



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



Advertize Here!

Subscribe to our website
get the best of balance and accurate news, delivered daily

The New Dawn

French Version Inside

TRULY INDEPENDENT

The New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT

ANDROID APP ON
Google Play

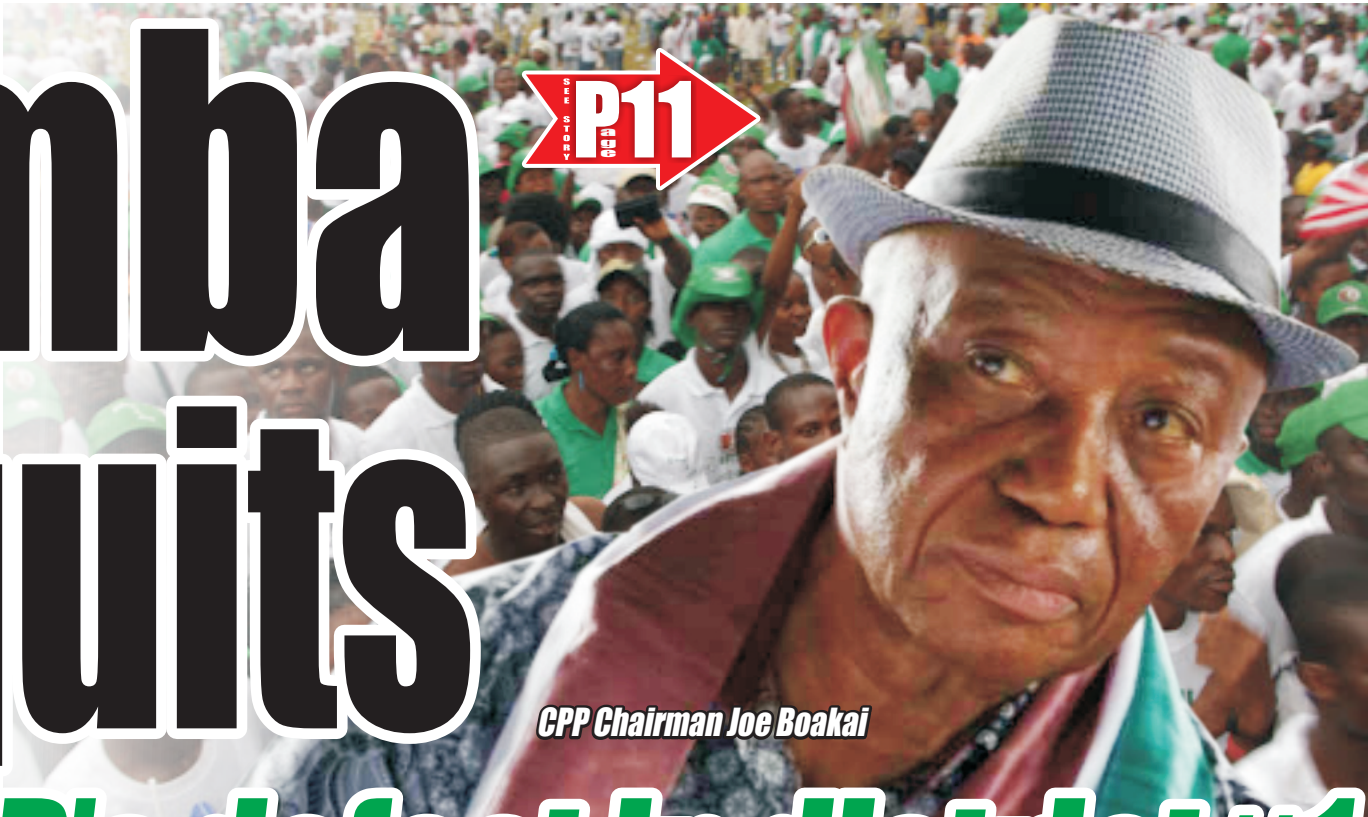
QPR CODE: 797005
Down Load
NewDawn
Android App

VOL. 11 NO. 205

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 2021

PRICE LD\$40.00

UP Nimba chair quits



CPP Chairman Joe Boakai

-following CPP's defeat in district#1



World Bank Country Manager Dr. Khwiwa Nthara, CBI Governor Tarlue & Finance Boss Tweah in a panel discussion

Wasteful spending, little savings

-World Bank describes GOL operation

3G good

4G better

Dial *352#

DATA DA LIFE

Lonestar Cell **MTN**
everywhere you go



Continental News

Mass arrests and ethnic profiling haunt Ethiopia

The arrest of two prominent professors in Ethiopia's capital has given new focus to allegations that the authorities are engaged in a ruthless crackdown against ethnic Tigrayan civilians, as the country plunges deeper into a conflict that began over a year ago in the northern state of Tigray.

Professors Assefa Fissiha and Mehari Redesai both teach law at Addis Ababa University.

Although there is been no official confirmation of their arrests, multiple sources have told the BBC they were detained by the security forces for allegedly breaching the terms of Ethiopia's state of emergency, imposed as Tigrayan forces advanced towards the capital earlier this month.

Speaking by phone, family friends who confirmed the Tigrayan professors' arrests sounded fearful, anxious to remain anonymous in case they too faced detention in a country where, according to

local and international human rights groups, at least 1,000 Tigrayans, and possibly many more, have been arrested in recent days. Other Tigrayans, again speaking on condition of anonymity, have described a nervous mood in the capital, with people seeking to hide their accents and identities, or being forced out of jobs because of their ethnicity.

Among those allegedly

affected are doctors, artists and policemen.

"I never imagined seeing such harassment in the city of my birth," one man told the BBC, saying he had watched 10 armed police officers taking his elderly father away from his home more than a week ago.

Ethiopian officials have defended the crackdown.

The head of the Ethiopian

government communication office, Legesse Tullu, told local media that the arrests made under the state of emergency were not based on the ethnic identities of individuals.

Individuals who are suspected of supporting the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and its ally the Oromo Liberation Army, which are designated as terrorist groups, have been arrested, he said.

He also added that there are more than 500,000 Tigrayans in the capital but the number of people arrested is not more than 1,000. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has warned of a concerted attempt to twist the facts about the crackdown and the situation in Ethiopia more generally, tweeting about a "sinister" disinformation war against the nation and by urging Ethiopians to "reverse the distorted narrative".

But international criticism appears to be growing.

The UN's High Commissioner for Human Rights has accused the Ethiopian police of abusing the "excessively wide" terms of the state of emergency to round up Tigrayan civilians in Addis Ababa simply "on the suspicion" that they support the Tigrayan rebels.

Ethiopia's own Human Rights Commission has expressed similar "grave concern" about the detention of "thousands of people" in the capital and the difficulty of gathering information about the treatment of those in detention. The commission said many arrests in Addis and elsewhere were the result of "tips" from other members of

the community. Driving this increasingly tense situation is the military offensive by Tigrayan rebels, who - together with a loose coalition of other rebel forces - are seeking to advance on the capital, to cut off key supply routes and, ultimately, to force the prime minister to step down.

The Tigrayans say Mr Abiy has forfeited the right to govern by waging a brutal military campaign in Tigray and by enforcing a de facto humanitarian blockade of the region that has left millions at risk of famine. Ethiopia's government - which recently won a landslide victory in national elections - says the TPLF has attacked neighbouring regions and now threatens to tear the country itself apart.

International mediation efforts have, so far, achieved little and the prospects of a ceasefire appear slim at a time when both the TPLF and Ethiopian military, supported by regional security forces and ethnic militias, continue to claim the momentum on several fronts.

After a string of reported military setbacks, Mr Abiy imposed the state of emergency and urged civilians to take up arms to defend the nation.

But it remains unclear whether the TPLF - now fighting far from its home territory - will be able to seize, or surround the capital, or force a change of government.

The UK and US governments have urged their citizens to leave Ethiopia immediately, warning that the security situation in Addis itself could change "quickly and with little warning". BBC



Volunteers have been patrolling the streets to check for "suspicious activities"

Sudan's military reinstates ousted civilian PM

Sudan's ousted Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok has been reinstated following last month's coup when he was put under house arrest.

He has appeared on TV to sign a new power-sharing agreement with coup leader Gen Abdel Fattah al-Burhan amid continuing mass

protests.

The civilian coalition that nominated Mr Hamdok as PM two years ago has refused to acknowledge any new deal.

The pact had been struck with a gun to his head, a spokesperson told the BBC. "The future of the country will be determined by the young people on the ground," Siddiq Abu-Fawwaz, from the

Forces for Freedom and Change (FFC) coalition, told BBC's Newshour programme.

On the streets of capital, the security forces have fired tear gas at protesters marching towards Khartoum's presidential palace, demanding the military's complete withdrawal from politics.

Since 25 October, when the military declared a state of emergency and dissolved the civilian leadership, at least 40 people have died in mass protests against the coup.

