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VOL. 11 NO. 199

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2021

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Continental News

South Africa's ex-President FW de Klerk dies at 85

FW de Klerk, the former president of South Africa and the last white person to lead the country, has died at the age of 85. Mr de Klerk, who was also a key figure in the transition to democracy, had been diagnosed with cancer this year.

He was head of state between September 1989 and May 1994.

In 1990 he announced he was releasing Nelson Mandela, leading to historic elections that brought the anti-apartheid leader to power.

Mr de Klerk shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Mr Mandela for helping to negotiate an end to apartheid. But his legacy divides opinion in South Africa. A statement from the former president's FW de Klerk Foundation on Thursday said that he died peacefully at his home in Cape Town following his struggle against mesothelioma cancer.

The foundation had announced the diagnosis - a

cancer that affects the lining of the lungs - in June.

Mr de Klerk is survived by his wife Elita, his children Jan and Susan and his grandchildren, the statement said. The former president was born in March 1936 in Johannesburg, into a line of Afrikaner National Party politicians.

He worked as a lawyer and

served in a series of ministerial posts before taking over from PW Botha as the head of the National Party in February 1989, and months later becoming president.

In a famous speech to parliament the following year, he announced that he was removing the ban on parties that included Mr Mandela's

African National Congress (ANC).

He also announced that Mr Mandela would be released from prison after 27 years.

His actions helped bring an end to apartheid-era South Africa, and he became one of the country's two deputy presidents after the multi-party elections in 1994 that saw Mr Mandela become president.

He retired from politics in 1997 saying: "I am resigning because I am convinced it is in the best interest of the party and the country." Although the relationship between Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela was often punctuated by bitter disagreements, the new president described the man he succeeded as someone of great integrity.

In a statement on Thursday, the Nelson Mandela Foundation said Mr de Klerk

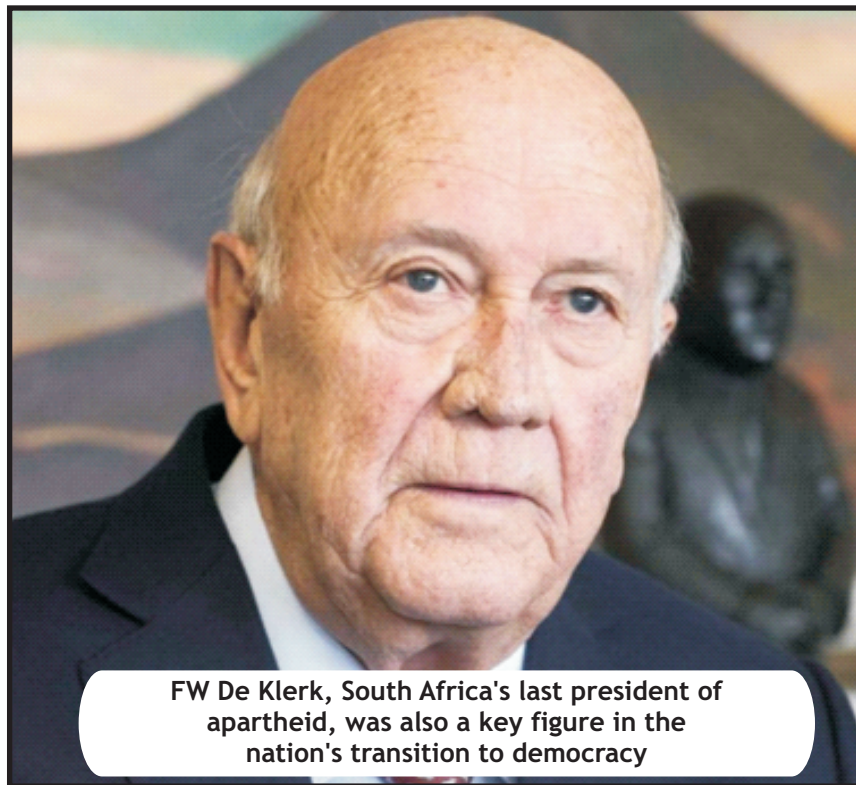
would "forever be linked to Nelson Mandela in the annals of South African history".

"De Klerk's legacy is a big one. It is also an uneven one, something South Africans are called to reckon with in this moment," the statement added. Many have blamed Mr de Klerk for failing to curb violence against black South Africans and anti-apartheid activists during his time in power.

Last year, he became embroiled in a row in which he was accused of playing down the seriousness of apartheid. He later apologised for "quibbling" over the matter.

Human rights lawyer Howard Varney described him as an "apologist for apartheid".

But South Africa's main opposition party, the Democratic Alliance, said his contribution to the country's transition to democracy could not be overstated. BBC



FW De Klerk, South Africa's last president of apartheid, was also a key figure in the nation's transition to democracy

Boeing agrees deal with Ethiopia crash families

Boeing has reached an agreement with the families of the 157 people who died in the Ethiopia 737 Max crash in 2019. The plane maker accepts liability for their deaths, according to court documents in Chicago.

In return, families of the victims will not seek punitive damages from the company.

Lawyers for the victims'

families said Boeing would still be held "fully accountable", welcoming the agreement as a significant milestone. Boeing shares fell 1% to \$218.50 on the news. The agreement opens the way for families outside the US, in countries such as Ethiopia and Kenya, to claim compensation through the US courts, rather than in their home countries, which might be more difficult and result in lower

payments. Mark Pegram in the UK, whose son Sam was one of the victims, said: "The main positive for us is that Boeing is admitting liability, and not diverting blame onto Ethiopian Airlines or the pilots... we wanted them to hold their hands up."

Sam's mother Debbie told the BBC: "All we are looking to do with any compensation is set up a charity in Sam's name. It's what we want to do and it's what Sam would have wanted us to do." At the time of the crash, the 737 Max was Boeing's best-selling plane.

But two fatal accidents within five months - the Ethiopia Airlines flight out of Addis Ababa and before that a Lion Air jet that came down into the sea off Indonesia - signalled there were serious faults with the aircraft.

The planes were grounded for 20 months, while investigations took place, but have since been allowed to return to operations after the firm made significant changes to their software and training. Words are important

and in this agreement Boeing accepts responsibility for the crash of ET302 - a disaster which claimed the lives of 157 people from 35 different countries.

SA to extradite Mozambican ex-finance minister to US



Manuel Chang has been in detention in South Africa for nearly three years

A South African court has ruled that former Mozambican Finance Minister Manuel Chang should be extradited to the US where he is wanted for alleged criminal offences in relation to a massive corruption scandal.

The court ruling reverses a decision by South Africa's Justice Minister Ronald Lamola in August to transfer Chang to his home country.

High Court Judge Margaret Victor said the court could not find "the decision to be rational".

Civil society groups had opposed transferring Chang to Mozambique fearing that he would not face prosecution.

The former minister has been in detention in South Africa since 2018 on a US arrest warrant for conspiracy to commit wire fraud, securities fraud and money laundering.

The scandal involves more than \$2.7bn (£2bn) of undisclosed state debts - money which the government borrowed to set up a sophisticated tuna industry, to buy trawlers and military patrol boats, but much of it was allegedly diverted to corrupt officials.

Chang, 66, denies accepting \$7m in bribes. He was arrested at the request of the US, where investors were affected by the scandal. BBC



A total of 157 people died when Ethiopian Airlines flight ET 302 crashed

The world may have moved on and the 737 Max may be flying

EDITORIAL

Our heart goes for Sierra Leone

LIBERIA'S NEXT DOOR neighbors, the people of Sierra Leone, are still grappling with the aftermath of Friday's (November 5, 2021) tanker explosion in that country that left over hundred persons dead and more than hundred others severely burnt to several degrees.

THE GOVERNMENT OF Sierra Leone on Monday, 8 November began burying the dead in mass graves right in the same cemetery it had interred over 1,000 of its citizens who died as a result of a mudslide in 2017, according to the BBC. Reports say hospitals in Freetown, the capital, are overstretched with survivors from Friday's incident when a lorry collided with a tanker that subsequently exploded in the traffic. Hospitals are facing acute shortage of blood.

OUR HEART IS with the people of Sierra Leone as they mourn their lost relatives and friends. We urge them to take solace in God Almighty for the unfortunate tragedy and to learn lessons to avoid future occurrence.

THE GOVERNMENT OF President Julius Maada Bio has commissioned a task force to investigate and make recommendations that would avoid a repeat of such excruciating nightmare in the sisterly nation.

HERE IN LIBERIA, President George Manneh Weah has described the accident as a major tragedy for the West African region and extended heartfelt condolences to his counterpart, President Julius Maada Bio, the Government and people of Sierra Leone, families of the deceased, and all those impacted by the accident.

