancement de l'initiative.

Le président Ouattara a déclaré : « Je salue et soutiens totalement la campagne Have Her Back... Je m'engage à apporter mon plein soutien à toutes les initiatives qui visent à promouvoir le leadership des femmes. J'encourage les dirigeants à tous les niveaux à s'engager par des actions concrètes de la même manière.

Le président Ramaphosa a dit : « Je vais #HaveHerBack. Je m'engage à améliorer la représentation des femmes dans les postes de direction dans le secteur public pour atteindre la parité en matière de genres.

L'ancien président Koroma a exprimé son soutien en déclarant : « Je m'engage à utiliser mon bureau

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9

Obasanjo a déclaré : « Je

Éditorial

Les libériens doivent honnêtement se féliciter de l'accord amendé de l'AML

Le gouvernement du Libéria et la direction d'ArcelorMittal Libéria (AML), l'un des plus grands géants mondiaux de l'acier, ont récemment signé une version modifiée de l'Accord de développement minier (MDA).

Dans le cadre de l'accord, l'AML investira après de 800 millions de dollars supplémentaires au Libéria. Mais avant même que la copie modifiée du MDA ne soit signée, les citoyens des zones opérationnelles de l'entreprise dans les comtés de Nimba et de Grand Bassa ont protesté contre l'accord. Il y a eu une action en justice et des actes de harcèlement physique et d'intimidation avec la présence d'un masque traditionnel dans les locaux de la compagnie minière à Nimba dont l'intention était de mettre fin à ses opérations.

Mais toutes ces actions contre l'accord sont-elles vraiment justifiées sans avoir pris son temps pour faire la lecture de l'amendement du MDA ? Ou est-ce à dire que les Libériens ne font plus confiance à leur propre gouvernement avec le président George Manneh Weah aux commandes en ce qui concerne leurs intérêts dans cette concession ?

Le New Dawn a feuilleté les points saillants de l'accord modifié et pense que les citoyens ordinaires ont beaucoup à gagner en termes d'emploi, de fonds de développement social régional, de bourses d'études et de formation professionnelle, entre autres grâce à l'investissement de l'AML et du gouvernement lui-même qui renflouera ses caisses grâce à cet accord gagnant-gagnant.

En tant que premier investisseur majeur sous l'administration Weah, l'engagement d'ArcelorMittal à investir 800 millions de dollars US montre clairement que la société aspire à raviver la confiance des investisseurs du secteur privé dans l'économie avec plus de 2000 nouveaux emplois qui devraient être créés pendant la phase de construction, et à mesure que les volumes de production augmenteront, ses équipes d'exploitation généreront également 1 000 nouveaux emplois supplémentaires, ciblant les Libériens.

Le projet d'expansion, en vertu de l'accord modifié, qui englobe les installations de traitement, ferroviaires et portuaires, promet de devenir l'un des plus grands projets miniers de toute l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Il comprendra la construction d'une nouvelle usine de concentration et une expansion substantielle des opérations minières. La première expansion est prévue dès 2023 et pourrait atteindre 15 millions de tonnes par an. Ce qui pourrait stimuler le PIB.

L'accord qui est critiqué dans certains milieux devrait également renforcer la capacité du gouvernement du Libéria à répondre aux besoins d'autres utilisateurs, dont les mineurs guinéens, d'utiliser l'infrastructure libérienne pour leurs exportations. L'AML s'est engagé à conclure un accord multi-utilisateur avec le gouvernement du Libéria après la ratification de l'accord modifié.

Vu que l'économie mondiale est étouffée par la pandémie de COVID-19, les Libériens devraient faire preuve de patience et être optimistes quant à l'avenir plutôt que de chercher à jeter l'eau de bain avec le bébé. Nous avons besoin d'investissements étrangers directs pour développer notre économie et les entreprises qui sont déjà sur le terrain ne devraient pas être effrayées, comme cela a été le cas de Sime Darby dans les comtés de Bomi et de Grand Cape Mount. ArcelorMittal et le gouvernement du Libéria ont jugé nécessaire de procéder à un amendement depuis août 2016 avec l'ancienne administration Sirleaf. Cela démontre combien l'entreprise tient au partenariat avec le Libéria et au maintien des opérations à flot et son intention d'offrir des solutions gagnant-gagnant telles que l'utilisation des usines de HFO qu'elle avait achetées en 2014 pour fournir de l'électricité dont le pays a si grandement besoin.

