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

DATE	BUYING	SELLING
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2022	L\$152.9218 /US\$1.00	L\$154.6777/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.

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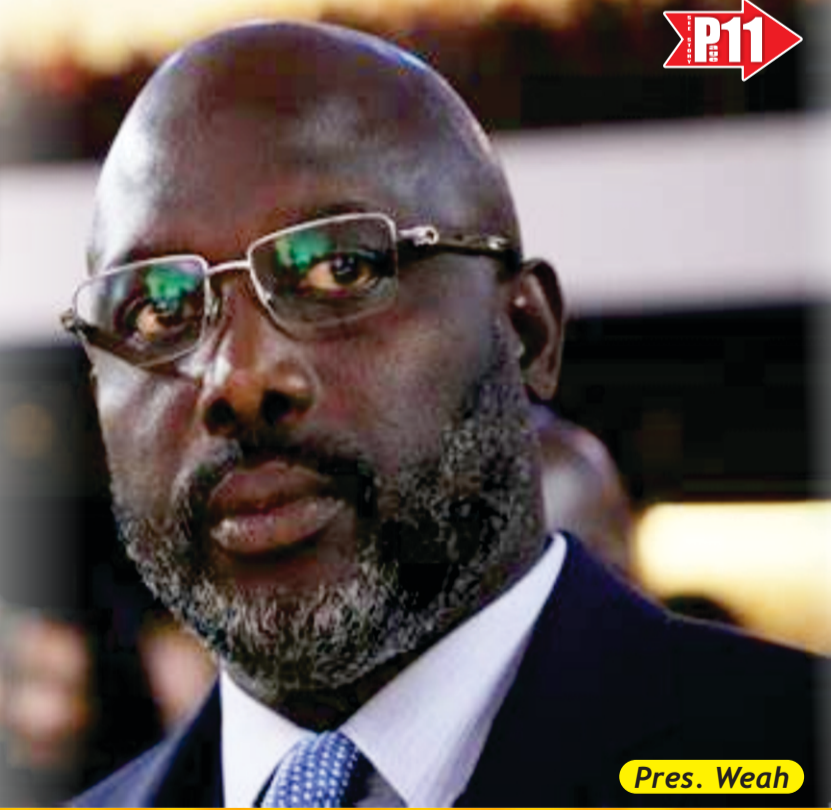
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VOL. 12 NO. 204 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2022 PRICE LD\$40.00

Enumerators to boycott census



Justices hold Weah responsible



-For Judiciary's downward trend

Pres. Weah

MTN MoMo

MoMo WAYSAY-WASA! BIGGER & BETTER!!

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Continental News

South African ex-President FW de Klerk's Nobel Peace Prize medal stolen

The Nobel Peace Prize medal of South Africa's former President FW de Klerk was stolen from his home in April, his foundation has confirmed

Klerk's widow, Elita, said she returned home from a trip abroad to find the safe in her home "nearly empty".

"I realised that we were robbed in April of this year. On 5

recovered.

Alongside Mr Mandela, South Africa's first black president, Mr De Klerk, who died in 2021, was awarded the prize along with the 18-carat gold medal in 1993.

Mr De Klerk became president in 1989 but handed power to Mr Mandela five years later, marking the end of white-minority rule in South Africa and the beginning of the democratic era.

He died almost exactly a year ago at the age of 85 after having been diagnosed with mesothelioma - a cancer that affects the lining of the lungs.

At the current price for 18-carat gold, in weight terms the medal would cost around \$7,300 (£6,400), but it is worth far more.

In June, Russian journalist Dmitry Muratov, the co-winner of the prize in 2021, auctioned his medal for \$103.5m to raise funds for Ukrainian child refugees.

In 2014, US scientist James Watson's Nobel medal was auctioned for \$4.8m. A year earlier, the medal of British scientist Francis Crick was auctioned for \$2.27m.

The two, along with Maurice Wilkins, were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1962 for discovering the structure of DNA. BBC



FW de Klerk won the prize alongside Nelson Mandela in 1993 for their efforts to end the apartheid system

to the BBC.

It did not give further details, but local media reported it was taken during a robbery at his Cape Town home.

Mr De Klerk won the prize alongside Nelson Mandela in 1993 for their efforts to end the apartheid system.

South African media reported police have not made any arrests or recovered the medal.

Speaking to local news website News24, Mr De

April, I went to the safe and the safe was open. I had returned from an overseas trip on the fourth, so I remember the dates. Unfortunately, the safe was nearly empty," she said.

"A lot of my jewellery was taken - it is difficult to put a price to it, as the pieces that were taken were given to me over the last 50 years for occasions, plus I had pieces that I inherited from my mother," she added.

She said she was not hopeful that the stolen items would be

COP27: Why South Africa will struggle to wean itself off coal

South Africa is hugely reliant on coal for its energy but one of the country's biggest problems is frequent power-cuts. So how can it reduce its use of fossil fuels and switch to greener sources, while at the same time increasing its supply of electricity?

Short presentational grey line

The precariousness of South Africa's national electricity grid was highlighted in a single tweet by the state-owned power company Eskom one morning last month.

Before many people had even had a chance to eat breakfast, the newsflash read: "Stage four loadshedding was implemented at 05:30 due to breakdowns of five generators at five power stations overnight."

Despite being Africa's most developed economy, the country has been experiencing load-shedding - or an

organised series of rolling blackouts - for the past 15 years. But this outage felt like something new.

Five units at five different power stations simultaneously suffering breakdowns is an indication of the fragility of the electricity infrastructure and shocked many.

"This is scary because you

cannot have five units at five power stations failing overnight. What was happening?" asks energy expert Lungile Mashele.

"Your units are a reflection of how they are maintained... They tell a story that Eskom is not resilient, that Eskom has not been doing the necessary maintenance and that all interventions that they have



South Africa's large coal sector provides about 80% of the country's energy needs

Ali Bin Nasser: 'Hand of God' ball proceeds 'a gift' for Tunisian referee

Tunisian referee Ali Bin Nasser says he is auctioning the football which Diego Maradona scored two of the most famous goals in World Cup history, in order to not only donate to charity but also set up his family for life.

The match ball used in the famous 1986 World Cup quarter-final between England and Argentina, won 2-1 by the South Americans, carries an estimated price of £2.5m to £3m.

The Adidas Azteca ball is set to be sold on 16 November by Bin Nasser, who officiated the match in the Azteca

to 1991 and an international referee from 1975 to 1991. My career speaks for itself and I don't have to keep talking about it," he said.

"The money is going to honour my career, and with that money I'm going to make sure my family is set and I'm going to do a lot of charity with it.

"That is a gift to me from God after many, many years as a referee."

Bin Nasser relives 'Hand of God' match

Inside Diego Maradona's 1986 World Cup glory

The ball was used for the full 90 minutes of the match, which remains one of the most defining



Argentina forward Diego Maradona (wearing 10), referee Ali Bin Nasser (centre) and England goalkeeper Peter Shilton (right)

Stadium in Mexico City 36 years ago.

"That ball is part of football history and it is time to share it with the world," he told the BBC World Service.

Maradona netted his controversial 'Hand of God' goal to put Argentina ahead in the unforgettable clash, before adding a sensational solo effort which became known as the 'goal of the century'.

Now 78, Nasser hopes the proceeds from its sale will provide a better life for his family as well as fund charitable work in his native Tunisia.

"I was a referee from 1966

and controversial contests in World Cup history.

Maradona broke the deadlock in the 51st minute by punching the ball past England goalkeeper Peter Shilton, with the then-Napoli player later describing it as being scored "a little with the head of Maradona and a little with the hand of God".

Bin Nasser did not spot the handball and allowed the goal to stand, despite protests from England players.

Bin Nasser picked up the famous ball at full-time as the sport's world governing body Fifa, which organises the World Cup, then allowed its officials to grab a keepsake from matches they officiated. BBC

been putting in place over the last couple of years have come to nought," she tells the BBC.

Eskom has 14 coal-fired power stations, which produce around 80% of the country's power. Most of them are old, inefficient and prone to breakdowns.

The two newer coal-fired power stations, whose construction started in 2007, are plagued by cost overruns and design flaws and are still not operating at capacity.

As a result of all these problems, South Africa has a shortfall of around 4,000-

6,000MW of power every day - about 10% of current use.

The resulting blackouts are a source of deep anger and resentment for many South Africans.

The power-cuts are a huge problem for businesses, big and small. Roads become gridlocked when traffic lights stop working, people can't cook when they get home from work and food rots when the fridge has no power.

And things could get worse as most of the old coal plants are being decommissioned as part of plans to move away from fossil fuels. BBC

EDITORIAL

Starving the judiciary by withholding salary

IF ARREST ORDER issued against Finance Minister Samuel D. Tweah on Monday, 8 November by Justices of the Supreme Court of Liberia presided over by Her Honor, Sie-A-Nyene Gyapay Youh for three months' unpaid salaries is anything to judge by, government employees, particularly civil servants are in for a rude awakening. They may now have to protest or go to court to get paid monthly.

THE FINANCE MINISTRY had failed to pay employees at the Judiciary for three months thus, prompting an arrest order by the Supreme Court to Minister Tweah to show cause why he shouldn't be held in contempt for hindering judicial functions. The matter has however been resolved after Tweah appeared and apologized to the High Court for delaying salary for three months, providing excuses and eventually making payment.

SIMILAR SITUATION OF salary delay is happening across the government with employees being constrained to wait sometimes up to 20th of the following month to receive salary amid rice shortage in Liberia and skyrocketing prices.

LAWYERS ARE BARRED from engaging in private businesses but if they are constrained to go without salary for months, it renders the judiciary vulnerable to unscrupulous individuals, who want to circumvent justice by offering bribes.

MINISTER TWEAH BOASTS of economic stability and growth. But if government struggles to pay monthly salary, it is a clear contradiction.

A GOVERNMENT IN its first term struggling to pay public workers does not give hope to voters to elect the administration for a second term, as President George Weah is seeking. Despite printing banknotes totaling about 50 billion, it is incomprehensible that the Weah administration is struggling to pay salary. This is a fiscal management and accountability issue that needs to be addressed.

THE JUDICIARY BRANCH of government is privileged that it has contempt power, but poor civil servants who constitute bulk of the workforce in the public sector are left at the mercy of Tweah and his officials at the Finance Ministry.

THE GOVERNMENT IS not admitting that it is beset by financial constraints principally because of corruption and lack of transparency that has led to officials close to the President being designated.

THE RECENT EXPERIENCE at the Judiciary is unpleasant and highly disappointing. Tweah should get his act together and prioritize salary of public workers rather than financing President Weah's vacation trips abroad at the expense of poor taxpayers, including members of the Judiciary.