PRESIDENT WEAH OFFERED Liberia's full support and assistance, as the Sierra Leonean authorities begin efforts to treat the injured and recover the dead. "I am saddened by the dreadful loss of lives in Freetown, Sierra Leone, resulting from an explosion of a fuel tanker on Friday, November 5, 2021", Pres. Weah said in a press statement.

LIBERIA AND SIERRA Leone enjoy longstanding historic and cultural ties that date back to the 17th and 18th centuries when both countries received free black slaves returning from America and the West Indies. Besides the two countries are members of the Mano River Union, a subregional bloc, including the larger Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union, formerly the Organization of African Unity, respectively.

FRIDAY'S EXPERIENCE IS not unique to Sierra Leone, as West Africa and other parts of the Continent from time to time experience one disaster and another. Nigeria, Ghana and elsewhere in the region had suffered similar fate, leaving scores, if not hundreds, dead and families devastated. These tragedies usually happen as the result of allowing vehicles with combustible contents to ply in populated areas or poor handling of inflammable commodities.

TRAGEDY OF SUCH proportion has a way of taken an entire nation and its people off balance, particularly small nations amid a global health pandemic that has devastated the world's economies and restricted movement or travel.

HOWEVER, AS IT is often said, every tragedy is accompanied by life-changing opportunities that should be exploited in order to move forward. It is our hope and prayers that in the midst of the lost characterized by pains, tears and gloom, the Government and people of Sierra Leone would break new grounds, put the past behind and look forward with hope and faith in God, the Sustainer, Healer and Comforter.

The New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT

Published by the Searchlight Communications Inc.,
UN Drive, P.O. Box 1266 Opposite National Investment Commission,
Monrovia-Liberia. Tel: +231-06484201, +231-77007529, +231-886978282 /
+231-775407211 Managing Editor: Othello B. Garblah; Editor-In-Chief: Jonathan

COMMENTARY

By Simplice A. Asongu

Will France Derail West Africa's Common Currency?

YAOUNDÉ - An unprecedented Africa-France summit took place at the beginning of October in Montpellier, France. For the first time since these summits began in 1973, no African heads of state were invited. Instead, French President Emmanuel Macron held discussions with students, entrepreneurs, artists, and athletes. The purpose of the gathering was to find ways to "rebuild" the relationship between France and Africa, especially in light of growing anti-French sentiment in many Francophone countries across the continent.

But there are reasons to question the sincerity of France's initiative to reset relations with its former African colonies, particularly given Macron's intervention in the creation of a new shared currency for West Africa.

In June 2019, after nearly 30 years of discussion and multiple missed deadlines, the 15 members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) announced that their planned new currency, dubbed the eco, would be introduced in 2020. But at a joint news conference that December with President Alassane Ouattara of Ivory Coast, Macron declared that in 2020, the eight French-speaking West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo) would retire their shared currency, the West African CFA franc, and replace it with a new currency - also called the eco. This statement surprised the other seven ECOWAS countries, which are primarily Anglophone, since it directly contradicted the roadmap for a new currency set out only six months before.

On the surface, there is some logic to this course of events. The eight Francophone countries already share a currency, so theoretically they would be more prepared to be part of a currency union. After Macron's statement, there was some discussion that the remaining seven countries should first form a monetary union on their own. Once this union proved functional, it would be much easier for these countries to join the eco. But in practice, the creation of the separate West African eco serves to tie these countries more closely to France than to their African neighbors.

In addition to changing the name of the West African currency, the statement by Macron and Ouattara stipulated that

countries using the new eco would no longer be required to keep half their reserves in France, and France would not be involved in managing the new currency. But, whereas the plan for the ECOWAS eco called for a flexible exchange rate, the new eco, like the CFA franc, would be pegged to the euro, and France would remain the guarantor of its convertibility.

Macron and Ouattara's announcement created an uproar in the region. Soon after the announcement, the president of Ghana, Nana Akufo-Addo, affirmed his country's readiness to join a new currency union - but not on the terms laid out by Macron and Ouattara. In January 2020, six mainly Anglophone West African countries - Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone - issued a joint statement denouncing Macron and Ouattara's program. In June 2020, Nigerian President Muhammadu Bahari tweeted that the French-speaking countries' decision to create a new common currency unilaterally implied a lack of trust in the other ECOWAS partners and indicated that his country, which accounts for 70% of the ECOWAS gross domestic product, would not join.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to rage in West Africa, many economists argue that the region needs to focus on economic recovery rather than projects like a new currency. Nevertheless, at the end of May 2021, a West African currency symposium, Les États Généraux de l'Eco, was held in Lomé, Togo, to discuss the end of the CFA franc and the introduction of the eco. The declaration issued at the end of the symposium affirmed the plan first introduced by Macron and Ouattara in December 2019 and the intention of the West African Francophone states to move forward.

Then, in June 2021, the ECOWAS countries held a summit in Accra, Ghana, where they announced a new timetable for their eco. It is now scheduled to be implemented in 2027. Jean-Claude Kassi Brou, president of the ECOWAS Commission, blamed the pandemic for the delay.

How the ECOWAS eco will interact with the eco used in Francophone West Africa is an open question. And the answer may depend on how sincere France is about rebalancing its relationship with its former colonies.



Lord, why people always do this?

Dear Father:

You know, there is a lot going on in my village of late. I mean too many plenty things going on. I telling you mehn, Da na one day you will wake up from your bed and na hear noise. And da not just ordinary noise oo. They just there putting each other secrets outside calling each other all kina names as if they will never speak to each other again.

You want to tell me yor never had any good times, that you can remember to just go yor way and leave the orlor person if you think you na need them again.

Bor my son da politics na-you na know these people yeh?

No Father, da orlor politics there it too personal oo. No wonder this small village is like this. You look in your friend eyebolt-somebody who helped you when you were nothin then you say that politics bisnay you will call the person rogue, rogue and all kina names. Da just being ungrateful mehn.

And come to think of it Father, if you knew de man da rogue, and you took some of his booty-then you too, you who na? So what are you telling de orlor people dem that see you as somebody who get "integrity?"

Bor my son oo, where you ever see a hustler get integrity? The people can only make sweet mouth to get what they want and go by their own bisnay.

So wait oo, all the dirty clothes they washing on our village street na, da who will take them serious na? What make them think when we give them our village they will not be fighting among themselves every day for power?

Eh ehn, talking about people fighting among themselves for power, have you heard this orlor gees my Father? They say it was na easy the orlor day in front the Footballer oo. They say his strikers took it to the street right in front of him.

You say whatin?

Father, this orlor gees too heavy for my mouth. They say they didn't play there. They say they were calling each orlor all kinds of names-bag boy, medicine man and killer and all of that.

Bor my son then da na small trouble yor in there so. So wait oo, it look like somebody was crossing the line ehn?

Hmm, they say that small man who to the Alien them place there na want to respect himself. They say the man getting too close to the Footballer and the other two main man them na like the idea.

Bor de thing da confusing me sef is how it started?

Father, you know plenty thing happening in this our village here at the same timena. And like our people always say-talk can bring talk. So you will never know that some kina talk na bring out all that anger there and they were just spilling their stomach out.

Um, they moh just take time with our lay village before they set it on fire for us-because the way things looking na, it is like all the grass under it dry and any little cigarette butt that will fall down on it, will destroy the entire village and we na ready for any of that.

This thin call power and money, our old people came they enjoyed it and left us with so, so old, old building in our village-making it more like a big slum already with no money to repair it.

They better take time so we can manage it and leave it with our owner children in a more peaceful way then to send it back another 1000 years like our forefathers did to us and we can see anything to show for our age.

O-PED

By Kent Harrington

Twilight of the Kims?

Having failed to improve its economic prospects, North Korea is once again launching missiles and hoping that saber-rattling will lead to a loosening of international sanctions. But the United States and its allies are already familiar with this script and have decided to write a new one of their own.

ATLANTA - Nearly three years after his failed bromance with Donald Trump, North Korean dictator Kim Jong-un is once again angling for US attention. North Korea has tested a new, high-tech missile and hinted that it may agree to restart talks with South Korea, where President Moon Jae-in desperately wants to resuscitate his moribund outreach to the North. But if Kim is expecting a positive reaction from US President Joe Biden, he shouldn't hold his breath. With issues like China and the rebuilding of US alliances topping Biden's agenda, overtures to Kim are unlikely.

Kim's dog-eared script is not helping his cause. The latest drama has unfolded all too predictably. In Act One, Kim Yo-jong, Kim's sister and the North's spokesperson on North-South affairs, averred that the regime might be interested in discussing a peace treaty with South Korea - an idea that Moon himself had proposed in September. She hastened to add, however, that South Korea will have to distance itself from US demands for nuclear disarmament and end joint military exercises with US forces.

