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

DATE	BUYING	SELLING
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 2022	L\$153.1883 /US\$1.00	L\$154.9249US\$1.00

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

The New Dawn

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NEG ends bidding war

-As PPCC approves Laxton Group

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NEC Chair Davidetta Brown-Lasannah PPCC Boss Atty. Roseline Nagbe-Kowo

'Time for warnings is over'

-Chief Justice Yuoh warns LNBA, judges

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Chief Justice Yuoh

MTN MoMo

MoMo WAYSAY-WASA! BIGGER & BETTER!!

Dial *156#

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Continental News

Analyst Calls For Rejuvenation of South Africa's Police Leadership as Crime Stats Released

CAPE TOWN — South African police say 10,000 new officers will be on the streets by Christmas after a jump in violent crime, with murders up 14%, car-jackings up 24%, and kidnappings doubling.

beyond. But crime analyst at the Institute for Security Studies Gareth Newman is skeptical. He says the crime stats show that the upward trend in murders that started over a decade ago has continued and increased and

five government-sponsored commissions of inquiry or panels of experts looking into policing over the last ten years, and to make the necessary changes.

"We need a completely new rethink starting with the rejuvenation of the top management echelon of the South African police service, because that is where the problem starts. That management structure is at war with itself," Newman said.

The founder of the non-governmental organization 1,000 Women, 1 Voice, Tina Thiard, agrees that there is much room for improvement in the criminal justice system.

She and her team are getting ready to participate in the annual 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, which starts Friday.

They will be hosting circles for women called Hear Me Too in communities.

"But on a national scale we are organizing postcards to the president and on the postcards we will give them solutions, the solutions that we as women have come up with," Thiard said.

And what are some of the suggestions?

"To strengthen our relationship between police and community-based organizations where they work together," Thiard said. "Not just on a police forum but actually in police stations, also to train a lot more lay legal supporters so that women can be accompanied to the various services they need the police, the courts, the clinics." VOA



South African police investigate at the scene where more than 20 bodies

Police say 7,000 people, almost 1,000 of them women, were murdered between July and September and 10,000 women were raped in those three months. The disturbing trend comes just ahead of Friday's 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence.

The crime figures from July to September were announced by the Minister of Police Bheki Cele.

"The crime stats show that aggression and violence are at worrying levels in South Africa," Cele said.

Cele has promised citizens that the 10,000 additional officers will make a difference during the Christmas holiday period and

the rate of increase has worsened.

He says government's crime fighting efforts are failing.

"They simply are not able to utilize the vast resources of the state. We're talking about your large criminal justice budget around R140, R150-billion (\$8.8 billion) annually," Newman said. "A police organization of almost 180,000 personnel simply aren't able to utilize the resources effectively in a manner that brings the perpetrator to justice"

For example, Newman says from 2012 until last year the ability of the South African police service to solve murders has dropped by 50 percent.

He has urged the president and the minister of police to take note of the reports from at least

Algeria fires: Dozens sentenced to death for lynching

An Algerian court has sentenced 49 people to death after they were found guilty of lynching a man wrongly suspected of starting forest fires last year, the state news agency says.

The sentences are likely to be reduced to life in prison as there is a moratorium on executions.

In 2021, Algeria experienced the worst fires in the country's history, with multiple blazes killing 90 people.

The lynching victim, Djamel Ben Ismail, had gone to help fight the fires.

After the fires broke out in August last year, the 38-year-old tweeted saying he would travel over 320km (200 miles) from his home to "give a hand

to our friends" fighting the blazes in the Kabylie region, east of the capital Algiers, which was the worst-hit area.

Soon after he arrived, locals falsely accused him of starting

fires himself.

On 11 August, graphic footage began circulating purportedly showing Ben Ismail being attacked. People tortured and burned him



Djamel Ben Ismail had gone to help put out the forest fires when he was falsely accused of arson and attacked by a mob

Senegal's Women Gold Miners Carry Heavy Burden

KEDOUGOU, SENEGAL — Every few minutes, 14-month-old Awa coughs, the phlegm rising from deep within her chest.

Her mother, Meta Ba, says Awa's been coughing that way for as long as she can remember.

Ba, who suffers from chronic migraines, works as an artisanal gold miner in Senegal's far eastern region of Kedougou, near the borders of Mali and Guinea.