Les négociations en cours avec l'administration Weah ont commencé sérieusement le 17 septembre 2020, et il y a eu 54 rencontres avec le gouvernement, l'entreprise et ses conseillers internationaux au cours des 53 semaines qu'il a fallu pour conclure le 10 septembre 2021. Cinquante d'entre elles portaient sur le partage des infrastructures comme l'exigeait le gouvernement du Libéria.

Le Libéria a été le premier pays africain à se conformer à l'Initiative pour la transparence des industries extractives (ITIE). En tant que membre fondateur de l'ITIE du Libéria, ArcelorMittal Libéria a joué un rôle essentiel dans la déclaration de ses paiements au gouvernement, ce qui était essentiel pour les rapports de conformité de l'ITIE. En outre, AML a versé 3 millions de dollars US par an aux pays dans lesquels elle opère. À ce jour, l'entreprise a versé 45 millions de dollars pour cet engagement. En réponse aux plaintes des citoyens selon lesquelles les fonds ne bénéficiaient pas aux communautés affectées, AML a convaincu le gouvernement du Libéria pour que 20 % de ces fonds soient gérés directement par ces communautés. Ce programme a démarré en 2020.

À ce jour, la direction de l'AML a dépensé 1,7 million de dollars sur le programme de bourses d'études qui a permis à 29 Libériens de faire des études dans des universités à l'étranger. Elle a rouvert le centre de formation professionnelle de Yekepa en 2017 en dépensant 7 millions de dollars pour rénover ce centre de formation à la pointe de la technologie. Il compte à ce jour 159 apprenants. Sa première promotion qui compte 48 étudiants est sortie récemment en 2021.

Les Libériens doivent être honnêtes avec eux-mêmes : quelle autre entreprise dans le pays a fait autant en seulement 15 ans, et est prête à en faire encore plus ? Nous croyons fermement que l'Accord de développement minier amendé offre d'énormes offres dont les Libériens devraient profiter.



Français

Un projet de loi portant abrogation ou modification

effet juridique... »

Le projet de loi, qui est soutenu par 30 autres législateurs, dont le vice-président Jonathan Fonati Koffa, a été soumis le vendredi 29 octobre à la Chambre et lu le mardi 2 novembre. Elle a ensuite été transmise à la Commission judiciaire qui est chargée de soumettre un rapport à la plénière dans un délai d'une semaine.

M. Gray, un responsable de la coalition pour le changement démocratique (CDC) du président George Weah, est le « principal parrain » du projet de loi en question.

Le projet de loi est également soutenu par la Conférence libérienne sur la double citoyenneté (ALCOD), qui comprend l'Union des associations libériennes des Amériques (ULAA), la Fédération européenne des associations libériennes (EFLA), Liberian Advocacy for Change (L AFC), la Fédération des communautés libériennes de l'Australie (FLCA), l'Association libérienne unie du Ghana (ULAG), l'Association libérienne du Canada (LAC) et la Conférence des organisations libériennes du sud-ouest des États-Unis d'Amérique (CLOSUSA). ALCOD représente plus de 500 000 Libériens vivant dans la diaspora.

Les chefs d'État et les dirigeants se mobilisent pour

m'engage à veiller à ce que je travaille pour la parité entre le nombre de femmes et d'hommes engagés dans tous les horizons. Le Dr Ibrahim a également pris des engagements : « Je m'engage à #HaveHerBack en redoublant d'efforts pour faire campagne en Afrique pour plus d'égalité des sexes, les droits des femmes, l'éducation des filles, la planification familiale - toutes les questions qui sont vraiment importantes pour aider à apporter nos femmes au centre du développement en Afrique. » Les dirigeants cités ci-haut seront rejoints dans les prochains jours par d'autres leaders politiques, hommes d'affaires et philanthropes africains de premier plan.