The predictable saber-rattling came a few days later, in Act Two. Following the announcement that the regime had launched a new hypersonic missile and carried out a half-dozen other tests, Kim took to the podium (with his missilery in the background) to tout the North's "world class defense capability." Although the Biden administration had sent "signals that it is not hostile," he declared that the North has "no reason to believe it." By challenging US credibility, Kim was all but asking the United States to respond, ideally by following its Korean ally's lead and publicly throwing a bone his way.

But the newly slimmed-down Kim isn't the only one reusing an old script. Moon's offer to negotiate a peace treaty as a prelude to nuclear negotiations has been a perennial feature of North-South talks. As if following Kim Yo-jong's cue, Moon's Democratic Party followers duly played their part by calling for a suspension of military exercises and other preconditions for negotiations.

Yet, in seizing on the prospect of new nuclear talks, the political leadership in Seoul seems to have already forgotten what Kim said at North Korea's Eighth Party Congress in January: "We must develop tactical nuclear weapons that can be applied in different means in the modern war [sic]... and continue to push ahead with the production of super-large nuclear warheads."

As always, North Korea's blandishments and bluster are geared toward only one goal: to loosen the vice of nuclear-related economic sanctions. Despite making economic development his domestic priority five years ago, Kim has failed to improve basic living conditions in the country. Battered by floods, food shortages, and a pandemic-induced lockdown, his initiatives - market-based reforms, decentralized decision-making, and more social investment - have stalled, tanking trade and economic growth. Kim acknowledged as much at the party congress in January, emphasizing the need for "self-reliance" and explicitly sidelining reform.

Unfortunately for Kim, there is a new audience in the White House, and it is far tougher than the incumbents in Seoul. Speaking before a joint session of Congress in April, Biden made clear that Kim should not expect the kind of pre-emptive concessions that Trump offered at the summits in Singapore in 2018 and Hanoi in 2019. According to Biden, the US is prepared to talk anytime without preconditions about the peninsula's denuclearization, but there will be no mano-a-mano deal-making. As Biden's press secretary explained after his speech, "We have and will continue to consult with the Republic of Korea, Japan, and other allies at every step along the way."

Biden's priorities in Asia pose a big problem for Kim. In early October, CIA Director William Burns announced the creation of a new China Mission Center and then disclosed that the agency's North Korea mission center will be shut down. Although countries like North Korea and Iran will remain priorities, that work will be absorbed into the agency's regional divisions. According to a State Department official, US intelligence agencies "will continue to remain in close consultation and coordination with our South Korean allies on issues of mutual concern," especially North Korea.

For Kim, the implications of this reorganization are obvious. While Trump was willing to backhand longstanding US allies for the sake of his summitry theater, Biden insists on working closely with America's partners. The consequences of this change are already apparent across the region. In South Korea, conservative politicians campaigning for next year's presidential election are calling for greater pressure on the North and to repair ties with Japan, which have become badly frayed under Moon.

Similarly, in his first conversation with Biden as Japan's newly installed prime minister, Fumio Kishida emphasized the importance of allied cooperation. Reportedly singling out the threat from a nuclear-armed North Korea, he highlighted Japan's need for stronger missile and naval defenses.

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.

Impact Nations crusade comes to Liberia

By Lincoln G Peters

An international ministry, Messages de Vie Ministry has announced a power-packed prophetic and prayer crusade in Liberia.

Pastor Mohammed Sanogo, founder, says the IN Liberia Impact Nations crusade under the theme "New Liberia with Jesus", is a spiritual engagement with God to provide spiritual healing to the people of Liberia. The crusade runs from 24th - 26th November, 2021.

Addressing a press conference in Monrovia on Wednesday, November 10, he said the crusade will provide free social services including free surgical operations and several other medical services, including food and non-food items to people in Ganta, Kakata, Monrovia Tubmanburg, respectively.

"The crusade will bring revival to the people of Liberia, when the mindset of the people changed, Liberia will be a great nation, the mindset will change and people will behave differently", Pastor Sanogo says.



"In Kakat we have program for children, giving school kids materials for school which will be from 17 to 19 November."

He discloses that from 24- 26 November, the crusade will be in Monrovia but it is ongoing in Ganta, Nimba County this week where the Church will conduct free surgeries and program for kids, adding that doctors came ahead and conducted survey of

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11

UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA

Section I. Invitation for Bid FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS (102nd Graduation Academics) IFB NO: UL/SP/NCB/002/20/21

November 8, 2021

- The University of Liberia has allotted portion of its Convocation's budget for Fiscal Year 2020/2021 and intends to apply it towards the procurement of Academics for the 102nd Graduating Class, 2021.
- Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures specified in the Public Procurement & Concessions Act (PPCA), 2010 and approved by the Public Procurement & Concessions Commission (PPCC) of the Republic of Liberia.

3. Specification and quantity:

Item No.	Description	Quantity
1	Academics - Graduate Programs/Visitor/Professors/Law School/Doctorate/ Undergraduate Program etc.	Assorted

- Qualification requirements include:
 - Valid Government of Liberia (GOL) Business Registration with Code M7410
 - Valid GOL Tax Clearance
 - Past Performance records including the names and contact numbers of at-least 4 clients who had purchased same/similar goods in the last 4 years. They will be used as references to check the performance and quality of the offered model, if necessary.
 - Current Bank statement for the past two (2) years - present with the ending balance of US\$5,000
 - Bids will be examined for proper signature and completeness before consideration for further evaluation.

5. A set of bidding documents in English can be obtained by interested bidders for a non-refundable fee of US\$50.00 (Fifty United States Dollars) from the Procurement Department, Fendall Campus beginning November 8 - December 8, 2021 between the hours of 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., Monday - Friday.

6. All bids must be accompanied by a Notarized Bid Securing declaration valid for 90 days after the opening of bids.

7. Interested Bidders are advised to visit the Procurement Department (see address below) to view samples of the fabrics before submitting bids.

8. Sealed bids must be delivered to the address below at or before 2:00 p.m., December 8, 2021 and will be opened in the presence of bidders' representatives who choose to attend in the Administrative Conference Room (AC1-01), Right wing of the Administrative Complex, Fendall Campus, University of Liberia. All bids should be addressed as follow: "SEALED BID FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF ACADEMICALS"

REF.: IFB NO.:UL/SP/NCB/002/20/21

Below the bid reference number, print the bidder's address.

In the middle of the envelop, print the address below:

Procurement Department
Administrative Complex, Right wing, 1st Floor, Room #: AC1-09
University of Liberia
Fendall Campus, Liberia

9. Note that Electronic bids will not be accepted, and that late bids will be rejected and returned unopened.

Signed: Fatu Ruth Tipoteh(Mrs.)
Director/Procurement/UL

Approved: Benetta Joko Tarr(Mrs.)
Vice President for Administration/UL



University of Liberia
Monrovia, Liberia

Request for Proposals

Title of bid: Provision for Group Life and Medical Insurance Services

Contract Identification No.: IFB NO. UL/NCB/QCBS/001/20/21

The University Of Liberia (UL) anticipates fund from employee salary cut and intends to apply same to the cost of procuring Group Life and Medical Insurance Services as indicated in the contract package listed in the table below. The University will enter into a framework agreement with the selected Insurance Company during the Fiscal Year 2021/2022.

The University of Liberia now invites sealed bids in the form of proposals from eligible and qualified firms for the provision for Group Life and Medical Insurance Services during the Fiscal Year 2020/2021. Bidding will be conducted through the Request for Proposals (RFP), Quality and Cost based selection process in accordance with procedures specified in the Amended and Restated Public Procurement and Concessions Act (PPCA) published and approved September 18, 2010.

Description of the Services to be provided as per the University of Liberia requirements are as follows:

I Code	Contract Package	Quantity	Bid Submission Deadline	Bid Opening Date
IFB No. UL/NCB/QCBS/001/2020/2021	Provision for Group Life and Medical Insurance Services	About 1,196 Insured Employees, their spouses and two dependents each.	December 10, 2021 2:00 PM	Immediate after bid submission on December 10, 2021 @ 2:00 PM

All Interested eligible firms/Insurance Companies may inspect and obtain a complete set of the Request for Proposals (RFP) from the address below upon payment of a non-refundable fee of US \$50.00(Fifty United States Dollars) beginning November 10, 2021, from 9:30 AM to 4:00 PM daily, Mondays to Fridays.

Proposals must be submitted at the address below on or before December 10, 2021 at 2:00 PM. Bid opening will be done Immediate thereafter at 2:00 PM, in the Administrative Conference Room AC-101 of the Administrative Building Fendall Campus, University of

RFP- Provision for Group Life & Medical Insurance Services 2021/2022
Section 3. Technical Proposal - Standard Forms

Liberia Montserrado County, in the presence of Insurance Companies, their representatives or those who choose to attend. Proposals shall be valid for a period of 90 days after the deadline of Bid submission. Late proposals will be rejected and returned unopened. **Note:** Electronic bidding will not be permitted.