Gold mining in Senegal plays a key role in the country's economy, but the use of mercury during the treatment process is harming

without gloves or masks.

Some of the female miners have visible health conditions, such as large growths stemming from their throats and drooping red eyes.

They often carry their children with them to work, causing both to suffer the health consequences.

"She is still breastfeeding, so I can't leave her at home," Ba said. "If I don't come here to work, how will I survive? How will I make a living?"

But Kedougou's gold mines are no place for children.

Scores of open pits plunge 15 meters deep, without barriers or markers. There is no safety equipment, and miners say the dust they are being exposed to is



Women make up about half the gold miners in Senegal

the environment and the health of the miners.

In Kedougou, home to 98% of Senegal's gold mines, more than five tons of mercury are used annually.

Health experts say the heavy metal attacks the nervous, digestive and immune systems.

It can harm the lungs and kidneys and impair hearing, balance, vision, thinking and breathing. It can also cause birth defects.

Women make up half of the miners and are charged with treating the gold after it is mined, which involves mixing mercury with ore, then vaporizing the mercury to isolate the gold. They do so

toxic.

Still, Awa and other children play and nap just steps from the pits.

The metal also infiltrates the environment, damaging the ecosystem.

"When the mercury is separated from the gold, it creates a vapor that rises into the atmosphere and clings to the leaves," said Mamadou Drame, president of the Gold Panning Federation of Kedougou. "Then with the rain or wind it leaches into the ground and gets washed into the rivers where the fish are exposed."

Locals risk ingesting the toxic metal, not only when they consume the fish, but when they eat the crops grown from the contaminated soil or the livestock

before taking his body to the village square.

The videos caused national outrage.

Mr Ben Ismail's brother urged social media users to delete the footage of the attack. His mother, he said, still did not know how her son had died.

His father, Noureddine Ben Ismail, said he was "devastated". "My son left to help his brothers from Kabylie, a region he loves.

They burned him alive," he said.

The AFP news agency reports that the father's calls for calm and "brotherhood" were praised by Algerians.

The fires took place amid dry conditions and very high temperatures, but authorities also blamed "criminals" for the blazes.

The court sentenced 28 others to between two and 10 years for other offences related to the lynching, the AFP quotes the state news agency as reporting. BBC

EDITORIAL

The census quagmire

THE GOVERNMENT OF Liberia under President George Weah is currently in a quandary whether to continue with the conduct of the 2022 National Population and Housing Census that has been hijacked by corruption, incompetence, lack of transparency and accountability or to pause and recalibrate, making the country a laughingstock in the subregion.

AFTER A PROTRACTED delay of the census process because of widespread misappropriations, the exercise kicked off somehow haphazardly on 11 November under immense public pressure with enumerators boycotting and protesting over pay. Government is in a serious dilemma whether to postpone the entire exercise, which international partners are against for credibility reason.

WHILE ALL OF this is ongoing, President Weah, currently making rounds of foreign travels, dismissed two senior staff of the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) including acting director-general Wilmot Smith, who has been at the center of uncontrollable improprieties at the Institute.

VICE PRESIDENT JEWEL Howard Taylor disclosed last week at MICAT press briefing in Monrovia that government budgeted US\$22 million to ensure successful conduct of the census, covering salary, tablets, car rentals, and fuel, among others.

ACCORDING TO VP Taylor, government had an initial obligation of 37 million United States Dollars (US\$37 Million) which they have paid in full, which is in addition to millions contributed by friendly governments and other international partners.

THE REAL ISSUE is not about lack of fund to conduct the census, but poor handling of taxpayers' monies from abroad and from in the country by those placed at LISGIS to carry out the job. Both the Executive and the Legislative branches of government are pampering and directly condoning the broad day stealing at the statistics house at the detriment of the country's future.

THEREFORE, IN THE absence of an accountable head at LISGIS, a census process is being forced down the throats of Liberians, while its outcome is already being doubted even before it will be released to the public. Trust and reliability, two key ingredients of any data collecting process has been eroded, given the way the guys at LISGIS have proceeded.

WE MAY END up with a census result that would be far different from actual facts on the ground because the current exercise is found wanting in all intents and purposes, primarily because somebody has taken the Liberian people business as a private endeavor, compromising full disclosure.