La campagne Have Her Back appelle également les

Le projet de loi du représentant Gray intervient quelques jours après qu'il a été publié dans les médias que certains Libériens de la diaspora, qui en avaient marre du "manque d'action et de volonté", avaient appelé le sénateur du comté de Montserrado, Abraham Darius Dillon, à retirer un projet de loi similaire qu'il avait soumis au Sénat.

Pendant ce temps, les membres de l'ALCOD ont exprimé leurs remerciements et leur appréciation au président Weah, qui avait, parmi huit autres propositions d'amendement lors des élections sénatoriales spéciales de décembre 2020, inclus la proposition d'amendement de la double nationalité. « Le président continue de soutenir nos efforts pour la double nationalité aujourd'hui. Nous souhaitons qu'il soutienne le projet de loi parrainé par le représentant Gray ».

Les membres de l'ALCOD ont également remercié le président et les membres de la Chambre pour leur soutien à la double nationalité. Ils ont également remercié les sénateurs Varney Sherman et Abraham Darius Dillon, qui avaient soumis des projets de loi similaires au Sénat.

Ces Libériens de la diaspora espèrent que quand le projet de loi est adopté à la Chambre, il sera approuvé au Sénat.

hommes de tout le continent à prendre des engagements concrets pour renforcer le leadership des femmes dans leurs sphères d'influence. Il offre également aux femmes l'occasion de reconnaître les hommes qui les ont soutenues au cours de leur carrière et d'encourager d'autres hommes à suivre leur exemple.

L'ancienne présidente Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, fondatrice du Centre EJS, encourage tout le continent à y participer : « La promotion des femmes nous profite à tous, sans distinction de sexe. Alors unissons-nous - hommes et femmes - pour faire tomber les barrières au leadership des femmes. »

Pour en savoir plus sur la campagne Have Her Back et comment vous pouvez vous impliquer, visitez www.ejscenter.org/have-her-back.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Ngairé Woods

Le multilatéralisme est-il une feuille de vigne ?

OXFORD - Les organisations internationales retentissent actuellement de reproches à l'encontre d'États puissants exerçant une influence abusive sur leurs arbitrages. Ont notamment défrayé la chronique les récentes révélations concernant les résistances orchestrées par l'Australie, le Japon, l'Arabie saoudite et quelques autres pays aux initiatives des Nations unies sur le changement climatique, les présomptions d'interventions de hauts responsables de la Banque mondiale afin d'accélérer la progression de la Chine dans le classement de l'indice publié par le rapport Doing Business et l'influence apparente de Pékin sur la stratégie adoptée par l'Organisation mondiale de la santé dans la lutte contre la pandémie de Covid-19.

Toutes ces controverses soulignent une réalité triviale : les pays les plus puissants exercent sur les institutions internationales une influence importante. Mais leur poids ne signifie pas pour autant que le multilatéralisme soit impossible. Il faut plutôt le considérer comme une force qui doit être soigneusement gérée et contrebalancée.

L'influence excessive de certains pays sur les institutions multilatérales n'est bien sûr pas nouvelle, mais le déplacement de l'équilibre des puissances la replace au centre de l'attention. Ainsi le récent scandale qui a secoué Doing Business se noue-t-il autour du risque de voir des institutions ordinairement technocratiques et gérées par le régime de la preuve confiées à des dirigeants trop attentifs aux préoccupations chinoises. Ainsi que l'écrit Anne Krueger : « Comme la femme de César, les dirigeants du FMI et de la Banque mondiale doivent être au-dessus de tout soupçon pour ce qui concerne la validation du travail fourni par ces institutions et l'intégrité des données sur lesquelles s'appuie ce travail. »

Mais l'histoire nous enseigne qu'il n'en va pas ainsi. Les États-Unis ont longtemps dominé la Banque mondiale, dans sa gouvernance tant formelle qu'informelle. Ne disait-on pas dans les années 1960 que le gouvernement américain n'avait guère besoin d'exercer formellement sa domination sur une organisation dont il ne quittait jamais des yeux les équipes, qui travaillaient à quelques rues de la Maison Blanche et du Congrès. Comme le remarque l'historienne Catherine Gwin : « Il en résulta une empreinte américaine durable et forte sur tous les aspects de la Banque, qu'il s'agisse de sa structure, de la direction générale de sa politique ou de la manière dont elle garantissait les prêts. »

