



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

www **Advertize Here!**
Subscribe to our website
get the best of balance and accurate news, delivered daily

CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA
MARKET BUYING AND SELLING RATES
LIBERIAN DOLLARS PER US DOLLAR

DATE	BUYING	SELLING
FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 2022	L\$151.3352 /US\$1.00	L\$153.1138/US\$1.00

These are indicative rates based on results of daily surveys of foreign exchange market in Monrovia and selected cities of Liberia. These rates are collected from the Central bank, commercial banks, parallel market and the license forex bureaux. The rates are not set by the Central Bank of Liberia.
Source: Research, Policy and Planning Department, CBL.

The New Dawn

French Version Inside

TRULY INDEPENDENT



ANDROID APP ON Google Play
QPR CODE: 797005
Down Load New Dawn Android App

VOL. 12 NO. 059 FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 2022 PRICE LD\$40.00

Boakai to testify against Cummings



Weah's Invincible Park opens today

What are we doing today?



Lonestar Cell | MTN



Continental News

WHO: COVID cases, deaths in Africa drop to lowest levels yet

The number of coronavirus cases and deaths in Africa have dropped to their lowest

deaths fell by 29% and 37% respectively in the last week; deaths decreased to 239 from the previous week.

in cooler temperatures when people are more likely to gather in larger numbers indoors.

from WHO director-general Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus that the coronavirus would devastate Africa, the continent has been among the least affected by the pandemic.

symptoms. Scientists at WHO and elsewhere have speculated that factors including Africa's young population, the lower incidence of chronic diseases like heart disease and diabetes and warmer weather, may have helped it avoid a bigger wave of disease.



A woman wearing a mask to protect against the coronavirus walks through the busy Bara Taxi Rank in Soweto, South Africa

"With the virus still circulating, the risk of new and potentially more deadly variants emerging remains, and the pandemic control measures are pivotal to effective response to a surge in infections," said Dr. Matshidiso Moeti, WHO's Africa director.

Earlier this week, WHO said scientists in Botswana and South Africa have detected new forms of the omicron variant, labeled as BA.4 and BA.5, but aren't sure yet if they might be more transmissible or dangerous.

In an analysis released last week, WHO estimated that up to 65% of people in Africa have been infected with the coronavirus and said unlike many other regions, most people infected on the continent didn't show any

Still, some countries have seen significant increases in the numbers of unexplained deaths, suggesting authorities were missing numerous COVID-19 cases. VOA

levels since the pandemic began, marking the longest decline yet seen in the disease, according to the World Health Organization.

"This low level of infection has not been seen since April 2020 in the early stages of the pandemic in Africa," WHO said, noting that no country in the region is currently seeing an increase of COVID-19 cases.

To date, the new versions of omicron have been detected in four people in Botswana and 23 people in South Africa. Beyond Africa, scientists have confirmed cases in Belgium, Denmark, Germany and the United Kingdom. WHO said there was so far no evidence the new sub-variants spread any differently than the original omicron variant.

Nigerians demand justice over gospel singer's death



Osinachi Nwachukwu Singing Ministry Int'l/Facebook

In a statement on Thursday, the U.N. health agency said COVID-19 infections due to the omicron surge had "tanked" from a peak of more than 308,000 weekly cases to fewer than 20,000 last week. Cases and

The agency warned, however, that with winter approaching for Southern Hemisphere countries, "there is a high risk of another wave of new infections." The coronavirus spreads more easily

Despite repeated warnings

More than 9,000 people have signed an online petition demanding justice for popular Gospel singer Osinachi Nwachukwu and other alleged victims of domestic violence in Nigeria. They are also calling for legislation to deal with domestic abuse.

the victim of domestic violence. Her husband, Peter Nwachukwu is in police custody but has not been charged with any offence. Investigations are still ongoing.

Nwachukwu's death has outraged many Nigerians and has led to conversations around marriage, domestic violence and divorce.

Nigeria's Minister of Women's Affairs Pauline Tallen has promised to get justice for Nwachukwu.

Initially, the singer was said to have died of throat cancer, but friends and family alleged that she was

There is no national law against domestic violence in Nigeria.

A Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act passed in 2015 applies only in Abuja, the capital

It is not binding on the 36 states unless they pass it themselves. Twenty-eight states have adopted it so far. BBC

7 Police Officers, 4 Soldiers Die in Niger Attacks

Seven Niger police officers and four soldiers were killed on Tuesday in two separate attacks near the country's borders with Burkina Faso and Libya, the government said Wednesday.

police station were also set on fire.

the Petelkole attack.

In the second attack in Djado, the ministry said four soldiers died and another was injured, with two vehicles also taken away.

"The provisional toll of this attack is seven police officers dead and 16 wounded," said a municipal official who visited the scene of the incident.

"Security measures have been immediately strengthened in the two areas," the interior ministry said.

A local official had also told AFP that "heavily armed men" arrived "in large numbers" during their assault on the police station.

Other sources had earlier said seven police officers had died and 16 more had been injured in

The Petelkole attackers, believed to be fighters of the Islamic State (IS) group in the

Niger's interior ministry said "unidentified armed bandits" attacked the Petelkole police station near Burkina Faso in western Niger and a military base in Djado in the country's desert-covered far north.

Seven police officers died at Petelkole and 10 were injured, with four in a serious condition, the ministry added in a statement, in an attack that bore the hallmarks of jihadi assaults that have long plagued the area.

Six vehicles, including three belonging to police officers, were burned and the attackers made off with another three vehicles, the ministry said.

The statement added that shops and buildings home to businesses surrounding the



region, seized three vehicles and torched several others, according to the city official.

The Petelkole attack took place in the Tera district of the Tillaberi region, a vast area on the borders of Burkina Faso and Mali, which is regularly targeted by jihadi groups affiliated with al-Qaida or the Islamic State group. On March 16, at least 21

people, including two policemen, were killed in an attack by suspected jihadis on a bus and truck near the same police station, according to an official report.

In October 2021, three Nigerien police officers were killed and several others were injured, and in May 2017, two police officers and a civilian were killed in an attack on the same post. VOA

EDITORIAL

National Aids Commission lied on the media

A GLOBAL FUND Investigative Report debunks claim by the Program Manager for the National Aids Control Program at the Ministry of Health that four payments totaling US\$23,285 were made to the Liberian media for radio advertisement, public relations and events in February 2019.

GLOBAL FUND ESTABLISHES that all four payments exhibit evidence of fraudulent practices, including conflict of interest, as shareholder also served as Director of Communications at the Ministry of Health.

IT NOTES IN March 2020, a MoH Internal Audit review found that awarding the contract constituted a conflict of interest, as there was no Request for Quotations and evidence of a competitive bidding process, noting that only two contained quotations from other bidders, which were dated after contract was signed with entities that did not physically exist.

THE FINDINGS ARE just a tip of the iceberg of how institutions here, both public and private siphon funds budgeted for media activities, subjecting media houses and the Liberian press generally to poverty thus, forcing them out of business.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, NGOS, government ministries and agencies annually budget funds for publicity activities that never reach the media, but they give performance reports that said monies were expended on the media.

DIVERTING AND MISAPPROPRIATING media funds is tantamount to suffocating the Liberian media to death, which is pure wickedness. Yet these same entities expect the media to cover their publicity-seeking programs and activities.

SOME CRUEL INSTITUTIONS even go further by placing advertisements in the media without making payment even after services are provided, leaving struggling media entities in debts and inability to pay taxes, staff, rental and other commitments.

OFTEN, THE MEDIA is referred to as watchdog and Fourth Estate, but treatments meted are deliberately meant to undermine its potency both professionally and financially.

IN THE CASE involving the National Aids Control Program, Global Fund further reveals that additional 19 payments were made purportedly for advertisements

TOTALING US\$32,918 WITHOUT any evidence of scripts or audio files of the radio messages developed, or adverts delivered to radio stations, or aired, noting that such lack of evidence of delivery of services was also noted by MoH internal audit.

THIS IS NOT only criminal, but discourages donors from supporting major development programs that directly benefit ordinary Liberians, particularly critical health issue such as HIV and Aids.

IT IS NOT only saddening, but a big disgrace that both the NACP and the Ministry of Health, that should tread on accountability and transparency in handling donors' funds are caught right-handed in corruption and broad day theft against the media that these institutions rely on to propagate their programs and policies.

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, +231-0555422200 /
+231-775407211 Managing Editor: Othello B. Garblah; Editor-In-Chief:

COMMENTARY

By Raghuram G. Rajan

The End of Free-Lunch Economics

CHICAGO - Smart economic policymaking invariably requires trading off some pain today for greater future gains. But this is a difficult proposition politically, especially in democracies. It is always easier for elected leaders to indulge their constituents immediately, on the hope that the bill will not arrive while they are still in office. Moreover, those who bear the pain caused by a policy are not necessarily those who will gain from it.

That is why today's more advanced economies created mechanisms that allow them to make hard choices when necessary. Chief among these are independent central banks and mandated limits on budget deficits. Importantly, political parties reached a consensus to establish and back these mechanisms irrespective of their own immediate political priorities. One reason why many emerging markets have swung from crisis to crisis is that they failed to achieve such consensus. But recent history shows that developed economies, too, are becoming less tolerant of pain, perhaps because their own political consensus has eroded.

Financial markets have become volatile once again, owing to fears that the US Federal Reserve will have to tighten its monetary policy significantly to control inflation. But many investors still hope that the Fed will go easy if asset prices start to fall substantially. If the Fed proves them right, it will become that much harder to normalize financial conditions in the future.