WORST OF ALL, the ruling CDC-led Legislature on Capitol Hill has turned a blind eye, playing partisanship with such crucial matter like census, all because of selfish and narrowminded loyalty.

THE ACTUAL VICTIMS of such poor governance marred by incompetence, corruption and insincerity are the Liberian people, who may never get to know the accurate size of their population even as they gear up for presidential and general elections in 2023, all because round peg in a square hole presided over the process for personal gains.

COMMENTARY

By Raghuram G. Rajan

Deglobalization Is a Climate Threat

CHICAGO - The deliberations at this year's United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27) suggest that while policymakers realize the urgency of combating climate change, they are unlikely to reach a comprehensive collective agreement to address it. But there is still a way for the world to improve the chances of more effective action in the future: hit the brakes on deglobalization. Otherwise, the possibilities for climate action will be set back by the shrinkage of cross-border trade and investment flows, and by the accompanying rise of increasingly isolated regional trading blocs.

Deglobalization is being accelerated through a combination of old-fashioned protectionism, newfangled "friend-shoring" (limiting trade to countries with shared values), and geo-strategically motivated bans and sanctions. To see why this trend will frustrate global responses to climate change, consider the three categories of climate action: mitigation (emissions reduction), adaptation, and migration to better conditions. The sequence here is important, because the challenges implied by each category will become more difficult if less is done in the category preceding it. If we do too little on mitigation, we will need more adaptation, and if we do too little on adaptation, we will see more climate refugees fleeing their increasingly uninhabitable homelands.

New international agreements are needed to manage each of these problems. But rising geopolitical rivalries will make mitigation agreements more difficult. How can China and the United States agree to meaningful emission cuts when they both suspect that the other's top priority is to secure an economic, and hence strategic, advantage?

Agreements will be easier to reach and enforce in a world that has not fragmented economically. When there is ongoing bilateral trade and investment, both China and the US will have more reasons and occasions to talk to each other, and there will be more chips (literally!) with which to barter - a technology transfer here in exchange for an emissions commitment there, for example. Mutual openness, including the free movement of businesspeople, tourists, and officials, will also make it easier to monitor climate action, whereas further isolation will only breed more suspicion, misinformation, and mutual incomprehension.

Deglobalization will also hinder the production, investment, and innovation needed to replace carbon-intensive production processes with climate-friendly ones. Consider battery production, which is necessary to store power from renewable energy sources. The key inputs for batteries - lithium, nickel, and cobalt - are projected to be in short supply within the decade, as are the rare earths used for electrodes. Global battery production will suffer if manufacturers have to "friend-shore" these commodities. After all, most of these resources are mined in unstable or conflict-ridden countries, like the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and much of the existing refining is done in China and Russia.

Yes, some supply chains could be altered over time to pass through friendly countries. But businesses will struggle to determine who counts as a "friend" and who will remain so over the duration of a thirty-year investment. It was not so long ago that a US president raged even at Canada. Moreover, in the short run, reshuffling supply chains would severely limit production capacity and increase costs, reducing the world's chances of keeping global average temperatures below critical thresholds within the narrowing timeframe that we have left.

Adaptation to climate change will also be harder in a deglobalized world. Higher temperatures and

changing weather patterns will make traditional agriculture unviable in many places. New crops and technologies can help, but these will require innovation, investment, and financing. Many developing countries outside major regional blocs will be shut out from such flows. And even the most heroic efforts at adaptation will not preserve agriculture's viability in the tropics. Many farmers will have to look for new livelihoods.

The surest way for developing countries to create new jobs is to export, tapping into the dependable demand in more highly developed (and less heat-affected) countries. Yet rising protectionist barriers in more developed regions will impede such growth, thereby limiting adaptation. Meanwhile, isolation will not necessarily give developed countries the security they seek. While possibly diminishing some political risks, confining supply chains within one's own country or region will increase their exposure to climate catastrophes and other risks. Just look at how higher energy costs are currently affecting all of Europe, but not North America.

Global diversification, by contrast, would bring greater resilience. Ideally, a supply chain would have multiple suppliers across different regions and continents in every segment, enabling it to shift quickly from a climate-hit supplier to a supplier elsewhere. Similarly, in the case of commodities, the best insurance is a well-connected, freely accessible global market where disruptions can be smoothed over, and where no producer has undue leverage. The more local or regional the market, the more adversely it will be affected by severe weather or a malevolent supplier.