Le gouvernement des États-Unis a communément utilisé l'équipe de direction de la Banque mondiale pour faire savoir et valoir ses préférences. En 2006, une équipe indépendante mandatée par la Banque afin d'évaluer son travail de recherche a critiqué la façon dont « les travaux réalisés étaient utilisés pour cautionner les décisions de l'institution, souvent au mépris d'une analyse équilibrée des éléments avancés, sans exprimer le scepticisme de rigueur ». En outre, « les recherches internes favorables aux positions de la Banque accédaient à une grande visibilité tandis que les travaux critiques étaient ignorés ». L'équipe regrettait que « lorsque la direction de la Banque invoque pour prouver la pertinence de ces décisions un travail de recherche relativement nouveau et non vérifié, elle donne créance sans justification aux prescriptions de l'institution ».

D'autres puissants pays exercent leur influence sur les cadres dirigeants des organisations internationales et leurs équipes. Ainsi, dans l'examen triennal de la surveillance de 2014 du Fonds monétaire international, les rédacteurs signalent « la pression et la vigilance accrue dès lors qu'est en jeu la surveillance des économies d'importance systémique ». Et dans un document de référence concernant l'équité de la surveillance, presque 60 % des responsables de mission du FMI interrogés travaillant sur les économies avancées reconnaissaient des « pressions afin de tempérer la franchise des rapports des équipes et d'éviter ainsi de froisser la susceptibilité des autorités

locales ».

Mais les organisations internationales ont besoin, pour prétendre à l'efficacité, du soutien des puissances, et elles se sont historiquement garanti ce soutien en donnant à ces pays des droits particuliers. Ainsi les États-Unis, qui étaient restés en dehors de la Société des Nations dans les années 1920, ont-ils été persuadés d'intégrer l'ONU, le FMI et la Banque mondiale après la Seconde Guerre mondiale. La moindre raison n'en fut pas qu'ils étaient assurés d'avoir leur mot à dire sur la direction de ces organisations, que celles-ci siégeaient sur leur territoire et qu'ils y jouissaient d'un pouvoir de décision démesuré (droit de veto au Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU et droit de vote pondéré au FMI et à la Banque mondiale). La position aujourd'hui dominante de la Chine au sein de la Banque asiatique d'investissement pour les infrastructures reflète des considérations similaires.

Dans le même temps, les puissances doivent accepter certaines contraintes afin de persuader les autres pays de participer aux institutions internationales et de s'assurer de leur coopération. Pour cette raison, les États les plus forts créent des organisations qui octroient aux autres États des votes, tandis que des accords formels de fonctionnement limitent (même faiblement) leur pouvoir de décider sans contrepartie de ce que font lesdites institutions.

Il en résulte une tension constructive constante entre les intérêts des plus puissants et ceux de tous les autres. Trois facteurs sont essentiels pour gérer les inévitables moments de mise à l'épreuve.

Tout d'abord l'autorité à la tête de ces organisations est fondamentale. Le rôle d'un dirigeant ou d'une dirigeante d'une institution multilatérale est non seulement de « parler un langage de vérité aux puissants », mais aussi de mobiliser les petits pays afin que leur voix soit entendue pour équilibrer les jeux d'influence. Mais cette force pondératrice sera réduite à l'impuissance tant que les États les plus forts contrôleront la nomination et le remplacement des équipes à la tête des organisations - pratique courante des États-Unis et de l'Union européenne (auxquels se joint, de plus en plus, la Chine) à la Banque mondiale et au Fonds monétaire international. Dans l'état actuel des choses, les dirigeantes et dirigeants de ces institutions sont implicitement comptables devant les grandes puissances.