COMMENTARY

By Raghuram G. Rajan

The Post-Inflation Economy That Could Be

CHICAGO - Economic commentaries nowadays are typically about inflation or recession, so let's instead consider the growth prospects once central banks get those challenges under control.

As matters stand, there appear to be worrisome headwinds to growth. As most advanced-economy populations age, their labor-force growth is slowing, so there will need to be greater productivity per worker to compensate. But with investment in physical capital muted, labor productivity is unlikely to grow rapidly without significant innovation, either in work processes or products. While it initially appeared that increased telecommuting during the pandemic would enhance productivity (by saving time and avoiding the duplication of capital at home and in the office), many firms are rediscovering the value of having workers in the office at least for some of the time.

Another headwind comes from poorer countries, where lower-middle-class households have suffered tremendously through the pandemic and now from food- and fuel-price inflation. Many children have missed more than two years of school and are likely to drop out, permanently impairing their earning potential and the skill-base of the labor force more broadly. Meanwhile, deglobalization - through reshoring, near-shoring, and friend-shoring - threatens to make it even more difficult for them to get good jobs. In the longer run, the weakness of demand in these countries will spill over to the developed world.

If the world does not find new sources of growth, it will fall back into the pre-pandemic malaise of secular stagnation. But this time, the situation could be worse, because most countries will have limited fiscal capacity to stimulate the economy, and because interest rates will not fall back quickly to their pre-pandemic lows.

Fortunately, there are tailwinds that could be unleashed. While trade in goods seems to have reached its limits before the pandemic, trade in services still has not. If countries can agree to remove various unnecessary barriers, new communications technologies would allow many services to be offered at a distance.

If a consultant working from home in Chicago can cater to a client in Austin, Texas, so can a consultant from Bangkok, Thailand. Yes, consultants in other countries might need to have front offices in the United States to assure quality or redress complaints. But the overall volume of work that could be undertaken by global consulting companies would grow substantially, and at a significantly lower cost, if their services could be offered across borders.

Similarly, telemedicine has become increasingly feasible not just in psychotherapy and radiology but also in routine medical diagnoses (sometimes aided by local equipment or a nurse practitioner). Again, global organizations (for example, a global Cleveland Clinic) could help reduce informational and reputational barriers, allowing for a general practitioner in India to conduct routine medical exams for patients in Detroit - referring them out to specialists in Detroit when needed.

The biggest barriers to such trade in services are not technological but artificial. Understandably, the authorities in advanced economies do not allow general practitioners in India to offer medical services without proper certification. But the problem is that most countries' certification procedures are unnecessarily cumbersome. What if the world could agree on a common certification process for the work done by general practitioners? A country with unusual ailments could tack on an addendum to the exam for those who want to practice there, but only if absolutely necessary.

A second problem is that national health-insurance schemes typically do not pay for services from outside the country. But if the certification challenge has been met, there is no good reason why they shouldn't, given the cost savings that would result.

A third barrier is data and privacy. No patient will be willing to share personal details or test results if she cannot be sure that the data will be kept confidential and safe from misuse. In an era of geopolitical tension and economic blackmail, meeting those conditions requires not just a commitment from the service provider but also assurances from the provider's government that it will not violate patient privacy. Democracies that can enact strong privacy laws (including limits on how much data their own government can see) will be better positioned to capitalize on this trade than autocracies, where there are few checks on government.

Imagine how much faster and more affordable it would be for a US citizen to reach a doctor if routine matters were outsourced. Developed countries would obviously benefit, but so would developing economies, because the incomes that their doctors generate would be used to employ more workers locally. Moreover, these doctors would be less likely to emigrate, and they could use the same telemedicine technologies to provide services in remote parts of their own countries. At the same time, specialists in advanced economies would be able to offer more of their services to patients in developing countries without them having to travel to New York or London, as they currently do.

But aren't service providers in rich countries likely to resist removing barriers that, together with the difficulty of competing at a distance, have ensured them high wages? Probably, but there will still be significant domestic demand for their non-routine services. Also, if barriers are lowered elsewhere, they will be able to serve much larger markets with specialized high value-added services. For this reason, an agreement on reducing barriers to trade in services among a broad set of countries will have a greater chance of success than bilateral agreements.

Moreover, many others in advanced economies, including manufacturing workers who have borne the brunt of global competition, will benefit from cheaper basic services. As economic inequality both within and across countries decreases, global demand should also strengthen.

Another potential tailwind for growth lies in "green" investments. Though Russia's war in Ukraine has complicated the clean-energy transition for Europe, much of the world's emissions-heavy capital still needs to be replaced, and those investments could help jump-start the global economy.

To aid the transition, each country will need to establish sensible incentives for businesses and consumers, such as investment credits, emission regulations, cap-and-trade systems, or carbon taxes. Governments also will need to agree on a system for allocating responsibility to high-emitting countries (which are typically rich and less vulnerable to climate change), so that they can help finance the energy transition in low-emitting countries (which are typically poorer and more vulnerable).

The post-pandemic, post-inflation economic outlook is not all doom and gloom. But much work needs to be done to dismantle artificial barriers and leverage existing technologies.

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 Tony Blair

COP27 Is About Africa and Action

LONDON - After last November's United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26), Egypt took the COP baton from the United Kingdom, and now it is hoped that COP27, already hailed as "the first COP for Africa," will also be a "COP for Action." I believe these two concepts - delivering pragmatic climate action and putting Africa at the heart of the global climate debate - are inextricably linked.

By 2050, a quarter of the world's population will be African, and their energy and development requirements are increasing faster than anywhere else in the world. It is increasingly clear that treating Africa and the developing world as genuine partners is a prerequisite for making effective action on climate change a reality.

In my experience, leaders of developing countries are as committed to combating climate change as any leader in the developed world. But they also face urgent domestic tasks such as industrializing their economies, transforming their agriculture sectors to feed rapidly growing populations, and providing jobs for their young people.

They want to pursue these goals in ways that are consistent with the world coming together to stop climate change. But they cannot be expected to do so at the expense of their own economic development. Moreover, the extent to which they can decarbonize or "leapfrog" the need for fossil fuels will be determined by both the decisions they take domestically and the support - financial, technological, and in terms of opening up global markets - they receive from developed countries.

What is required - and what I believe could come to be seen as the lasting legacy of COP27 - is a new consensus between developed countries and the developing world. At the core of that understanding must be recognition among richer countries - whose industrialization and economic growth are largely responsible for causing the climate crisis - that poorer countries' development goals are non-negotiable. Their people's aspirations are legitimate, and they deserve our support in pursuing them.

The first pillar of this new consensus involves richer countries working with countries in the developing world to formulate bespoke national energy-transition plans that are technically possible, financially viable, and politically acceptable. Such tailor-made energy solutions will enable low- and middle-income countries to pursue their higher development goals.

My institute has already worked with several countries, including Indonesia, Mozambique, and Nigeria, on such plans, and I hope their adoption will become the norm in the years ahead. A less cooperative approach, such as attempts by Western governments to impose transition plans, either explicitly or by restricting a country's investment choices (for example, funding for gas) are likely to be ineffective, if not counterproductive.

Second, we need both developed and developing countries to undertake the necessary reforms to get investment flowing into sound and sustainable energy projects. Developed countries should make good on their financial pledges, being upfront about the terms on which they are offered. Sadly, this has not always been the case in the past, generating mistrust among leaders of countries who have found themselves unable to make plans for their future energy needs without reliable financial support.

For their part, developing countries need to develop stronger systems of governance to make sure any financing is well used, with the aim of creating a pipeline of investible projects. My institute works with 18 governments across Africa, and we have learned not to underestimate the importance of a robust and effective government in securing substantial investment in any key sector of the economy. Progress will also need to be made in the coming years on a new target for climate finance, which must be aligned with needs (focusing much more on developing rather than middle-income countries, as is currently the case).

Third, as with every other complex policy problem today, leaders around the world need to lean in to tech. Across all major economic sectors, technology has the potential to accelerate emissions reduction and provide developing countries with a path to sustainable economic development. Hydrogen, digital-optimization technologies, bio-fuels, carbon capture - all hold great promise. They need to be scaled up, and fast.

Much more also needs to be done to create the markets that can deliver these technologies at scale. For example, Africa boasts 60% of the world's best solar resources but has only 1% of installed solar PV capacity. Comprehensive energy-transition plans can help to address this shocking discrepancy.

Building a new consensus will not be completed at a single COP summit. But vital, perhaps decisive, steps can be taken in Egypt this month, before the baton is handed to the United Arab Emirates, where world leaders will gather for COP28 in a year's time.

OPINION

By Daniel Gross

The Fiscal Cost of Quantitative Easing

ROME - In accumulating massive bond holdings over the course of a decade of quantitative easing (QE), central banks were effectively betting that interest rates would stay low indefinitely. They have lost that wager.

Economists agree: central banks' bond-buying programs constitute a quasi-fiscal policy, as monetary authorities finance their purchases of long-term government bonds by issuing short-term reserves to commercial banks. Until recently, this seemed to be good business. While the bonds technically yielded little, the cost of financing was so low (-0.5% in the eurozone, for example) that central banks reaped profits anyway.

But with inflation skyrocketing, reaching double-digit rates in many countries, central banks have had little choice but to increase their policy rates rapidly. This has raised the costs of financing, with short-term rates now exceeding long-term bond yields. As a result, the fiscal risks of bond-buying programs are being realized, with central banks facing losses on their holdings.

These losses are unlikely to be fleeting. On the contrary, inflation has become sticky, meaning that central banks will probably have to maintain high interest rates for some time - incurring losses on their portfolios all the while. Because central banks transfer all of their profits or losses to the treasury, these costs will ultimately be borne by taxpayers.

The costs will be massive. The US Federal Reserve has been the most transparent about the scale of the expected losses, revealing that the value of its bond holdings will fall by up to \$670 billion by the end of this year.

The eurozone can expect to incur similar losses. Together, the eurozone's 19 national central banks and the European Central Bank - that is, the Eurosystem - hold more than €4.2 trillion (\$4.2 trillion) in government bonds, financed by some €4.3 trillion (nearly 40% of eurozone GDP) in commercial bank deposits. After years of negative rates, the ECB has now increased its deposit rate to 1.5%, and financial markets expect it to reach 3% next year, while the average yield on its bond portfolio is less than 0.5%.