Mr Hamdok was quoted by Reuters news agency as saying he had agreed to the deal to stop the violence: "Sudanese blood is precious, let us stop the bloodshed and direct the youth's energy into building and development." It is not clear how much power the reinstated prime minister and his cabinet of technocrats will have. The military has come under intense international and domestic pressure to restore the transition to democracy. The World Bank froze its aid to Sudan, and the African Union (AU) suspended the country's membership of the bloc. The army entered



Mr Hamdok is quoted as saying he agreed to the deal to stop further bloodshed

Advertise with us!

into a fractious power-sharing arrangement with the FFC in August 2019, after long-time leader Omar al-Bashir was overthrown amid mass protests.

As part of that agreement, Gen Burhan had been due to step down as head of state, handing over to a civilian this month. He says the army acted to prevent a civil war that was threatening to erupt because political groups had been inciting civilians against the

security forces.

Mediators of the new agreement, which included academics, journalists and politicians, said the rules governing the transition towards democracy would be restored.

But questions are being asked about the military's sincerity to do so, says BBC World Service Africa editor Mary Harper. The fear is that continued instability in Sudan will further threaten the volatile Horn of Africa, she says. BBC

EDITORIAL

The depth of lip-service at MOE

IT SEEMS THAT education authorities in Liberia, particularly those at the Ministry of Education are far detached from development and policies in the sector, disgustingly spewing out tons of excuses and lip-services to the public. The Liberian educational system has become a free for all, with administrators in both public and private schools across the country acting at will, imposing unaffordable fees and tuitions on students that parents cannot foot because of bad shape of the economy.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT itself struggling to raise enough revenue to pay public school teachers' monthly salaries along with others in the civil service characterized by threats of strike and hasten promises by relevant authorities to intervene, it exposes weaknesses in the public sector that private institutions are exploiting by hiking fees at excruciating discomfort to parents and partners.

IT IS DISHEARTENINGLY regretting that amid public outcry against astronomical fees, the Ministry of Education would respond that it lacks the power and will to intervene in what are obtaining in private institutions as regards fees. Yet, it licenses private institutions to operate under its supervision.

SO, YOU CAN see where we are headed in the educational sector with a toothless bulldog keeping watch over a system that needs serious scrutiny and supervision in order to yield the best results. But this seems not to be happening as indicated by the mountains of outcry both in public and private schools.

WE ARE EVEN further disappointed when the Acting Minister of Education said recently in Monrovia that the ministry lacks authority to regulate fees in private schools even when parents are crying, speaks to the lip-service mentioned.

FOR THE RECORD, most Liberian parents had never shied away from sending their children to school and paying fees for them, but in the wake of a dive-nose economy with a shrinking food basket, private schools are consistently hiking fees without corresponding improvement in quality as regards qualified teachers, learning environment and academic performance that the Ministry of Education says it supervises.

WE FIND IT very paradoxical that the Ministry of Education would boast that it is on top of the game when schools under its nose like the Monrovia Consolidated School System (MCSS) faces fluctuations in teachers' salaries coupled with non-payment of pensioners and budgetary support, among others.

THESE ARE SOME of the lip-services being outlined here, because least we should forget, it is government's primary responsibility to provide quality education for her citizens, not just free education but one that is on par with neighboring countries. Despite offering free education in public universities, when lecturers at the University of Liberia downed chalk for weeks in demand of improved salary and other incentives, it doesn't show words matched with action.

IF THE EDUCATIONAL sector should move forward, we need a whole paradigm shift in strategies and policies. In other words, dynamism is the surest way to proceed in revising the sector, not only for current generation, but for posterity.

THE GUYS AT the Ministry of Education should wake up from their defensive posture and become proactive. When the authorities themselves, including the Minister of Education are running private schools, we can clearly see conflict of interest and therefore, lip-service that permeates the system.

COMMENTARY

By Jeffrey D. Sachs

Fixing Climate Finance

NEW YORK - The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26) fell far short of what is needed for a safe planet, owing mainly to the same lack of trust that has burdened global climate negotiations for almost three decades. Developing countries regard climate change as a crisis caused largely by the rich countries, which they also view as shirking their historical and ongoing responsibility for the crisis. Worried that they will be left paying the bills, many key developing countries, such as India, don't much care to negotiate or strategize.

They have a point - indeed, several points. The shoddy behavior of the United States over three decades is not lost on them. Despite the worthy pleas for action by President Joe Biden and Climate Envoy John Kerry, Biden has been unable to push the US Congress to adopt a clean-energy standard. Biden can complain all he wants about China, but after 29 years of congressional inaction since the Senate ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, the rest of the world sees the truth: America's broken and corrupt Congress remains in the pocket of Big Oil and Big Coal.

Financing is at the heart of the geopolitical rupture on climate change. Developing countries are already reeling under countless pressures: the COVID-19 pandemic, weak domestic economies, increasingly frequent and severe climate-related disasters, the multiple disruptions of the digital age, US-China tensions, and high borrowing costs on international loans. They watch the rich countries borrow trillions of dollars on capital markets at near-zero interest rates, while they must pay 5-10%, if they can borrow at all. In short, they see their societies falling even further behind a few high-income countries.

Against this background of high economic anxiety, developing countries see the rich countries refusing to discuss forthrightly the financing crisis developing countries face when it comes to climate-change mitigation and adaptation or other urgent needs. They see rich countries spending an extra \$20 trillion or so on their own economies in response to COVID-19, but then failing to honor their promise - dating from COP15 in 2009 - to mobilize a meager \$100 billion per year for climate action in developing countries.

Of course, Biden's reticence on climate financing for developing countries is understandable. He would be lambasted in the nationalistic US media if he called for more US help for the developing countries, and would gain nothing for it in Congress. With US global influence waning, America's nationalists have turned even more aggressively against the rest of the world. "America Firsters" in Congress would block any new appropriations.

Many governments in Europe are in roughly the same position, perched precariously between nationalist and internationalist parties. And with budget deficits in European countries generally high in the wake of COVID-19, many parliaments have little taste to do more - especially given that the European Union already devotes a far higher share of gross national income (roughly 0.5%) to official development assistance than does the US (just 0.17%).

That leaves us stuck between the reality of a devastating global climate crisis and rich countries' nationalist politics, with climate finance based on voluntary contributions by the rich. The result is the chronic deep under-financing of global public goods such as a safe climate, the Sustainable Development Goals, and COVID-19 vaccines. Leaders like Biden may plead with their legislatures to be responsible, but the legislators find it more politically expedient to rail against "undeserving"

foreigners.

The financial failures at COP26 are both tragic and absurd, going beyond the overarching failure to mobilize the promised \$100 billion per year. Consider that the much-vaunted Climate Adaptation Fund, established to help developing countries to meet their adaptation needs, collected all of \$356 million in pledges at COP26, or roughly five cents per person in the world's developing countries. Financing for "losses and damages," that is, to recover and rebuild from climate disasters, fared even worse, with rich countries agreeing only to hold a "dialogue" on the issue.

This financial voluntarism needs to end. We need a global formula that assigns responsibility to each rich country. At least in that case, the global community would have a benchmark to demand action from laggard countries like the US.

Here is one straightforward and workable approach. To help fund the clean-energy transition (mitigation) and climate resilience (adaptation) in developing countries, each high-income country would be levied \$5 per ton of carbon dioxide emitted. Upper-middle-income countries would be levied \$2.50 per ton. These CO2 levies would start as soon as possible and rise gradually, doubling in five years.

Countries could easily pay such modest sums from the proceeds of carbon taxes and auctions of emissions permits, both of which will have much a higher price per ton of CO2 than the levy.

High-income countries currently emit around 12 billion tons of CO2 per year, and upper-middle-income countries are emitting around 16 billion tons annually, so the carbon payments would add up to roughly \$100 billion at the start, and double after five years. The funds would be directed to low-income and lower-middle-income countries, as well as to particular countries with special climate vulnerabilities (such as small-island states facing rising sea levels and more intense tropical cyclones).

Suppose that half of the funds (initially \$50 billion) are distributed as outright grants, and the rest are injected into the world's multilateral development banks (MDBs), such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank, as new capital to back climate financing. The MDBs would use the new capital to raise funds in capital markets, leveraging the new \$50 billion into perhaps \$200 billion in green bonds, which they would on-lend to the developing countries for climate projects.

In this way, the modest carbon levy would raise around \$250 billion in new annual climate financing, and would double to around \$500 billion after five years.

To fund losses and damages, an additional levy would be applied, not to the current emissions but to the sum of past emissions, in order to align today's losses and damages with the historical responsibility for today's climate change. The US, for example, is responsible for around 20% of all CO2 emissions since 1850. If a new Global Losses and Damages Fund seeks to raise, say, \$50 billion per year, the annual US share would be \$10 billion.

Agreeing on such revenue principles will of course not be easy, but it will be far better to struggle over a new rules-based system than to bet the planet's future on voluntarism. COP26 showed definitively that asking national politicians to vote for voluntary funds for global public goods is a dead end. The rich-country politicians had a dozen years to get the promised climate financing in place, but they failed. A rules-based system, with fair and transparent burden sharing, is the way to secure the financing we need for planetary safety and fairness.