En principe, les structures formelles de gouvernance garantissant la représentation de tous les membres, les règles de recrutement et de financement et les processus décisionnels permettent à tous les États membres d'exiger d'une institution qu'elle rende des comptes. Mais le fonctionnement efficace de ces mécanismes demande de l'attention, de l'information et de l'expérience. Trop de pays sont aujourd'hui représentés dans les institutions multilatérales par des fonctionnaires dont les mandats sont trop courts et qui n'ont que peu d'accès à l'information. Il est donc aisé de les manipuler. Les pays les moins puissants ont besoin de former et d'équiper correctement leurs représentants afin qu'ils puissent exercer leurs fonctions au sein des instances dirigeantes des institutions internationales, de sorte qu'ils affirment leur propre influence et limitent celle, excessive, des États plus puissants.

Enfin, la transparence est cruciale. La tendance qui s'affirme, en faveur d'évaluations ouvertes menées par des instances indépendantes, et la publicité croissante entourant les efforts de certains pays pour influencer les organisations internationales n'agréent pas à tous les participants, mais elles sont vitales à la poursuite d'une coopération efficace.

Étant donné l'actuel regain des tensions géopolitiques, les protestations face à l'emprise prétendument excessive de certains pays sur les institutions multilatérales risquent de se faire plus fréquentes. Une direction à laquelle il doit être possible de demander des comptes, une représentation efficace et une plus grande transparence sont les meilleurs outils pour équilibrer ces jeux d'influence, les identifier et les tempérer.

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Monrovia to enjoy water supply soon

The issue of pipe borne water supply to Monrovia and its environs has been a major challenge since the end of the 14-year civil war in Liberia.

But the Liberia Urban Water Supply Project (LUWSP) has received additional finance to construct booster from Fish Market, Newport Street and

communities in Paynesville and beyond.

The LUWSP consultation meeting brought together more than 50 representatives from various communities, including Rock Hill, Fish Market, Jallah Town, Buzzi Quarter and Newport Street.

Mr Chowolo noted that it has not been easy for communities to access safe drinking water

Project, Walker Richards said, the construction of a reservoir in Rock Hill Community will contain one million gallons of water to supply nearby communities along the ELWA areas.

Mr. Richards stressed that the project is intended to provide water in Paynesville and central Monrovia.

He disclosed the project is being supported by the World Bank through the Liberia Water and Sewage Corporation (LWSC) expansion and extension program.

He explained that the reservoir at Ducor can contain six thousand gallons of water which will also supply water to Mamba Point, Newport, Benson and Carey Street communities, among others.

For his part, the senior engineer for the Liberia Water and Sewage Corporation, J. Henry Swaray said the LWSC was established to supply water to eight thousand inhabitants in Monrovia and its suburbs, but demand has increased significantly.

Mr. Swaray noted that the current inhabitants of Monrovia is estimated at about 1.2 million residents which have put huge pressure on LWSC to adequately supply water to more communities, but added the project when completed will tackle these problems. *-Editing by Jonathan Browne*



Paynesville Service Reservoir to provide accessible water to various communities.

Speaking at a one-day consultative meeting with communities in Paynesville outside Monrovia, the consultant for the Environment and Social Impact Assessment, Dickson J. Chowolo said the project will bring relief to several

over the years, but with the implementation of the Rock Hill project, the problem would be addressed.

He said access to water has been a serious challenge which the Government of Liberia and its partners such as the World Bank are collaborating to address.

Meanwhile, the engineer of the Liberia Urban Water Supply

LMA elects new leadership

The Liberia Marketing Association (LMA) has elected new corps of leadership to govern its affairs for the next four years. The elected leaders were expected to be formally certificated Friday, 5 November.

The Chairperson of the LMA Ad-hoc elections committee, Samuel Johnson, said those elected are Elizabeth Finda Sambolah, President; Cecelia Joeh Weah, Vice President; and Patrick Sarti, Secretary General, respectively.

Addressing a news conference in Monrovia, Mr. Johnson also named Patrick Jolo as Assistant Secretary General and Oldlady Sneh as Chaplain.

He says the result of the LMA elections has been presented to the current interim president, Counselor Lusine Bility.

The elections held in Gbarnga, Bong County, bring

to an end more than four years of leadership crisis and legal battle that characterized the outgoing administration of Madam Alice Yeagbah.