If the deposit rate does increase to the expected 3%, so will the annual cost of holding bonds. Given that the average return on bonds is about 0.5%, an annual loss of 2.5% is to be expected. Multiply that by six years - the weighted average maturity of the bonds held by the Eurosystem - and you get a cumulative loss of 15% of the outstanding total, or about €600 billion. That is almost the size of the €750 billion NextGenerationEU program - the largest stimulus package ever financed in Europe, aimed at advancing the pandemic recovery and the green and digital transitions.

To be fair, one should also account for the profits central banks gained when the deposit rate was negative. But QE still brings net losses - by a wide margin. In recent years, when more than half of today's portfolio was accumulated, central banks were gaining only about 0.5% on bonds. The difference between the deposit rate and bond yields is now approximately 2.5 percentage points higher (in absolute terms).

Of course, the motives for the bond-buying programs were never fiscal. Rather, central banks sought to reduce the duration risk faced by the public, with the expectation that this would drive down long-term rates at a time when short-term policy rates were already at the so-called zero lower bound.

It worked, but the duration risk did not disappear. Instead, it merely migrated to the central bank's balance sheet, and ultimately to that of the government, as the effective duration of government debt was reduced.

In hindsight, it is clear that central banks made a colossal mistake in continuing massive bond-buying programs over the last few years. Some recognized this at the time, warning that the upside (even lower rates) was limited, and the potential downside (massive portfolio losses if inflation returned) was very large.

Nonetheless, central banks largely ignored their QE operations' implicit fiscal risks. The ECB, for example, published dozens of research papers (many of very high academic quality) showing the benefits of their bond-buying operations, in terms of higher inflation and employment, without mentioning the potential fiscal consequences.

One hopes that central banks will learn from this mistake. The next time they use unconventional policy instruments with major fiscal implications, they should be far more explicit about the risks - and far more cautious about taking them.

Political Hot-Fire:

New Dawn Editorializes Pres. Weah's Seven-Week Sojourn Abroad.

Did Pres. Weah Engage in Gross Abuse of Presidential Power?

Jones Mallay Answers your questions

On 4th November 2022, The New Dawn Newspaper did editorialize President Weah's seven-week trip abroad purposely to: "attend ME Days conference in Morocco, watch the official opening program of the 2022 World Cup in Qatar, honor another invitation elsewhere before coming to Ghana and returns home." Some left-wing Liberian politicians, hard-core comrades, and CDC fanatics in Jacksonville, Florida, USA, accidentally held up an argument in my presence that the managing editor Mr. Othello Garblah should stay in his assigned lane and not interfere with President Weah's seven-week trip abroad-what a political nonsense, a spectator frowned!

The Managing Editor has all legitimate rights to express his freedom of speech/expression under the constitution of Liberia.

Fundamentally, the managing editor is also a legitimate taxpayer. The President is illegitimately vandalizing the country's taxpayer funds for his social program that has no corresponding effects on the growth and development of Liberia and its suffering masses. Aside from that, the Managing editor is one of the legitimate watchdogs in society equipped with all the appropriate skills and potential tools to locate, identify and expose gross societal abuses incompatible with the nation's good governance and fiscal responsibility.

However, it is unprecedented to see a Head of State, President of a nation, and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Liberia abandon his office for almost two months in exchange for a social expedition at taxpayer expense. That amounts to gross abuse of the Presidential oath of office. Even in the great United States, I have not witnessed any US President take leave for more than 7-days needless talks about seven weeks or almost two months out of office on social festivities at taxpayer expense.

President Weah's move is equivalent to grossly unchecked power, abuse of power, and the misuse of his Presidential portfolio. Why is he taken due advantage of by Liberians? Is it because they are tired of returning to war? Is it because they are helpless to demonstrate? Is it because Liberians accepted him as their President? Does he think Liberians are still stupid? Is it because he sees stupidity in the faces of Liberians? Is it because Liberians have become trash in President Weah's sight?

Why is president Weah so heartless? He sees Liberians dying from systemic hunger; some eat at dumpsites. Some do not have food nor talk about getting essential services such as clean drinking and electricity. The CDC-led government has created an impoverished system where Liberians have become extremely poor in the recent past. Most Liberians search for food at different dumpsites to survive. Some young Liberians are being pushed into early prostitution, while others have become harmful armed robbers, hardened criminals, and high-way hijackers to make ends meet and find food to eat. Some Liberians who go to hospitals are declared dead on arrival due to a lack of medication and trained doctors to help save their lives. Yet, President Weah is having fun with taxpayer monies in Qatar.

The President is abusing his Presidency. The President should be making use of his Presidency for the upliftment of the nation. A patriotic President of Liberia would take a six-day official working visit along with eight useful delegations (not space occupiers) to meet with the 64-year German Prime Minister Olaf Scholz and beg him to give Liberia a two-turbine engine for a dam project in Liberia to generate electricity throughout the country rather than wine and dine at a World Cup in Qatar. The President could beg 8 German Pharmaceutical Companies through the German Prime Minister to supply Liberia with modern medication for his citizens rather than clapping his hands at a World Cup tournament that doesn't benefit Liberia and Liberians.

The President would then travel to Zimbabwe and South Africa and negotiate with ex-white farmers to come to Liberia to teach Liberians about modern Agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and other beneficiary crops. A patriotic President would travel to Taiwan and meet with rice producers/growers. He would negotiate with them to come to Liberia to teach Liberians how to grow rice on a mass scale. The President would travel to Cuba and meet with Cuban President Miguel Diaz-Canel and ask him for 1000 Cuban doctors to train Liberian doctors.

The President will also travel to America and beg the American government for 15000 scholarships in the sciences, engineering, road construction, aviation, and road construction rather than sing at a World Cup in Qatar. These are legitimate concerns for the opposition bloc to take legal action against President Weah for the misuse of taxpayer monies to watch the World Cup in Qatar and for abandoning his office for two months while using taxpayer funds to leave his office.

MARGIBI COUNTY, R.L. SITTING IN ITS MARCH TERM, A.D. 2022

IN THE 13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT FOR MARGIBI COUNTY, R.L. SITTING IN ITS MARCH TERM, A.D. 2022

BEFORE HER HONOR MADEA T. CHENOWETH, RESIDENT / ASSIGNED CIRCUIT JUDGE

MR. JOHN K. NOTEE JUAH, SOLOMON E. JUAH AND MAGRET FALLAH OF DUOR TOWN, LOWER MARGIBI COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

PLAINTIFFS

VERSUS

FELECIA B. KING OF SATURDAY TOWN DUOR TOWN COMMUNITY, LOWER MARGIBI COUNTY

DEFENDANT

WRIT OF SUMMONS:

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, TO: ACTING SHERIFF OR HIS DEPUTY FOR MARGIBI COUNTY, R.L.

GREETINGS:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO SUMMONS THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE 13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT FOR MARGIBI COUNTY, R.L., SITTING IN ITS MARCH TERM, A.D. 2022 TO MEET ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN MAY A.D. 2022 SAME BEING THE 21ST DAY OF MAY A.D. 2022 AT THE HOUR OF 10:00 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO ANSWER THE ABOVE NAMED PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT HERETO ATACHED.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED TO NOTIFY DEFENDANT HERE IN NAMED THAT HE IS TO MAKE FORMAL APPEARANCE AND / OR FILE AN ANSWER TO THE PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT IN MY OFFICE ON OR BEFORE THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL A.D. 2022 AND THAT UPON FAILURE TO FILE AN ANSWER JUDGMENT WILL BE RENDERED AGAINST HIM BY DEFAULT.

MEANWHILE, YOU WILL RETURN THE ORIGINAL COPY OF THIS WRIT OF SUMMONS TO MY OFFICE ON OR BEFORE THE SAID 21ST DAY OF APRIL A.D. 2022

WITH YOUR OFFICIAL RETURNS ENDORSED ON THE BACK THEREOF AS TO THE FORM AND MANNER OF SERVICE.

AND FOR SO DOING THIS SHALL CONSTITUTE YOUR LEGAL AND SUFFICIENT AND HAVE YOU THERE THIS WRIT OF SUMMONS.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF COURT THIS 11TH DAY OF APRIL A.D. 2022

EDWARD N. BOAKAI ACTING CLERK, 13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT MARGIBI COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, IN THE THIRTEEN (13TH) JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, MARGIBI COUNTY) MARGIBI COUNTY, SITTING IN ITS MARCH TERM A. D. A. D. 2022

BEFORE HER HONOR: MADEA T. CHENOWETH, RESIDENT CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Mr. John K., Notee Juah, Solomon E. Juah, And Magret Fallah of Duor Town Lower Margibi County, Republic of Liberia

PLAINTIFFS

Versus

Felecia B. King of Saturday Town Duor Town Community, Lower Margibi County, Liberia

DEFENDANT

ACTION OF EJECTMENT

Filed April 21, 2022

PLAINTIFFS' COMPLAINT

AND NOW COME PLAINTIFFS in the above entitled cause of action complaint against the within-named Defendant due to the following legal and factual reasons showeth to wit:

- That Plaintiffs say that they are the bonafide title holders and title owners of a parcel of land located, situated and being in Duan Town, Lower Margibi County, Republic of Liberia, and the aforesaid parcel of land was duly acquired by virtue of honorable purchase from the grantors as follows to wit:
 - That on February 28, 2013, upon duly acquiring Letters of Administration and Court's Decree of Sale from the from the 13th Judicial Circuit, sitting in its Probate Division, Kakata City, Margibi County and upon valuable consideration paid by Plaintiffs, the Administrators of the Intestate Estate of the late Yepo-Mah, Kweba Wea, and Bayo Yankor in persons of Stephen S. Gibson, Emmanuel Williams, Emmanuel Payne, David Kanga, William Gbar and Emmanuel Andrews conveyed One (1) acre of land to Plaintiffs and executed an Administrator Deed to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs say that the ADMINISTRATOR'S DEED that vested title in them was duly probated on the 8th day of May, A.D. 2019, and registered in volume 08-019 pages 182-184 in the records of Margibi County, Republic of Liberia. Attached hereto and in substantiation of the averment contained are the copies of the Administrator Deed that was issued to Plaintiffs and Letters of Administration marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit JNJ/1 in bulk forming cogent part of Plaintiffs' Complaint.
- Plaintiffs say that their grantor's title deed is traceable to the Republic of Liberia in that the Republic of Liberia title holder in person of President Daniel B. Warner conveyed totaling eight hundred (800) acres. In substantiation of the averment contained herein attached thereto is a copy of Public Land Sale Deed to Plaintiffs' Grantors marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit JNJ/2 forming cogent part of the Plaintiffs' complaint.
- That notwithstanding Plaintiffs titular rights over the subject premises, the Defendant, without consent and/or approval from the Plaintiffs, has illegally entered on Plaintiffs' property, sold and continues to sell Plaintiffs' property; the Defendants without any respect of the property rights of the Plaintiffs as provided for by law, has continued to maintain illegal occupancy and sale of the subject premises.
- Plaintiffs say that the Defendants are always in the habit of engaging in criminal conveyances of lands in collaboration with unscrupulous surveyors and buyers thus completing the criminal empire in the sale of land.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray Your Honor and this Honorable Court to oust, evict, and eject the Defendants from Plaintiffs' property/premises as Defendants have no color of right to establish any genuine reason to form a belief that they are the true and legal owners of the subject premises. Plaintiffs further pray Your Honor to compel Defendants to pay damages of not less than Twenty Thousand United States Dollars (US\$20,000.00) to Plaintiffs for wrongful withholding of Plaintiff's premises and further grant unto Plaintiffs any other relief that Your Honor will deem legal, fair, just, and equitable in the premises.