Qualification requirements include the following:

- Company's Profile
- Articles of Incorporation (Where applicable)
- Current Business Registration Certificate (Liberia Business Registry with appropriate Coding for Insurance).
- Current Tax Clearance Certificate
- Statements of past performance satisfaction from at least three (3) previous and current clients - including names and contact numbers
- Copy of CBL License (CBL/RSD/002/2013)
- Compliance with PPCC Vendor Registration procedures.
- CVs of one Managerial Personnel/Team Leader and at least two (2) Insurance Staff highlighting qualifications and key experience

The University of Liberia (UL) reserves the right to reject or accept any bid submitted and to annul the process at any time without incurring any liability and without assigning any reason thereto.

All Submissions must be signed, sealed in an envelope and clearly marked, PROVISION FOR GROUP LIFE AND MEDICAL INSURANCE SERVICE IFB NO:UL/NCB/QCBS/001/20/21 and addressed to:

THE DIRECTOR OF PROCUREMENT
University of Liberia
Louisiana Fendall, Montserrado Co.
Republic of Liberia

EMAIL ADDRESS: tipotehfr@ul.edu.lr /gibsonbt@ul.edu.lr

Signed: Fatu Ruth Tipoteh(Mrs.)
Procurement Director

Approved: Benetta Joko Tarr (Mrs.)
Vice President for Administration

RFP- Provision for Group Life & Medical Insurance Services 2021/2022

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

HPX announces positive result for Nimba Iron Ore project

High Power Exploration has announced positive results of its pre-feasibility study for the Nimba Iron Ore Project in the Republic of Guinea with direct shipping ore via rail from the Nimba project site in Guinea through Liberia to the

to be completed in early 2023. Guy de Selliers, Chairman of Société des Mines de Fer de Guinée (SMFG) and Mamady Youla, CEO of SMFG, announced Thursday, 11 November, the positive findings of its Pre-Feasibility Study for the Nimba Iron Ore Project in

million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of direct shipping ore via rail from the Nimba project site in Guinea through Liberia to the Buchanan Port.

The Hatch led team included SRK Consulting (UK) Limited, Fluor Corporation, Golder Associates, China Harbour Engineering Company Limited, China Railway Liuyuan Group Co. Ltd and CCC First Harbour Consultants Co. Ltd.

Highlights of the 2021 PFS include:

A robust rate of return on a forecasted long-term benchmark iron ore price of US\$76 per tonne (\$/t), which compares with the current spot price which is in excess of US\$94 per tonne. This spot price does not take into account the current premium paid for the high quality iron ore product that Nimba will produce, which is an average premium of approximately 18%.

Total project development costs are estimated at US\$2.77 billion (including direct capital costs plus all engineering, owners cost, contingencies and taxes). Direct capital costs for rail and port development in Liberia is estimated at more than US\$600 million.

Project operating costs are estimated to be below

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11



Buchanan Port. Study confirms the viability of developing Nimba's world class high-grade, low impurity and direct shipping ore deposit. A release issued on 11 November 2021 says the feasibility study is expected

Guinea (2021 PFS). SMFG is an 85% owned subsidiary of High Power Exploration (HPX).

The 2021 PFS was led by independent engineering firm Hatch Ltd of Toronto, Canada and evaluated the development of a mine, rail and port infrastructure to export up to 30

Redouble efforts on corruption -U.S. Ambassador urges GoL

By Bridgett Milton

The United States Embassy near Monrovia is urging the Liberian Government to redouble its efforts to strengthen areas of governance identified in the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) scorecard.

The Embassy urges particular focus on taking concrete steps to combat corruption.

Addressing a press conference Wednesday, 10 November 2021, U.S. Ambassador to Liberia Michel A. McCarthy said not only would concrete gains in combating corruption greatly improve Liberia's chance of being awarded a second MCC compact, it would be low hanging fruit for demonstrated progress toward pledged goals in this year's summit for democracy.

"Yesterday the MCC

only nine of the 20 indicators," Amb. McCarthy said.

published on its website the scorecard of 66 candidate countries including Liberia. I regret to inform you that for the fourth year in a row Liberia did not pass its scorecard, meeting

He added that the scorecard is not an indicator of failure, but it helps

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11



House to review petition on climate change

By Bridgett Milton

The House of Representatives has instructed its committee on Mines and Energy, Claims and Petition, Judiciary and Ways, Means and Finance to review a recent petition from Climate Justice Activists in Monrovia.

Making the motion Thursday, 11 November Bong County district #1 Representative Albert Hill, moved that the petition be sent to these committees for a way forward and that they shall report to Plenary within two weeks.

Climate Justice Activists, a local group on Tuesday, November 9, 2021 petitioned the Liberian Legislature,

rains and rising sea level. According to them, the economy is challenged due to decline in productive capacity especially, in the agriculture sector, huge infrastructure investment along the coastline (seaports, hospitals, schools, hotels etc) are also at a huge risk of being destroyed by sea erosion.

They add that classic example of threats to critical infrastructure are found at two of Liberia's premier health facilities (JFK and Redemption hospitals) which are seriously threatened by sea erosion. Involuntary migration due to coastal erosion, flooding and drought triggers disputes over



calling for budgetary increment for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to raise awareness and promote Climate Justice Systems that support urgent action to eradicate, reduce emissions and promote healthy climate systems across Liberia.

In their petition, the activists note that Liberia faces significant risks as a result of climate change owing to the fact that there is a high level of dependence on climate sensitive activities such as rain fed agriculture which makes the country vulnerable to climate variability and change higher temperature, more extreme weather event such as heavy

land and other resources which has security implications.

The petitioners explain that the agriculture sector which accounts for about 70 percent of jobs and over 90 percent of total export earning, is even more vulnerable to a changing climate that is leading to intensification of food insecurities and loss of revenue.

At the same time they call on the National Legislature that the Ganta declaration on nationally determined contributions are considered and an inclusive policy blue print that promotes and regulates Climate Justice to eradicate bad system and ensure the safety of Liberian citizens including persons living with disabilities and vulnerable groups be developed.

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U.S. celebrates Global Entrepreneurship with Liberian entrepreneurs

To celebrate Global Entrepreneurship Week 2021, USAID Deputy Mission Director Rebekah Eubanks and U.S. Embassy Monrovia staff joined a group of small- and medium-business owners at SMART Liberia on the evening of November 10 for a networking club.

Liberia and its people, or by supporting Liberian businesses through programs like the two \$20 million credit facilities with the Liberia Enterprise Development Finance Company and International Bank.

Deputy Director Eubanks remarked during the event that the health of Liberia's economy

will lead to a strong Liberian economy. Our goal, like yours, is a prosperous and self-reliant Liberia."

The U.S. Embassy assists entrepreneurship in Liberia in a number of ways. The Young African Leadership Initiative's Mandela Washington Fellow program includes a special track just for promising young Liberians pursuing careers in business. Every year, we select Liberians with demonstrated commitment to entrepreneurship on International Visitor Leadership Program projects to help them connect with other entrepreneurs in the United States and around the world. USAID is working to develop entrepreneurial skills for young farmers and supporting capacity development and access to finance for micro, small, and medium enterprises.

One example of a recent successful collaboration is between USAID, Liberian palm oil health and beauty product-maker J-Palm Liberia, and Ghanaian palm oil processor 8 Degrees North. A \$1.1 million co-investment grant from USAID's West Africa Trade & Investment Hub is expected to create 6,000 new jobs in Liberia and Ghana and generate \$900,000 in sales for smallholder farmers thanks to new exports to the United States.



The United States is proud to be a key partner supporting Liberia's economic growth, whether by supporting programs that improve the business climate, helping U.S. and international businesses find opportunities to invest in

will depend on the ease of doing business in the country, especially for those starting a new venture. "The truth is," Deputy Director Eubanks said, "the U.S. Embassy can only do so much. It will be the ingenuity and persistence of small business owners just like yourself that

HPX announces

Cont'd from page 6

US\$18/tonne, and the 2021 PFS assumes construction starts in 2023.

The operating cost estimate assumes, among other things, that access fees will be paid to the Government of Liberia, as the owner of the existing rail line (which is currently operated by ArcelorMittal Liberia), in line with established international principles.

Formal legally valid 2 authorisations for movement of ore through Liberia were obtained from the Government of Guinea in December 2020 and from the Government of Liberia in August 2021.

The exact parameters of this non-discriminatory, multi-user access agreement are currently under negotiation.

Under the development plan set forth in the 2021 PFS, significant additional infrastructure investment will be made in Liberia by the subsidiary company Ivanhoe Liberia in order to facilitate the transportation of ore to the Buchanan Port from the mine site.

This includes the expansion of the capacity of the existing rail infrastructure between Tokadeh in Liberia and the Buchanan Port, which spans some 243 kilometres.