Investors' hope that the Fed will prolong the party is not baseless. In late 1996, Fed Chair Alan Greenspan warned of financial markets' "irrational exuberance." But the markets shrugged off the warning and were proved correct. Perhaps chastened by the harsh political reaction to Greenspan's speech, the Fed did nothing. And when the stock market eventually crashed in 2000, the Fed cut rates, ensuring that the recession was mild.

In a testimony to the congressional Joint Economic Committee the previous year, Greenspan argued that while the Fed could not prevent "the inevitable economic hangover" from an asset-price boom, it could "mitigate the fallout when it occurs and, hopefully, ease the transition to the next expansion." The Fed thus assured traders and bankers that if they collectively gambled on similar assets, it would not limit the upside, but it would limit the downside if their bets turned bad. Subsequent Fed interventions have entrenched such beliefs, making it even harder for the Fed to rein in financial markets with modest moves. And now that much more tightening and consequent pain may be needed, a consensus in favor of it might be harder to achieve.

Fiscal policy is also guilty of peddling supposedly painless economic measures. Most would agree that the pandemic created a need for targeted spending (through extended, generous unemployment benefits, for example) to shield the hardest-hit households. But, in the event, the spending was anything but targeted. The US Congress passed multi-trillion-dollar bills offering something for everyone.

The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), for example, provided \$800 billion in grants (effectively) for small businesses across the board. A new study from MIT's David Autor and his colleagues estimates that the program helped preserve 2-3 million job-years of employment over 14 months, at a stupendous cost of \$170,000-\$257,000 per job-year. Worse, only 23-34% of this money went directly to workers who would

otherwise have lost their jobs. The balance went to creditors, business owners, and shareholders. All told, an estimated three-quarters of PPP benefits went to the top one-fifth of earners.

Of course, the program may have saved some firms that otherwise would have collapsed. But at what cost? While capitalists anticipate profits, they also sign up for possible failure. Moreover, many small businesses are tiny operations without much organizational capital. If a small bakery had to close, the economic fallout would have been mitigated by the enhanced unemployment insurance. And if it had a loyal clientele, it could restart after the pandemic, perhaps with a little help from a bank.

The standard line is that the unconstrained spending was driven by a sense that unprecedented times called for unprecedented measures. In fact, it was the response to the 2008 global financial crisis that broke the previous consensus for more prudent policies. Lasting public resentment that Wall Street had been helped more than Main Street motivated politicians in both major parties to spend with abandon when the pandemic hit. But targeted unemployment benefits were associated with the Democrats, leaving Republicans seeking wins for their own constituencies. Who better to support than small businesses?

While political fractures were driving up untargeted spending, budget hawks were nowhere to be found: Their voices had been steadily drowned out by economists. In addition to the cranks who show up periodically to advocate ostensibly free lunches through money-financed spending, a growing chorus of mainstream economists had been arguing that prevailing low interest rates gave developed countries significantly more room to expand fiscal deficits. Politicians who were eager to justify their policies ignored these economists' caveats - that spending had to be sensible, and that interest rates had to stay low. Only the headline message mattered, and anyone suggesting otherwise was dismissed as a hair-shirt fanatic.

Historically, it has been the Fed's job to take away the monetary punch bowl before the party gets frenzied, and Congress's job to be prudent about fiscal deficits and debt. But the Fed's desire to spare the market from pain has driven more risk-taking, and reinforced expectations of further interventions. The Fed's actions have also added to the pressure on Congress to do its bit for Main Street, which in turn has led to inflation and a belief that the Fed will back off from raising rates.

All of this makes a return to the previous consensus more difficult. When the Fed does raise rates significantly, the government's costs of servicing the debt from past spending will limit future spending, including on policies to reduce inequality (which has fueled political fragmentation), combat future emergencies, and tackle climate change.

Every economy has a limited reservoir of policy credibility and resources, which are best used to mitigate genuine economic distress, not to shield those who can bear some pain. If everyone wants a free lunch, the bill eventually will be paid by those least able to afford it. Emerging-market economies have had to learn this the hard way. Developed countries may have to learn it again.

*Raghuram G. Rajan, former governor of the Reserve Bank of India, is Professor of Finance at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and the author, most recently, of *The Third Pillar: How Markets and the State Leave the Community Behind* (Penguin, 2020).*

O-PED

By Dambisa Moyo

Accelerating Global Britain

LONDON - Skeptics have long argued that the United Kingdom is past its peak and trading largely on former glories. They point to the country's middling rankings in the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment education scores, the fact that only one British firm, HSBC, is among the world's 50 largest public corporations, compared to Germany's four, and the likelihood that Brexit will ultimately erode, rather than boost, Britain's global standing.

But I disagree with this judgment. After all, the UK is one of only a handful of countries to have produced an effective COVID-19 vaccine in record time. It remains at the forefront of shaping the global green-energy transition, and it was the first major economy to enact legislation requiring it to end its contribution to global warming by 2050. Moreover, the UK retains its traditional strengths of language, location and time zone, strong universities, and deep financial markets, and it remains a standard-bearer for the rule of law.

When the UK hosts the upcoming G7 summit in Cornwall, political and business leaders will want to see how well aligned the country is with the three issues that, collectively, will upend global commerce and catalyze economic growth in the coming decades: engagement with China, technological innovation, and clean energy.

With respect to China, Britain has considerable scope to increase bilateral trade. UK exports to China in 2019 were £30.7 billion (\$43.5 billion), little more than one-third of Germany's total of \$110 billion. In fact, 2020 was the fifth successive year in which China was Germany's largest trading partner.

Britain thus urgently needs to expand its trade and investment links with China, which is set to dominate the global economy. China is already the largest trading partner and foreign direct investor for many developed and developing countries, and it is now the largest lender to emerging-market economies - bigger than the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Paris Club of sovereign creditors.

Of course, human-rights concerns and ideological differences pose an ethical challenge for Britain when dealing with China. But stepping away from engagement with the Chinese political class would limit the UK's ability to influence the regime in Beijing and risk setting back the British economy.

In terms of technology, Britain's role in developing the Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine underscores its strengths in medical science innovation - as evidenced by a thriving biotech and life sciences sector. And yet the UK has yet to develop a technology company of global stature and renown, and recent stock-market activity has sent mixed messages to investors. The initial public offerings of food-delivery company Deliveroo and semiconductor technology firm Alphawave were challenged: both companies' share prices fell sharply on their first day of trading and remained below their launch price weeks later.

But the UK is well positioned to benefit from investments and advances in emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, that will undoubtedly transform education and health care in the coming years. Moreover, the country has real opportunities to help allies plug technological gaps - not least in semiconductors, where America's share of global output has fallen from 37% in 1990 to just 12% today.

To realize its potential as a science superpower, the UK needs a technology hub that can rival Silicon Valley in its dynamism. That will require aggressively and deliberately building an ecosystem of talent and collaboration across data science, technology, and public policy.

For example, the Oxford-Cambridge arc already supports two million jobs and adds £110 billion to the UK economy each year. But to rise to the next level, this region must become a vibrant environment for innovation, and be far more visible to leading global investors. This is particularly important given that global foreign direct investment had fallen for three consecutive years (2016-18) even before plummeting 42% in the annus pandemicus of 2020.

On energy, the UK has been a global front-runner in mitigating climate risk through carbon sequestration and capture, and setting a net-zero greenhouse-gas emissions target. And it has an important opportunity to bolster its credentials as an environmental and green-energy leader when it hosts the United Nations COP26 climate summit this autumn.

Crucially, the UK has a chance to shift the discourse so that the green transition is not only about limiting the economic downside but also about maximizing the upside. In particular, government support for larger-scale investments in solar, wind, hydrogen, biofuels, hydropower, geothermal energy, Generation IV nuclear reactors, and new battery technologies would yield massive returns.

If Britain is to lead in the energy transition, new technologies, and engagement with China, it must overcome several obstacles. Above all, the currently fragmented "Global Britain" agenda needs to reflect much closer cooperation between the public and private sectors, and become clearer about how to track execution and measure success.

The UK has a strong hand to play. But playing it well will require greater political vision. British leaders should set in motion a grand scheme that creates a long-term legacy - in the spirit of the Manhattan Project during World War II to develop the first nuclear weapons, or the US government's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, which enabled the subsequent development of Silicon Valley.

As the world emerges from the pandemic, the UK, as host to two major international summits this year, will find itself in the global spotlight. It must capitalize on this unique opportunity and seek to reposition itself for the twenty-first century.

Dambisa Moyo, an international economist, is the author of four New York Times bestselling books, including Edge of Chaos: Why Democracy Is Failing to Deliver Economic Growth - and How to Fix It.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2021. www.project-syndicate.org

OPINION

By Eric Posner

American Democracy in Peril?

Eric Posner Says More...

Project Syndicate: You've written that a right-wing Supreme Court is a major headwind for Joe Biden's administration. But increasing the number of seats, you warn, is a "favored tactic of despots," and Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempt to use it "caused lasting political damage to his presidency." Biden has now created a commission to examine a number of possible reforms, including introducing term limits for justices. What changes, if any, could mitigate the risks to Biden's political agenda from an ideologically hostile Supreme Court while preserving America's constitutional order?

Eric Posner: The Supreme Court will not be reformed. There just isn't sufficient political support. Biden convened the Commission to buy time, not to reform the Court.