Respectfully submitted by
PLAINTIFFS
by and thru their Legal Counsel
C/o: J. JOHNNY MOMOH & ASSOCIATES LEGAL CHAMBERS, INC.
8th Street, Sinkor
Monrovia, Liberia
John P. Namayan
Attorney-at-law/One of Counsels for Plaintiffs
Amara M. Sheriff
Counselor-At-Law/One of Counsels for Plaintiffs

Dated this 5th day of April A.D. 2022

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA) IN THE OFFICE OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
MARGIBI COUNTY) FOR AND IN MARGIBI COUNTY, REPUBLIC
OF LIBERIA

Mr. John K., Notee Juah, Solomon E. Juah, And Magret Fallah of Duor Town Lower Margibi County, Republic of Liberia

PLAINTIFFS

Versus

Felecia B. King of Saturday Town Duor Town Community, Lower Margibi County, Liberia

DEFENDANT

ACTION OF EJECTMENT

PLAINTIFFS' AFFIDAVIT

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME, a duly qualified and commissioned Justice of the Peace for and in MARGIBI COUNTY, at my office in the City of KAKATA, Amara M. Sheriff, Esq., Counselor-At-Law and one of counsels for PLAINTIFFS in the above entitled cause of action and have been duly sworn and made oath according to law, deposed that all and singular the allegation of law and fact as set forth and contained in the foregoing PLAINTIFFS' COMPLAINT are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief and as to those matters of information he verily believes to be true.

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME THIS 11TH DAY OF APRIL A.D. 2022

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MARGIBI CO. R.L.

AMARA M. SHERIFF
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW & ONE OF COUNSELS FOR PLAINTIFFS

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
OFFICE OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
MARGIBI COUNTY

\$5.00 Revenue Stamp Affixed on the Original

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MCC scorecard symbolizes government's upward trend

—Says Finance Minister Tweah

By Emmanuel Wise Jipoh

Liberia's Finance and Development Planning Minister Samuel Tweah has disclosed that the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) scorecard signifies that the

broadcaster ELBC Tuesday, 8 November 2022, Minister Tweah said the country's success in the MCC scorecard will give a different sense of direction.

He argued that it will also give a different thought to individuals who always have a negative perception of the

He noted that Liberia has only succeeded once over the past 15 years in the Millennium Challenge Corporation scorecard due to the country's low budget.

This year, Liberia passed the Millennium Challenge Corporation, scoring 12 out of 20 indicators, and is thus eligible for consideration for a compact, after failing in 2021.

The annual MCC scorecard measures a country's commitment to just and democratic governance, investment in its people, and economic freedom.

The indicators measure countries' broad policy frameworks for encouraging poverty reduction through economic growth.

A country needs to pass just 10 out of 20 indicators to pass the scorecard.

According to the MCC official website, for the Fiscal Year 2023 (Fy23), Liberia has successfully passed 12 out of 20 indicators, the most indicators passed by the country since the MCC began publishing the scorecard in 2008.



government and the country are moving in what he termed as an "upward trend."

Speaking live on state

country and the government.

Tweah however admitted that passing the MCC scorecard has been a difficult thing for the country.

Mercy Corps project targets 14,856 Liberians for jobs

By Emmanuel Wise Jipoh

Mercy Corps Liberia has launched a project to create jobs in Liberia for 14,856 Liberians.

The Pilot Project Team leader Mr. Hamid G. Marah said the project would address unemployed youths and those in the early start-up stage who have not gained traction due to limited skills and financial resources.

The launch of the Mercy Corps Market Systems Development for Youth Employment Program, PROSPECTS IV, building on 10 years of partnership with the Embassy of Sweden in Monrovia took place on 3rd Street, Sinkor.

PROSPECTS IV seeks to increase incomes, job quality, and job security for youth in Liberia by engaging the private sector.

Marah said the program will utilize a market system development for empowerment (MSD4E) approach to increase income in Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Nimba, and Bong Counties with potential expansion after

the pilot phase.

According to him, the initiative is to enhance the lives of young people in Liberia, by providing them with employment opportunities.

Mr. Marah also said the process helps assist young farmers who are drawn to farming and will enable the country to produce what it eats and create job opportunities as it currently has a 20.1% national formal employment rate with a very underdeveloped formal employment sector.

"The program applies as a market system Development for Empowerment approach to facilitate systemic change," he said.

"It will build on previous Government of Sweden investment through PROSPECTS I-III but will move away from a direct delivery model to place systems change at the heart of the program," he added.

Also speaking, the Swedish Embassy head of Development Cooperation, Mr. Johan Romare, stated that the launch



120 Youth from Sinoe and Grand Bassa Recruited to Serve as Eco-brigades in their communities

Monrovia, Liberia; 9 November 2022: The Government of Liberia, through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA), and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, has recruited 120 youth from Sinoe and Grand Bassa Counties to become Eco-brigades.

Eco-brigades are vulnerable youth volunteers empowered to initiate livelihood and income activities that generate an income while protecting and conserving the environment and natural resources in a bid to ensure the country builds back its economy better through youth-driven green recovery initiatives such as providing environmental sanitation services or ecotourism.

The Youth Eco-Brigades are vulnerable youth who are

Eco-brigade'.

The selection of Eco-Brigades in Sinoe was done On October 26, 2022, during a meeting, which was graced by hundreds of stakeholders, the City Council, represented by Mr. Otis K. Seton, the Mayor of the City of Greenville, local community leaders from the forty-nine communities in Greenville, youth, as well as media representatives.

Mr. Seton embraced the establishment of the 60 Eco-brigades and expressed appreciation to UNDP for supporting the project that is helping unemployed youth in Liberia.

On November 5, 2022, 60 more Youth Eco-brigades were selected in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County. The successful youth were grateful and excited about the



currently unemployed and economically marginalized from Sinoe and Grand Bassa. They will be trained and equipped to start and manage clean, green income-generating activities.

The Eco-Brigade project is being implemented by the Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL), with funding from UNDP. SCNL will train the Youth Eco-brigades in environmental stewardship and business start-up and management.

SCNL will also provide toolkit materials to clean their cities, provide a grant for the beneficiaries and monitor their progress.

The Youth Eco-brigade in Sinoe County is named 'Snokrol Ecobrigade' meaning "Inside Here We Live" and the one in Grand Bassa County is called 'Gbehzohn

opportunity to volunteer and be trained saying the initiative would empower them and reduce poverty.

Making remarks in Buchanan, Mr. Michael F. Garbo, the Executive Director of the Society for the Conservation of Nature in Liberia said the selected youth, and the local officials would benefit from the Eco-Brigade project if they applied themselves fully to the implementation of the activities.

Last year, the first Youth Eco-brigade was established in Roberts Sport, Grand Cape County, known as the "Pisco Eco-brigade".

The 60 Youth conserved the environment providing environmental stewardship and benefitted from a business management training, as well as a small grant of USD\$400.

is significant as it will address the many challenges of the country.

Mr. Romare said the young people will be able to work in the agriculture sector and make a meaningful life to improve themselves and sustain their families.

"This will create an

opportunity [for] the private sector, the private sector is very important in creating quality jobs and brings income in the society to reduce the poverty rate," Mercy Corps Country Director Ms. Miji Park said. --Edited by Winston W. Parley

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Government, Partners launch Second Round Youth Startup Business Plan Competition 2022

Monrovia, Liberia; 9 November 2022: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in partnership with the Business Startup Center (BSC) Monrovia, with support from UNDP, is pleased to announce the Youth Startup Business Plan Competition 2022 for

training, and competition for business start-up grants of USD500.

The youth will learn about business planning and present their business ideas to a panel of judges in the hope of securing grants of up to US\$ 500.00. They will also benefit from coaching and

applicants will come forward with business ideas from all sectors of the economy including agriculture, information technology, transportation, food processing, manufacturing, and along all value chains about the key sectors.

UNDP and the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are working to support the development of a strong and vibrant private sector through business development.

Last year, the Business Plan Competition attracted 320 applications from the seven counties: Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Nimba and Lofa counties. The best 53 applicants were invited to the business skills and pitch training. 52 entrepreneurs/businesses access grants between US\$ 500 - US\$ 3,000.00 to start and expand their enterprises.

The ideas cut across all sectors including agriculture, information technology, transportation, food processing, manufacturing, etc. These businesses are expanding their operations and providing goods/services to their clients and contributing to economic growth and development.

mentorship support when developing and refining their business ideas.

The competition starting now to 17 November 2022 aims to foster entrepreneurship among Liberia's youth, identifying their needs and challenges, and developing innovative and creative solutions.

It is expected that



young, ambitious youth interested in starting their own businesses.

The Competition targets 300 youth drawn from seven counties: Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Nimba and Lofa counties, who will participate in two days of business skills

NEC conducts VAWIE-P dialogue

The National Elections Commission (NEC), through its Gender Section, Tuesday comments a three-day dialogue on the prevention and respond to Electoral Violence against Women in Elections and Politics, the VAWIE-Protocol.

The NEC Gender dialogues are being conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Women, (UN Women).

A statement from the NEC issued Wednesday, 9 November 2022, says the dialogues are conducted under the theme, "Promoting inclusive and safe environment for the participation of women in Elections and Politics."

A photo after the opening ceremony in Sinkor.

The Pilot Project Team leader Mr. Hamid G. Marah said the project would address unemployed youths and those in the early start-up stage who have not gained traction due to limited skills and financial resources.

The launch of the Mercy Corps Market Systems Development for Youth Employment Program, PROSPECTS IV, building on 10 years of partnership with the Embassy of Sweden in Monrovia took place on 3rd Street, Sinkor.