This would include rehabilitation of rail infrastructure alongside an abandoned rail right-of-way from Tokadeh to Yekepa as well as a significant expansion of the Port of Buchanan through the construction of a new berth and bulk material handling facilities.

This rehabilitation and expansion will also provide for passenger and light freight rail access, which could contribute significantly to regional trade and economic development.

The development of the Nimba Iron Ore Project is estimated to create 2,000 direct permanent jobs, of which approximately 1,500 would be in Guinea and 500 in Liberia.

It will help support indirect secondary employment in both countries. As such, the Project will be a catalyst for regional development with long-term sustainable community benefits in health, education, skills training and entrepreneurship.

Guy de Selliers, Chairman of SMFG commented: "The Nimba Iron Ore deposit is renowned for its very high grade, as well as for its proximity to existing infrastructure."

"Bringing the Project's high grade, low impurity iron ore to

global markets craving this type of ore to make steel that has a lower carbon footprint, which now being demanded, will require access to the Liberian transport infrastructure."

The SMFG Chairman expressed confidence that satisfactory agreements for this purpose will be reached with the Government of Liberia which is fully aware of the massive benefits of this project for the people of Liberia.

He said this project will help develop this part of West Africa into a significant iron ore producing area for the benefit of local and regional stakeholders across both Guinea and Liberia.

The rights to the Nimba Iron Ore Project are held by SMFG, a subsidiary of HPX. HPX is a well funded U.S. incorporated company, founded by Robert Friedland and Ivanhoe Capital Corporation. Over his multi-decade career, Mr. Friedland has found and developed some of the largest, most prominent mines across the world.

He is currently Executive Co-Chairman of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., which has recently brought into commercial production the ultra-high-grade Kamoakakula copper deposit in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which is ranked today as the world's fourth largest copper deposit.

Ivanhoe Mines is also developing the Platreef Project in South Africa, which at its final projected production rate would be the largest primary platinum group metals mine in the world.

HPX completed a US\$200 million equity financing in 2021 from several leading U.S. and international institutional investors.

The Nimba Iron Ore Project is located in the Guinean Nimba Mountains, in south-eastern Guinea, adjacent to the Liberian and Ivorian borders. It is a Tier 1 deposit containing extremely high grade, low impurity, direct shipping ore and is considered one of the best undeveloped iron ore resources in the world.

The use of such high-grade ore is an essential component of the fight to reduce energy consumption and global warming emissions during the steel making process.

The mine contemplated in the 2021 PFS will be adjacent to a UNESCO World Heritage site, in an area which has been set aside for mine development by the Guinean Government in a formal agreement concluded with UNESCO.

The 2021 PFS seeks to minimize the impact of mining in the buffer zone surrounding the site as well as to enhance the protection of the World Heritage Site 3 itself.

Cont'd from page 6

Redouble efforts

countries understand which government areas need attention in order to qualify for a compact.

He said Liberia scored quite well in some very important indicators that other countries struggle to pass, including political rights, civil liberties and freedom of information.

Meanwhile, Liberia has been selected to participate in the upcoming summit for democracy which will run from 9 to 10 December 2021.

According to Amb. McCarthy, this first summit will bring together leaders

virtually from government, civil society and the private sector to set forth an affirmative agenda for democratic renewal and to tackle through collective action the greatest threats faced by democracies today.

He said it is important to note that the Summit for Democracy is not a celebration for world leaders to congratulate themselves on a job well done.

Instead, the U.S. Envoy said it is a call to renewed action because democracies by their nature are constant works in progress, very much including the U.S. own.

He explained that the summit

will be an opportunity for participants to commit to meaningful new action that combats authoritarianism, defends against corruption and promotes respect for human rights at home and abroad.

He indicated that they are looking forward to hearing what ambitious commitments will be made by the government of Liberia, expressing hope that the media take note of the commitments made by the government and follow their progress.--*Edited by Winston W. Parley*

The New Dawn
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<https://thenewdawnliberia.com>

Français

Un projet de transformation du manioc d'un coût initial de 5,6 millions d'euros lancé à Monrovia

Un consortium dirigé par CERATH Development Organization a officiellement lancé le Projet de transformation du manioc (CASTRAP), à l'hôtel Corina de Monrovia, le 28 octobre 2021. CASTRAP est la composante nationale libérienne du Programme pour la compétitivité de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (WACOMP) financé par l'Union européenne, dans le cadre du 11^e Fonds européen de développement.

CASTRAP est l'une des 16 composantes nationales dirigée au niveau régional par la Commission de la CEDEAO. Elle vise à améliorer la contribution des chaînes de valeur sélectionnées à la croissance durable et au climat des affaires conformément aux politiques régionales. Le lancement s'est déroulé en présence de l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne au Libéria, du vice-ministre de l'Industrie, des représentants du ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie et du ministère des Finances

et de la Planification du développement, des représentants de l'Union européenne (UE), du Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement, du Programme alimentaire mondial des Nations Unies, de l'Agence des États-Unis pour le développement international, agro-industries, des ONG locales et

internationales et la presse.

S'exprimant lors du lancement du projet, Madame Stefania Marrone, chef de la section des infrastructures, représentant la délégation de l'Union européenne au Libéria, a salué les approches agro-industrielles et régionales la CASTRAP. Mme

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Salaires des magistrats : Le pouvoir législatif convoqué par le pouvoir judiciaire

Le juge du tribunal civil Kennedy Peabody a convoqué le parlement libérien à la suite des plaintes des juges et des magistrats qui s'insurgent contre la réduction de leurs salaires et indemnités.

Selon le juge Peabody, l'acte de la Chambre des représentants et du Sénat libérien ont enfreint l'article 72 (a) de la Constitution libérienne.

La disposition constitutionnelle citée par le

juge Peabody stipule que la Cour suprême et tous les autres juges recevront les salaires, indemnités et avantages fixés par la loi. Ces salaires sont soumis à des impôts tels que définis par la loi, à condition qu'ils ne soient diminués autrement.

En outre, la disposition stipule que les indemnités et prestations versées aux juges de la Cour suprême et aux juges des tribunaux inférieurs peuvent être augmentées par la loi mais

ne peuvent être diminuées, sauf dans le cadre d'un programme national promulgué par le pouvoir législatif ; ces allocations et avantages ne sont pas non plus imposables.

La décision du juge Peabody de convoquer le pouvoir législatif intervient suite à une requête en jugement déclaratoire que plusieurs juges ont déposée.

Le pouvoir législatif a adopté la loi de 2019 sur la normalisation de la rémunération nationale dans le but d'harmoniser les salaires, les indemnités et les avantages de tous les agents publics et les employés de l'État. Il consistait à réduire ou à augmenter dans la mesure du possible les salaires.

Les juges des tribunaux subordonnés auraient été placés sous la tutelle du pouvoir exécutif. C'est ce qu'ils dénoncent. Citant l'article 13.4 (2) (1) de la nouvelle loi judiciaire, les juges ont fait valoir que les salaires des juges et des magistrats stipendiés sont fixés par la loi et sont assurés par des crédits budgétaires

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Éditorial

Nos pensées vont à l'endroit du peuple Sierra-Léonais attristé par un catastrophe

Le peuple Sierra-Léonais est toujours dans un état de choc à la suite de l'explosion d'un camion-citerne qui s'est produit le vendredi 5 novembre 2021, faisant plus d'une centaine de morts et de gravement brûlés à plusieurs degrés.

Le gouvernement de la Sierra Leone a commencé le lundi 8 novembre à enterrer les morts dans des fosses communes dans le même cimetière où il avait enterré plus de 1 000 de ses citoyens décédés à la suite d'une coulée de boue en 2017, selon la BBC. Les rapports indiquent que les hôpitaux de Freetown, la capitale, sont submergés de survivants de l'incident de vendredi.

Un camion-citerne est entré en collision avec un autre camion et a ensuite explosé en pleine circulation. Les hôpitaux sont confrontés à une grave pénurie de sang.

Nos pensées vont ainsi à l'endroit du peuple sierra-léonais qui pleure ses morts. Nous les exhortons à trouver du réconfort auprès de Dieu Tout-Puissant pour la malheureuse tragédie et à tirer des leçons pour éviter qu'un tel acte ne se reproduise.

Le gouvernement du président Julius Maada Bio a mis en place une commission d'enquête qui doit mener des investigations et faire des recommandations afin d'éviter que ce cauchemar aussi atroce ne se répète dans cette nation sœur.

Ici, au Libéria, le président George Manneh Weah a qualifié l'accident de tragédie majeure pour la région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et a présenté ses sincères condoléances à son homologue, le président Julius Maada Bio, au gouvernement et au peuple sierra-léonais, aux familles des défunts et à tous ceux qui sont touchés par l'accident.