Other members of the LMA ad-hoc election committee are Reverend Doctor George Zorbah, of the Liberia Council of Churches, Co-Chair; Lasana

Kanteh of the National Muslim Council of Liberia, Financial Secretary; Amos Harris of the Press Union of Liberia, Secretary; and Lorenzo Andrews of the Musician Union of Liberia, Assistant Secretary, respectively. *Editing by Jonathan Browne*



LMA Ad-hoc elections committee chair, Mr. Samuel Johnson

Reports of rising wave of murder worries Cummings

The Standard-bearer of the Alternative National Congress (ANC), Alexander B. Cummings says his heart is broken by the rising wave of murders and other acts of lawlessness overtaking the Liberian society.

At least three high profile individuals have been discovered murdered in their homes in recent times-two are the sons of two former Presidents, Tubman and Tolbert.

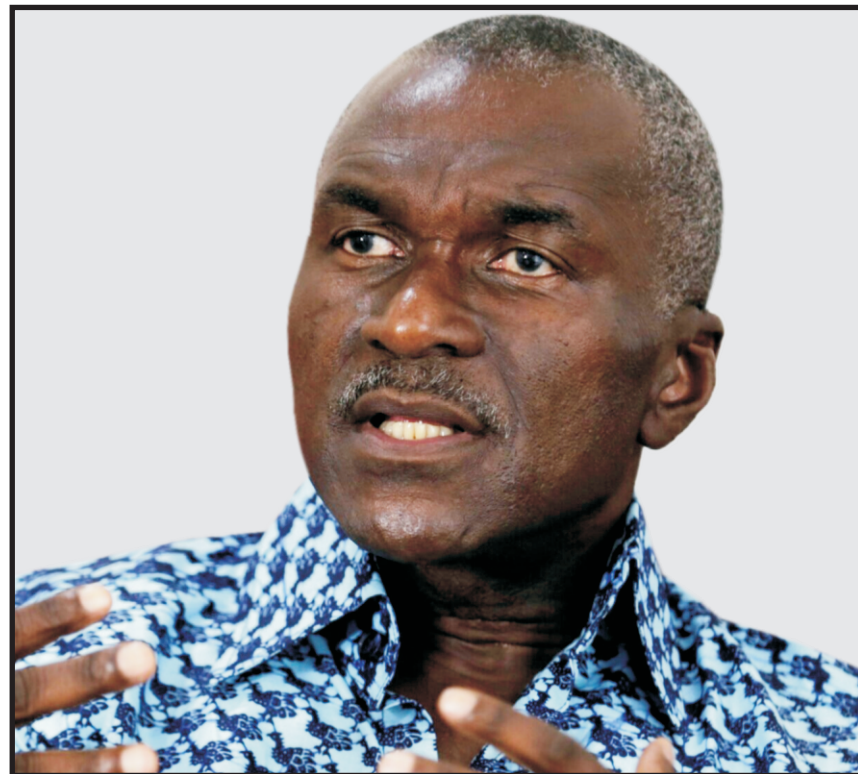
Last week the Ministry of Justice ordered post mortem examinations on the remains of John Tubman, Maude Elliot and William R. Tolbert, III - who were all discovered dead in their homes - as part of a full scale investigation.

In a podcast over the weekend, why extending his deepest condolences to all the bereaved families, Cummings

the society, an uncaring President Weah is vacationing at his Jamaica Resort irresponsibly disconnected from the daily living and entrapping fears of Liberians. The President is offering no real solutions to the rising wave of crimes and murders, and some of the government's explanations around the mysterious deaths and murders have left more questions than they have sought to answer.

Protecting lives is the most basic duty of any responsible government. The Liberian President is the constitutional Head of State and Head of Government. As such, this basic duty begins and ends with President George Weah and he has failed at it.

No government can prevent the commission of all crimes. But no government must be repeatedly unresponsive as this Liberian Government to the



irritated that under the George Weah administration, the Liberian Government has continued to fail the nation. Below is his full text.

Cummings: "Under this President, the Liberian Government continues to fail the nation. The security situation in the country is worsening daily. Communities are unsafe, streets are unsafe, and homes are unsafe. One does not require any statistics to know Monrovia, the nation's Capital, is overcome by fear and rising crimes. And yet, the President's response was to disdainfully tell Liberians to buy and install close circuit televisions (CCTV) in their homes.