PROSPECTS IV seeks to increase incomes, job quality, and job security for youth in Liberia by engaging the private sector.

Marah said the program will utilize a market system development for empowerment



A photo after the opening ceremony in Sinkor.

Nearly 30 representatives from government Ministries and Agencies, relevant gender advocates institutions as well as technicians from the NEC are participating the dialogues in Sinkor, in Monrovia.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), governments of Sweden and Ireland, as well as the Peace Building Fund are also providing funds for the NEC and partners ongoing gender dialogues in Montserrado County.

Mercy Corps project targets 14,856 Liberians for jobs By Emmanuel wise Jipoh Mercy Corps Liberia has launched a project to create jobs in Liberia for 14, 856 Liberians.

(MSD4E) approach to increase income in Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Nimba, and Bong Counties with potential expansion after the pilot phase.

According to him, the initiative is to enhance the lives of young people in Liberia, by providing them with employment opportunities.

Mr. Marah also said the process helps assist young farmers who are drawn to farming and will enable the country to produce what it eats and create job opportunities as it currently has a 20.1% national formal employment rate with a very underdeveloped formal employment sector.

NEC begins hearing LP case

The National Elections Commission (NEC), through its Chief Dispute Hearing Officer Wednesday granted the motion for continuous as prayed for by the complainants in the Liberty Party, Inter-Party conflict case.

The NEC Chief Dispute Hearing Offer, Cllr. Muana Ville granted the motion after complainant's

lawyers, led by Cllr. Gloria Musa Scott informed the Administrative Court that they received the motion for dismissal on 8 November 2022 and needed time to adequately prepare for their response.

The matter came out of the case, Nyuegble Karnga Lawrence and Emmanuel Izago verses Musa Hasan Bility and all, under the action, Inter-Party Conflict.

Meanwhile, the Judge of the Administrative Court at the

National Elections Commission, Muana Ville has scheduled notice of assignments to the two parties for hearing into the case for tomorrow, Thursday, 11 November 2022, at 2 PM.

Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, Gloria Musu Scott represented the complainants, Senator Nyegble Karnga Lawrence and Emmanuel Izago, while Cllr. Hilton Powo represented the defendants, Musa Hasan Bility and all.



Starts from back page

MPC blames CDC

political leader was winding and dinning with the ruling CDC, saying Mr. Freeman, having being someone who understands leadership, sees a government that needs ideas, can't watch the country go down the drain; he has to make recommendations to the government because he wants the best for Liberia.

According to the national chairman, the decision of Mr. Freeman to present pieces of advice to the government derives from his (Freeman's) passion to lift Liberia from backwardness.

"Even though he wants to be president, but he's also interested in creating an enabling environment for everyone", he adds.

Passawe continues that this is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Freeman donated assorted food items to citizens across the country during the heat of the pandemic.

He reveals that plans are underway to bring in medical items, including drugs to address the health needs of citizens.

Editing by Jonathan Browne

Français

COP27 : Weah dénonce une iniquité et un déséquilibre

Le président George Weah dénonce une persistance de l'inégalité et du déséquilibre entre les grands et les petits émetteurs des effets de serres. Il a pris la parole mardi lors de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (COP27) à Charm el-Cheikh, en Égypte.

réserver leurs forêts sans avantage proportionné pour leurs populations.

Le président Weah a rappelé qu'à la COP26 à Glasgow, en Écosse, ils avaient reconnu leurs lacunes en termes d'équité et de réalisation des objectifs de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

L'on a reconfirmé, selon lui,

aujourd'hui à Charm el-Cheikh, nous observons, attendons et espérons que nos promesses faites à Glasgow seront tenues et que nos engagements seront tenus", a insisté M. Weah.

Il a dit s'attendre à un dévouement heureux, à un engagement et à une sincérité renouvelée pour exploiter la force collective afin de développer des solutions durables pour sauver le monde, non seulement pour la génération actuelle, mais aussi pour les générations à venir.

Le Président Weah : « Tenons-nous en aux décisions et aux engagements que nous prenons lors de cette conférence COP27 ici en Égypte pour éviter une catastrophe mondiale. Ensemble, nous pouvons mettre en œuvre et faire de notre monde unique un meilleur endroit.

Les dirigeants du monde qui ont assisté à la conférence de deux semaines, que les critiques décrivent comme de simples discussions, ont dit que la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique est une bataille pour la survie de

les engagements d'augmenter le financement de ces efforts et examiné et réévalué les chances de limiter l'augmentation du réchauffement climatique pour atteindre l'objectif de température de 1,5 centigrade d'ici 2030.

"Maintenant, un an plus tard, alors que nous nous réunissons

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9

La Cour Suprême menace de punir le ministre des Finances si elle ne reçoit pas son salaire à temps

La Cour suprême du Libéria a menacé mardi le ministre des Finances, Samuel Tweah, d'une peine plus sévère conformément à la loi s'il retarde et refuse de payer les salaires des fonctionnaires du pouvoir judiciaire à temps.

Le tribunal a proféré la menace lors de la comparution du ministre Tweah le mardi 8 novembre 2022 pour montrer pourquoi il ne devrait pas être accusé d'outrage pour entrave au fonctionnement du pouvoir judiciaire.

Mais après sa comparution, le paiement du salaire de septembre 2022 a été effectué, et le ministre Tweah s'est également engagé à payer le salaire d'octobre à la fin de la semaine pour le pouvoir judiciaire.

Par la suite, l'ensemble de la Cour suprême, par la voix de la présidente Sie-A-Nyene Yuoh, a levé les charges du ministre Tweah et l'a déclaré homme libre.

« Si vous répétez, cela pourrait justifier une peine

plus sévère conformément à la loi. Le mandat d'arrêt est annulé et le ministre est libre de vaquer à ses occupations normales en tant qu'homme libre », a déclaré la juge Yuoh.

Le Ministre Tweah s'est fait accompagner à la Cour Suprême mardi par Me Nyanati Tuan, Ministre Adjoint de la Justice chargé de la codification. Au cours de l'audience, Me Tuan a dit être

venu pour représenter le ministre Tweah.

Ainsi la juge associée Jamesettea Howard-Wolokolie a posé la question de savoir qui va défendre le tribunal lorsque le ministère de la Justice défend le ministère des Finances dans une affaire qui oppose deux pouvoirs de l'Etat.

En réponse, Tuan a dit que si un organe du gouvernement a

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9

Éditorial

Les choses semblent s'effondrer dans le régime de Weah

La Cour suprême du Libéria n'a pas mâché ses mots lorsqu'elle a ordonné l'arrestation du ministre des Finances et de la Planification du développement Samuel Tweah, pour entrave aux fonctions du pouvoir judiciaire. C'est ainsi que les choses ont si mal tourné dans le gouvernement du président George Weah.

"Par directive de la formation plénière de la Cour suprême de la République du Libéria, il vous est ordonné d'arrêter le corps vivant de Samuel D. Tweah, ministre des Finances et de la Planification du développement", lit-on dans un mandat d'arrêt de la Haute Cour, qui date du 7 novembre 2022.

Le ministre Tweah serait hors du pays, mais il est étrange que l'arbitre final de la justice du pays s'en prenne à un membre en exercice du cabinet. Tweah est recherché pour outrage aux fonctions de la justice libérienne.

La décision de la Cour suprême montre comment les choses sont allées de mal en pis dans l'administration Weah. Elle expose également clairement comment le pouvoir exécutif de l'Etat a continué de prendre pour acquis le pouvoir judiciaire.

A en juger par son comportement, on dirait que le ministre Tweah serait soit en train de cacher quelque chose ou se considérerait intouchable au gouvernement. Il est aussi recherché par le pouvoir législatif libérien pour répondre à des allégations de corruption à l'Institut libérien des statistiques et des services d'information géographique (LISGIS) en tant que chef du conseil d'administration de cette agence. Les membres de l'Assemblée législative l'ont également invité à rendre compte des 11 millions de dollars américains alloués pour subventionner l'importation du riz dans le pays. Il doit encore comparaître et fournir des réponses à ces préoccupations.

Le mandat d'arrêt de la Cour suprême semble être la dernière goutte d'eau qui débordera le vase. Il semblerait que le patron des Finances est soupçonné de faire des choses comme bon lui semble sans avoir la moindre considération pour les trois pouvoirs de l'Etat distincts mais coordonnés.

Le poste de ministre des Finances est sacré et devrait être tenu ainsi. Mais ce qui se passe dans cette administration avec le ministre Tweah qui roule comme si de rien n'était laisse clairement à désirer.

En tant que ministre des Finances, il devrait mener ses activités publiques avec un haut degré de respect et de confiance, plutôt que de se laisser convoquer ici et là par les deux autres pouvoirs de l'Etat.

Il incombe au patron des Finances de démontrer au-delà de tout doute qu'il a la profondeur de maturité nécessaire pour continuer à occuper cette fonction sacrée qui préside aux activités fiscales de la nation. Rien de moins que cela est une trahison de la confiance du public, comme les circonstances semblent l'indiquer.

Plus tôt Tweah reconnaîtra cela et agira en conséquence, mieux ce sera, non seulement pour sa propre crédibilité, mais pour éviter à l'ensemble du gouvernement un embarras plus grave.



Chief Justice Yuoh

Min. Tweah

Français

COP27 : Weah dénonce

l'humanité.

Le secrétaire général de l'ONU, Antonio Guterres, a exhorté lundi les délégués à accélérer la transition des combustibles fossiles et le financement des pays pauvres qui subissent les effets du changement climatique, déclarant que "l'humanité a le choix de soit coopérer ou périr".

Le président Hage Geingob de Namibie a été direct lorsqu'il a accusé les nations riches de malhonnêteté en parlant de lutte contre le changement climatique.

Il a déclaré à la BBC que les pays les plus riches, qui, selon lui, sont responsables de la crise

actuelle, avaient transformé les conférences sur le climat en salons de discussion, décrivant les plus grands pollueurs du monde comme des "criminels" et les pays les plus pauvres comme des "victimes".

A en croire la BBC, le président Lazarus Chakwera du Malawi a dit qu'il incombe aux pays les plus riches d'assumer davantage de responsabilités dans la lutte contre le changement climatique.

« Nous sommes tous égaux en valeur devant Dieu, nos obligations, nos capacités, nos opportunités nos offenses varient », a dit le président Chakwera.

La Cour Supreme menace

un problème, le ministère de la justice doit prendre sa défense.

Mais la présidente de la cour suprême Yuoh a rejeté la réponse de Tuan et lui a dit que le ministère de la Justice représente l'Etat qui a trois pouvoirs.