If I could wave a magic wand, the reform I would like to see is the creation of a procedure so that Congress could overturn Supreme Court decisions with a supermajority or some similarly reasonable hurdle. Term limits are not a bad idea, but will not by themselves solve Biden's problems unless they're applied retroactively to sitting justices, which is not going to happen.

PS: You recently observed that the office of the US presidency has grown only more powerful - primarily, it seems, because the public wanted that outcome. The obvious danger is that another leader like Donald Trump - whom you have called "reckless, irresponsible, and a menace to the public" - could emerge. While you say Biden should use the full power of his office (not least to reverse Trump's actions), how will we know when the trend toward an "imperial presidency" has gone too far? To what extent could the left's effort to expand voting rights mitigate this risk?

EP: The best evidence that the presidency is too powerful is the use of the office to suppress political and partisan opposition. At the extreme, this would include actions like media censorship and the jailing of journalists and political opponents. If the US ever reaches that stage, we are in deep trouble. But I don't think we are close to it. The expansion of voting rights wouldn't necessarily reduce the risk of an imperial president, but it might.

PS: You have downplayed Republican efforts to challenge the 2020 election results. "While many Republican voters tell pollsters that the election was stolen, hardly any of them have taken to the streets or pursued tactics that one would expect from people who truly believe that democracy has been subverted." But, though there has been no "Hong Kong-style uprising," the GOP has doubled down on the "lost cause" narrative. They recently ousted Representative Liz Cheney from the House Republican leadership for challenging it, and GOP-controlled state governments are enacting a raft of laws that will make voting harder. Are you as sanguine about the GOP's challenge to the integrity of US elections today as you were immediately after the election?

EP: I am less sanguine than I was before, but I would like to reserve judgment for now. Let's see how many of these laws are enacted, to what extent they survive judicial scrutiny, and what practical effect they have. Some of the laws will backfire, hurting Republicans more than Democrats.

By the Way...

PS: Last year, Democratic House Majority Leader Nancy Pelosi said that the US "needs a strong Republican Party." But does it? With the GOP tying itself ever more closely to Trump, even adopting a political program at its convention last summer that was little more than a statement of personal fealty, is there a credible case to be made for a new party?

EP: To replace the Republican Party? I'm not sure it matters whether the Republican Party reforms itself or, like the Whigs in the nineteenth century, vanishes and is replaced by a new party. I suppose it's possible that the Republican "brand" has become so poisonous that competent people will keep their distance from it. Yet the Democrats have overcome their legacy of support for Jim Crow, so the Republicans can probably overcome the legacy of Trump. But if Pelosi means merely that we need to maintain a two-party system, I agree.

PS: In your 2020 book *The Demagogue's Playbook: The Battle for American Democracy From the Founders to Trump*, you examine precedents from US history to help identify which aspects of Trump's presidency posed the biggest risks of long-lasting damage. Who are Trump's American precursors, and what were the most dangerous tactics in their playbook?

EP: President Andrew Jackson, Louisiana Governor-turned-Senator Huey Long, and Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin are Trump's closest precursors among major US politicians. They accumulated power by attacking valuable, established government institutions as corrupt, exploiting and aggravating the (sometimes justified) skepticism and resentment of voters, who never like being bossed around by distant bureaucracies. These men were all also extremely mendacious, though Trump exceeds them in that respect by orders of magnitude.

PS: Last year, you and Cristina Volpin urged the European Union to take advantage of existing competition law - and possibly implement regulatory reforms - to limit labor-market concentration and abuses of labor-market power. Which anti-monopsony measures should lead the agenda, and to what extent could (and should) they be replicated in the US?

EP: For both jurisdictions, I would start with stricter merger review. Agencies should evaluate mergers for their effects on labor markets, and be prepared to block mergers that will result in even moderate increases in labor-market concentration unless the merging companies can prove that wages will increase, rather than decline.

PS: In an interview last year, you called maintaining a "public presence," such as on social media, a "serious mistake" for law professors, especially junior faculty, who should be using the time spent tweeting to educate themselves. In fact, you note, a lot of what people say through these channels - whether about the legality of a presidential action or the accuracy of a Supreme Court case - is wrong.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2022. www.project-syndicate.org

FEATURE ARTICLE

Foya replants trees to defeat deforestation

By James Harding Giahue, with The DayLight

FOYA, Lofa County - In the 1970s the Liberian government signed an agreement with Agrimenco, an Israeli company, to produce rice and palm oil in the craggy forest on Liberia's borders with Sierra Leone

said at the launch of the project last year. So far, the farmers have planted 20,166 trees on the banks of Wokanyah, a tributary of the Mayo River to prevent flooding, according to the Forestry Development Authority (FDA), which supervises the villagers. Two years ago, the stream broke its banks

covers 26 percent of the district's territory. Palm trees are characteristic of Foya's agriculture profile. Before the war, LPMC ran the country's largest palm oil mill here, serving as a market for hundreds of growers in the district. The farmers want to bring back those days. Forty-three of them in the Waum, Tengia and Rankollie clans have planted 6,400 palm trees, according to the Office of the Superintendent. "Freedom mills," a locally made handheld device for making palm oil is driving the resurgence with double yields.

But cocoa farmers enjoy first preference over their palm counterparts because cocoa can grow alongside other crops and fits the idea of growing farms and forests at the same time, authorities say. Under this part of the project, 60 cocoa farmers have planted 22,952 seedlings on plots in the savannah, according to Robert Kettor, who liaises with farmers and the Office of the District Superintendent. The cocoa farmers have also benefited from 31,691 shade and fruit trees (avocados and orange) to transplant cocoa nurseries, Kettor says. Theobroma, a Liberian cocoa firm piloting the idea of growing the crop in the grassy areas, provided the seedlings.

"Since we started, it has been a good project," Emmanuel Morlu, a cocoa farmer in Bambudu, a village in the Lower Rankollie clan, tells The DayLight in an interview. "People embraced the work and we have been working. We saw it as beneficial to us because it is not only in the forest that we can grow cocoa."

All about the cocoa agroforestry program has been rosy, though. Farmers were reluctant when it was introduced in 2019 and now they are in a battle with the hostile grassland. Most of Morlu's 5,500 cocoa seedlings are not thriving in the savannah, according to him, because of insufficient shade trees. Some of the shade trees he planted have not grown.

Morlu's farm seems to be a battleground just as he puts it. Shrubs of young cocoa trees with yellowish and dried leaves are swamped and dwarfed by tall sunbaked, sugarcane-like grasses. He points to a stunted cocoa shrub, saying it was dying. He and other farmers are facing difficulties, as they are new to planting in the savannah, but says his mind is already made up.

"We are not going to go back to the forest. We have the knowledge already," he tells me. "Also, it will help us reduce fire outbreaks."

Bushfire has been another problem farmers here have had to face, even before the civil war. Fueled by the savannah, wildfire has destroyed farms in the region for decades, leaving local authorities grappling with a



Farmers from Bambudu planting cocoa in the savannah to combat deforestation and climate change in Foya, Lofa County

and Guinea. Later, the company left, and the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC) took over its plantation, retaining the district's bread basket status. But by 1989, the Liberian Civil War (1989-2003) broke out and the project was abandoned, leaving behind huge swathes of cleared forestland for the disposal of invasive savannah.

While the savannah encroached on its once vast forestland, the 14-year conflict pillaged Foya's infrastructure, and farmers cut down the remaining forest to farm and burn charcoal in the decades afterward. Then population growth and climate change added insult to injury with bushfires, floods, less water and more mouths to feed in this fabled Kissi countryside in the Liberian northwest.

But Foya is reversing its meltdown. A collaboration involving farmers, nongovernmental organizations, construction workers, community leaders, and local officials combines climate-resilient farming methods, replanting trees and a "law" on fire to banish its ghosts. They call it the Foya Production Protection and Inclusion (PPI) compact.

The turnaround began in 2018 after IDH, a Dutch NGO conducted a land-use plan for the district, highlighting its agricultural potential but warning of dire consequences if villagers continue to cut down trees

after a heavy downpour of rain for the very first time, destroying six homes in the Central Rankollie clan, authorities say. Farmers experience water shortage during the dry season, as the water level reduces, and the fish are disappearing.

"Most of the trees on the banks of the rivers were all cut down for charcoal production, such as the Makona River



Jenneh Korgor, a villager, points to trees she and other villagers planted on the banks of a river in Foya, Lofa County

between Liberia and Guinea and the Mayo River that branches from the Makona River," says Oliver Korboi of the (FDA). The trees are all aquatic, including uapaca, and cotton trees.

Farmers are involved in the replanting exercise at all stages. They have created the nurseries, nurtured and transplanted the young trees several miles along the Mayo River.

"I joined the project because it will help our farmers," says Jenneh Korgor, a villager in Chaysenei, a town on the route to the Sierra Leonean border. "[The trees] help with shade and, I will always be part of this program if it continues."

"It is very much important for us to have trees by the river for shade and to keep the forest to have more fish in the river," says Justin Fayia, a villager in Menegisua in the Chaysenei area. He did not participate in the planting himself but asked his children to, and provided his farmland for the trees in nurseries.

"I did that because I know that the trees will help me in the future," Fayia adds. "I will advise children not to cut the trees because I know within myself they will help them tomorrow."

Palm Plantation and agroforestry—where farmers plant cocoa and trees together to combat the savannah—are at the heart of the Foya's resistance. The main idea is to encourage villagers to leave the natural forest and make their own woodland on the grassland, which



Farmers have been encouraged to leave the forest for swamps where they are expected to triple their yields in a scheme to combat deforestation

and watch the savannah spread across the land. Since then, farmers here have planted over 50,000 trees in areas once covered by the savannah and along riverbanks, cultivated acres of swampland, and have seen bushfire incidents reduce.