If mitigation and adaptation fail, people in badly affected areas will be forced to migrate. Those in less-affected regions should not myopically assume that they can continue to live comfortably behind border walls. Not only will the humanitarian tragedy occurring outside be hard to ignore, but desperate climate refugees will scale or break down any wall.

It would be far better to forge new global agreements to direct climate refugees toward the countries that can absorb them, and to provide potential migrants with the job and language training they need to be productive on arrival. Deglobalization will only hamper such efforts.

Globalization may have fallen out of favor in recent years, but preserving it is imperative. Even if countries have a legitimate security interest in restricting trade and investment in strategic and sensitive sectors, we must prevent these policies from degenerating into isolationism.

At a minimum, the international community should negotiate a Geneva Convention-style pact to create safe spheres of continued global interaction that are protected from sanctions and bans in most circumstances. These should include trade in food, energy, medicines, and other essential goods, such as those needed for climate mitigation and adaptation. We should set stringent conditions for denying countries access to the global payment infrastructure and for applying secondary sanctions (sanctions against sanction breakers).

Even if we cannot currently agree on a global climate action plan, we still must preserve the basis for cooperation. There can be no effective climate action without continued globalization.

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).

New Dawn
DAILY INDEPENDENT

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



Lord, De man in his pay for play mode

Dear Father,

The man mon talk again? The people think we joking here ehn. Your na see any thin yet. The Old Sojar Man turned Paramount Chief say sanction, or no sanction bisnay mon continue. After all, he say the Footballer promised to give him people job and he mon honor it-promise be promise.

The Paramount Chief say, him name spoiled already so the Footballer should comply or face the wrath of him pepo come 2023.

So, he say if the Footballer na give him people job, he will na support him again period. Already, he say him name na spoil and him na care.

Bor my son, I thought the man say he na in pay for paly bisnay?

Oh, Father, bor what you expect the man to say too na? The man say, him na doing pay for play bisnay, he only fronting for him people.

We need to call Uncle Sam to come and explain this one oo. The man say, he want the Footballer to give him people job, and da one, da na pay for play, becos da na money bisnay here.

Puaah, so if that na pay for play then da what na?

Father, who say the man get time, all him know he just doing bisnay with the Footballer that's all.

Hmm, and don't mind da thing him doing oo. The man get him eye on orther pepo too oo-I mean the higher bidder. Huh, it good to come from vote rich village too oo.

My son, you will blame the Paramount Chief? Ehn da him pepo him getting rich on their name so let dem sit there and leh him keep getting rich in their name.

Um, da wa oo. Da politics for you-the pepo can say da Cocoa season, time to make money.

Any way my son, I have not seen the Footballer of late in your village-it has been so long.

Hmm, Father de man say he na take vacation for long so this one he mon take all at once. The Country Giant been out our village for nearly one-month na and him say him na coming back till around Christmas.

You say whatin?

Oh, Father, that na say it oo, da the man himself. He put it in black and white and nothin anybody can do about.

You mean with all the problem in your village?

Father, the man say for bad dream bisnay he will na miss him good sleep oo, after all him mon enjoy him life. The man say nobody can say or do phewn!

You joking me my son. I mean what kinna president would leave him village for whole two months to stay in him friend them village at ease, while him village is on Fire?

Father, the only person who can do that is our own Country Giant. The man gat to flex na, after all, he mon boil too na. He na coming to behave like one old man jus becos him chopped president for one highly forested village. The man will boil!

Father, the good thin I like about him, as soon as he come back to the village and the pepo say no rice, no gas and no this or that, he will say da lie. And when they bring the census bisnay he will say the thin is on track period.

OP-ED

By Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,
Werner Hoyer

Global Health Is the Best Investment We Can Make

LUXEMBOURG - No one could have predicted the extent to which COVID-19 would erode decades of progress in global public health. And the world is still reeling from the shock. But we have the opportunity - and the duty - to learn the right lessons to mitigate the ongoing pandemic, while minimizing the risk of similar events in the future.

Though there are new threats on the horizon, we must not allow our focus to move away from COVID-19. The pandemic highlighted significant gaps in our global health systems. To leave them unaddressed would be bad public policy and bad economics, because there can never be a trade-off between health and economic development. COVID-19 has demonstrated that health is central to development, prosperity, and national security.