« S'il y a un problème entre deux pouvoirs de l'Etat, le ministère de la Justice se met au côté de la loi pour donner un avis consultatif. Il ne défend personne. C'est ce que dit la loi », a déclaré la juge en chef Yuoh.

« Vous ne pouvez l'escorter qu'en raison de l'assignation, mais pas pour le représenter sur des questions qui opposent des pouvoirs de l'Etat. Veuillez faire la représentation appropriée et vous asseoir », a ordonné la juge en chef.

Après la ratification légale, l'ensemble du banc a interrogé le ministre Tweah sur ce qui a retardé les salaires de la magistrature.

Le banc a également informé le ministre Tweah du résultat et des conséquences de son action.

Le banc a également interrogé M. Tweah sur la loi d'autonomie financière qui accorde la sécurité financière au pouvoir judiciaire et assure le bon fonctionnement de l'appareil judiciaire.

Le banc a informé le ministre Tweah que la loi oblige le gouvernement à payer le judiciaire tous les trimestres.

Il a déclaré que le gouvernement devrait fournir des salaires et des fonds de fonctionnement à la magistrature.

La juge Howard-Wolokolie a également souligné que pendant six mois, il n'y a pas eu d'essence et de fonds de fonctionnement pour les juges. Elle a noté qu'il ne s'agissait pas seulement du paiement des salaires, mais aussi du

fonctionnement.

Selon la juge Howard-Wolokolie, le gouvernement du Libéria, principalement l'exécutif, est responsable de la tendance à la baisse du système judiciaire en raison du manque de soutien adéquat pour celui-ci.

Elle a ajouté que si une branche du gouvernement devait être payée en premier, ce devrait être le pouvoir judiciaire.

Le juge associé a également rappelé au ministre Tweah le budget supplémentaire du gouvernement il y a quelques années, mais le pouvoir judiciaire n'en a pas profité.

Elle a déclaré que l'argent était distribué par les pouvoirs exécutif et législatif et que le pouvoir judiciaire était exclu.

Le juge associé Joseph Nagbe s'est également inquiété de la réduction unilatérale du budget de la justice lors de sa présentation au gouvernement. Il a averti que ce n'est pas bon car cela entrave le fonctionnement du système judiciaire.

En réponse, le ministre Tweah a déclaré que le retard dans le paiement des salaires de la magistrature était dû à une erreur technique. M. Tweah a dit regretter l'incident qui a conduit au non-paiement du salaire de la magistrature pendant deux mois. Il a rassuré le tribunal que le ministère des Finances travaillait pour s'assurer que l'argent est versé cette semaine.

« Le salaire de septembre de la magistrature a déjà été versé sur le compte au moment où nous parlons. Cependant, à la fin de la semaine, nous verserons les salaires du mois d'octobre. Pour la loi et tout ce que vous avez dit, nous allons nous y pencher » a dit le ministre Tweah.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Raghuram G. Rajan

Quelle économie après l'inflation ?

CHICAGO - Les commentaires sur l'inflation et la récession vont aujourd'hui bon train ; examinons plutôt quelles pourraient être les perspectives de croissance lorsque les banques centrales auront mis bon ordre aux difficultés actuelles.

D'inquiétants vents contraires semblent actuellement souffler sur la croissance. À mesure du vieillissement de leur population, les économies avancées voient se ralentir l'expansion de leur force de travail ; il leur faudra donc parvenir, pour compenser, à une plus grande productivité par tête. Mais il est peu probable, quand s'atténue l'investissement, que la productivité du travail croisse rapidement sans innovation significative, que ce soit dans les modalités du travail ou dans les produits. Si l'on a pu penser que le recours de plus en plus fréquent au télétravail durant la pandémie améliorerait la productivité (en gagnant du temps et en évitant la duplication du capital, à domicile et au bureau), de nombreuses entreprises redécouvrent l'intérêt d'avoir, au moins une partie du temps, des employés dans leurs bureaux.

Un autre vent contraire souffle des pays pauvres, où les ménages de la classe moyenne inférieure, après avoir beaucoup souffert de la pandémie sont aujourd'hui frappés par la hausse des prix des denrées et des carburants. Nombre d'enfants, dont la scolarité a été interrompue pendant plus de deux ans, ne termineront probablement pas leurs études, ce qui réduira leurs capacités à bien gagner leur vie et, d'une façon plus générale, rétrécira la base qualifiée de la main-d'œuvre. Alors même que la démondialisation - avec ses relocalisations, totales, de proximité ou dans des pays « amis » - menace de rendre plus difficile encore l'obtention d'un emploi décent. À long terme, la faiblesse de la demande dans ces pays se répercutera sur le monde développé.

Si le monde ne parvient pas à trouver de nouvelles sources de croissance, il retombera dans l'inconfort de la stagnation séculaire qui sévissait avant la pandémie. Mais la situation pourrait cette fois s'envenimer, car non seulement la plupart des pays ne disposent que de faibles marges de manœuvre budgétaires pour stimuler l'économie, mais les taux d'intérêt ne retomberont pas de sitôt à leurs niveaux historiquement bas d'avant la pandémie.

Heureusement, des vents favorables pourraient aussi se lever. S'il semble que les échanges de biens aient atteint leurs limites avant la pandémie, ce n'est pas encore le cas des échanges de services. Si les pays parvenaient à s'entendre pour faire tomber certaines restrictions inutiles, les nouvelles technologies de la communication pourraient permettre à de nombreux services d'être fournis à distance.

Dès lors qu'un consultant travaillant de chez lui à Chicago peut répondre aux besoins d'un client à Austin, au Texas, pourquoi ne pourrait-il pas le faire aussi depuis Bangkok, en Thaïlande ? Certes, les consultants travaillant depuis d'autres pays peuvent avoir besoin de bureaux pour leurs relations avec leurs clients aux États-Unis, afin de contrôler la qualité de leurs prestations ou de gérer les contentieux, mais le volume total de travail effectué par des sociétés de conseil mondialisées augmenterait substantiellement, et pour un coût significativement moindre, si leurs services pouvaient être proposés au-delà des frontières.

De même, il est de plus en plus concevable de faire appel à la télé-médecine, non seulement pour la psychothérapie et la radiologie, mais aussi pour des diagnostics de routine (avec l'aide, éventuellement d'un équipement local ou d'un praticien infirmier). Là encore, des organisations mondialisées (on peut imaginer une Cleveland Clinic plus développée à l'échelle internationale) pourraient contribuer à réduire les fractures de notoriété et d'information, et permettre à un généraliste en Inde d'effectuer des examens de routine pour des patients de Detroit - avec orientation, si nécessaire, vers des spécialistes

locaux.

Les restrictions les plus importantes à ce genre d'échanges de services ne sont pas technologiques, mais artificielles. Comme on peut le comprendre, les autorités des économies avancées ne permettent pas à un médecin généraliste en Inde d'offrir sans diplôme approprié ses services médicaux. Or les procédures de délivrance d'un tel diplôme sont dans la plupart des pays excessivement lourdes. La situation serait très différente si les pays du monde pouvaient s'entendre sur une procédure commune de validation du diplôme pour le travail qu'exige la fonction de généraliste. Un pays où séviraient des affections inhabituelles pourrait ajouter à l'examen une épreuve supplémentaire pour celles et ceux qui voudraient y exercer, mais seulement en cas de nécessité absolue.

Les systèmes d'assurance santé, qui ne remboursent généralement pas les prestations délivrées dans un autre pays, constituent un deuxième problème. Mais dès lors qu'aura été résolue la question du diplôme, rien ne permet de penser qu'ils n'évolueront pas, étant donné les économies qu'ils peuvent réaliser.

La troisième restriction est celle des données et du respect de la vie privée. Aucun patient ne souhaitera partager des informations le concernant ou des résultats d'examen s'il n'est pas certain que ses données personnelles resteront confidentielles et seront protégées contre des usages malveillants. À une époque de tensions géopolitiques et de chantage économique, il faut plus, pour que ces conditions soient remplies, qu'un simple engagement du prestataire, il faut aussi celui que l'État où il exerce respecte la vie privée du patient. Les démocraties, qui peuvent voter des lois solides de protection de la vie privée (fixer notamment des limites à la quantité de données auxquelles leur administration publique peut avoir accès), seront en meilleure position pour capitaliser sur ce type d'échanges de services que les autocraties, où le contrôle exercé sur les pouvoirs publics est moins rigoureux.

Il ne fait guère de doute que les citoyens américains jouiraient d'un accès beaucoup plus abordable et beaucoup plus rapide à un médecin si les examens de routine étaient confiés à des prestataires délocalisés. Les économies développées en bénéficieraient, mais les économies en développement en profiteraient tout autant, car les revenus générés par leurs médecins pourraient servir à créer des emplois locaux. En outre, ces médecins seraient moins tentés d'émigrer, et ils pourraient utiliser les technologies de la télé-médecine pour proposer leurs services dans les régions reculées de leur propre pays. Parallèlement, les spécialistes, dans les économies avancées, auraient l'opportunité de proposer leurs services plus souvent et plus facilement aux patients des pays en développement, sans que ceux-ci soient contraints, comme c'est actuellement le cas, de se déplacer à New York ou à Londres.

Mais les fournisseurs de services dans les pays riches ne vont-ils pas s'opposer à la suppression des restrictions qui, jointes à l'improbabilité de voir leur activité concurrencée à distance, leur garantissent des rémunérations élevées ? Une demande domestique importante pour des services proposés hors des situations de routine subsistera pourtant. Et si les restrictions sont levées ailleurs, consultants ou médecins verront s'ouvrir des marchés beaucoup plus vastes où les prestations spécialisées jouiront d'une forte valeur ajoutée. C'est pour cette raison qu'un accord sur la limitation des restrictions aux échanges de services aurait plus de chances d'aboutir et d'enregistrer des succès que de simples accords bilatéraux s'il était conclu par un grand nombre de pays.

En outre, d'autres populations, dans les économies avancées, notamment la main-d'œuvre industrielle, qui a été le plus durement touchée par la compétition mondialisée, bénéficieront de services de bases plus abordables. Et tandis que se combleront les inégalités, tant au sein des pays qu'entre eux, la demande mondiale se renforcera.

Les perspectives économiques d'après la pandémie et d'après l'inflation ne sont pas aussi sombres qu'elles y paraissent. Mais il reste encore beaucoup à faire pour lever des restrictions artificielles et tirer partie des technologies existantes.

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Tiawan Saye Gongloe: The President Liberia Needs in 2023

The Presidential candidate of the Liberian People's Party (LPP), Cllr. Taiwan Saye Gongloe arrived back in Monrovia Sunday after a 14-day acquaintance tour in Nimba County.