Le président Weah a offert le plein soutien et l'assistance du Libéria, alors que les autorités sierra-léonaises commencent à s'efforcer de soigner les blessés et de récupérer les morts. « Je suis attristé par la terrible perte des vies humaines à Freetown, en Sierra Leone, suite à l'explosion d'un camion-citerne transportant du carburant le vendredi 5 novembre 2021 », a dit le président Weah dans un communiqué de presse.

Le Libéria et la Sierra Leone entretiennent des liens historiques et culturels qui remontent des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles, lorsque les deux pays ont reçu gratuitement des esclaves noirs de retour d'Amérique et des Antilles. En outre, les deux pays sont membres de l'Union du fleuve Mano, de la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO) et de l'Union africaine, anciennement connue sous l'appellation Organisation de l'unité africaine.

L'expérience de vendredi n'est pas unique à la Sierra Leone, car l'Afrique de l'Ouest et d'autres parties du continent connaissent de temps à autre une catastrophe et une autre. Le Nigeria, le Ghana et ailleurs dans la région ont subi le même sort, faisant des dizaines, voire des centaines de morts et des familles dévastées. Ces tragédies se produisent généralement à la suite de la circulation de véhicules contenant du combustible dans des zones peuplées ou d'une mauvaise manipulation de produits inflammables.

Une tragédie d'une telle ampleur est capable de déséquilibrer une nation entière et sa population, en particulier les petites nations au milieu d'une pandémie mondiale qui a dévasté les économies du monde et restreint les déplacements et les voyages.

Cependant, comme on le dit souvent, chaque tragédie s'accompagne d'opportunités qui changent la vie et qui doivent être exploitées pour aller de l'avant. C'est notre espoir et nos prières qu'au milieu des pertes caractérisées par la douleur, les larmes et la tristesse, le gouvernement et le peuple de la Sierra Leone innoveront, mettront le passé derrière et regardent vers l'avenir avec espoir et foi en Dieu, le Soutien, Guérisseur et Consolateur.

Français

Un projet de transformation du manioc d'un coût

Marrone a souligné que l'UE s'est engagée à soutenir le développement du Libéria en mettant l'accent sur la chaîne de valeur, l'agro-industrie et le commerce de l'agriculture au Libéria.

L'honorable Robert Fagans, vice-ministre de la planification et du développement au ministère de l'Agriculture, a officiellement lancé le Projet de transformation du manioc au nom du ministre de l'Agriculture. Il a applaudi le projet dont l'objectif est d'exhorter les agriculteurs à reconnaître l'agriculture comme une entreprise. Il a déclaré que le gouvernement du Libéria donne la priorité à l'agriculture dans le cadre de son programme en faveur des pauvres pour le développement et la prospérité.

M. Isaac Donkor, le chef de projet CASTRAP, a déclaré pour sa part que le projet vise à améliorer la compétitivité et l'intégration régionale du secteur du manioc au Libéria grâce à une approche de chaîne de valeur axée sur la production soutenue, la valeur ajoutée, l'entrepreneuriat et les marchés durables. Il a ajouté que CASTRAP présente une opportunité de jeter les bases et, dans certaines régions, de

s'appuyer sur les structures existantes pour transformer de manière compétitive la chaîne de valeur du manioc au-delà de la production primaire. Il a en outre noté lors de la présentation des résultats de base lors du lancement que le projet adopte une approche par comté pour transformer le secteur du manioc dans le Sud-Est.

Le projet d'un montant de 5 624 740 millions d'euros est mis à disposition par CERATH Development Organization avec le Rural Integrated Centre for Community Empowerment, Conservation Alliance Liberia et the Center for Enterprise Learning. Le projet est mis en œuvre dans le sud-est du Libéria, notamment dans les comtés de Grand Kru, Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Sinoe et River Gee.

CERATH Development Organization est une organisation à but non lucratif qui vise à catalyser le développement en Afrique. Le CERATH compte cinq (5) grands domaines d'intervention. Il s'agit notamment de l'agriculture et de la foresterie, de la pêche, des énergies renouvelables, de l'eau, de l'assainissement et de l'hygiène (WASH) et de la finance inclusive. La CDO est opérationnel au Ghana, au Libéria, au Kenya et en Sierra Leone.

Salaires des magistrats : Le pouvoir législatif

annuels.

Les pétitionnaires estiment que la partie 111, section 1 (c) de la loi de 2019 sur la normalisation de la rémunération nationale, qui place les juges dans la même catégorie de ministres, porte atteinte à l'indépendance judiciaire et est inconstitutionnelle.

Les juges soutiennent qu'à l'exception du président et du vice-président de la République du Libéria et du juge en chef et des juges associés de la Cour suprême, aucun autre fonctionnaire ou employé de l'Etat ne devrait recevoir de salaire, d'indemnités et d'avantages supérieurs à ce qui est payé aux juges.

COMMENTAIRE

By Simplice A. Asongu

La France va-t-elle faire dérailler la monnaie commune de l'Afrique de l'Ouest ?

YAOUNDÉ - Un sommet France-Afrique sans précédent s'est tenu début octobre à Montpellier en France. Pour la première fois depuis le début de ces sommets en 1973, aucun chef d'État africain n'a été invité. Au lieu de cela, le président français Emmanuel Macron s'est entretenu avec des étudiants, des entrepreneurs, des artistes et des athlètes. Le but de ce rassemblement consistait à trouver des moyens de « reconstruire » la relation entre la France et l'Afrique, en particulier à la lumière du ressentiment anti-français croissant dans de nombreux pays francophones du continent.

Mais il y a des raisons de douter de la sincérité de l'initiative française visant à rétablir les relations avec ses anciennes colonies africaines, en particulier compte tenu de l'intervention de Macron dans la création d'une nouvelle monnaie commune pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

En juin 2019, après près de 30 ans de discussions et de multiples échéances non respectées, les 15 membres de la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO) ont annoncé que leur nouvelle monnaie prévue, baptisée éco, serait introduite en 2020. Mais lors d'une conférence de presse commune en décembre avec le Président Alassane Ouattara de Côte d'Ivoire, Macron a déclaré qu'en 2020, les huit pays francophones d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Sénégal et Togo) retireraient leur monnaie commune, le franc CFA d'Afrique de l'Ouest, pour la remplacer par une nouvelle monnaie - également appelée éco. Cette déclaration a surpris les sept autres pays de la CEDEAO, principalement anglophones, puisqu'elle contredit directement la feuille de route pour une nouvelle monnaie fixée six mois auparavant.

En surface, il y a une certaine logique à ce nouveau développement. Les huit pays francophones partagent déjà une monnaie, donc théoriquement ils doivent être mieux préparés à faire partie d'une Union monétaire. Après la déclaration de Macron, il a été question que les sept autres pays commencent d'abord par former une Union monétaire entre eux. Une fois que cette Union aura fait ses preuves, il sera beaucoup plus facile pour ces pays de rejoindre l'éco. Mais dans la pratique, la création de l'éco ouest-africain sert à créer des relations plus étroites entre ces pays et la France, plutôt qu'avec leurs voisins africains.

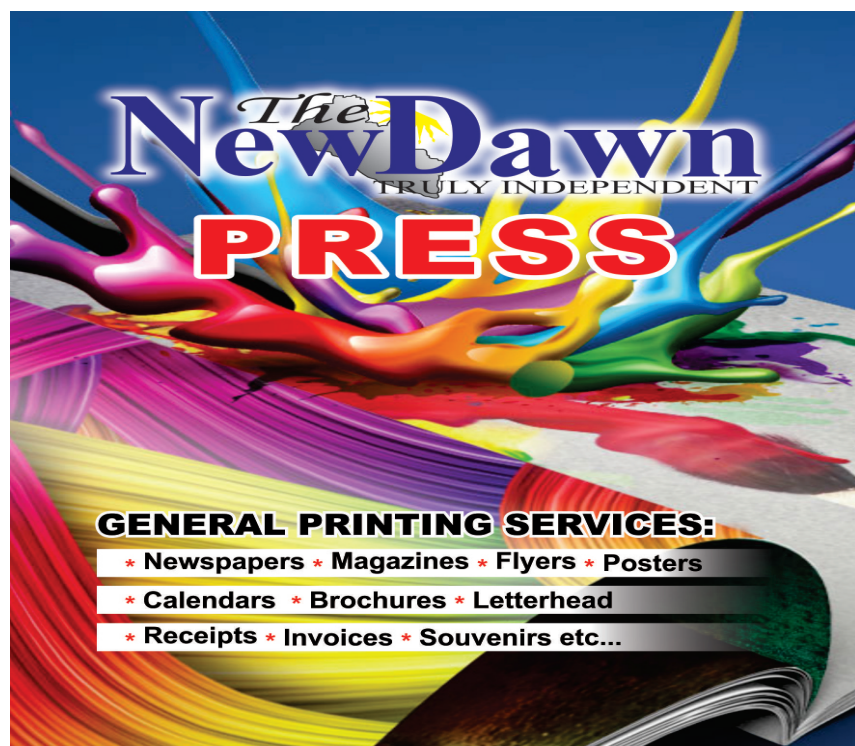
En plus de changer le nom de la monnaie ouest-africaine, la déclaration de Macron et Ouattara stipulait que les pays utilisant le nouvel éco ne seraient plus tenus de conserver la moitié de leurs réserves en France et que la France ne serait pas impliquée dans la gestion de la nouvelle monnaie. Mais alors que le plan pour l'éco de la CEDEAO prévoyait un taux de change flexible, le nouvel éco, comme le franc CFA, serait lié à l'euro et la France resterait le garant de sa convertibilité.