The New Dawn
FULLY INDEPENDENT

OPINION

By Takatoshi Ito

Beware of Japan's "New Capitalism"

Fresh off an electoral victory, Japan's new prime minister, Fumio Kishida, is already offering a glimpse of what his economic policy program will look like in practice. Unfortunately, early signs suggest that while his aims are sound, his policies are not.

TOKYO - Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida survived the general election on October 31, which came just weeks after his arrival in office as the new leader of the nation. Losing only 15 seats, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) performed better than expected and will maintain a comfortable majority in the House of Representatives, with 261 of 465 seats.

The relative loser was the largest opposition party, the Constitutional Democratic Party, which lost 13 seats, leaving it with 96. It performed worse than predicted, despite having coordinated its selection of candidates with other opposition parties.

A major winner was the Restoration Party (Nippon Ishin no Kai), which gained 30 seats and now holds 41, making it the third-largest party in the House, after the LDP and the Constitutional Democrats. It attracted voters who are critical of the LDP's management of the COVID-19 crisis but reluctant to support the Constitutional Democrats, owing to their cooperation with the Communist Party during the election campaign.

Kishida appears to have benefited from a fortuitous decline in the COVID-19 infection rate. His immediate predecessor, Yoshihide Suga, was not so lucky. In late August, Japan's seven-day average of new cases skyrocketed to their the highest level since the start of the pandemic, exceeding 25,000 in the week of August 23. By early September, Suga had announced his resignation.

Since then, however, new infections have fallen rapidly, with the seven-day average falling below 270 by election day. Experts have yet to agree on all of the factors underlying this dramatic turnaround, but an increase in the vaccination rate from 40% to 70% in the same two-month period surely helped. Whatever the full explanation, Kishida was fortunate.

But Kishida also managed to head off the Constitutional Democrats by adopting a more left-wing economic platform. During the campaign, he promised to place special emphasis on income redistribution, and to supplant the prevailing neoliberal approach with what he calls "new capitalism." These promises defanged the Constitutional Democrats' claim that past LDP policies under Prime Ministers Shinzo Abe and Suga had widened the income gap.

The Restoration Party, however, was able to fill some of the void on the center-right by criticizing Kishida's emphasis on redistribution, arguing that what the country really needs are structural reforms to boost the growth rate.

Now that Kishida and the LDP have prevailed, the big remaining question is what "new capitalism" will mean in practice. The early signals do not bode well. Kishida's first concrete policy decision was to disburse ¥100,000 (\$878) to each person aged 18 or under. And though this program contains a means-testing provision (on household income), the ceiling is so high that 90% of all Japanese minors qualify.

Then, in response to the predictable criticism that cash disbursements will merely increase household saving rather than consumption, Kishida declared that half of the benefit would come in the form of shopping coupons. But this change hardly guarantees that household consumption will increase, because the coupons can simply substitute for cash that will then be saved.

Ultimately, while Kishida's goal of helping working parents is laudable, his chosen method is misguided. Worse, another initiative under consideration would subsidize (by tax rebate) firms that raise wages under certain conditions. Such incentives may tilt wages and employment upward, but they are hardly the most efficient way to achieve that goal.

A more sensible approach would be to focus on increasing worker mobility within the labor market. That starts with abolishing the deferred payment structure (increasing severance pay with tenure) and seniority wages (with tenure), together with financial assistance for retraining mid-career workers. Moreover, the best way to raise productivity and wages in the long term is to devote more of the high-school curriculum to STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) subjects, and to abolish the system of determining college majors at the time of an entrance exam.

Another idea that Kishida's government has floated is to subsidize oil wholesalers when the retail gasoline price hits a certain threshold (around ¥170 per liter). But this sounds like the kind of fuel subsidy that most economists abhor. One usually encounters such policies in emerging and developing economies, where they are meant to buy the political support of low-income families. Once introduced, the program, with all its inefficiencies, will be politically perilous to reverse. A better alternative is the standard textbook approach of providing direct targeted support to low-income families and essential businesses.

Early indicators suggest that Kishida's new capitalism is in fact plain old socialism. That will not serve Japan well. The economy needs structural reforms to support its development, not subsidies that will merely distort markets.

O-PED

By Robert Skidelsky

What Killed Macroeconomics?

Mathematical refinement aside, economics is back to where it was a century ago: the study of the allocation of given resources, plus the quantity theory of money. Macroeconomics - the theory of output as a whole, which was invented by John Maynard Keynes - has virtually disappeared, despite the revival of key tools when crises erupt.

LONDON - The problem with quantitative easing (QE), quipped then-US Federal Reserve Chair Ben Bernanke in 2014 about the Fed's bond-buying program, "is it works in practice but it doesn't work in theory." One could say the same about macroeconomic policy in general, in the sense that there is no robust theory behind it. Governments routinely "stimulate" the economy to "fight" unemployment, but with a theory that denies there is any unemployment to fight.

Mathematical refinement aside, economics has returned to what it was a century ago: the study of the allocation of given resources, plus the quantity theory of money. Macroeconomics - the theory of output as a whole, which was invented by John Maynard Keynes - has virtually disappeared.

For example, what causes unemployment? The standard textbook answer is "downward wage rigidity." A hairdresser who asks for a wage of \$14 per hour, but who can be profitably employed only at \$13 per hour, is choosing not to be employed. That choice is thus voluntary, reflecting a preference for leisure, or a decision not to be a hairdresser. The same is true of all workers in an economy. On this view, what is called unemployment is a choice not to work.

The key assumption here is that everyone optimizes: they choose the best available option for themselves. Work is always available at some price. Therefore, unemployment is optimal for the unemployed. Given the assumption, the logic is unassailable.

So, if the government expands the money supply in an effort to increase employment, the only result will be inflation, because monetary expansion does nothing to increase the supply of labor willing to work. Monetary policy should thus concern itself solely with the objective of price stability, which is best entrusted to an independent central bank free from political temptation.

Most sensible economists have quailed before the logic of their own assumptions. Thus, in their recent textbook *Macroeconomics*, MIT's Daron Acemoglu, Harvard University's David Laibson, and the University of Chicago's John List identify three categories of "non-voluntary" unemployment: frictional, structural, and cyclical. Frictional unemployment arises because job searches take time. Structural unemployment arises because wage rigidities prevent the quantity of labor demanded from matching the quantity supplied. Cyclical - or short-run - unemployment occurs because of "technology shocks, changing sentiments, and monetary/financial factors," and is "amplified by downward wage rigidity and multipliers."

The multiplier, a neat formula for calculating the amplified effect of any upward or downward change in spending, is the one piece of macroeconomic machinery that has survived the death of Keynesian demand-management policies. Even this tool had largely fallen into disuse - multipliers were assumed to be zero - before the 2008-09 financial and economic shock revived it.

Modern economic theory holds that obstacles to full employment are not inherent but contingent. Thus, they can be minimized by labor-market reforms designed to "unstick" sticky wages, and by better regulation of banks. In a cyclical downturn - a state of disequilibrium - most economists now grudgingly allow that expansionary policy can increase the short-run demand for labor even at the prevailing wage rate. This was the contribution of Keynes. As the Nobel laureate economist Robert Lucas remarked in 2009, "I guess everyone is a Keynesian in the foxhole."

As Lucas's formulation suggests, macroeconomic policy nowadays is reserved for shocks. But because there is no model of shocks - which are unexpected by definition - stimulus policies are theory-free.

Such policies can be either monetary or fiscal. Central banks can increase the supply of money to private firms to boost their incentive to hire more workers, or governments can run budget deficits. "Monetarist Keynesianism" (in the form of QE) was the main response to the Great Recession of 2008-09. This is what Bernanke said worked in practice, but not in theory. In fact, it didn't work in practice, either.

Champions of QE argue that things would have been even worse without it. That is impossible to prove or disprove. The fact remains that recovery from the 2008-09 financial shock was far from complete when the new COVID-19 shock occurred in 2020, because a lot of QE money was hoarded, not spent.

The COVID-19 pandemic impelled governments to fall back on "fiscal Keynesianism," because there was no way that just increasing the quantity of money could lead to the reopening of businesses that were prevented by law from doing so. Fiscal Keynesianism in the big lockdown meant issuing Treasury payments to people prevented from working.

But now that the economy has reopened, the practical rationale for monetary and fiscal expansion has disappeared. Mainstream financial commentators believe the economy will bounce back as if nothing had happened. After all, economies fall into foxholes no more often than individuals normally do. So, the time has come to tighten both monetary and fiscal policy, because continued expansion of either or both will lead only to a "surge in inflation." We can all breathe a sigh of relief; the trauma is over, and normal life without unemployment will resume.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE

History Beckons Boakai to make the Ultimate Sacrifice

By: Isaac W. Jackson, Jr.

The advocacy to pull out of the CPP because an 80-year-old man with a pacemaker is unlikely to head the CPP not only amputates the need for genuine change in Liberia but invokes serious democratic concerns. Can we not agree to disagree in the CPP? How can this bunch of political zealots proudly say with clear conscience that they represent the aspirations of the Liberian people while dallying into this form of self-interest driven maneuvers?