Cllr. Gongloe's tour took him to the major towns and villages in Nimba county including Sokopa, Kpein, Neighbahyee, Gban, Tunukpyee, Benekpalala, Gbeyee, Lao-Zao, Bunadin, Zahn-Boiyee, Zahn-Bemon, Zahn-Bahna, Blowee, Zahn-Duo, Duo-Tornwein, Kopea, Denaman. Zuluyee. Gbeiden. Kitoma. Sanniquellie. Dahn-Lorpa, Gboa-Darvoyee, Gehwee, Tiahyye, Borsonnoh, Sehyi-Geh, Zolowee, Gba-pa, Liagbala, Kinnon, Yarmi-Gbelee, Yarmi-Karnla, Yekepa-Camp 4, Sehkeinpa, Zor-Gorwee, Zor-Tappea, Zor-Goulay, Karnplay, Loelay, Kpaieplay, Lowlay, Veneyenglay, Baylehlay, Gbor-Wehlay, Gbor-Fiaplay, Geialay, Gweiplay-Bounla, Bahn, Gbor-Payee, Gbor-Kpayee, Gbor-Zayglay, Gleah, Bialatuo, Beeplay, Gbarlay New Town, Gbarlay Old Town, Gbloulay, Nyarlay, Lepula, Yao-Seblee, Gonmanplay, Yor-Butuo, Yor-Buutuo, Dianplay, Florlay, Glaarlay, Toweh's Town, Zuatuo, Zuolay, Graie, Saoley, Beatuo, Yorpea, Blewalay, Dubuzon, Nuoblee-1, Nuoblee-2, Kparblee, Zuodru, Quepea, Gblordiala, Segbeh Town, Vahn Town, Kwendinm Camp-1, Gwah's Town, Kpweinm, Zekepa, Kayee, Garnwee, Gleyee-Zorpea, Blaimeh, Mehlna, Fleedin, Yansain, Gbanquo, Sacleapea, Gbaryee-tro, and Karnwe where he was besieged by ecstatic citizens as he discussed his "Better Liberia is Possible" agenda.

Cllr. Gongloe's presidential bid represents a rare chance for Liberia. Liberia ought to be rich: the country is endowed with natural resources, an abundance of water, plenty of fertile lands, and a young population. Yet about 51% of the people live in poverty, and 16% are in extreme poverty. The reasons why Liberia is rated among the top tenth poorest countries in the world are rotten politics, bad governance, and corruption. And by making this election about competence, character, and most important solution-driven ideas, Gongloe is promising to upend the old electoral calculus, which is based on horse trading to form majorities between politicians who gathered votes and get elected by mainly giving rice, money, and scholarship to voters.

With his promises of cutting the cost of governance, tackling corruption and accountability through the rule of law, his broom movement is gaining support amongst the populace who are tired of a profligate political elite in the country. Gongloe's bid for the presidency has excited parts of disillusioned electorates, who criticized the inability of politicians in the defunct Collaborating Political Party to forge a united front against the incumbent, President George Weah, and his CDC. Drawn by his record of honesty and integrity in the private and public sectors, as well as Gongloe's frugal attitude, and his message of transforming Liberia for the better, the people are using him as a vehicle to channel their frustration with the Liberian system. Gongloe isn't running just for himself, if you check online sentiment, you'll see he's running on behalf of the Liberian people.

Gongloe faces George Weah, the 56-year-old current President of Liberia and candidate for the ruling Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC), and Joseph Boakai, the 77-years of former ruling Unity Party (UP), a former vice-president and serial presidential hopeful. Cllr. Gongloe is running on the ticket of the Liberian People's Party (LPP), a party that played an important role in Liberia's struggle for social justice and democracy. At 77, former vice president Boakai is hoping to preside over a nation that has a median age of 18 while president Weah, despite his government's massive failures, is hoping to get elected for the 2nd term.

Cllr. Gongloe's overwhelming support among the voters in Nimba during his tour is a direct reaction to president Weah's term in office which has brought massive poverty, unemployment, corruption, secret killings, etc to the Liberian people. It also signals our people believe that Gongloe is the most credible candidate based on his track record of service to the Liberian people. The vocal support for Cllr. Gongloe traces its roots to his humility, honesty, and integrity over the past 45 years in the public and private sectors. Gongloe, affectionately called "Poor Man Lawyer," provided legal representation for journalists illegally arrested and detained by the government or held in contempt by courts (many of whom were in exile in the United States), pro-democracy, media and human rights groups as well as NGOs.

As shown in his just-ended two weeks tour of towns and villages in Nimba county. Gongloe is not just a candidate for young people, he eventually is a candidate for elderly people. For all the enthusiasm surrounding Gongloe's candidacy, his path to the Executive, Liberia's presidential residence, is littered with obstacles. No presidential candidate outside the main two parties (Unity Party & Coalition for Democratic Party) has garnered more than 20 percent of the vote since 2005. Candidates need to earn more than 50% of the votes to be declared the winner, but Gongloe has said he is undeterred. He insists, by contrast, his vision and experience could solve many of the country's challenges. Cllr. Gongloe argues in Nimba that "the Liberian people need an alternative leader who does not say one thing and does something different. The Liberian people need an alternative leader who will not lie to them. The Liberian people need a leader whose income and sources of income will be known to the people at all times."

There are, of course, no guarantees that Gongloe would break the kleptocracy that is throttling Liberia. Liberia's election system has a habit of electing crooks, murderers, and economic criminals to political office, but if Gongloe continues visiting towns and villages throughout the 15 countries until October, he would be the first politician in decades to show that a new sort of politics is possible in Liberia. If he keeps energizing rural and urban voters across the country's main divides of religion, geography, and ethnicity, he may well redraw Liberia's electoral map by 2023.

At a time when our country contends with a faltering economy weak infrastructure, rising

food insecurity, massive unemployment of the youth, insecurity in the country, etc., Gongloe told the masses in every town and village in Nimba that he intends to redirect the economy of Liberia towards self-sufficiency in food production, engaging in import substitution and value-added export promotion as well as expanding economic activities in the rural parts of Liberia by granting tax incentives to rural-based manufacturing. He argues the 2023 presidential election will be a choice between the old politics of plunder and corruption, and the new regime of honesty and public service. Gongloe's acquaintance tour in Nimba County imbibes the spirit of patriotism. He has placed national interest above his interests because there must be Liberia as a country before there can be leaders to lead it. His ten-point agendas guarantee victory for the Liberian people.

Truth be told, Gongloe is a person who has worked selflessly for the Liberian people. As it stands now, the electorates are no longer interested in the political parties. but in the antecedents of the candidates. This time, they don't want to hear well-drafted manifestos, all we want is a competent, credible, and capable person to succeed President George Weah in 2023. We have heard a lot of unfulfilled sermons of campaign promises by politicians and Liberians are tired of empty promises by politicians just to get elected into public offices. If you had occupied or occupied public office and others and you did not make a positive impact in the lives of the people as in the case of President Weah, our electorate won't vote for you. Gongloe's campaign is issue-driven and he is telling the people of Nimba county what he will do for the country and how he intends to accomplish them when he is elected as president.

During his Nimba county tour, Gongloe lamented that the country is presently insecure, not unified, unproductive, and collapsing. According to him, going by the enormity of Liberia's problems, Liberians are not looking for a consensus candidate. They are looking forward to somebody, who will start solving the numerous challenges in the country. The majority of

Liberia are unemployed, hence Gongloe told the gatherings it is a matter of urgent importance to create employment opportunities that will enable young men and women to be engaged after graduation. Gongloe presented a forceful case for new leadership in Liberia. "I am strongly in the race, fully prepared for the contest. Continuing, he said, "You need to check my track record. I am a human rights lawyer. I have operated in the public and private sectors. I have been an Executive Assistant to the President, Solicitor General of Liberia, and Minister of Labor. That's the record you need to check. You don't need to ask me. Just check my trajectory. I believe I can transform Liberia for the better."

Gongloe's three-week tour of Nimba county was a forceful case for new leadership in Liberia. "I am strongly in the race, fully prepared for the contest", he said. Besides, he said, if he wins the presidency next year, he will lead a government that will unite and serve the country and manage the nation's resources effectively and efficiently. The zest with which Gongloe speaks about the envisioned "Better Liberia is Possible" under his leadership; the promise of fighting corruption and giving the country back to the real owners- the masses of the country, and the excruciating pain being experienced by the masses of Liberia, may have combined to swell support across Nimba county for Tiawan Gongloe.

Undoubtedly, Liberia today is a broken nation. We have high unemployment today and the worst problem a country can have is to have young people in their productive age doing nothing. There is a collapse in our health, education, agriculture, and security sectors. The 2023 election will be a game-changer, so we need to elect people with the capacity and competence to drive our country. We need a transformer, not a divider or corrupt leader anymore. Cllr. Gongloe's track record speaks volumes of what he's capable of doing. Deconstructing Gongloe's promise to unite and transform Liberia, he spoke the truth. Liberians have lost faith in their elected leaders and institutions. Currently, there's a huge disconnect between the leaders and the citizens. Someone needs to restore that trust. The country yearns for the performance of a leader and many Liberians strongly believe that Gongloe's victory in October would mean an end to public corruption, insecurity, poor governance, poverty, and all the negative things associated with a non-performing government.

Gongloe's attributes are not in doubt: Gongloe has a quick mind and the ability to articulate issues and proffer solutions as evidenced in his rural Liberia tour. His performance as a human lawyer, solicitor general, minister of labor, and president of Liberia National Bar Association (LNBA) is proof that he has the capacity, confidence, and willingness to deliver. "I am not aspiring for a political position, but for an opportunity to serve the Liberian people and transform Liberia." Again, that's a forceful case of a man of vision and thinker, not your usual politician who wants power for his advancement. And without a vision beyond one's selfish gains, that person and the country are paralyzed once the goal has been achieved. That's why Liberia has been heading in the wrong direction all these years. Gongloe has been tested and tried. He's ethical and trustworthy.

My ideal candidate is ethical, someone who has common sense, and someone who truly, genuinely cares about the masses through their actions over the decades/ A candidate who doesn't judge based on what part of the country you are from and whose interest is to unite and not divide. Someone who wants to bring an end to corruption, end to bad governance, and an end to poverty. I believe the candidate who, although not perfect, comes close to these ideals is Tiawan Saye Gongloe.

My advice for Liberians, as the political campaign commences next year is to remember your choice. Remember who it is that has your interest at heart. Someone who has character. Someone who cares about creating a better life for you and your family. Someone who cares about every Liberian citizen and wants to create more jobs and tackle insecurity. Don't be swayed by political jingles and adverts. Vote your conscience. This is your future. This is your life. Make the right decision. I rest my case.