"I think we, in the not-too-distant future, will regain our status as the breadbasket of Liberia," Clarence Sandie, the Statutory District Superintendent of Foya,



Farmers on their farm in a swamp in Foya, Lofa County. The DayLight/James Harding Giahue

solution. In one of the worst incidences in March 2018, thousands of acres of farmland were destroyed in Kpandu and Kendema in the Tengia clan. Fifty acres of the FDA's afforestation and reforestation plantation—established in 2011 as part of a 1986 scheme to fight the fire—were burnt. Some blame careless villagers and travelers. Others say

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

There will be no bye-election in Lofa

—Lawmaker warns NEC

By Lincoln G. Peters

Opposition Unity Party (UP) Representative for Lofa County Electoral District #3 Clarence Massaquoi has warned the National Elections Commission (NEC)

own names for the Lofa bye-election. The Bility LP faction and the ANC believe that a clause within the controversial framework document of the crumbled Collaborating Political Parties (CPP) would disqualify UP and ALP from

with the CPP framework document and illegally attaching his (Urey's) signature to a photocopy version.

Cummings has always denied any wrongdoing. Meanwhile, Representative Massaquoi warned that they will use every means legal, permitted and allowed under Liberia's democratic process to stop the bye - election in Lofa County.

He stated that the NEC's action against UP will be resisted by all the energies they have because they have taken enough from the commission.

The National Elections Commission has released the provisional list of aspirants to participate in the upcoming Lofa Bye-election. The list excludes Unity Party's candidate Galakpai W. Kortima.

The NEC has named Momo Cyrus, Mariamu Beyan Fofana, Kpator Joseph Jallah, Sumo G. Kupee and George Beyan Samah as potential aspirants for the Lofa Bye-election.

But the opposition lawmaker Mr. Massaquoi told journalists after a hearing of the ongoing election case at the NEC headquarters in Sinkor Wednesday, 13 April 2022 that they have gone out of patience and they will make sure that there will be no election in Lofa if the NEC excludes UP's candidate.

He said even though they cannot tell the ruling party's

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 10



that there will be no bye-election conducted in the county if the NEC does not rethink its decision to include on the candidate listing UP's senatorial hopeful, Galakpai W. Kortima.

Unity Party and a faction of the opposition Liberty Party chaired by Mr. Musa Bility and the Alternative National Congress under the CPP banner are before the NEC on account of CPP's request for the electoral House to forbid the UP and the All Liberian Party (ALP) to register candidates in their

fielding candidates in the Lofa by- election after withdrawing their memberships from the opposition bloc.

But UP insists that it is not a signatory to the controversial CPP framework document submitted to the Elections Commission by embattled Bility and the ANC.

ANC political leader Mr. Alexander B. Cummings is currently facing criminal trial after being accused by ALP political leader Benoni Urey of allegedly tampering

EJS Center takes huge international shape

—As China donates mini-buses to the Center



By Lincoln G. Peters

The People's Republic of China through its Embassy near Monrovia, has donated two mini-buses and further pledged the country's unflinching support to the Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Presidential Center for Women and Development (EJS Center).

The move by China which came on Thursday, 14 April 2022 is an effort toward enhancing women participation in governance and breaching the gender gap in Liberia and the continent of Africa at large.

The official turning over ceremony of the two mini-buses and China's pledge of commitment to the EJS Center was held at the Chinese Embassy in Oldest Congo Town Back Road.

Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Ren Yisheng officially signed and dedicated the buses to the EJS Center which was represented by the Executive Director of EJS Center, Dr. Ophelia Weeks.

As the first democratically elected woman president in Africa, and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, Mrs. Ellen Johnson - Sirleaf is passionate about supporting the next generation of women in public.

The EJS Center was founded in 2018 to be a catalyst for change across Africa by helping unleash its most abundant untapped power— and it was officially launched on International Women's Day, March 8, 2020 with the aim of

preparing African women to reach the highest echelons of public leadership.

Through a unique blend of programming, advocacy, research, and exhibitions, the Center advances women's public leadership and social development on the continent.

The Amujae Initiative, the flagship program of the Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Presidential Center for Women and Development, prepares and supports African women for the highest levels of public leadership.

The Amujae Initiative has created a unique sisterhood of strong, ambitious, and experienced women leaders.

The network they have built has come to be an essential source of support and inspiration.

As the network continues to grow over the next year, Amujae Leaders will join the effort to shift the landscape for women in public leadership in Africa and bring other women along.

Amujae Leaders, participants in the program receive world-class mentorship and training. It is the only initiative in the world that is specifically designed to support talented African Women leaders through direct coaching from high-level leaders including former heads of state and heads of international organizations, who have forged the path before them.

This includes receiving advice and insight from former African

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11

Fire guts 5-bedroom House

By Patrick N. Mensah, Maryland county

Just days after burial of the late Samakolo, a resident of Maryland county, fire gutted

his a five-bedroom house in Pleebo, Electoral District#2, southeast Liberia.

The fire occurred on Monday, April 11, 2022, leaving several tenants displaced and properties

damaged.

Speaking to this paper during the incident, several residents around the damaged house regretted the situation, which they attributed to electrical shocks or negligence, though actual cause of the fire is yet to be established.

Sources added that there had been electrification works carried out in rooms of some tenants, who were out with their doors locked when smoke emitted from the rear of the house.

The smoke subsequently resulted to blazing flames that community dwellers tried offing but couldn't, until the entire five-bedroom house, including personal effects burnt to ashes.

Residents said though others may have termed the situation as a witch-haunt, actual cause of the fire could

likely be a result of poor wiring.

They said although sons and daughters of the damaged house haven't spoken, the situation is worrisome, as they are still mourning the death of their father.

"We thank God although the house got burned, but nobody died from the incident", they

expressed.

A male tenant only identified as Omadu, who is a local tailor in Pleebo, said it was regrettable to have seen all of his materials in the house consumed by the fire, but is grateful for his life.

"Let me thank Allah for everything today, I could've

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 10



ARTICLE

ARTICLE

Biden Was Right

By Charles A. Kupchan

WASHINGTON, DC - It has been excruciating to watch the Taliban roll across Afghanistan, undoing in a matter of months two decades of efforts by the Afghan people and the international community to build a decent, secure, and functioning state. The Taliban effectively wrapped up its stunning sweep of the country on Sunday, moving into Kabul and prompting President Ashraf Ghani to flee.

The Taliban's virtually uncontested takeover over Afghanistan raises obvious questions about the wisdom of US President Joe Biden's decision to withdraw US and coalition forces from the country. Paradoxically, however, the rapidity and ease of the Taliban's advance only reaffirms that Biden made the right decision - and that he should not reverse course.

The ineffectiveness and collapse of Afghanistan's military and governing institutions largely substantiates Biden's skepticism that US-led efforts to prop up the government in Kabul would ever enable it to stand on its own feet.

The international community has spent nearly 20 years, many thousands of lives, and trillions of dollars to do good by Afghanistan - taking down al-Qaeda; beating back the Taliban; supporting, advising, training, and equipping the Afghan military; bolstering governing institutions; and investing in the country's civil society.

Significant progress was made, but not enough. As the Taliban's speedy advance has revealed, even two decades of steady support failed to create Afghan institutions capable of holding their own.

That is because the mission was fatally flawed from the outset. It was a fool's errand to try to turn Afghanistan into a centralized, unitary state. The country's difficult topography, ethnic complexity, and tribal and local loyalties produce enduring political fragmentation. Its troubled neighborhood and hostility to outside interference make foreign intervention perilous.

These inescapable conditions ensured that any effort to turn Afghanistan into a modern state would fail. Biden made the tough and correct choice to withdraw and end a losing effort in search of an unattainable goal.

The case for withdrawal is also buttressed by the reality that even if the United States has fallen short on the nation-building front, it has achieved its primary strategic goal: preventing future attacks on America or its allies from Afghan territory. The US and its coalition partners have decimated al-Qaeda

host groups seeking to organize terrorist attacks against foreign powers. Moreover, those groups have little incentive to seek to regroup in Afghanistan when they can do so more easily elsewhere.

Finally, Biden is right to stand by his decision to end the military mission in Afghanistan, because doing so is consistent with the will of the American electorate. Most of the American public, Democrats and Republicans alike, has lost patience with the "forever wars" in the Middle East. The illiberal populism that led to Donald Trump's election (and near re-election) emerged in part as a response to perceived American overreach in the broader Middle East. Against a backdrop of decades of economic discontent among US workers, recently exacerbated by the devastating impact of the pandemic, voters want their tax dollars to go to Kansas, not Kandahar.

The success of Biden's effort to repair American democracy depends principally on delivering domestic investment; the

infrastructure and social policy bills now moving through Congress are critical steps in the right direction. But foreign policy also matters. When Biden pledges to pursue a "foreign policy for the middle class," he needs to deliver by pursuing a brand of statecraft that enjoys the backing of the American public.

Afghanistan deserves the support of the international community for the foreseeable future. But the US-led military mission has run its course. Sadly, the best the international community can do for now is help alleviate humanitarian suffering and press Afghans to look to diplomacy, compromise, and restraint as their country now searches for a peaceful and stable political equilibrium.