As families are grieving the many mysterious deaths, unsolved gruesome murders and reports of ritualistic killings that are laying siege to

rising wave of crimes overtaking the society. Also, no President ought to be vacationing while Liberians are being murdered, including in their homes. No President ought to be partying while murderous crimes are sweeping communities leaving Liberians to live in terror and fear.

Every Liberian life is precious. Therefore, I urge all Liberians to be careful. Move about in pairs. Look out for each other in the communities. Check on each other. Setup and enable community watch teams where it does not already exist and help each other when you sense someone is in distress. We can no longer depend on the failed government. Therefore, we must look to depend on each other for mutual security. Liberia deserves better."

Over \$2Million price tag for killers

The Liberian Government has announced USD15,000 about (LRD 2,214,750) cash reward for any useful and factual information that will lead to the arrest of suspects in the recent high profile murders in Monrovia.

In a statement issued over the weekend, the government said the amount

full scale investigation.

John Tubman and William R. Tolbert III are sons of tow of Liberia's former Presidents William V.S Tubman and William R. Tolbert. Tolbert then Vice President to Tubman succeeded the latter following his death in 1971.

The Liberia National Police has named Christian Byron Anderson and William V.S,

0770800102; 0770800103; 0770800111; 0770800122; 0770800109; 0777900023.

The state urged members of the public to come to the Police headquarters, as their identities and rewards will be kept confidential.

The statement also noted that the Joint Security of Liberia, under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Justice, is scheduled to convene on Tuesday, November 9, 2021, to review the general security situation in the country.

"The public is assured that the Joint Security is working around the clock to solve three (3) recent murder cases in Monrovia and provide enhanced security to the public," the statement said.

Meanwhile, the Government deplores the unwarranted politicization of the death of these individuals, describing it as insensitive to the families of the deceased. The Government emphasizes that it takes seriously the death of any Liberian and is therefore leaving no stone unturned in getting to the bottom of the matter.

It concluded that the national Security Apparatus has been mandated by President George Weah to implore all necessary legal means within its authority to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all Liberians and foreign residents in the country.



of US\$5,000.00 about (LRD78, 250) is set aside for actionable information on each of the persons of interest.

Last week the Ministry of Justice ordered post mortem examinations on the remains of John Tubman, Maude Elliot and William R. Tolbert, III - who were all discovered dead in their homes - as part of a

Anderson (also known as "Baby Shad") as initial persons of interest to the investigation.

Baby Shad is also a son of former President Tubman. He contested the 2005 elections and performed miserably.

The Government is asking the public to assist the process by calling the following numbers to provide information: 0770800410; 0770800423;

Gov't launches LRD105 Million scholarship scheme

The Liberian Government has launched a free education scholarship scheme for all public school students in the country with Bong, Nimba and Margibi Counties taking the lead.

Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, Nathaniel Falo McGill who is driving the new initiative from the office of President George Weah over the weekend announced LRD50 million for public school students in Nimba County.

The announcement in Nimba comes weeks after McGill announced an initial amount of LRD20 million scholarship program for students in upper Margibi County, while plans are underway to launch same in lower Margibi.

The launch of the initial government scholarship programs in Nimba and Margibi, come months after



the office of Mr. Weah through State Minister McGill announced a LRD35 million scholarship for public school students in Bong County.

This scholarship program is intended for students at the

public schools in these counties not to pay tuition and that education will be freed for students to learn, McGill told journalists here on Sunday.

He noted that why the

World Girls win

Starts from back page

Goalkeeper award.

The World Girls Maiden Pre-Season Tournament was organized by World Girls President, Rochelle Woodson to give female teams equal opportunities like their male counterparts.

The tournament which was the first edition brought together eight female clubs, including Earth Angels, Blanco FC, DC Shooters FC, Senior Pro Female, Pro Sisters, Monrovia Football Academy, Island Queens and the host, World Girls FC.

The Iron Lady Girls went on

the road undefeated throughout the tournament after playing 3 games.

However, they walked away with sixty thousand Liberian dollars as a cash prize, plus medals and trophy.