The pandemic's disruption of health services has resulted in spikes in HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and many non-communicable diseases - both unreported cases and deaths. These are diseases that the world had previously made great gains toward controlling. Making matters worse, the pandemic has led to decreased life expectancy, lower basic immunization coverage, and increased psychosocial and mental-health challenges.

Compounding the pandemic's painful legacy, the war in Ukraine has triggered an extensive humanitarian crisis, endangered global food supplies, increased food and energy prices, and threatens to cause recession and economic hardship around the world. In September, the International Monetary Fund warned that "the impact of higher import costs for food and fertilizer for those highly exposed to food insecurity will add \$9 billion to their balance of payments pressures - in 2022 and 2023. This will erode countries' international reserves, and their ability to pay for food and fertilizer imports."

Moreover, higher interest rates and tightening financial conditions have raised the specter of widespread debt distress in low- and middle-income countries. By subjecting public finances to great strain, recent global shocks have put vital, long-term health investment at risk. Global solidarity and equity are the underpinnings of any effective response to the challenges we face. We must advance on three fronts to preserve the central role that health systems - and more precisely primary health care - play at all times, and especially when economic crises hit.

First, investment in primary health care must increase, because investment gaps in health widen during difficult times such as we are experiencing now. These gaps, in turn, increase the risks people face from global threats, manmade or otherwise. It is in everybody's interest to help all countries that lack resources to invest sufficiently in health-system resilience and pandemic preparation and response.

Second, innovation in life sciences needs more financing, especially to scale it up in a sustainable manner. This means supporting local production or mental-health service delivery innovations that reach millions of people and are incorporated into the primary health-care system.

Third, multilateral organizations should collaborate to prepare us all to confront future health threats more effectively. Here, initiatives such as a legally binding pandemic accord, developed and ratified by countries and rooted in the World Health Organization constitution, can provide the desperately needed playbook for preventing and responding to pandemics.

Unfortunately, even before COVID-19, the world was lagging in the race to meet globally agreed health targets, including many of those enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. The pandemic has set us back further.

In times of rising debt and increasing risks to debt sustainability, governments, international organizations, and financial institutions must cooperate closely to get us back on track. While illustrating the many shortcomings in global cooperation, COVID-19 has also demonstrated the importance of working together.

That is why our two organizations have committed to combining our strengths to promote and increase investments in health. For example, with support from the European Investment Bank, the WHO, the Wellcome Trust, and others, the AMR Action Fund is investing in innovative solutions to tackle antimicrobial resistance and ensure that there is a pipeline of new drugs to address key needs. The scientific community already identifies antimicrobial resistance as "the silent pandemic" and a serious threat to global health and development.

Moreover, we are working to channel additional resources from other partners, such as the European Commission, development finance institutions, and private-sector actors, to boost health services where they are needed most. Earlier this year, we announced a partnership, in cooperation with the European Commission and the African Union, to strengthen health systems, in particular primary health care, in Africa. The EIB has pledged to make at least €500 million (\$520 million) available to mobilize more than €1 billion in investment, with a particular focus on primary health care in Sub-Saharan Africa.

New cooperative projects are already moving ahead in Africa and the Middle East. In Rwanda, the WHO will directly advise the government on rebuilding the country's National Health Laboratory, with financing from the European Commission and the EIB. The new laboratory will perform more than 80,000 tests each year, serving a population of more than 12 million.

To have a measurable impact in these countries, we focus on using innovative finance mechanisms that spur domestic funding and promote our shared goal of health for all. At the same time, we are committed to promoting sustainability in debt management, so that our partner countries' investments in health do not result in financial pain. Again, to invest in health is to promote good economic policy.

Good health and well-being are goals the whole world shares. To accelerate the deployment of innovative health solutions, countries and institutions must work together, fostering cooperation not only between states, but also between governments and the private sector.



CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA



PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT Licensed Insurance Companies

The attention of the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) has been drawn to complaints about the operations of illegal insurers and insurance companies as well as brokerage firms in Liberia in violation of Section 2.1 Sub-section 1.0 of the Insurance Act of 2013.

The Insurance Act of 2013 mandates the CBL as the sole authority to license insurers, reinsurers, insurance brokers, insurance agents and loss adjusters.