*Charles A. Kupchan, Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, is Professor of International Affairs at Georgetown University and the author of **Isolationism: A History of America's Efforts to Shield Itself from the World.***



in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The same goes for the Afghan branch of the Islamic State, which has demonstrated no ability to carry out transnational attacks from Afghanistan.

In the meantime, the US has built a global network of partners with which to fight terrorism worldwide, share relevant intelligence, and jointly boost domestic defenses against terrorist attacks. The US and its allies are today much harder targets than they were on September 11,

2001. Al-Qaeda has not been able to carry out a major overseas attack since the bombings in London in 2005.

There is of course no guarantee that the Taliban will not again provide safe harbor to al-Qaeda or similar groups. But that outcome is highly unlikely. The Taliban has been doing just fine on its own and has little reason to revive its partnership with the likes of al-Qaeda. The Taliban will also want to maintain a measure of international legitimacy and support, likely quashing any temptation to

Français

Le département d'État américain parle de corruption généralisée et de violation des droits de l'homme au Libéria

Le rapport 2021 sur les droits de l'homme sur le Libéria publié par le Département d'État des États-Unis fait état d'importants problèmes de droits de l'homme dans le pays, notamment les exécutions arbitraires, les traitements et peines cruels, inhumains ou dégradants infligés par la police.

Le rapport fait également état de conditions de détention difficiles et potentiellement mortelles dans tout le pays, notamment des arrestations ou des détentions arbitraires ; graves problèmes d'indépendance du pouvoir judiciaire; des restrictions à la liberté de la presse ainsi que des violences, des intimidations et des menaces à l'encontre de

journalistes entraînant une autocensure et des arrestations injustifiées.

Il indique que quoique la loi libérienne prévoit des sanctions pénales pour la corruption, l'abus de pouvoir, le sabotage économique et d'autres infractions liées à la corruption commises par des fonctionnaires, le gouvernement n'a pas réussi à appliquer efficacement cette loi en dépit de tant de rapports de corruption au sommet de l'État.

« Les fonctionnaires se livrent fréquemment à des pratiques de corruption en toute impunité. La corruption est un fait quotidien pour les citoyens comme pour les entreprises », poursuit le rapport.

Le rapport sur l'état de la corruption du Centre pour la transparence et la responsabilité au Libéria a révélé en septembre dernier que 90 % des citoyens pensent que la corruption est élevée dans le pays et 76 % ont dit

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Le Royaume-Uni veut envoyer ses demandeurs d'asile au Rwanda pour décourager les clandestins

À terme d'un accord de plusieurs millions de dollars avec Londres, le Rwanda accepté d'accueillir sur son sol des migrants et demandeurs d'asile de diverses nationalités acheminés du Royaume-Uni.

« À partir d'aujourd'hui, toute personne entrant illégalement au Royaume-Uni, ainsi que ceux qui sont arrivés illégalement depuis le 1er janvier, pourront désormais être relocalisés au Rwanda » annonce le Premier ministre britannique, Boris Johnson ce jeudi. « Notre compassion est peut-être infinie, mais notre capacité à aider des gens ne l'est pas », ajoute-t-il depuis la ville portuaire de Douvres.

Concrètement, toute personne arrivée illégalement au Royaume-Uni et voulant effectuer une demande d'asile sera envoyée au Rwanda, où elle sera hébergée le temps que sa demande soit examinée, explique Alexandra Brangeon, journaliste au service Afrique de RFI.

Alors que le dirigeant conservateur avait promis de contrôler l'immigration, un

des sujets clés dans la campagne du Brexit, le nombre de clandestins traversant la Manche a triplé cette dernière année, passant de 8 466 en 2020 à 28 500 personnes en 2021. En 2018, seuls 299 personnes avaient effectué la périlleuse traversée en 2018.

« Le Rwanda se réjouit de ce partenariat avec le Royaume-Uni pour accueillir des demandeurs d'asile et des migrants, et leur offrir des voies légales pour vivre » dans ce pays d'Afrique de l'Est, déclare dans un communiqué le ministre rwandais des Affaires étrangères Vincent Biruta.

L'accord avec le Rwanda, qui

sera financé par le Royaume-Uni à hauteur 120 millions de livres (144 millions EUR), prévoit que les migrants - dont ni les nationalités ni les conditions d'arrivée ne sont précisées - soient « intégrés dans les communautés à travers le pays », selon le communiqué publié par Kigali. « Il s'agit de s'assurer que les gens soient protégés, respectés et qu'ils puissent réaliser leurs propres ambitions et s'installer de manière permanente au Rwanda s'ils le souhaitent »,

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Éditorial

La Commission nationale du sida a menti sur médias

UN RAPPORT D'ENQUÊTE du Fonds mondial réfute l'affirmation du responsable du programme national de lutte contre le sida du ministère de la Santé qui état d'un montant total de 23 285 USD qui aurait été versé aux médias libériens pour des spots publicitaires, des relations publiques et des événements en février 2019.

LE FONDS MONDIAL a établi que le versement en question constitue en soi la preuve des pratiques frauduleuses et des conflits d'intérêts, car l'actionnaire a également occupé le poste de directeur des communications au ministère de la Santé.

EN MARS 2020, selon un rapport, un examen de l'audit interne du ministère de la Santé a révélé que l'attribution du contrat constituait un conflit d'intérêts, car il n'y avait pas de demande de devis et de preuve d'un processus d'appel d'offres. Il n'y avait que deux devis qui appartenaient à d'autres soumissionnaires, mais qui étaient datés après la signature du contrat avec des entités qui n'existaient pas physiquement.

LES RÉSULTATS NE sont qu'un bout de l'iceberg de la façon dont les institutions ici, tant publiques que privées, siphonnent les fonds budgétisés pour les activités médiatiques, soumettant les médias et la presse libérienne en général à la pauvreté, les forçant ainsi à faire faillite.

LES INSTITUTIONS PRIVÉES, les ONG, les ministères et les agences gouvernementales budgétisent chaque année des fonds pour des activités publicitaires qui n'atteignent jamais les médias, mais ils fournissent des rapports de performance indiquant que des fonds ont été dépensés pour les médias.

DÉTOURNER LES FONDS des médias revient à étouffer à mort les médias libériens, ce qui est une pure méchanceté. Pourtant, ces mêmes entités s'attendent à ce que les médias couvrent leurs programmes et activités publicitaires.

CERTAINES INSTITUTIONS CRUELLES vont même plus loin en plaçant des publicités dans les médias sans effectuer de paiement même après que les services ont été fournis, laissant les entités médiatiques en difficulté endettées et incapables de payer les impôts, le personnel, la location et d'autres engagements.

SOUVENT, LES MÉDIAS sont qualifiés de chien de garde et de quatrième pouvoir, mais les traitements infligés visent délibérément à saper sa puissance à la fois professionnellement et financièrement.

DANS L'AFFAIRE concernant le programme national de lutte contre le sida, le Fonds mondial révèle en outre que 19 paiements supplémentaires ont été effectués prétendument pour des publicités totalisant 32 918 dollars américains sans aucune preuve de scripts ou de fichiers audio des messages radio développés, ou de publicités livrées aux stations de radio, ou diffusées. Heureusement que ce manque de preuves de la prestation de services a également été noté par l'audit interne du ministère de la Santé.

EN PLUS DU fait que cela constitue un acte criminel, il décourage les donateurs. Ils pourraient ne plus soutenir les grands programmes de développement qui profitent directement aux Libériens ordinaires, en particulier les problèmes de santé critiques tels que le VIH et le sida.

COMME CELA EST triste ! C'est même aussi grandement honteux quand le NACP et le ministère de la Santé, qui devraient respecter la responsabilité et la transparence dans la gestion des fonds des donateurs, sont pris en flagrant délit de corruption et de vol au jour le jour contre les médias sur lesquels ces institutions s'appuient pour propager leurs programmes et politiques.

Français

Le département d'État américain

avoir été témoins d'actes de corruption. Le rapport a également qualifié le budget national d'outil de corruption avec lequel les ressources publiques finissent dans les poches des fonctionnaires par le biais de paiements directs, de paiements indirects ou d'accords détournés.

Le Département d'État souligne également la corruption généralisée dans le système judiciaire libérien, sous forme de pots-de-vin et d'extorsion pour obtenir des décisions favorables, y compris l'influence directe du gouvernement sur les décisions judiciaires.

Il rapporte que le 6 septembre, le juge de la Cour pénale « C », Ousman Feika, a rejeté une affaire de cinq millions de dollars de sabotage économique, de vol de biens, de contrefaçon et de complot criminel contre le secrétaire du Sénat libérien J. Nanborlor F. Singbeh Sr., qui aurait utilisé sa position pour obtenir un ensemble d'incitations à l'investissement du gouvernement qu'il a utilisé illégalement pour importer des véhicules et du matériel à des fins personnelles.

Le juge Feika, selon le rapport, a rejeté l'affaire au motif que l'avocat de l'accusation, Hans Armstrong, a également été inculpé pour les crimes de vol de biens et de contrefaçon devant le tribunal du comté de Nimba, y compris certains des mêmes crimes qui faisaient partie de l'acte d'accusation contre Singbeh

et ses coaccusés.

Il précise en outre que le 9 août, le ministre adjoint chargé du contentieux au ministère de la Justice, Wesseh Alphonsus Wesseh, a demandé au président du Sénat Pro Tempore Albert Tugbe Chie de relever Singbeh de ses fonctions au motif qu'il avait été inculpé au pénal, mais le Sénat n'a pas accordé la demande, tandis que le 16 juillet, le directeur du port de Buchanan, Charles MacArthur D. Gull, et son statisticien en chef, Amara Kamara, ont été suspendus pour des irrégularités financières présumées s'élevant à plus de 200 000 dollars. Les deux responsables auraient été impliqués dans le détournement de fonds destinés à l'Etat vers leurs comptes personnels à la fois dans le pays et à l'étranger.