Based on the precarious situation on the home front, we need to bind and rally our energies across the length and breadth of the nation to ensure the success of CPP's immediate and long-term objectives. Looking down the avenue leading to November 2023 elections, it would be devastatingly disappointing to entertain the delusional thought of castrating the CDC of power with a fractured CPP. Our partisans have been making all sorts of well-deserved predictions regarding the CPP's prospects, and we cannot afford to let them down.

Therefore, those drumming the souring song of walking away from the CPP shouldn't be offered polite welcome because they are unwittingly trying to prolong the lifespan of George Weah's kakistocracy. Seeing the worst of the worst rule our country ought to drive most of us in a meaningful way to collectivize our efforts in finding a viable alternative to the Weah entrenched kleptocracy instead of being delusional about OldmanBoakai's victory without the CPP.

The newest political Craig David needs to be reminded that the birthing position in which Liberia finds herself doesn't require amateurish zealotry; what it requires is tactical finesse and diplomatic maneuvers aimed at amicably resolving the murky squabbles in the CPP.

Matter of fact, instead of advocating to walk away from the CPP, the advocacy should be aimed



OldmanBoakai stepping aside is: having lost the incumbency advantage to Weah, coupled with his rapidly declining health at age 80, would OldmanBaokai pull the trick? Besides, will the pressure be less on the Oldman in the upcoming elections, knowing fully well that Weah's CDC will be throwing everything in the race to cling onto power?

Quite honestly, I think our love for OldmanBoakai should prevent us from giving him a job that would exacerbate his poor health conditions. Therefore, under these circumstances, the wisest course of action is to gently encourage OldmanBoakai to step aside and accept an ambassadorial posting in an advance country where his health conditions would be regularly monitored satisfactorily. It would be a badge of honor for OldmanBoakai to surrender his personal ambition for the emergence of a better Liberia. A decision in this direction is not an easy task. The benefit, however, will far outweigh the cost of participating in yet another election with the prospects of defeat once again.

History lavishes praises on men who take the high road in peculiar times. OldmanBoakai needs to take the high road because, we continue to experience peculiar times, in that, standards in public office are being grossly debased! For example, the likes of former presidents, including Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe were treated to state visits to the Oval Office. Regrettably, some of our people were celebrating because our current President George Weah hustled a photo op with U.S President Biden, and other world leaders in the hallway during the just-ended climate conference in Glasgow. Imagine how far Liberia has fallen!

Besides, the current regime made an embarrassing muck of our governance practices when it designated the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs to Head a delegation to the USA, even though the Minister of Finance was a composite member of that delegation. It's an unusual practice whereby the Minister of Finance, who is of a higher cabinet rank, would form part of a delegation headed by the Minister of State. The point being that, besides the Presidency, the sovereign power of the State is vested in five crucial cabinet posts, namely: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance; Minister of Defense; Minister of

Justice and the Minister of Internal Affairs.

The CDC regime is a strange duck. It represents a compound mixture of arrogance and ignorance with zero regards for competence, skills and talents. Besides, the procedural formalities associated with our governance practice, it's just unrealistic to have the eloquence of Samuel D. Tweah, Jr. on a delegation headed by Nathaniel McGill. Even during our students' days at the University of Liberia such misjudgment would be appropriately described as an abomination of the highest order. Yeah, again, it's understandable why the Minister of Finance would be sucking up to the Minister of State but, this doesn't reflect good for our country.

Additionally, after three years, President Weah, is unaware that the national budget is prepared by the Executive, evidenced by his recent statement in Kakata that the citizens should prevail on their lawmakers to put fire service trucks in the budget.

The take-home point contained in this piece is that the precarious situation prevailing in Liberia beckons OldmanBoakia to make the ultimate sacrifice by stepping aside. The country is yearning to swap the Weah Presidency, which is devoted to producing useless musical albums, to a governance system that would put the welfare of poor people front and center. Hence, the advocacy to disengage from the CPP - a political formula aimed at rescuing Liberia from the kakistocratic regime of Weah is selfish, dangerous, and undeserving!

Atty. Isaac W. Jackson, Jr.
FORMER Liberia's Permanent Maritime Representative
Liberian Permanent Mission
The International Maritime Organization (IMO)
London, United Kingdom

Editor's Note: The views and opinions expressed in this article are that of the author and not of the New Dawn newspaper.

at politely drawing OldmanBoakai's attention to the undeniable realities. For example, the OldmanBoakai ran as an incumbent candidate in 2017 against Weah and was defeated by Weah. As per his own account on the T-Max 50-50 Talk Show, he said, "he developed heart sickness as a result of the pressure from that election". So, the simple analysis to take into consideration for

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

US flags Africa as major geopolitical player

United States Secretary of State, Anthony J. Blinken says the United States firmly believes that it's time to stop treating Africa as a subject of geopolitics and start treating it as the major geopolitical

Union, ECOWAS, SADC, IGAD for the larger roles they play in global issues and asked that they be given greater voices in global debates.

"The US knows that, on most of the urgent challenges and opportunities we face, Africa

pandemic, building a strong and inclusive global economy, combating the climate crisis, or revitalizing democracy and defending human rights - without the leadership of African governments, institutions, and citizens," he added.

During his visit in Nigeria, Mr. Blinken had engagement with the Nigerian youths, young entrepreneurs and the media on the strategy of the US-Africa policy.

He called for more platforms to be created for the continent's young people who are energized, innovative, hungry for jobs and opportunities.

It has been predicted that by 2025, more than half the population of Africa will be under age 25 and by the year 2050, one in four people on Earth will be African and Nigeria will surpass the United States as the third most populous country in the world.

"I believe that Africa will shape the future, not just the future of the African people but of the world," said Mr. Blinken.

In terms of combating the Covid-19 pandemic, the US will work with African

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 10



player it has become.

During his two-day working visit to Nigeria as he continued his tour of Africa which began in Kenya and is expected to conclude in Senegal, Mr. Blinken praised institutions like the African

will make the difference," Mr Blinken said on 19 November 2021 at the main Hall of the ECOWAS Commission as part of the series of engagements.

"We can't achieve our goals around the world - whether that's ending the COVID-19

Sierra Leone's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to attend MRU Diplomatic Peace and Security Conference in Monrovia

The Sierra Leone Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia has, this afternoon 21st November 2021, received a high-powered delegation from Sierra Leone's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC) ahead of a two-day Mano River Union Diplomatic Peace and Security

Conference scheduled to take place on 22nd - 23rd November 2021 at Farmington Hotel, Margibi County.

According to a press release, the Sierra Leone delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Professor David J. Francis, will have a roundtable discussion on peace and security with other Foreign diplomats

from the Republic of Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire and Morocco.

The forthcoming conference is to enable the Union's Chief of Defense staff to consult on a wide-range of issues bordering peace and security for which appropriate support and greater sub-regional solidarity are required.—Press release



Senate ratifies proposed LiMA Amendment

By Ethel A Tweh

The Liberian Senate has ratified the proposed amendment of the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA). According to LiMA Commissioner Len Eugene Nagbe, the ratification will facilitate the return of Liberia to the Council of the International Maritime Organization.

The Senate's ratification was done following a report made to plenary from the committee on Maritime, chaired by Grand Bassa Senator Jonathan L. Kaipay.

In his report, Senator Kaipay said the ratification seeks to increase the share of revenue of the Liberia Maritime Authority from 25 percent to 30 percent, as the committee recommends that

Republic of Liberia and the International Ship and Corporate Registry.

Meanwhile, President George Manneh Weah on October 28, requested the Liberian Senate to consider ratifying the first amendment to the extended and restated agency agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the Liberia International Ship and Corporate Registry.

In this light, the Senate Committee on Maritime conducted a public hearing recently and the Maritime boss Eugene Nagbe presented the case of his institution.

He informed the Senate Committee that Liberia has the second highest registry in the world, but it's regrettable that the country is currently not on



the amendment be ratified by the body.

The Committee's report added that the amendment will provide structural adjustment in program operations to allow for an increase in net revenue transmitted annually to the consolidated fund account of the government of Liberia.

The Committee indicated that the Liberian Registry has contributed immensely to the economy as a source of employment and has served as significant factor to the national budget.

The ratification was the first amendment to the Extended and Restated Agency Agreement between the

the International Maritime Council.

He added that in 2019, Liberia lost her chances on the Council, but assured the Committee that if the proposed amendment is ratified, the Maritime Authority will ensure that the Country regains its status on the Council.

He added that presently, Liberia is receiving 25 percent fees from the shipping industry.

In the proposed amendment, he revealed that the Liberia Maritime Authority has negotiated 30%, from its partner, which he said will create opportunities for more Liberians to be represented on ships that are flying the Liberian flag.

Advertise with us!

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Several Nimba communities to benefit modern wells

In an effort to contribute to the Pro-Poor Agenda of the Government of Liberia, the Liberian-American based Humanitarian organization, Gospel Train International (GTI), in partnership with Project Liberia is currently constructing 8 Modern Wells

being provided through the financial support of the American Philanthropist, Mr. George based in Cincinnati, Ohio the United States.