Accordingly, the CBL hereby cautions individual(s) or institution(s) to not engage or do insurance business with any insurance company or insurance intermediary or brokerage firms other than the below listed, which are approved by the CBL in accordance with the Insurance Act of 2013.

The licensed insurance companies are:

1. Accident and Casualty Assurance Company (ACICO)
2. Activa Insurance Company (AIC)
3. American Underwriters Group International Insurance Company (AUG)
4. Atlantic Life and General Insurance Company (ALGIC)
5. Blue Cross Insurance Company (BCIO).
6. Insurance Company of Africa (ICA), and
7. Medicare Insurance Company (MIC). Others are:
8. Mutual Benefit Assurance Company (MBA)
9. Omega Insurance Company (OIC)
10. Palm Insurance Company (PIC)
11. Saar Insurance Company (SIC)
12. Secure Risk Insurance Company (SRIC)
13. SKY International Insurance Company (SIIC), and
14. SUNU Insurance Company

Other licensed insurance brokerage firms authorized by the CBL to do insurance business within the Republic of Liberia are:

1. ASK Gras Savoye Liberia Limited (ASK Savoye)
2. KEK Insurance Brokers Liberia Limited (KEK)
3. SAJONA Intermediaries (Insurance Advisor & Broker)
4. Trust Brokerage Liberia Limited Company (Trust LLC), and
5. MicroEnsure Life-Jar Incorporated (Life-Jar).

While the focus of the CBL is on the implementation of the mandate to achieve the insurance commission by 2026 in accordance with the Amended and Restated Act of the CBL 2020, the public is hereby encouraged to inform the CBL about anyone or company doing unlicensed insurance business within the Republic of Liberia.

The CBL wants to reassure the public of its commitment to the transformation of the insurance industry leveraging capacity building from the Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) of the U.S Treasury, West African Insurance Institute (WAI), and the West Africa Insurance Companies Association (WAICA) and remains supportive of the collaboration with the Ministry of Transport as the implementer and enforcer of the Third-Party Car Insurance scheme.

Signed: The Central Bank of Liberia



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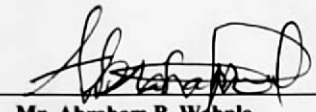
The Ad hoc Independent Elections Commission of the All Liberia Coalition Party (ALCOP), with the consent of the National Executive Council (NEC), uses this medium to inform all recognized Partisans, Sympathizers, Well-wishers and the general Liberian population that in conformity of the electoral laws of the National Elections Commission (NEC), it would conduct a Standard Bearer Convention as we fast approach the 2023 general and Presidential elections.

The Convention is slated for Saturday, December, 3, 2022 in Bong County, at the Administrative Building in Gbarnga City, Republic of Liberia.

The supra mentioned authorized body of ALCOP encourages and anticipates the membership's full involving in the forthcoming Standard Bearer Convention so as to further make their representation felt and also to be a part of this history making event as our beloved party geared towards taking State Power comes 2023.

NB: For further information, please contact the office of the Chairperson of the Ad hoc Independent Elections Commission of ALCOP when / if necessary.

Signed:


Mr. Abraham B. Wahplo

Chairman

Ad hoc Independent Elections Commission-ALCOP
0777379961 / 0886107406 / 0776403695

Moto: Peace, Unity, Freedom, Justice & Progress

Survey Notice

November 18, 2022

The public is hereby informed that in keeping with the private land survey regulation to create public awareness, **The Administrators in person of Mr. Samuka Sheriff and Mr. Sekou Sheriff** have authorized surveyor Yarkplawolo T. Kollie and Gray Allison to survey Fifty (50) acres of land in favor of **Rigorous Innovative Solutions for Excellence (RISE), INC.**

The property is situated between Careysburg and Bensonville in the south eastern side of both settlement.

The survey will commence on December 2, 2022 at the hour of 10:00am.

Therefore, all adjacent property owners and interested person(s) who names are not mention and having interest in the survey should come with all relevant title deed, diagram or map to verify their claim in order to avoid land dispute.


This notice should claim the attention of all those concerned.

1. University of Liberia
2. The Kollie Town Family
3. The Somo Town Family
4. The Harace Family
5. The Bernard Family
6. The City Mayoress, Bentol City

Signed:


Yarkplawolo T. Kollie
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR
CELL #: 0777-732-799

Signed:


Gray Allison
AUTHORIZED SURVEYOR
CELL #: 0776-762-377

EU-Liberia hold One-Day Policy

Starts from page 11

implementing partners. The Portfolio review will help in assessing how well all of us are doing and how to improve our collective performance to serve the objectives of the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development".