L'annonce de Macron et Ouattara a suscité un tollé dans la région. Peu après cette annonce, le président du Ghana, Nana Akufo-Addo, a affirmé que son pays était prêt à rejoindre une nouvelle Union monétaire - mais pas selon les termes établis par Macron et Ouattara. En janvier 2020, six pays principalement anglophones d'Afrique de l'Ouest - Gambie, Ghana, Guinée, Libéria, Nigéria et Sierra Leone - ont publié une déclaration commune dénonçant le programme de Macron et Ouattara. En juin 2020, le président nigérian Muhammadu Bahari a tweeté que la décision des pays francophones de créer une nouvelle monnaie commune impliquait unilatéralement un manque de confiance dans les autres partenaires de la CEDEAO et a indiqué que son pays, qui représente 70 % du produit intérieur brut de la CEDEAO, ne s'y joindrait pas.

À l'heure où la pandémie de COVID-19 continue de sévir en Afrique de l'Ouest, de nombreux économistes estiment que la région doit se concentrer sur la reprise économique plutôt qu'élaborer des projets de lancement d'une nouvelle monnaie. Néanmoins, à la fin du mois de mai 2021, un symposium, les États généraux de l'Eco, s'est tenu à Lomé, au Togo, pour discuter de la fin du franc CFA et de l'introduction de l'éco. La déclaration publiée à la fin du symposium a confirmé le plan présenté pour la première fois par Macron et Ouattara en décembre 2019 et l'intention des États francophones d'Afrique de l'Ouest d'aller de l'avant.

Puis, en juin 2021, les pays de la CEDEAO ont organisé un sommet à Accra, au Ghana, où ils ont annoncé un nouveau calendrier pour leur éco. Il devrait maintenant être mis en place en 2027. Jean-Claude Kassi Brou, président de la Commission de la CEDEAO a imputé ce retard à la pandémie.

Comment l'éco de la CEDEAO va interagir avec l'éco utilisé en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone ? Cela reste une question ouverte. Et la réponse dépend peut-être de la sincérité de la France dans le rééquilibrage de ses relations avec ses anciennes colonies.



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An act to amend the country's Alien and Nationality Law

An Act

to Amend Part III, Chapter 20, Section 20.1; Chapter 21, Sections 21.30, 21.31, 21.51 and 21.52; and Chapter 22, Sections 22.1, 22.2 & 22.4. of the Aliens and Nationality Law of the Liberian Codes of Law Revised, Vol. II"



REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

§ 20.2. Citizenship by Adoption.

A person under the age of 18 years whose parents are not citizens of Liberia, and who is adopted by a citizen of Liberia, shall be a citizen of Liberia by virtue of such adoption. If such person is otherwise qualified under Article 27(b) of the Constitution to be a citizen of Liberia.

Section 2: § 21.30. Woman who marries citizen.

Part III, Chapter 21, Section 21.30 of the Aliens and Nationality Law relating to the acquisition of citizenship through marriage is hereby amended to be read as follows:

§ 21.30. Acquisition of Liberian citizenship by marriage.

Any person who, otherwise qualified under Article 27(b) of the Constitution to be citizen of Liberia, marries a Liberian citizen shall be eligible to become a citizen of Liberia by virtue of such marriage. Such person must comply with the requirements for naturalization as provided under Chapter 21 of the Aliens and Nationality Law, and comply with other regulations of the Liberian Immigration Services (LIS).

Section 3: § 21.31. Children born outside Liberia of alien parents or of citizen mother and alien father.

Part III, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.31 relating to children born outside Liberia of alien parents or to a citizen mother and alien father is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 21.31. Children born outside of the Republic of Liberia to naturalized Liberian parent(s).

1. Derivation of citizenship through naturalization of either or both parents. A child born outside Liberia to parents either or both of whom are naturalized Liberians shall become a citizen of Liberia through naturalization of the parents or parent if:
 - (a) such naturalization takes place while such child is under the age of 21 years; or
 - (b) such child appears before a Liberian consul in his/her country of residence upon attaining the age of 21, but not later than the age of 25, and takes an oath of allegiance to Liberia, or appears before a circuit court judge in Liberia and takes an oath of allegiance to Liberia. A certificate of confirmation shall be issued by the circuit court in Liberia or the Liberian Consul to such person after taking the oath of allegiance.

"An Act to Amend Part III, Chapter 20, Section 20.1; Chapter 21, Sections 21.30, 21.31, 21.51 and 21.52; and Chapter 22, Sections 22.1, 22.2 & 22.4 of the Aliens and Nationality Law of the Liberian Codes of Law Revised, Vol. II"

WHEREAS, the Constitution of Liberia which came into effect in 1986, subsequent to the enactment of the Aliens and Nationality Law, rendered Part III, Chapter 22, Sections 22.1 and 22.2, and other provisions of the Aliens and Nationality Law repugnant to, and inconsistent with certain Articles of the Constitution, particularly Articles 11(b) & (c), 27, & 28 relating to citizenship and equal protection; and

WHEREAS, realizing those inconsistencies, the framers of the 1986 Constitution requested the Legislature to prescribe other standards, criteria and procedures by which Liberian citizenship may be obtained.

NOW THEREFORE,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature Assembled:

Article 1: Amendment to Chapters 20, 21 and 22 of the Aliens and Nationality Law

Immediately upon the passage of this Act, Part III, Chapter 20, Section 20.1; Chapter 21, Sections 21.30, 21.31, 21.51 and 21.52; and Chapter 22, Sections 22.1, 22.2 & 22.4, of the Aliens and Nationality Law are hereby amended and/or repealed as follows:

Section 1. § 20.1. Citizens of Liberia at birth.

Part III Chapter 20, Section 20.1 of the Aliens and Nationality Law relating to citizenship by birth is hereby amended, and a new subsection 20.2 is add to read as follows.

§ 20.1. Citizenship by birth.

The following persons if otherwise qualified under the Constitution of Liberia to be a citizen of Liberia shall as of their birth be citizens of the Republic of Liberia:

- (a) A person born in Liberia, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof at birth; or
- (b) A person born outside of the Republic of Liberia to parents both of whom at the time of such person's birth are citizens of Liberia; or
- (c) Any person born to one Liberian parent at the time of birth, provided that if such person acquires the citizenship of his/her foreign parent at the time of birth he/she shall comply with the requirement of Article 28 of the Constitution upon reaching the age of maturity.

Section 4: § 21.51. Foreign residence as prima facie evidence of misrepresentation.

Part III, Chapter 21, Section 21.51 relative to foreign residence as prima facie evidence of misrepresentation is hereby amended to be read as follows:

§ 21.51. Right to reside outside Liberia.

Any person who obtains Liberian citizenship through adoption or naturalization, in common with all other Liberian citizens, is free to travel and reside in any country including the person's country of birth and for any length of time without losing thereby his or her Liberian citizenship; and residing in a foreign country including the country of person's birth shall not affect such person's Liberian citizenship.

Section 5: § 21.52. Reports on naturalized citizens residing in foreign country.

Part III, Chapter 21, Section 21.52 is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 6: § 22.1. Acts causing loss of Citizenship.

Part III, Chapter 22, Section 22.1 relating to actions causing loss of citizenship is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 22.1. Acquisition of other Citizenship and loss of Citizenship.

1. A citizen of Liberia may acquire another citizenship in addition to his/her Liberian citizenship.
2. Any person who acquires another citizenship in addition to his/her Liberian citizenship shall not be deemed to have relinquished his/her Liberian citizenship except such person:
 - (a) Deliberately and intentionally appears before a court of competent jurisdiction in the Republic of Liberia and in writing voluntarily renounces his/her Liberian citizenship; or
 - (b) Deliberately and intentionally appears before a Liberian consular officer abroad and in writing voluntarily makes an oath of renunciation of his/her Liberian citizenship.

Section 7: § 22.2. Citizenship lost solely from performance of act.

Part III, Chapter 22, Sections 22.2 relating to the loss of citizenship is hereby repealed in its entirety, and is been replace by a new Section 22.2 Restoration of Liberian citizenship, to be read as follows:

§ 22.2. Restoration of Liberian citizenship.