Enumerators to boycott census

By Kruah Thompson

Barely a day to the conduct of the country's first digital national population and housing census, aggrieved enumerators of the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) have threatened to seize electronic gadgets and

dime wasn't paid for the five days of sitting, and that enumerators fed themselves from morning to evening, thus leading to violent protests in some parts of the country, with Grand Bassa county being one of the areas affected.

Following the President's

exercise patience because "the money is coming."

The minister appealed to aggrieved enumerators not to disturb the data collection process, as government is preparing for those who did not receive pay because of mobile money issues.

Commenting further on protests in several counties, Tweah said LISGIS was trying to get 1700 individuals out of a total of 29,000 applicants, and that they were training people whose names were not among the 29,000 that were selected.

For his part, Nimba county District# 8 Representative, Larry Younquoi, said it is better to suspend the census and recalibrate the entire process.

He said doing so would enable the nation to be better informed to turn out for the conduct of the 2022 census. "But without this, people will see the current situation and decide not to be counted", he said.

Representative Younquo made the call Tuesday via a letter that was read at the planetary of the House.

He however said he will show up to be counted if the government refused to listen to his call, but he could not sit and see something going wrong without talking about it.

But pundits disagreed with Representative Younquo's call, noting that Article 39 of the Liberia Constitution gives the Legislature the right to set date for census, not LISGIS on its own.

Many citizens, including enumerators have joined the Nimba lawmaker in his call to suspend or postpone the date for census.

A resident of Monrovia, Augustine Mulbah, said he supports the call for further postponement of the census because of the way things are going with continuous protests by enumerators, adding "If the country is not ready, it is not ready." **Editing by Jonathan Browne**

Justices hold Weah responsible

By Lincoln G. Peters

Justices on the Supreme Court bench are holding President George Manneh Weah responsible for the downward trend of the judicial branch of government.

While questioning Finance Minister Samuel Tweah Tuesday, 8 November 2022, over delays in paying salaries for the judicial branch, the justices accused the executive of cutting the budget of the judiciary and giving it limited support.

judiciary.

Justice Howard-Wolokolie particularly blamed the executive branch for the poor operation of the judiciary because of the limited budget support it receives.

She reminded the finance minister that few years ago there was a supplementary budget for the government, but the legislative and executive branches divided that money and left out the judiciary.

She noted that the other time, for six months there was no



boycott data collection process if they do not receive pay.

President George Weah has declared Friday, 11 November a public holiday to enable citizens stay at home and be enumerated.

It may be recalled that after the 2022 National Population and Housing Census was announced in October, a total of 20,000 persons applied online.

However, 17,071 (seventeen thousand seventy-one) persons were selected and asked to sit an aptitude test. At the climax of the test, LISGIS promised to feed, transport, and provide US\$20 stipend daily to successful candidates, amounting to US\$100 for each trainee attending a five-day workshop, from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

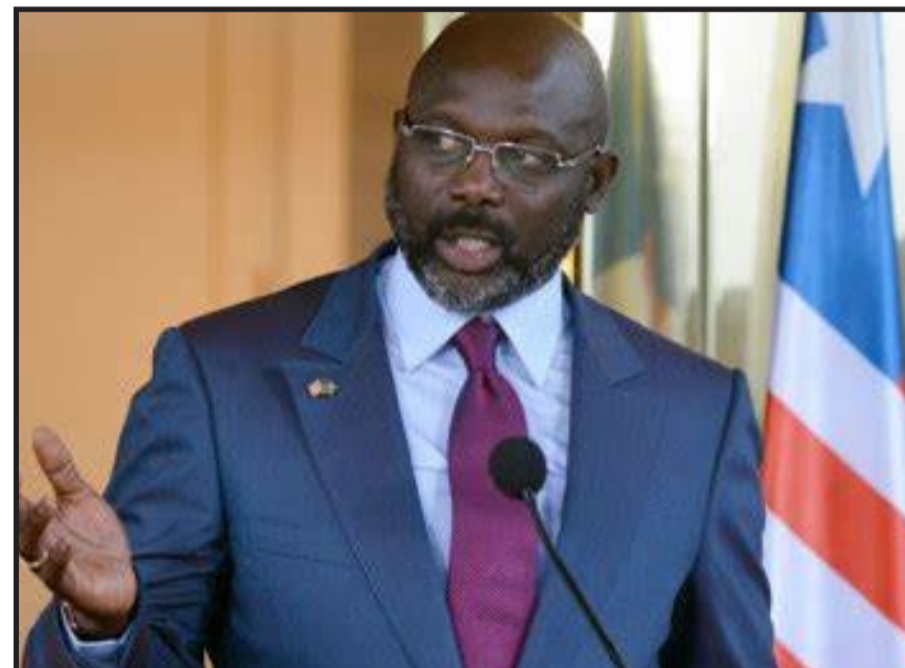
According to an aggrieved enumerator, Prince Weah (no relations to President Weah) a

proclamation for a holiday, many enumerators expressed dismayed over LISGIS' failure to pay, threatening to seize electronic gadgets that will be used to conduct the census. They also threatened to boycott the data collection process on Friday, if they do not receive pay.

Speaking via a phone call, another enumerator Miamah Sickey from Caldwell expressed disappointment in LISGIS.

She says LISGIS continues to assure the public that census will be conducted this Friday, November 11, without paying enumerators, maintaining that they will boycott the data collection.

Besides, Finance Minister Samuel Tweah told ELBC radio on Tuesday, November 8, that a total of 500 individuals have been paid, while the remaining 592 will be paid subsequently, urging those in such category to



"The Government of Liberia, mainly the executive, is responsible for the downward trend of the judiciary because of lack of adequate support to the judiciary. If any branch of government should be paid first, it should be the judiciary," Associate Justice Jamesetta Howard-Wolokolie said.

Justice Howard-Wolokolie's statement was in response to the failure of the government to pay the salary and operational funds of the judiciary for its smooth operation.

On Monday, the Supreme Court of Liberia ordered Finance Minister Samuel Tweah's arrest over the salary delay.

But Mr. Tweah, following his appearance before the justices on Tuesday to explain why he should not be held in contempt for hindering the functioning of the judiciary, informed the court about the payment of salaries for September 2022.

He also promised that October pay would be ready by this weekend.

But the justices blamed the Government of Liberia, particularly the executive branch headed by President Weah for the downward trend of the judiciary.

The justices indicated that President Weah should be held responsible because of the lack of adequate support toward the

gasoline for judges and operational funds for them to repair their cars, purchase sheets and other stationary for the smooth operation of the judiciary.

Justice Wolokolie further explained that the US\$19 million supplementary budget that the executive and legislative branches distributed among themselves was part of the many marginalization that the judiciary is experiencing.

She noted that the last time the court called Minister Tweah, he promised to give the judiciary its share of the money, but it didn't happen.

Also speaking, Associate Justice Joseph Nagbe stated that it is frustrating that the Government of Liberia will continue to cut their budget when it is submitted to the executive.

According to him, most time when the government cuts the judiciary's budget, it usually leads to inadequate funding for the smooth operation of the judiciary.

"It's very saddening that the government will continue to treat us this way. You can't cut our budget for us because we all know what we want," Justice Nagbe lamented.

"What we submit to you in our budget is what we need for the operation for the judiciary. But, cutting it without our concern and giving us what you want is wrong and unlawful," he warned.

JUDICIAL BRANCH
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

SITTING IN ITS NOVEMBER TERM A.D. 2022.

BEFORE HIS HONOR. NECLAR Y. EDWARDS, RESIDENT JUDGE, MONTHLY & PROBATE COURT.

IN RE: THE PETITION OF MR. AMOS B. KAMARA AND VARMAH ARMARAH FAHNBULLEH, PETITIONERS PRAYING DTHIS HONORABLE COURT FOR THE READING AND PROBATION OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE LATE ALIHHAJI VARNEY WONDY FAHNBULLEH.

NOTICEI. NOTICEII. NOTICEIII

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE GENERAL PUBLIC THAT THE INSTRUMENT PURPORTED TO BE THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE LATE ALIHHAJI VARNEY WONDY FAHNBULLEH WAS IN DUE FORM BROUGHT TO THE MONTHLY AND PROBATE COURT FOR MONTERRADO COUNTY AND SAME READ IN OPEN COURT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW OF LIBERIA ON THE 7TH DAY OF NOVEMBER A.D. 2022. THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS FURTHER INFORMED THAT IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, ALL PERSONS HAVING LEGAL OR FORMAL OBJECTIONS TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED "PETITION" ARE TO FILE SAME IN THIS HONORABLE COURT THROUGH THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE AFORESAID COURT ON OR BEFORE THE 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER A.D. 2022, AT THE HOUR OF 10:00 A.M.

FAILURE TO DO SAME WITHIN THE PERIOD INDICATED HEREINABOVE, WILL LEAVE THIS HONORABLE COURT WITH NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO ORDER SAID "PETITION" GRANTED AND LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ISSUED TO THE EXECUTOR(S).

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF COURT THIS 9TH DAY OF NOVEMBER A.D. 2022

SEAL OF COURT

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MPC blames CDC government

-for failures



MPC Leader Mr. Freeman

By Lewis S Teh

The opposition Movement for Progressive Change (MPC) says the ruling Coalition for Democratic Change-led government is failing Liberians because of lack of inclusion. "I don't see the inclusion of opposition political parties in this CDC government, and this is why they are failing in steering the affairs of this country,

because they lack a government of inclusion", says MPC national chairman O'Neil Passawe. He made the observation here Wednesday, November 9, 2022, while speaking to OK fm, a privately-run radio station. According to him, a country such as Liberia that had gone through chaos and civil conflict,

it would have been prudent that the government focuses on inclusion, but notes "We don't see this happening and this is why there is problem, including non-recognition and cooperation from the international community." He notes that there has never been a genuine reconciliation process in the country and a lot of Liberians are still carrying grievance. "As we speak, there has been no war crimes tribunal to satisfy the needs of the people and we think a government of inclusion would have one way eased up some tensions, but this isn't happening and these are the root causes of this government's failure." When asked whether MPC political leader businessman Simeon Freeman, can make a good president, Passawe believes that among all the those vying for the presidency, Mr. Freeman is the only person that presented a unique platform to the Liberian people and continues to defend his platform. "We in the MPC strongly believe that Mr. Freeman can make a better president because he knows exactly what to do in terms of taking Liberia higher", he says. He rejects claims that the MPC

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 7

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