Selon certaines informations, les fonds ont été versés par ArcelorMittal et Équatorial Palm Oil pour l'exportation de minerai de fer et d'huile de palme via le port maritime de Buchanan dans le comté de Grand Bassa. Par la suite des agents de l'Agence de sécurité nationale auraient arrêté les hommes.

Dans un communiqué de presse, l'autorité portuaire a confirmé que les deux hommes avaient été suspendus sans solde pour irrégularité financière présumée, et qu'après avoir été interrogés par la Commission anti-corruption du Libéria et l'Agence de sécurité nationale, Gull et Kamara ont reconnu avoir détourné des fonds du port.

Mais à la suite de cet interrogatoire, Gull a fui le pays et a ensuite fourni une documentation substantielle, qui a été publiée par les médias locaux, qui semblait démontrer.

Le Royaume-Uni veut envoyer

ajoute Vincent Biruta.

Désireux de regagner en popularité et séduire ses électeurs, Boris Johnson et son gouvernement cherchent depuis des mois à conclure des accords avec des pays tiers où envoyer les migrants en attendant de traiter leur dossier. Évoqué, le Ghana a fermement nié en janvier être en discussion avec le Royaume-Uni sur le sujet.

Une décision controversée Les détails de l'accord restent cependant encore flous. Concerne-t-il tous les migrants, y compris les demandeurs d'asile, ou uniquement ceux en provenance du continent africain ? Lors d'une conférence de presse ce matin, les autorités rwandaises évoquent des quotas, sans donner pour l'instant plus de précisions.

Envoyer des demandeurs d'asile à plus de 6 000 kilomètres du Royaume-Uni vise à décourager les candidats au départ vers le Royaume-Uni, toujours plus nombreux. Mais les militants des droits de l'homme ont dénoncé cette politique jugée « scandaleuse » et « barbare ».

Steve Valdez-Symonds, directeur des droits des réfugiés et des migrants d'Amnesty International Royaume-Uni, a déclaré « une idée scandaleusement mal conçue » qui « fera souffrir tout en gaspillant d'énormes sommes d'argent public », soulignant aussi le « bilan lamentable en matière de droits humains » du Rwanda. Pour le directeur général de Refugee Action, Tim Naor Hilton, c'est une « manière lâche, barbare et inhumaine de traiter les personnes fuyant la persécution et la guerre ».

COMMENTAIRE

par Raghuram G. Rajan

Les dangers d'une aide tout azimut

CHICAGO - Toute décision économique suppose de trouver l'équilibre entre les difficultés qu'elle peut engendrer à court terme et ses avantages à long terme. Mais cela peut-être problématique sur le plan politique, notamment dans les démocraties. Il est toujours plus facile pour un élu de prendre des décisions immédiatement favorables à ses électeurs, en espérant que la facture à payer par ces derniers n'arrivera pas durant son mandat. En outre, ceux qui payent le prix d'une politique économique ne sont pas toujours ceux qui en tirent bénéfice.

C'est ce qui a poussé les pays les plus avancés à concevoir des mécanismes qui leur permettent de faire des choix difficiles quand il le faut. A titre d'exemple important, on peut citer les banques centrales indépendantes et les limites imposées aux déficits budgétaires. Et surtout, les partis politiques sont parvenus à un consensus visant à créer et soutenir ces mécanismes, indépendamment de leurs propres priorités à court terme. Si nombre de pays émergents basculent d'une crise à l'autre, c'est notamment du fait de l'absence d'un tel consensus. Mais l'histoire récente montre que c'est peut-être parce que leur propre consensus politique s'est érodé que la population des pays développés est de moins en moins disposée à accepter l'austérité.

Craignant que la Réserve fédérale américaine ne doive resserrer sensiblement sa politique monétaire pour maîtriser l'inflation, les marchés financiers sont redevenus volatils. Néanmoins, de nombreux investisseurs espèrent encore que la Fed procédera par étape si le prix des actifs se met à chuter. Dans ce cas, il sera encore plus difficile de normaliser la situation financière.

Les investisseurs espèrent non sans raison que la Fed ne renoncera pas dans l'immédiat à sa politique de relâchement monétaire. Fin 1996, le président de la Fed, Alan Greenspan, avait mis en garde contre "l'exubérance irrationnelle" des marchés financiers. Mais les marchés ont ignoré cet avertissement et ils ont eu raison. Peut-être surprise par la violence de la réaction politique au discours de Greenspan, la Fed n'a rien fait. Et lorsque la Bourse s'est finalement effondrée en 2000, la Fed a réduit ses taux pour éviter d'aggraver la récession.

Lors d'un témoignage devant la Commission économique mixte du Congrès en 1999, Greenspan avait déclaré que si la Fed ne pouvait éviter "l'inévitable gueule de bois économique" liée au boom du prix des actifs, elle pouvait atténuer ses conséquences et sans doute faciliter la transition vers la prochaine phase d'expansion. La banque centrale américaine a donc adressé un message aux traders et aux banquiers : s'ils pariaient collectivement sur des actifs similaires, elle ne limiterait pas leur hausse, mais seulement leur baisse en cas de retournement de situation. Les interventions ultérieures de la Fed ont ancré ce genre d'idées, rendant encore plus difficile la maîtrise des marchés financiers par des mesures de petite envergure. Et maintenant qu'un resserrement monétaire plus marqué pourrait s'avérer nécessaire, du fait des problèmes qu'il va susciter, un consensus en sa faveur pourrait être plus difficile à atteindre.

La politique budgétaire laisse sans doute à penser que les mesures d'aide n'auront pas de répercussions négatives. La majorité de l'opinion publique reconnaît que la pandémie a rendu nécessaire des dépenses de soutien ciblées (par exemple la prolongation de la durée des allocations chômage) pour protéger les ménages les plus durement touchés. Or les dépenses étaient tout sauf ciblées. Le Congrès américain a adopté des projets de loi de plusieurs milliers de milliards de dollars proposant une aide indiscriminée.

Ainsi l'ensemble des petites entreprises a reçu une aide de 800 milliards de dollars dans le cadre du programme d'aide aux petites entreprises (PPP, Paycheck Protection Program). Selon une nouvelle étude de David Autor du MIT et de ses collègues, ce programme a permis de sauvegarder 2 à 3 millions d'emplois en 14 mois pour le coût exorbitant de 170 000 à 257 000 dollars par emploi. Pire, seulement 23 à 34 % du budget

de ce programme est allé directement aux travailleurs qui auraient autrement perdu leur emploi. Le reste est allé aux créanciers, aux propriétaires d'entreprises et aux actionnaires. Au total, 20% des salariés les mieux payés auraient touché 75% de l'aide.

Certes, des entreprises qui sans cela auraient fait faillite ont sans doute été sauvées grâce à ce programme ; mais à quel prix ? Les capitalistes anticipent des profits, mais ils envisagent aussi l'échec. En outre, de nombreuses petites entreprises fonctionnent à une échelle minuscule, sans grand capital organisationnel. Si une petite boulangerie devait mettre la clé sous la porte, une meilleure indemnité chômage pouvait en atténuer les conséquences économiques. Et si elle avait une clientèle fidèle, elle pouvait envisager de redémarrer après la pandémie, peut-être avec le coup de pouce d'une banque.

L'idée était qu'une situation sans précédent appelle des mesures sans précédent, ce qui justifiait des dépenses illimitées. En réalité, c'était la réponse à la crise financière de 2008 qui a brisé le consensus qui existait en faveur de mesures plus prudentes. Le ressentiment persistant de l'opinion publique à l'égard du secteur financier qui a été davantage aidé que les autres, a incité les dirigeants des deux grands partis américains à dépenser sans compter lorsque la pandémie a frappé. Mais les allocations de chômage ciblées étaient associées aux démocrates, tandis que les républicains cherchaient à avantager leur propre électoral. Alors quoi de mieux que de soutenir les petites entreprises ?

Alors que les fractures politiques entraînaient une augmentation des dépenses non ciblées, les partisans de la rigueur étaient introuvables : les économistes n'ont eu de cesse d'étouffer leurs voix. Outre les excentriques qui préconisent périodiquement une aide soi-disant sans contrepartie au moyen de l'endettement, de plus en plus d'économistes classiques soulignaient que les faibles taux d'intérêt en vigueur donnaient une marge de manœuvre nettement plus importante aux pays développés pour accroître leur déficit budgétaire. Ils ajoutaient cependant que si les taux d'intérêt devaient rester bas, les dépenses devaient être raisonnables. Désireux de justifier leur choix, les dirigeants politiques ont ignoré cette mise en garde. Pour eux, seul comptait le début du message - ne pas s'en tenir là relevait à leurs yeux du masochisme.

Dans le passé, la Fed mettait fin à son soutien monétaire avant que la situation ne dérape, et le Congrès mettait les freins en matière de déficit budgétaire et d'endettement. Mais le désir de la Fed d'épargner des difficultés sur les marchés a suscité davantage de prises de risque et renforcé l'attente de nouvelles interventions. La politique de la Fed a également eu pour conséquence un renforcement de la pression sur le Congrès pour qu'il adopte des mesures en faveur des entreprises et des ménages. C'est ce qui a conduit à l'inflation et à la conviction que la Fed ne relèvera pas ses taux.