According to Reverend Adams of Gospel Train International, the wells are being constructed under a special partnership with a mission station working in

the Liberian non for profit organization that since July of 2021, GTI has constructed and dedicated 25 wells and hand pumps in other parts of Liberia, largely in Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, Margibi, Bong, and Lofa Counties. Additional, Mr. Dunbar said plans are



GTI and Projects Liberia Officials along with local government authorities at one of the sites in Nimba County

in a number of Communities throughout Nimba County.

A dispatch from the United States quotes the Chief Executive Officer of Gospel Train International and Methodist Reverend Olive Adams, currently based in the United States as saying that funds for the modern well are

Liberia, particularly in Nimba County called, Projects Liberia, under the leadership the American Missionary, and Pastor, Shonnie Wellspring.

Also speaking at one of the construction sites, the Focal Person for GTI, Veteran Liberian Broadcast Journalist, Prince Dunbar, informed reporters that

underway for similar humanitarian gestures to cover the South Eastern parts of Liberia effective January of 2022. -Press Release

Women empowerment my top priority

-Representative-elect Finda Lansanah

By Lewis S. Teh

Bomi County Representative-elect Ms. Finda Lansanah says she will focus on women empowerment in the National Legislature.

"I have said this on many occasions during my campaign that the empowerment of women will remain my top priority area in the legislature", she promised.

Madam Lansanah, widow of former Bomi Senator Lahai Lansanah made the promise while speaking with Spoon Talk via mobile immediately after poll ended last Tuesday, 16 November.

The National Elections Commission or NEC last week conducted by-elections in four counties including Nimba, Bong, Grand Gedeh,

and Bomi counties.

Representative-elect Lansanah notes that her

ascendency to the legislature is to ensure Liberian women receive equal opportunity, saying "I'm going to fight, and lobby for anything that concerns women's empowerment, their rights, among others."

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11



Lawyers don't respect each other

--Says Cllr. Sesay

By Lincoln G. Peters

Liberia National Bar Association (LNBA) presidential aspirant Cllr. Alhaji Swaliho A. Sesay says there disunity in the bar association and lawyers here do not have respect and care for each other, recommending that such things be taken seriously by the association.

Speaking in an interview with judicial reporters at his law firm between Gurley and Broad Streets Interception Friday, 19 November 2021, Cllr. Sesay said when elected as LNBA president, his administration will promote perfect coordination and cooperation between the bar and the Supreme Court Bench for a balanced justice.

Sesay explained that his prioritize effecting change,

salary structure will encourage lawyers' independence and promote ethics as required by Judicial Cannon.

The LNBA presidential aspirant said he will work collectively with the Supreme Court to achieve a structural welfare for lawyers.

"In consultation with the Supreme Court of Liberia, we will promulgate laws that will protect all its members that are serving as justices, judges, magistrate ...," said Cllr. Sesay.

He said justices, judges and magistrates should be given the necessary retirement package and better medical facilities that will sustain them after 70 years of service to their country.

"My leadership shall seek training opportunities for all members of the bar to strengthen their legal capacity. And this will be achievable through our sub-regional



maintenance of integrity, accountability and transparency for the promotion and unity of all lawyers across the country.

He said the independence of the bar under his leadership will be effective and progressive, void of external interference.

Cllr. Sesay added that his administration will speak on issues of national concern independently without fear or favor, and it will be done in consultation with the appropriate committee.

The senior Managing partner of the Sesay Law Firm further indicated that that it's saddening to note that lawyers do not have an established standard salary structure for attorneys - at - law and counselors - at - law who are hired by law firms and private institutions.

He believed that a standard

counterparts, oil and gas judges and other international partnership that I personally have," he added.

Cllr. Sesay noted that he will make sure that the LNBA is part of all of the technological advancement and harmonization of laws by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Meanwhile, Cllr. Sesay appealed to justices, judges and magistrates who are members of the LNBA to give him their votes and support for the bar's presidency.

"I come to you from a very humble and well - experienced beginning and a dedicated father of five children. With me, we can achieve all we ever envisioned for the progress and sustainability of the bar and lawyers," he concluded. -Edited by Winston W. Parley

Français

Cummings salue les résultats des élections législatives partielles

Le porte-drapeau du Congrès national alternatif de l'opposition (ANC), Alexander B. Cummings, a salué les résultats des élections partielles qui ont eu lieu dans quatre des 15 comtés du Libéria, bien que la Collaboration des partis politiques de l'opposition (CPP) dont il est membre n'aient remporté le moindre siège.

« Nous suivons les résultats officiels des différentes élections partielles qui ont eu lieu le mardi 16 novembre 2021. Quoi que ces résultats ne soient pas ceux auxquels la Collaboration des Partis Politiques (PPC) s'attendait, ils sont globalement bons pour l'opposition qui a gagné », a déclaré M. Cummings dans un communiqué le jeudi 18 novembre 2021.

Avant que les Commissions électorales nationales (NEC) n'annoncent les résultats officiels des différents scrutins, les sympathisants de la CPP critiquaient déjà la principale coalition

d'opposition qui est divisée par des conflits internes incessants entre les dirigeants politiques. Ils estiment que cela a largement contribué à la défaite massive du parti.

Les résultats provisoires annoncés le jeudi 18 novembre 2021 par la Commission électorale nationale montrent que ni la coalition au pouvoir, ni

la principale coalition de l'opposition CPP n'a remporté le moindre siège.

« Je félicite tous les gagnants et les exhorte à continuer de défendre les intérêts des personnes qui leur ont confié le privilège de les représenter », a déclaré M. Cummings.

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



ANC Leader Alexander B. Cummings

Le passage d'un convoi militaire français crée des tensions au Burkina Faso

Ce groupe de plusieurs dizaines de véhicules, en provenance de Côte d'Ivoire, doit rejoindre le Niger, mais de nombreuses manifestations ont lieu sur son passage depuis plusieurs jours. Samedi, quatre protestataires ont été blessés alors qu'ils tentaient de s'en approcher.

Il n'est pas le bienvenu. Un important convoi logistique de l'armée française est la

source de contestations au Burkina Faso, où des manifestants s'opposent, depuis jeudi, à son passage sur le territoire pour atteindre le Niger voisin. Au moins quatre personnes ont été blessées, samedi 20 novembre, à Kaya, principale ville du centre nord du pays.

« Ce matin, la tension est montée d'un cran entre les manifestants et les soldats de l'armée française, qui ont passé

la nuit sur un terrain vague. Alors que des manifestants tentaient de s'approcher du périmètre, des soldats ont procédé à des tirs de sommation », a expliqué à l'Agence France-Presse (AFP) une source locale jointe à Kaya, évoquant « des blessés par balles », ce qu'a confirmé une source hospitalière.

« Quatre personnes blessées par balles ont été reçues aux services des urgences du centre hospitalier régional de Kaya », a informé cette source hospitalière, précisant que le « pronostic vital des patients n'est pas en jeu ». Le quotidien d'Etat Sidwaya faisait état samedi soir de « trois blessés suite aux tirs de sommation », ajoutant que l'un d'eux avait « reçu une balle dans la joue ».

« Libérez le Sahel »

L'AFP n'a pu déterminer l'origine des balles, les soldats français et burkinabés ayant tous effectué des tirs de sommation pour disperser les manifestants, selon des sources concordantes.

« Un groupe de manifestants a tenté de découper le grillage pour

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



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 investissements 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.

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

Cummings salue les résultats des

Il a en outre remercié le peuple libérien d'avoir à nouveau démontré son engagement continu à préserver et à consolider la jeune démocratie du Libéria en participant au processus électoral malgré les lacunes et les défis.

Il a également salué tous ceux qui ont pris le courage d'aller de l'avant pour donner à la nation ce qui est vraiment le test le plus vrai de sa démocratie - la liberté de participer de manière égale et de rivaliser équitablement.

« La démocratie du Libéria », dit-il, « gagne lorsque les Libériens sont autorisés à participer librement et équitablement au choix de leurs dirigeants et à la décision de la direction du pays. Un réel changement est

à venir. Le Libéria mérite mieux ».

Les élections partielles organisées dans quatre comtés cette semaine font suite à une notification de la Chambre des représentants les 4, 18, 23 février et 21 avril 2021, informant la Commission électorale nationale, par l'intermédiaire du greffier en chef, de l'existence de quatre postes vacants à la chambre basse du parlement libérien.

Les postes vacants concernaient respectivement la circonscription électorale N°2 de Bong, la circonscription électorale N° 1 de Nimba, la circonscription électorale N° 1 de Grand Gedeh et la circonscription électorale N° 1 de Bomi, conformément à l'article 37 du chapitre V de la Constitution de la République du Libéria.

Le passage d'un convoi militaire français

entrer dans l'enceinte et les gendarmes burkinabés ont tiré des grenades lacrymogènes pour disperser la foule. Les soldats français ont effectué quelques tirs de sommation au-dessus de la foule », a déclaré une source de l'état-major français. « Il n'y a aucun blessé du fait de l'action des militaires français. Nous n'avons connaissance d'aucun blessé, même suite aux tirs de grenade lacrymogène », selon la même source, qui assure que « des négociations sont en cours entre les autorités burkinabées et les manifestants ».