The citizenship rights of all persons who have been affected by Chapter 22, Sections 22.1, 22.2 and 22.4 are hereby restored as if they were never affected.

Section 8: § 22.4. Certificate as to loss of Liberian citizenship.

Part III, Chapter 22, Sections 22.1 and 22.2 relating to the loss of citizenship under Section 2.4 are hereby repealed in its entirety.

Article 2. Effective Date.

This Act shall take effect immediately upon publication into handbills.

Teahjay dragged to court for vehicle

By Lincoln G Peters

A Liberian female residing in the United States of America has written a formal complaint before Criminal Court "B" against Sinoe County Senator Milton Teahjay, accusing him of deceitfully obtaining her motor vehicle and refusing to turn it over to her.

Based on the complaint filed by Madam Patricia

Judge Nuta with removal from his post.

In the complaint, Madam Flomo, who is visiting Liberia, said she was constrained to take the legal action due to Senator Teahjay's action against her.

She narrated that Teahjay had promised to use his legislative immunity to clear her vehicle from the Freeport of Monrovia after she was introduced to him by the lawmaker's brother,

Teahjay had insisted that the car belonged to him.

Further, Madam Flomo said when Senator Teahjay's lawyer, Arthur Johnson was contacted, he arranged a conference wherein she produced all legitimate documents regarding her ownership of the car.

"It will shock you to know that the Senator falsified all the car documents and had it registered in his name," she alleged.

In his response to the court's citation, Teahjay said he acknowledged the citation from the Office of the Judge of Criminal Court "B".

The Communication which is under the signature of Teahjay's Chief of Office Staff informed Judge Nuta that the Legislature is in session and that the citation is in clear contravention of the Senator's immunity as enshrined in Article 42 of the Constitution of Liberia.

"The Senator would also have me inform you for onward information to Judge Nuta that considering the citation, it interfered with and or obstructed the Senator's Legislative duties and responsibilities," Teahjay's office said.

It warned that "Judge Natu could be cited for contempt of the Liberian Senate and removed from office at its next session should he repeat this violation by citing a Senator Sitting in Legislative Session as is provided for by Section 31 of the Legislative Law."--

Edited by Winston W. Parley



Flomo, Criminal Court "B" Resident Judge Koiboi K. Nuta cited Mr. Teahjay and the complainant, Patricia Flomo, to appear in court Wednesday, 10 November 2021 in the Judge's Chamber.

However the Sinoe Senator did not show up for the meeting at the court, and instead, wrote a communication threatening

Patrick Teahjay who also is a resident of the United States of America.

Madam Patricia Flomo said Senator Teahjay cleared her vehicle in early March this year.

She said she instructed that the vehicle be turned over to her late father, but the Senator allegedly refused to do so.

She alleged that Senator

House passes dual citizenship bill

Members of the Liberian House of Representatives on Thursday November 11, passed into law an act to amend the country's Alien and Nationality Law.

The Act, which was co-sponsored by 30 lawmakers from the House of Representatives, was submitted by Chief sponsor, Rep. Acarous Gray and read on the Plenary of the House on November 2, 2021, seeks to amend Part III, Chapter 20, Section 20.1; Chapter 21, Sections 21.30, 21.31, 21.51 & 21.52 and Chapter 22, Sections 22.1, 22.1 & 22.4 of the Aliens and Nationality Law of the Liberian Code of Law Revised, Vol. II.

According to the crafters of the bill, the current law as it exists is repugnant to and is inconsistent with Article 11 (b) & (C), 27 and 28 relating to equal protection under the law (Fundamental Rights) and citizenship.



The crafters also noted that those inconsistencies as observed by the committee's findings, the framers of the 1986 Constitution requested the legislature to prescribe other standards and criteria and procedures by which Liberian citizenship maybe obtained.

According to them, the

amendment or repeal of these laws will satisfy the constitutional provision of Article 2 (2) of the 1986 Constitution which states: Any laws, treaties, statutes, decrees, customs and regulations found to be inconsistent with it shall, to the extent of the

Gov't applauds

Starts from back page

Tonpoe considered Mr. Jeety's undertakings as a welcoming gesture, saying the government welcomes it and appreciates the Indian philanthropist.

During one of his visits at the facility in October this year, Mr. Jeety committed to work with the relevant authorities to restore pipe-borne water at the Monrovia Central Prison (MCP).

Jeety assured that the water system will be restored during the next round of his food distribution exercise which is expected this November 2021.

Mr. Jeety started the feeding program for old folks and disadvantaged youth a few years back, and he intensified the exercise during the outbreak of the Coronavirus

crisis in Liberia when food was needed more.

Mr. Jeety and his Jeety Trading Corporation's home-cooked free hot meal distribution campaign is said to have reached an estimated 307,000 persons since he began the exercise.

In addition to providing food for inmates, Jeety has also been helping the prison authorities with mattresses, utensils, anti-Covid-19 materials and other necessities to boost their work.

"For every time that we call on him, he has made it a routine aspect of his operation that every month he pays a visit to the Monrovia Central Prison and his visit is always felt by these gestures," said Col. Varney Lake, Superintendent of the Monrovia Central Prison during one of Jeety's visit there in

Impact Nations

Cont'd from page 5

needs of the people.

He says at JFK hospital in Monrovia, there will be two blocks for surgery and two rehabilitation blocks in Bomi County, adding "There are ten surgeons from Ivory Coast and other nations in Liberia to conduct surgery on 200 people free in Bomi."

"Liberia is a country of liberation for all nations in Africa because Liberia is the first Independent nation in Africa. That is why we are here to prophesy and pray and work with the men and women of the land. We are sure God will

intercede that something great will happen in this nation, he adds.

According to Pastor Sanogo, "Impact Nation" is a vision God has given him to transform the spiritual atmosphere of nations, noting that when the spiritual atmosphere of the nation is changed, everything else will change, including social life and minds, and the goal of the ministry is to impact nations.

Our international program called "Impact Nations" is an instrument in the hands of the Lord for the healing of nations.

inconsistency, be void and of no legal effect. The Supreme Court, pursuant to its power of judicial review, is empowered to declare any inconsistent laws unconstitutional.

The Bill having been passed by the House will be forwarded to the Senate for concurrence (full bill on page 5).

The particular bill in question is also being back by the All-Liberian Conference on Dual Citizenship (ALCOD), which includes the Union of Liberian Associations in the Americas (ULAA), European Federation of Liberian Associations (EFLA), Liberian Advocacy for Change (LAFC), Federation of Liberia Communities in Australia (FLCA), United Liberian Association of Ghana (ULAG), Liberian Association of Canada (LAC), and Conference of Liberian Organizations in the Southwestern United States of America (CLOSUSA). ALCOD represents more than 500,000 Liberians living in the diaspora.

The submission of the bill came few days after it was published in the media that some diaspora Liberians, who

became fed up with "lack of action and will", had called on Montserrado County Senator Abraham Darius Dillon to withdraw a similar bill that he had submitted with his colleagues, in the Senate, for legislative enactment.

Meanwhile, members of ALCOD have extended their thanks and appreciation to President Weah, who had, among eight other proposals for amendment in the December 2020 Special Senatorial Election, included the dual citizenship proposal for amendment. "The President still continues to support our effort for dual citizenship today. It is our wish that he will support the Rep. Gray-sponsored bill."

The ALCOD members also thanked the Speaker and Members of the House for their support for dual citizenship. They have also thanked Senators Varney Sherman, Abraham Darius Dillon, who had submitted similar bills in the Senate for passage.

These diaspora-based Liberians hope that when the bill passes through the House, it will be concurred in the Senate. **See page 5 for full Bill.**

The New Dawn

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TRULY INDEPENDENT

Sports

With Emmanuel B. Juduh

VOL. 11 NO. 199 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2021 PRICE LD\$40.00

Gov't applauds Jeety's prison interventions



Deputy Information Minister for Press and Public Affairs, Jalawa Tonpoe said the government wishes to commend Mr. Jeety for his numerous humanitarian gestures, and particularly for his ongoing technical work to restore running water at the Monrovia Central Prison.

"Jeety as an individual businessman is currently carrying on technical work at the prison facility to enable the facility to have running water in its soonest possible time," Mr. Tonpoe said.

Besides the running water project being undertaken by the Indian businessman, Deputy Information Minister Tonpoe said Mr. Jeety is also providing daily meals for old folks and disadvantaged youth here.

By Winston W. Parley
The Government of Liberia has commended Indian businessman and philanthropist, Mr. Upjit Singh Sachedeva (Mr. Jeety),

"for his humanitarian gesture towards the national prison facility in Monrovia, commonly known as the South Beach."

During a regular government press briefing Thursday, 11 November 2021 in Monrovia,

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