Background

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) recognizes that each country has primary responsibility for its own development progress, that development assistance must be country-led, and that donors and recipients have a shared responsibility to ensure the successful implementation of assistance activities.

In this light, it is important for the Government of Liberia (GOL) and its

international partners to periodically review the international partners' assistance programmes to ensure that they are aligned with Liberia's own developmental priorities. Therefore, the European Union, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, is conducting a Country Portfolio Review.

General Overview of the EU Portfolio in Liberia

The European Union is one of the largest providers of external assistance to Liberia. The EU National Indicative Programme for Liberia in the period 2014-2020, under the 11th European Development Fund, amounted to USD 326 million (EUR 279 M).

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

House to review Grand Gedeh Community College Act

By Bridgett Milton

The House of Representatives has mandated its committees on Education,

communication from Grand Gedeh County District #2 Representative, George Boley, regarding an Act establishing the Grand Gedeh Community College (GGCC).

decision Thursday, 24 November during its 10th day sitting.

The decision was based on an appeal from Representative Boley for the august body to repeal the 2011 Act establishing GGCC.

Rep. Boley says, he wants the House of Representatives to grant the GGCC a university charter.

The Grand Gedeh lawmaker added that since the establishment of the GGCC, it has expanded.

He said in spite of challenges, it has recruited and maintained the caliber of staff required to be elevated to a bachelor's degree granting institution.

Meanwhile, Rivercess County Representative Byron Zanwhea, in a motion requested the joint committee to report in a period of one week. --Edited by Winston W. Parley



Judiciary, and Ways and Means to review a Representatives took the

2022 National Chess Championships Start Nov. 29

The Liberia Chess Federation (LCF) is set to kickstart the 2022 National Chess Championships on Tuesday, November 29, 2022, with the hosting of the Club Championship at its New Head Office on 9th Street.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, with support from sponsors and partners, the LCF will host all major variants of the noble game of chess for this year's championship. LCF will host the National Chess Clubs Championship, the National Rapid Chess Championship, the National Blitz Championship, and the National Classical Chess Championship which produces the National Chess Champion and the National Female Chess Champion.

According to LCF President Mr. Thomas Karyah, this chess festival will be used to promote the game amongst young Liberians, especially females, and hopefully enlighten the general public that chess is also a tool for education and socioeconomic development.

November 29, the date chosen for the commencement of the 2022 Chess Clubs Championships is a national holiday celebrated by Liberians as the birthdate of the late former Liberian President

William V.S. Tubman. It is also the day on which the first LCF constitution was signed in 2014, thus establishing the Liberia Chess Federation.

The Chess Clubs Championship is a one-day Rapid Chess event in which all clubs and chess playing centers are encouraged to register and participate. Each team will have four players with one female and one player aged 20 years old or below. The Club Championship will be a 7-Round Rapid Chess Swiss tournament with a Time Control of 20 minutes plus 5 seconds increment for each player.

On Saturday, 3 December 2022, the chess festival will continue with the hosting of the National Rapid Chess Championship and on Sunday, 4 December 2022, the National Blitz Chess Championship will be held.

The National Classical Chess Championships will start on Friday, 9 December with an opening ceremony, and will end on Sunday, 18 December 2022.

The National Chess Tournament is the most iconic chess event of the Liberia Chess

Federation where the coveted titles of National Chess Champion and National Female Chess Champion are earned.

The constitution of the federation gives leadership slots to the winners and runners-up of this annual chess event – the champions are members of the Executive Council (EC).

Since its maiden edition in 2016, this event is expected to be held in the last quarter of every year. Played at the LCF's former Headquarters on Front Street, the first national tournament was attended by over 30 participants and won by FM Barcon Harmon, CM Anthony Waylea (Runnerup) Widor Tarpeh (Female Champion), and Siatta Gray (Runner-up, Female Section).

The follow-up editions were held in 2018, 2019, and 2021. These National Championship events are held in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Liberia, with support from sponsors and partners.