World Girls were guided by experienced License 'C' Coach Alhaji Konneh.

Meanwhile, Madam Woodson has extended thanks and appreciation to the Liberia Football Association and the media especially, sponsors, staff and coaches for their support during the tournament. -Editing by Jonathan Browne

Green Media

Cont'd from page 5

the responsibility to manage and protect the environment, and that EPA must view this responsibility as critical because wetlands play an important role in the processes that keep our landscapes healthy and productive.

Green Media is therefore urging the Government of Liberia to prioritize environmental issues in its development agenda and strengthen collaborations with relevant institutions, NGOs, INGO, academic institutions and civil society by undertaking actions to raise public awareness of wetlands values and benefits as well as promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

In a press release issued

over the weekend, Steve Doito, lead campaigner of the group explained that the group's vision is to galvanize people across the country to live sustainable lifestyle and will work tirelessly to achieve its goals.

"GMC has emerged to help create environmental awareness and responsibility and helping corporate interests green their bottom lines and give back to environmental causes," Doito noted.

Under its advocacy, Doito explained that Green media will work to build public awareness to include indigenous people in discussion of land use, protect conversion of natural forest and habitat as well.

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program is intended to help impoverished students in public schools who cannot afford to pay the required entry fees, there are plans to also work around something for deserving students already in private schools that are finding it difficult to foot their bills.

These announcement come amidst reports of hike in tuition fees by schools proprietors across the country.

Speaking during the recent launch in Margibi, McGill disclosed that President Weah is responsible to pay 15 million Liberian dollars out of the amount while he (McGill) along

with Vice President Jewel Howard Taylor and Finance Minister Samuel Tweh, will pay the balance of 5 million LRD for students in upper Margibi.

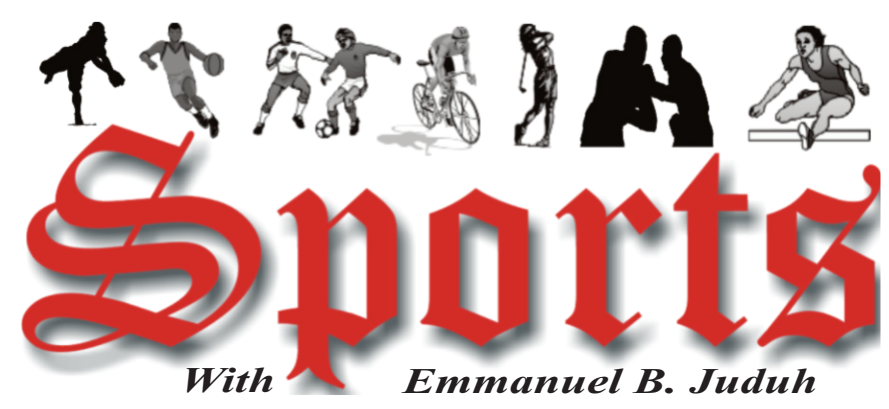
He then presented 12,000 United States dollars cash on behalf of President Weah to heads of the committee that was set up to spearhead the scholarship fund in upper Margibi County.

According to McGill, the money was provided to the students to buttress their effort in the wake of constraints they face in that part of the country.

He said the scholarship covers K2 up to 12th grade, respectively.

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World Girls win Pre-season tournament



Senior Female Professional 4-1 in a Maiden Pre-Season Tournament at Tusa Field in Gardnersville, outside Monrovia.

A goal each from Albertee Sawyer, Angel Browne, Lucy Kikeh and Nigeria Prime League Delta Queens Football Club former striker, Chindima Onuwka earned World Girls the championship.

For splendid performance during the tournament, Players Chindima Onuwka won the Most Valuable Player and Top Scorer, while Mamie Kallon won the Best Midfielder.

Though being defeated, Senior Female Professional Players Rhokida Jacobs won the Best Defender title and current Goalkeeper Olive Wolo, won the Best



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By Naneka Hoffman
World Girls FC have been crowned champions of the World Girls Maiden Pre-season tournament for 2020/2021. The upper women's division big spender on Thursday, November 4, 2021 dragged

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