Vendredi, des milliers de personnes se sont rassemblées, à Kaya, pour s'opposer au passage de ce convoi, en provenance de Côte d'Ivoire et à destination du Niger. Des slogans, tels que « Armée française dégage », « Libérez le Sahel », « Plus de convoi militaire d'invasion et de recolonisation français », étaient inscrits sur des écriteaux et des banderoles brandis par des manifestants. Les poings en l'air, ils ont entonné l'hymne national burkinabé face au convoi français de plusieurs dizaines de véhicules.

Ce « convoi d'une soixantaine de camions et d'une centaine de militaires français parti d'Abidjan se dirigeant vers Niamey puis Gao » n'est « pas un convoi pour transporter des armes aux djihadistes, comme on peut le lire sur des réseaux

sociaux », a rappelé l'état-major français.

Appels à la démission du président

L'avancée du convoi avait déjà été bloquée mercredi et jeudi par des manifestants à Bobo Dioulasso (ouest), puis dans la capitale, Ouagadougou, où les forces de sécurité burkinabées ont dû faire usage de gaz lacrymogènes pour disperser les manifestants, selon Roland Bayala, porte-parole de la Coalition des patriotes africains du Burkina Faso (COPA-BF), qui a appelé à ces manifestations.

« Nous avons décidé de faire barrage, parce que malgré les accords signés avec la France, nous continuons à enregistrer des morts et nos pays demeurent sous-armés », a-t-il expliqué à l'AFP.

Mardi, plusieurs centaines de personnes ont participé dans plusieurs villes du pays à des manifestations pour réclamer la démission du président burkinabé, Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, pour son « incapacité à mettre fin aux attaques terroristes », deux jours après une attaque djihadiste ayant fait au moins 53 morts, dont 49 gendarmes à Inata, dans le nord du pays.

Le Burkina Faso fait face depuis 2015 à des attaques djihadistes régulières et meurtrières, en particulier dans les régions du nord et de l'est, dans la zone dites des « trois frontières », aux confins du Mali et du Niger, deux pays également confrontés aux opérations des djihadistes armés.

COMMENTAIRE

Résoudre le problème du financement du climat

NEW YORK - La Conférence des Nations Unies sur le changement climatique de Glasgow (COP26) n'a pas été à la hauteur de ce qui est nécessaire pour assurer la sécurité de la planète, principalement en raison du même manque de confiance qui pèse sur les négociations climatiques mondiales depuis près de trente ans. Les pays en développement considèrent le changement climatique comme une crise causée en grande partie par les pays riches. Ils considèrent également que les pays riches tentent d'échapper à leur responsabilité historique et actuelle à l'égard de la crise. Dans leur crainte de devoir payer la facture, de nombreux pays en développement clés, comme l'Inde, ne se soucient pas vraiment de négocier ni de définir des stratégies.

Ils ont raison - et en fait, à plus d'un titre. La mauvaise conduite des États-Unis durant plus de trois décennies ne leur a pas échappé. Malgré les appels à l'action louables lancés par le président Joe Biden et par son envoyé climatique John Kerry, Biden a été incapable de pousser le Congrès américain à adopter une norme sur les énergies propres. Biden peut se plaindre autant qu'il veut de la Chine, mais après 29 ans d'inaction du Congrès depuis que le Sénat a ratifié la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques en 1992, le reste du monde voit la vérité : le Congrès américain, brisé et corrompu, reste dans la poche des géants du pétrole et du charbon.

Le financement est au cœur de la rupture géopolitique sur le changement climatique. Les pays en développement subissent déjà d'innombrables pressions : la pandémie de COVID-19, des économies nationales faibles, des catastrophes climatiques de plus en plus fréquentes et de plus en plus graves, les multiples perturbations de l'ère numérique, les tensions sino-américaines et les coûts d'emprunt élevés sur les prêts internationaux. Ils voient les pays riches emprunter des milliers de milliards de dollars sur les marchés de capitaux à des taux d'intérêt proches de zéro, tandis qu'ils doivent payer 5 à 10 %, quand on les autorise à emprunter. En bref, ils voient leurs sociétés prendre encore plus de retard par rapport à une poignée de pays à revenu élevé.

Dans ce contexte de forte anxiété économique, les pays en développement voient les pays riches refuser de discuter avec franchise de la crise financière à laquelle les pays en développement sont confrontés en matière d'atténuation et d'adaptation au changement climatique ou à d'autres besoins urgents. Ils considèrent que les pays riches dépensent environ 20 mille milliards de dollars supplémentaires dans leur propre économie en réponse à la COVID-19, mais ne respectent pas leur promesse - qui date de la COP15 de 2009 - de mobiliser un faible montant de 100 milliards de dollars par an en faveur de l'action climatique dans les pays en développement.

Bien sûr, la réticence de Biden à l'égard du financement climatique pour les pays en développement est compréhensible. Il serait fustigé dans les médias américains nationalistes s'il demandait davantage d'aide des États-Unis à destination des pays en développement et il ne gagnerait rien pour cela en contrepartie au Congrès. Avec le déclin de l'influence mondiale des États-Unis, les nationalistes américains se tournent avec encore plus d'agressivité contre le reste du monde. Les « America Firsters » du Congrès vont choisir de bloquer tout nouveau crédit.

De nombreux gouvernements européens sont à peu près dans la même position, juchés de manière précaire entre des partis nationalistes et des partis internationalistes. Et compte tenu des déficits budgétaires des pays européens généralement élevés dans le sillage de la COVID-19, de nombreux parlements sont peu enclins à en faire davantage - d'autant plus que l'Union européenne consacre déjà une part bien plus importante du revenu national brut (environ 0,5 %) à l'aide publique au développement que les États-Unis (seulement 0,17 %).

Cela nous laisse coincés entre la réalité d'une crise climatique mondiale dévastatrice et la politique nationaliste des pays riches, avec un financement

climatique fondé sur les contributions volontaires des riches. Il en résulte un sous-financement profond et chronique des biens publics mondiaux tels que la sécurité climatique, les objectifs de développement durable et les vaccins contre la COVID-19. Des dirigeants comme Biden peuvent plaider en faveur de la responsabilité de leur corps législatif, mais les législateurs trouvent politiquement plus opportun de s'en prendre à des étrangers « peu méritants ».

Les échecs financiers de la COP26 sont à la fois tragiques et absurdes, allant au-delà de l'échec global à mobiliser les 100 milliards de dollars promis par an. Considérons que le très vanté Fonds pour l'adaptation aux changements climatiques, créé pour aider les pays en développement à répondre à leurs besoins d'adaptation, a recueilli l'ensemble des 356 millions de dollars d'engagements à la COP26, soit environ cinq cents par personne dans les pays en développement du monde. Le financement des « pertes et préjudices subis », c'est-à-dire alloués à la relance et à la reconstruction après les catastrophes climatiques, s'est encore aggravé, les pays riches n'acceptant que de tenir un « dialogue » sur la question.

Ce modèle volontariste de la finance doit cesser. Nous avons besoin d'une formule globale qui attribue la responsabilité à chaque pays riche. Au moins dans ce cas, la communauté internationale aurait un point de référence pour exiger une action de la part de pays à la traîne comme les États-Unis.

Voici une approche simple et réalisable. Pour aider à financer la transition vers les énergies propres (atténuation) et la résilience climatique (adaptation) dans les pays en développement, chaque pays à revenu élevé devrait payer une taxe de 5 dollars par tonne de dioxyde de carbone émise. Les pays à revenu moyen élevé devraient payer une taxe de 2,50 dollars la tonne. Ces taxes CO2 devraient démarrer dès que possible et augmenter progressivement, en doublant dans cinq ans.

Les pays pourraient facilement payer des sommes aussi modestes à partir du produit des taxes sur le carbone et des enchères sur les permis d'émission, qui auront tous deux un prix par tonne de CO2 beaucoup plus élevé que la taxe.

Les pays à revenu élevé émettent actuellement près de 12 milliards de tonnes de CO2 par an et les pays à revenu intermédiaire supérieur émettent environ 16 milliards de tonnes par an, de sorte que les paiements de carbone s'élèveraient à environ 100 milliards de dollars au début et doubleraient après cinq ans. Les fonds seraient destinés aux pays à faible revenu et à revenu intermédiaire inférieur, ainsi qu'à des pays particuliers présentant des vulnérabilités climatiques particulières (comme les petits États insulaires confrontés à la hausse du niveau des mers et à des cyclones tropicaux plus intenses).

Supposons que la moitié des fonds (initialement 50 milliards de dollars) soit distribuée sous forme de subventions directes et que le reste soit injecté dans les banques multilatérales de développement (BMD), comme la Banque mondiale et la Banque africaine de développement, en tant que nouveau capital pour soutenir le financement climatique. Les BMD pourraient utiliser le nouveau capital pour lever des fonds sur les marchés de capitaux, en tirant parti des nouveaux 50 milliards de dollars en obligations vertes, qui pourraient être de 200 milliards de dollars, qu'ils prêteraient aux pays en développement pour des projets climatiques.