Tout cela rend plus difficile un retour au consensus précédent. Quand la Fed pousse ses taux d'intérêt à la hausse, le coût du service de la dette pour les dépenses précédemment engagées par l'Etat limite ses dépenses futures - notamment celles destinées à réduire les inégalités (qui alimentent les tensions sociales), à réagir aux situations d'urgence et à lutter contre le réchauffement climatique.

La crédibilité d'une politique économique, quelle qu'elle soit, a ses limites, et il en est de même des ressources dont dispose un pays. Aussi vaut-il mieux les utiliser pour aider les gens les plus en difficulté, et non pour protéger ceux qui ont les moyens de s'en sortir par eux-mêmes. Si tout le monde veut bénéficier d'une aide, ce sont les plus faibles qui en payeront le prix. Les pays émergents en ont déjà fait l'expérience, ce sera peut-être maintenant au tour des pays développés.

Traduit de l'anglais par Patrice Horovitz

Raghuram G. Rajan a été gouverneur de la Banque centrale indienne. Il est actuellement professeur de finance à la Booth School of Business de l'université de Chicago. Son dernier livre s'intitule *The Third Pillar: How Markets and the State Leave the Community Behind*.

Starts from page 5

climate change, which has led to prolonged dried seasons and patchy rainfalls nationwide.

So, a year later, local authorities, chiefs and elders passed the Fire “Control Constitution/Laws” after four years of review. Though it was not created by an act of the Legislature, authorities are enforcing it.

It prohibits people from traveling with fire during the dry season, smoking on highways and unauthorized burning of farms. It mandates every farmer to cut a 10-meter buffer—locally called fire lines—between their farms, the forest and other farms. Violators face fines between L\$1,500 and L\$5,000.

There have been improvements, with just one fire outbreak in the last three years, according to Moses Sonjor, assistant statutory superintendent for development. “It is not an event,” says Sonjor. “I am really satisfied.”

Just as cocoa farmers are leaving the upland forest for the savannah land, so are rice farmers for swamplands. Years of poor farming practices did not only cut trees but also diminished the fertility of the district’s soil, according to the land-use study conducted by IDH, which works with the farmers to promote sustainable, community-centered agricultural investment in Liberia.

The swamp-rice program is quite ambitious. One thousand farmers are leading that shift to the wetlands,

Foya replants trees to defeat deforestation

which make up 11.9 percent of Foya. The target is 10,000 farmers on 80 hectares of swampland, according to Kettor. They can produce three times a year, increasing their yield from 2.2 metric tons to 4.5 metric tons per acre a year, says Mohammed Kamara, the CEO of the Agricultural Infrastructural and Development Company (AIIC), which gives the farmers the rice seedlings. That is more than a 100 percent increment in their previous yield in montane forest. AIIC also assists the farmers in tilling the swamp and milling the rice they produce.

Wetlands have been used for agricultural purposes for thousands of years, helping to provide clean water, retaining soil and cycling nutrients. That is the case in Foya, too, just that that tradition bears scars of the civil war. Irrigation dams that stored and supplied water to the swamps were destroyed. Warehouses, including that of Intofawor—Liberia’s oldest cooperative—were looted. So were powerhouses that supplied electricity and factories that milled palm oil, cocoa beans and rice.

Now, with the help of IDH and AIIC, three of 10 damaged dams have been repaired and are functioning. The farmers have planted rice on 20 acres of swampland, with that expected to increase to 80 acres, Kettor says. The price of locally produced rice has dropped from L\$3,500 to L\$1,500 for a 25-kilogram bag, boosting local consumption.

The farmers The DayLight interviewed show no sign of fear that the NGO, the investors, or local authorities will exploit them. Liberia’s history is replete with government-aided concessional land grabs that abuse the rights of local communities, destroyed their livelihood and take their land. However, the Production Protection Inclusion (PPI) project protects them. Though Teogbroma and AIIC provide them with cocoa and rice seedlings, the farmers are not compelled to sell their produce to the companies as per the terms of the project. And all six clans in Foya have formalized ownership of their ancestral land, guaranteed in the Land Rights Act of 2018.

“We are teaching [our farmers] how to stand by themselves, to be self-sustainable,” says Kumbah Saah, chairperson of Foya Rural Women Cooperative of 52 women and four men, involved in cocoa, palm, rice and vegetable farming. “Everybody knows that we are fighting the savannah and climate change for the sake of our children.”

Funding for this story was provided by the Resilience Journalism and Climate Change Fellowship Program of the Craig Newmark Graduate School of Journalism CNY Foundation, Inc.

It was originally published by The DayLight and is being republished through a collaboration with the New Dawn.

UP mounts more pressure

Starts from back page

Boakai said in the strongest of words that he remains resolute on his “unflinching commitment to the people of Lofa, UP partisans, and supporters around the country and the Diaspora, that under his leadership as Unity Party standard bearer, not one Lofa citizen will be disrespected again.

“...[As] your leader and torchbearer I am sufficiently prepared and will do all within my means to ensure that not one Lofa citizen will again be disrespected and disenfranchised under my leadership during this 2022 bye-election Lofa senatorial race,” he said.

Unity Party and a faction of the opposition Liberty Party chaired by Mr. Musa Bility along with the Alternative National Congress (ANC) are before the NEC on account of the CPP’s request asking the electoral body to deny the UP and the All Liberian Party (ALP) from registering candidates in their own names for the Lofa by-election.

Bility and the ANC believe that a clause within the controversial framework document of the crumbled Collaborating Political Parties (CPP) would disqualify UP and ALP from fielding candidates in the Lofa by-election after withdrawing their memberships from the CPP.

But UP insists that it is not a signatory to the controversial CPP framework document submitted to the Elections Commission by embattled LP Chair Bility and the Alternative ANC.

ANC political leader Mr. Alexander B. Cummings is currently facing criminal trial after being accused by ALP political leader Benoni Urey of allegedly tampering with the CPP framework document and

illegally attaching his (Urey’s) signature to a photocopy version. Cummings has always denied any wrongdoing.

Mr. Boakia warned that any attempt by the NEC to exclude the Unity Party from its legitimate and constitutional rights to contest as a registered political party will be a direct infringement of the political participation of hundreds of thousands of Liberian voters.

He suggested that no Liberian will be disenfranchised, gullible, and subsequently exposed to matters that could have national security concerns.

Boakai continued that Unity Party is also concerned that any delay in giving its candidate his full clearance is a deliberate plan to delay his campaign and give the others undue advantage.

“Let me emphasize again that the Unity Party and people of Lofa have had enough, and will NOT continue to accept being insulted, disrespected, and disenfranchised by the Weah government,” Boakai noted.

“Make no mistake that our position taken in the disenfranchisement of Lofa citizens in the case of Senator-elect Brownie Samukai, was not from a position of weakness,” he added.

He argued that NEC, by the way, was set up to do the right thing and to avoid election chaos at all times.

The former vice president cautioned that as he awaits the final outcome of the NEC’s Nomination Committee Scrutiny Panel, he prays that God will guide the decision-making of all those involved.

“Let us together do everything to keep Liberia peaceful,” he urged. “We take serious note of the reason given by the NEC and we are therefore following very keenly and critically the activities of the ongoing hearings at the NEC Headquarters.”

Starts from page 5

involvement in the matter, the Unity Party will not sit back and watch anybody to thwart the peace of this country.

Representative Massaquoi said the country’s democracy and fragile peace are under serious attack by people who he claimed are undemocratic.

Representative Massaquoi further indicated that people want to use the country’s already weak system at the National Elections Commission which is allegedly occupied by partisan commissioners.

“To contest in [an] election is a constitutional right. Only the court can deny

There will be no

or guarantee that right. But in this case, while the case is still ongoing the NEC has posted provisional listings that essentially deny the UP and its candidate,” Representative Massaquoi

“Let me send these words fourth, and I want our international partners to hear this, that our democracy is under attack and the UP will not take it lightly,” Representative Massaquoi warned.

Rep. Massaquoi said by denying UP’s candidate, the NEC has bitten more than it can swallow because the UP will make sure that the bye-election is not conducted in Lofa County.

He continued that the NEC and every other member of the CPP are aware of UP’s withdrawal from the CPP, and therefore, the party cannot be held for a clause in the document that was allegedly altered.

“We did not sign ... any document that talks about denying us. Article 8 they are talking about and raising is what we are against because we did not sign ... anything,” said Mr. Kortima.

“Therefore, it cannot hold us. We have taken enough and any attempt we will resist. This is how elections [are] rigged and we will not sit for that to happen to us,” he concluded.

machines, monies, and clothes, among others.

Tele Wada Appleton, a resident of Zone#7, who assisted greatly in controlling the fire from extending to surrounding homes, said it’s regretting that counties in the southeastern region lack fire trucks.

He stressed that in as much as citizens are encouraging development such as electricity and road connectivity, amongst others, fire disaster should also be observed by the government.

“As you can see, there are houses side this building, if nothing had been done, it could’ve caused more regrets for families because since this situation started, regrettably, we have not seen any member of the Liberia National Fire Service”, he pointed out.

Although actual cause of fire

is still unknown, but some members of the Liberia Electricity Corporation in the county expressed disappointment.

They disclosed that several LEC customers in the county often failed to contact the corporation whenever they have electrical problems, rather, preferring to call private individuals that claim to be electricians.