De cette manière, la modeste taxe carbone permettrait de réunir environ 250 milliards de dollars en nouveaux financements annuels pour le climat et serait multipliée par deux à environ 500 milliards de dollars après cinq ans.

Pour financer les pertes et préjudices subis, une taxe supplémentaire serait appliquée, non pas aux émissions actuelles, mais à la somme des émissions passées, afin d'aligner les pertes et les préjudices actuels sur la responsabilité historique du changement climatique actuel. Les États-Unis, par exemple, sont responsables d'environ 20 % de toutes les émissions de CO2 depuis 1850. Si un nouveau Fonds mondial pour pertes et préjudices cherche à recueillir par exemple 50 milliards de dollars par an, la part annuelle des États-Unis serait de 10 milliards de dollars.

Wasteful spending, little savings

A latest World Bank report observes that the Government of Liberia spends more money than the average in Sub-Saharan Africa, including countries with similar gross national income per capital such as Central African Republic, Madagascar, Mali and Guinea Bissau. The report also notes that the Liberian government makes no saving and contributes very little, if any at all, to financing public investment, thus painting a grim picture of the country's fiscal management policy.

The observations are contained in the Second Edition of the World Bank's Economic Update on Liberia, under the theme, "Finding Fiscal Space" released Friday, November 18, 2021 in Monrovia.

Gross National Income (GNI) per capital, previously called Gross National Product per capital is the dollar value of a country's final income

attended the launch of the report.

Moderating panel discussion subsequently after the launch, World Bank Country Manager for Liberia Dr. Nthara calls on the Government of Liberia to halt wasteful spending and to align the national budget with the government roadmap for development, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Development and Prosperity (PAPD).

"The Government must be commended for making tough policy choices that have resulted in this positive turnaround in macroeconomic fundamentals, especially under a challenging COVID-19 environment," he says, and adds: "The focus now should be on complementing the improved macroeconomic environment with critical structural and governance reforms that will help boost domestic and foreign private investment to create more jobs.

Liberia is said to have the second highest proportion of poor people in West Africa after

has been experienced in the past two years, CBL Executive Governor Tarlue assures that with the printing of new families of Liberian banknotes go in circulation by December, the shortage would be addressed, specifically noting that United States Government embarrassed Liberia last year when it warned Americans coming here to bring along about US\$10,000 because of severe money shortage in the economy.

The report also stresses that government should first and foremost reduce very high level of recurrent spending and strengthen domestic revenue mobilization to generate savings for public investment financing, while pointing that between 2012 and 2020, government operating expenses exceeded the domestic revenue it collected by 4 percent of GDP. "This means that the external resources mobilized in the period financed a significant part of the government's operating expenditure instead of financing public investment in infrastructure", it explains.

However, the report predicts economic growth is expected to recover to 3.6 percent in 2021, before rising gradually to an average of 5.2 percent over 2022-2025, noting that in the near term, growth will be driven by the expected recovery in the mining sector underpinned by the recent uptick in commodity prices.

It further observes that having reached a peak of 31.3% in 2019, inflation declined significantly in 2020 and 2021, and is now down to single digit, largely because of strong macroeconomic policies.

According to the report, the drop in world oil prices in 2020 allowed some easing in Liberian fuel prices, a frequent driver of inflationary pressures, although their decline was moderated by the introduction of an excise tax early in the year, adding that but it was macroeconomic policy that was at the center of the action, with tighter monetary and fiscal policies, and the ensuing lower aggregate demand pressures, helping to ease the self-reinforcing cycle of depreciation-inflation observed in late 2018 through 2019.

Senior Country Economist and main author of the report Mamadou Ndione, says "The recent efforts to reduce duty waivers and the successful implementation of the pay and payroll reform are steps in the right direction and need to be complemented by actions to improve the

US flags Africa

Cont'd from page 6

Countries to strengthen global health security, establish more laboratories and National Center for Disease Control to help prevent, detect, and respond to future emergencies and manufacturing of Vaccines in South Africa and Senegal to begin with.

Mr. Blinken revealed that the US has delivered 250 million doses worldwide with 50 million going to 43 African Countries and by next spring, that number will be well over 1 billion donated dose which will significantly ramp up the vaccine manufacturing capacity, to meet global need with no strings attached.

In addressing the global climate crisis, Secretary Blinken emphasized the need to work together to reduce emissions and production of clean and efficient energy which will be resistant to climate change. He called for more efforts to be made in the expansion of access to clean, efficient and renewable energies which will reduce emissions and create opportunities for good-paying jobs.

He spoke about working with Nigeria to address security challenges, including those posed by Boko Haram, ISIS West Africa, and other terrorist and extremist groups.

He continued that the United States is committed to helping Nigeria do that by continuing to invest in its security partnership and the institutions that strengthen the rule of law and that hold accountable those who commit human rights abuses, corruption, and other acts that harm the Nigerian people.

He advocated for the use of new technologies to ensure democracies are strengthened and not undermined.

To resolve conflicts, Secretary of State Blinken said the United States stands ready to support swift and sustained diplomacy with national leaders, regional organizations, international allies and partners, citizens - including women, who must always be at the table when peace is being negotiated and also with international institutions, including the United Nations.

As a show of the US' commitment to Africa, Nigeria signed a \$2.1 billion

development assistance agreement with the US that supports collaboration in the fundamentals: health, education, agriculture, good governance.

Later, the Secretary was scheduled to visit the "Innov8" start-up hub, to meet some of the inventors and founders who embody Nigeria's entrepreneurial drive.

Mr. Blinken said the United States wants to strengthen its partnerships across Africa in ways that serve Africa's and US' interests, and the interests of people worldwide whose lives and futures depend in part on what can be achieved together.

"And as a sign of our commitment to our partnerships across the continent, President Biden intends to host the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit to drive the kind of high-level diplomacy and engagement that can transform relationships and make effective cooperation possible," he noted.

Mr. Blinken further acknowledged the strides made by Nigeria and Nigerians in promoting the nation's culture through Afro beats music, writers, Nollywood, entrepreneurships, sports and Nigerian cuisines.

"I know there's a fierce rivalry among West African countries about who makes the best jollof - well, I'm a diplomat, so I'm going to steer very clear of that one," he joked.

The "Giant of Africa" is an apt nickname for Nigeria, because this country looms large. Your strengths are undeniable - a dynamic democracy, a robust economy, and a very powerful civil society," said M. Blinken.

"The challenges you face are undeniable as well - including the disruption and insecurity caused by terrorism and armed groups he said, while calling for greater partnership."

The Secretary's entourage included Molly Phee, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of African Affairs; Mary Beth Leonard, United States Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Madam Dana Banks, Senior Director for Africa; Madam Gayle E. Smith, Coordinator for Global Covid Response and Health Security, other Members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps and partners of the U.S. Government in Nigeria.



World Bank Country Manager Dr. Khwiwa Nthara, CBL Governor Tarlue & Finance Boss Tweah in a panel discussion

earned in the domestic economy by nonresidents.

The report stresses the need for government to create enough fiscal space to finance the country's massive investment needs in physical infrastructure specifically energy, roads, rails, ports and airports, including investing in its people and institutions to create an educated, skilled, and healthy labor force in both the public and private sectors, as well as protect its economy and vulnerable population against repeated exogenous shocks.

The World Bank Country Director for Liberia, Sierra Leone and Ghana, Pierre Laporte; the Bank's Country Manager for Liberia Dr. Khwiwa Nthara, Liberia's Minister of Finance and Development planning D. Samuel Tweah, and the Executive Governor of the Central Bank of Liberia J. Aloysius Tarlue, among others

Guinea Bissau, the report says, but notes that poverty is expected to decline in 2022, if recovery is sustained.

However, it suggests four ways in which Fiscal Space could be generated including raising additional revenues thru taxation or by strengthening tax administration; reducing expenditures in order to make room for more desirable ones; borrowing from domestic or external sources and the Central Bank printing money to lend to the government.

Finance Minister Tweah concedes during the panel discussion that Liberia is still not out of the wood, stressing this has to do with the slope reducing rather than shooting upward, saying "As a country, we are very good at physical construction but the challenge is the invincible."

Tweah continues that government would have to double down on domestic savings.

On the question liquidity shortage in the economy which

efficiency in the consumption of goods and services by the Government." **Report compiled by Jonathan Browne**

UP Nimba chair quits

By Thomas Domah/
Nimba County

The Nimba County chair for the ex-ruling Unity Party Pharaze Dekpah has resigned from the UP following the humiliating defeat of the

was heavily supported, accumulated 995 votes or 8.31% of the total votes cast in the just ended by-election, losing to Independent Candidate Samuel Brown.

The CPP, a conglomeration of four opposition parties, is

UP National Chair Amin Modad, dated November 17, 2021, Mr. Dekpah writes: "As a businessman, based on the financial crisis of our country, I want to focus on my business and thereby, not hold the party in internee.

I would like to thank the former Governing Unity Party for allowing me to enhance my cognitive ability, skills, and attitude in this political landscape of our country for the past years I worked with the Party.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the entire party for helping me develop into the person I am now politically."

The resignation points to writings on the wall about the ill-fate plaguing the CPP characterized by disagreement and in-fighting, leaving its supporters and sympathizers confused and hopeless of putting forth a united front against incumbent President George Manneh Weah, who vowed recently that he would massively defeat the opposition bloc here to take a second term. **-Editing by Jonathan Browne**



CPP Chairman Joe Boakai

Collaborating Political Party (CPP) in last week's District#1 by-election in the county, ahead of 2023.

The CPP's Candidate in the race Mr. Lawrence Sua, who

currently chaired by UP Standard Bearer Joseph Boakai, but internal wrangling has split the collaboration in middle and left it deeply divided.

In his letter of resignation to

Liberia hosts MRU regional conference

By Lincoln G Peters/
Kruah Thompson

The Government of Liberia for the first time will host the Manor River Union (MRU) conference on peace, security and democracy here.

The two - day conference is expected to begin today, Monday, 22 November 2021 at the Farmington Hotel in Harbel, Margibi County.

Liberian President George Manneh Weah is expected to deliver the keynote address at the opening of the conference which will climax with a dinner for foreign delegates.

The two days Manor River Union Peace, Security and Democracy maintenance conference will bring together President Weah, the King of Morocco, Liberia's Foreign Minister Amb. D. Maxwell Saah Kemayah, Manor River Union Sectary General Amb. Medina A. Wesseh, Esq., delegates from Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and Guinea.

Foreign Affairs Ministers, Defense Chiefs of Staff, United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General for West Africa and other dignitaries from the Africa Union, and the Economic Community of West African States Commission will be in

attendance.

Speaking at a special press conference at the Ministry of Information Sunday, 21 November 2021, Liberia's Foreign Minister Amb. D. Maxwell Saah Kemayah said the conference is at the direct vision of President George Manner Weah's quest to promote and maintain peace and stability within Africa as a former peace Ambassador.

Minister Kemayah noted that the conference also came to reality in Liberia due to President Weah's thought to see a stronger relationship among the sub-regional countries.

According to the Amb.

Kemayah, the conference is aimed at maintaining and promoting peace within the sub-regional body, saying it is not that they have sensed a threat to the peace and security of the sub-regional body.

"This conference was embraced by the leadership of the Mano River Union through its Secretary General Amb. Medina A. Wesseh, Esq.," he said.

Minister Kemayah noted further that the program is also supported by well-meaning individuals of peace and the international community.



Women empowerment

Cont'd from page 6

"For too long our women have been held in the back by their male counterparts, and the women of Bomi can rest assure that we will advocate on their behalf."

At the same she pays special tribute to her late husband and former senator of Bomi County for believing in her, saying "I'm sure that wherever my husband is in his grave, he will be excited about this victory."

She praises Bomi County Senator Edwin M. Snowe, who is a member of the regional ECOWAS parliament, for supporting her during the entire electoral process, adding that the senator is a man of his word so she was excited to be working with him at the legislature for the greater good of the people of Bomi.

"We are going to work in the interest of the people who make us who we are today, we're also going to look at the 30 percent women representation bill"

According to Representative-elect Lansanah, special recognition

will be given to women, "I'm going to join the other female legislators to push women's agenda forward.

The leader of the opposition Alternative National Congress (ANC) Alexander B. Cummings recently made similar vow, saying when elected President of Liberia in 2023, he will make sure to support at least 30 percent women representation at the Legislature under his watch.

Mr. Cummings, who formerly headed the opposition Collaborating Political Parties (CPP) presidential ticket, has stressed the need for women's participation in national decision making.

Mr. Cummings at the launch of the Liberty Party Women Congress Nationwide Empowerment Program or Village Saving Loan (VSL) over the weekend in Sinkor, said when elected President of Liberia in 2023, he will make sure there is at least 30 percent women's representation at the Legislature under his watch.

Editing by Jonathan Browne

SURVEY NOTICE

November 19, 2021

The General Public is hereby notified that the undersigned registered/license land surveyor has been Authorized by **Esther Kamara** Administrator of the intestate Estate of the late **Boakai H. Kamara** of Monrovia to resurvey 1 lot of land situated and lying New Georgia - Montserrado County.

The resurvey of the parcel of land will take place of Friday November 26, 2021 at the hour of 10:00AM.

Therefore, all owners of adjoining properties are cordially requested to be present with copies of their deeds, relevant documents and technical representatives to verify their claims to avoid land dispute.

This survey notice should claim the immediate attention of the following personalities:

1. Margret
2. Mr. E. Moiwileh
3. Siah Fayiah
4. Saah Harbel (Community Chairman)

Signed:

MacArthur Z. Beyan
Registered Land Surveyor
Cell#: 0886301241/0777985788

Cc: Township Commissioner
Cc: Liberia National Police

According to Amb. Kemayah, the conference is also intended to compliment the efforts of ECOWAS and other international partners in maintaining peace and democracy, adding that President Weah will deliver the keynote address in Monrovia.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Affairs Minister disclosed that all branches of the Government of Liberia will be in full attendance and the program will start at 9:00am.

He revealed that day one will be climaxed with an official dinner which will be attended by the president in honor of the delegates and in appreciation of the Manor River Union Secretary General Amb. Wesseh's selfless service

in enhancing peace, security and good relationship among the Manor River countries.

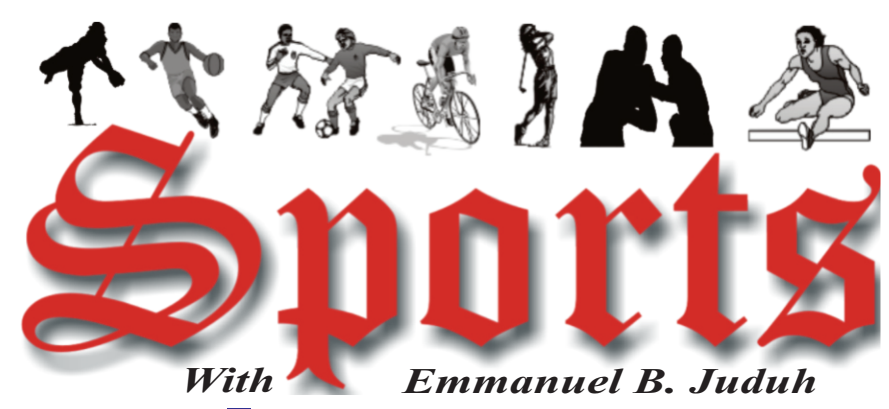
"We extend our thanks and appreciation to the President for his wisdom and vision for initiating this idea for this conference which will address peace, security and democracy in our sub-region," he said.

For her part, the Secretary General of the Manor River Union Amb. Medina A. Wesseh, Esq., said the initiative is part of President Weah's vision to live in peace and better relationship with the neighboring countries.

"If you see your neighbor's house on fire, it's your responsibility to care for them because you will need them some day.

The New Dawn

French Version Inside
TRULY INDEPENDENT



VOL. 11 NO. 205 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 2021 PRICE LD\$40.00

Xavi discusses first win as Barcelona manager



Xavi Hernandez has discussed his first game in charge of Barcelona, stating his delight at the Catalan derby win over Espanyol. Barça picked up all three points at Camp Nou thanks to a second half goal from Memphis Depay - a win that

moves La Blaugrana up to sixth in La Liga's table, eight points adrift of Sevilla in first place. Speaking after the win (via ESPN), Xavi explained that he was happy with the win but wants his team to be willing to take risks in the final third: "In general, I was happy with the performance and the three

points. "The attitude and the effort were very good. We dominated for 75 minutes but from there Espanyol created a lot of problems. We had some luck with the woodwork twice. "It's difficult to attack a back five with a line of four in front of them, but we have to work on that because we will come up against it many times. We need to take more risks going forward but that comes with confidence and time. We need to know when to go wide and when to come inside and we need to work on our timing. "I'm happy but there's a lot to improve." The win sets up Xavi's Barcelona well for a crucial Champions League game in midweek.



Chat with family and friends, play games, listen to music and more.
Download ayoba now.

Direct download on ayoba.me GET IT ON Google Play Download on the App Store

TIP ME
...Your wallet is safe

Withdrawals made easy and smooth
TipOut whenever you want.

Download Now

Available on

The New Dawn TRULY INDEPENDENT PRESS

WE DO GENERAL PRINTING SERVICES:

- * Newspapers * Magazines * Flyers * Posters
- * Calendars * Brochures * Letterhead
- * Receipts * Invoices * Souvenirs etc...

DIGITAL & OFFSET Printing

© 0886484201 | Email: info@thenewdawnliberia.com | P.O. Box 1266 UN Drive & Center Street
© 0777007529 | Website: www.thenewdawnliberia.com | Opposite NIC, Monrovia, Liberia