They said though the LEC Maryland station does not have capacity to provide homes for the victims, but cautioned residents to learn from such mistakes and report any problem to the corporation.

On Saturday, June 12, 2021, a four-bedroom apartment owned by one Prince Baker was gutted by fire in Pleebo, leaving several tenants displaced and properties damaged. The issue of fire management is a nightmare for the people of Maryland County.

Editing by Jonathan Browne

Starts from page 5

died in this situation, who knows? Although it’s painful to lose everything but once there is life, there is still hope” Omadu said.

“Let me say the actual

Fire guts 5

cause of this fire still looking surprising to me because I was in the shop working on some people’s clothes when the fire started from the back though, we have tried to stop it from

extending to others part of the building but it was difficult.”

He lamented that he lost several materials in the fire, including three design machines, four ordinary

Boakai to testify against Cummings

Former Vice President Joseph N. Boakai is next in line to testify at the ongoing criminal trial of the Alternative National Congress (ANC) political leader Alexander B. Cummings and others. Magistrate Jomah Jallah of the Monrovia City Court has cited Mr. Boakai

document as reviewed and submitted by the CPP team of Lawyers. The CPP team of lawyers constituted by the four Political Leaders of the Collaborating parties, headed by Counselor Benedict Sannoh reviewed the CPP framework document which was formatted into the final document submitted to the National Elections Commission

Chairman of the All Liberian Party of Benoni Urey who along with the Unity Party former Vice President Joseph Boakai, have alleged the alteration of the CPP framework document. ANC Political Leader, Mr. Cummings, Vice National Chairman Daniel Naatehn and Secretary General Aloysius Toe are facing trial for alleged alteration of the Collaborating



to appear on April 19, 2022, to testify as the second witness for the state, as requested by state prosecutors. The news come as defense Lawyers rested with cross examination of state witness Theodore Momo, noting that his responses indicated no alterations of the Collaborating Political Parties (CPP) framework

(NEC). ANC lead Lawyer, Counselor Abraham Sillah said witness Momo nearly one month cross examination established that, he as member of the CPP National Advisory Council and other Political Party Chairmen were aware, noted and acknowledged every social media text message and conversation posted by ANC Political Leader, Mr. Alexander Cummings as CPP Chairman. Witness Momo is the national

Political Parties (CPP) framework document. ANC officials have vehemently rejected and denied the charges as bogus, and politically motivated as part of conspiracies between the All Liberian Party of Benoni Urey and the ruling CDC with ulterior motives. The trial has been going on for over three months at the Monrovia City Court, Temple of Justice.

Weah's invincible park opens today

By Naneka Hoffman Chief Patron of Sports President George Manneh Weah is expected to officially open the newly constructed Invincible

Sports Park near Old Road in Monrovia today, Friday, April 15. The field which was used for many years as a practice ground for 1st Division side Invincible Eleven (I.E) Football Club has been transformed into a

beautiful state-of-the-art facility. The facility will be used for multipurpose containing a soccer pitch, basketball court, children's playground and place for relaxation, among others.



Starts from page 6

EJS Center

women Presidents including Madam Ellen Johnson - Sirleaf.

Making the donation on behalf of the People's Republic of China, Chinese Amb Ren Yinheng extolled the EJS Center for the great initiative and empowerment they are providing in preparing women across the continent in order to enhance gender equity in Liberia and across, adding that China remained committed and supportive to the initiative.

According to the Chinese Ambassador, it's time that women be supported and given the rightful training and education they need in order to serve in leadership.

He said when women are developed, the country will be developed, adding that they are working with the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights to host a first ever workshop on the "Right to development" in the near future and the EJS Center will be invited to share with the participants, its vision.

"About some years ago when I came to Liberia as Ambassador to Liberia, I met former President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and she told me of an idea of building the capacity of women to prepare them for leadership in governance," Amb. Yisheng explained.

"I embraced the idea after listening to explain the intent and motive of the institution. The Chinese government will provide scholarship, training and other learning, networking opportunity for the EJS

Center and they will be in partnership also with the China Women Federation which will be in Liberia after consultation," Amb. Yisheng noted.

He said women are very creative and sincere while in leadership, therefore it's time that people do away with the mentality and believe that women are to be in the back.

He noted that women are people of great potential, adding that China has realized its mistakes and has gradually taken shift in supporting and developing women to public position of trust and influence.

Receiving the buses, EJS Center Executive Director Dr. Ophelia I. Weeks expressed thanks and appreciation to the People's Republic of China through its Ambassador to Liberia Ren Yinheng for the support and partnership, adding that they are deeply grateful for the gesture.

"And again on behalf of Former President Madam Sirleaf, we want to say thank you so very much and we appreciate your generosity, your friendship and partnership," she said.

"Together, we will work for there to be equity, equal representation between men and women in leadership. I am eager to see the great heights that women will reach and the things they will achieve," Dr. Weeks continued.

According to her, Women's representation at the highest levels of leadership - not just in Africa, but around the world - is essential as they seek to confront the collective challenges and build back more inclusive, resilient societies.

She noted that the women in the Amujae Initiative are unafraid to show their ambition and use their voices to call for change.

Meanwhile, today's occasion is being graced by several football legends from Africa. On Wednesday, April 14, 2022 African two times footballer of the year El-Hadji Diouf, Africa's All-Time top scorer in the history of the World Cup, Asamoah Gyan, 2008 African footballer of the year Enmanuel Sheyi Adebayor arrived in Monrovia upon invitation from President Weah, himself a former World Best and Africa's Best footballer.

There are also reports that Africa's four times footballer of the year Samuel Eto'o Fils, one time UEFA champions league winner Didier Drogba Yves, former Ivory Coast and A.S.Monaco star Youssef Fofana, 1992 Afcon winning goalkeeper Alain Gouamane, former Ghana international Kwame

Ayew, BBC 2003 African footballer of the year Austin J.J. Okocha will be amongst stars to explore the Invincible Park.

PSG Coach Luiz Fernandez is also expected in town as well as a delegation from FIFA and Qatar, respectively.

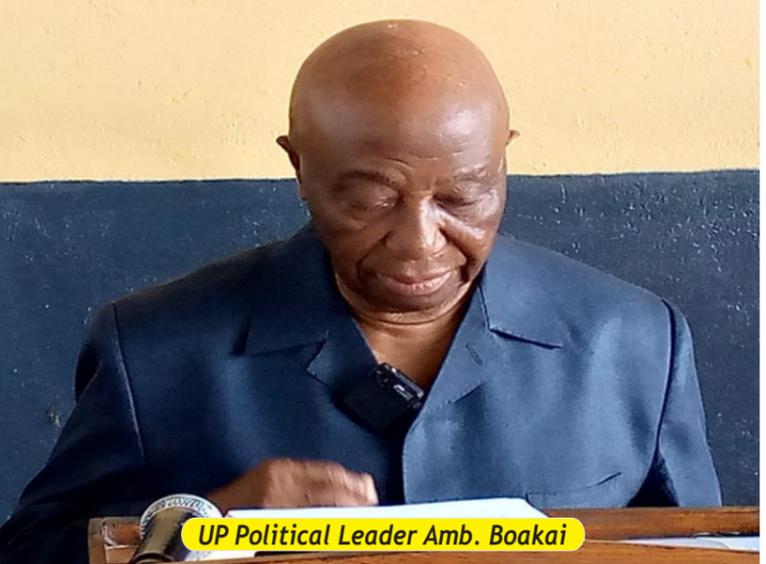
Liberia's Minister of State Without Portfolio and Head of the President Delivery Unit (PDU) at the Executive Mansion, Trokon Kpui said confirmation has been obtained from these athletes about their presence here to grace the event.

He explained that the Gologon housing unit that was renovated along with the Invisible Sports Park will be turned over to residents of the community during the program.

Described as a pilot project, Minister Kpui disclosed that government's intention is to implement similar project across all 15 counties of Liberia. Editing by Jonathan Browne

Advertise with us!

UP mounts more pressure on NEC



UP Political Leader Amb. Boakai

By Lincoln G. Peters

Liberia's former vice president Amb. Joseph Nyumah Boakai has intensified pressure on the National Elections Commission (NEC) to include Unity Party's (UP's) Lofa Senatorial candidate on the commission's candidate listing, warning that he will do all to ensure that no Lofa citizen will again be disrespected and disenfranchised.

Mr. Boakai told a press conference in Paynesville Thursday, 14 April 2022 that he smelled a sinister attempt to deprive the former ruling Unity Party of fielding candidates in the Lofa senatorial by-election and the pending presidential election due 2023.

"Let me also make it clear: the wrongs we are fighting to correct in Lofa will not also be accepted in any other political

subdivision in Liberia," Mr. Boakai continued during the press conference at his residence in Rehab.

Mr. Boakai complained that the NEC under the leadership of Mrs. Davidetta Browne-Lassana, over the last twenty-four hours had released the Lofa County senatorial by-election Race Provisional List.

He said the Unity Party takes notice with very serious concern that the name of its candidate, Mr. Galakpai W. Kortimai, is not among those being cleared as one of the Provisional aspirants, even though he has met all the requirements provided under Liberia's election's laws and the Constitution.

But Boakai warned that he expects that there will be no final listing from the Elections Commission published for the Lofa County by-election senatorial race that will not have the name of the Unity Party candidate, adding that he expects the NEC to do the right thing.

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 10

Doing will take LIB to the world

Doing geh big dreams. And big moves!
Doing know if you make it here, You can make it anywhere.

So. What are we doing today?

Inestar Cell | MTN

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