CDC Maryland chair faces opposition

By Patrick N. Mensah Maryland county

Partisans of the Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC) Maryland county chapter, including students and ordinary residents are protesting the recent appointment of Pleebo District Education Officer (DEO) Mr. Searis B. Doe, as County Chair for the CDC, replacing Otis Blay.

The appointment of Mr. Doe followed several confrontations among CDCians, including ex-county chairman Otis Blay.

Aggrieved partisans say the appointment of DEO Doe as CDC chairman is a total disgrace to members of the party and some executive members who have stood with the party for years in the county.

According to them, the newly appointed county chairman is a 'just come', having joined the CDC in Maryland not too long, arguing that it's unfair to loyal partisans, who have been with the

decision, which they blamed on Blay, saying he shouldn't have allowed those CDCians to go another.

The aggrieved CDCians said although they had other issues against the former county chairman, but because he had chaired a meeting in which partisans petitioned a fellow partisan, Mr. Borma Wah, to contest against Speaker Chambers, who represents Pleebo Solokan district, on grounds that he has overstayed in the post without given back to the district.

Speaker Chambers has been representing the people of Solokan since January 16, 2006.

They stressed that even if the county chair is replaced, the minds of some partisans is made up because of the way they have been treated by the CDC specifically, Speaker Bhofal Chambers.

"Let us make this clear to the national chairman and other



Newly appointed County Chair Searis B. Doe

party from its inception.

The aggrieved CDCians in an angry mood on Tuesday, 22 November in Harper, Electoral District#1, accused Speaker Bhofal Chambers of masterminding the appointment of Mr. Doe, due to internal conflict between the Speaker and former county chairman Otis Blay that occurred since the 2014 senatorial election that brought Senator Gbleh-bo Brown of Maryland county to power.

They claimed that Speaker Chambers once accused former chairman Blay of not supporting him in his allegation that he was cheated in that senatorial election.

"We want to say, all these things are the hand works of Speaker Chambers, because we had a meeting in recent time before Mr. Doe's appointment and during the meeting other members pledged support to one of our members to contest for the representative seat come 2023", they explained.

They continue that in that meeting, which was presided over by ex-chairman Blay, several supporters of Speaker Chambers felt disenchanting about the

partisans of the Coalition for Democratic Change, if the chairman failed to do the right thing, we foresee situation ahead", the aggrieved CDCians warned.

According to them, Mr. Doe's appointment as county chair is unconstitutional, stressing that the CDC constitution forbids appoint of chair, co-chair and any executive position outside the constitution.

They claimed that Mr. Doe was never a member of the CDC and appointing him to such position will harm the party's activities.

"Why will you bring a nonpartisan to such position, we have been serving this party and we will not accept such a person as our chairman."

They also claim that the newly appointed county chair was among members of the opposition, who questioned the educational ability of President Weah, and now seeing him being appointed to leadership position is a total disgrace to the party.

"We can't and will not work with him because he has overlooked our party in the past", they maintained.

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

'Your fear to bite is detrimental to our legal system'

--Dr. Nelson tells lawyers

By Lincoln G. Peters

The President of the University of Liberia (UL) Prof. Dr. Julius J. S. Nelson, Jr. says any attempt for lawyers to be afraid to bite the bullet will be detrimental to the legal sector of Liberia.

negatively impact decisions for the less privileged," Dr. Nelson said.

The UL president noted further that lawyers' fear will also affect the disadvantaged, urging them to keep the touch of integrity and trustworthiness burning in Liberia.

in life. Therefore, as you deliberate in this annual convention, I trust and hope that you will look at the harsh reality in the justice sector and make the hard decision that will eventually accumulate into a direction that will be for the betterment of our country," Dr. Nelson appealed.

He stated that he is convinced that most lawyers in Liberia are part of the Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law.

And because of that, he said as head of the primer institution of higher learning, he thanked the LNBA for its commitment, dedication and the impact it has made in Liberia's legal sector over the years.

For his part, the Dean of the Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of Liberia, Cllr. Dr. Jallah A. Barbu expressed excitement over the annual convention and described it as a milestone achievement.

He said the law school is in transition because it is evolving, and introducing a lot of fresh ideas and development.

"We want to let you know, that at the law school several things are happening that call for the attention of the bar. We have had students leaving the law school and struggling to get experience," he said.

"It's important that our students have experience. Therefore, we are calling on law offices to kindly allow our students to intern in your office," he concluded.

Dr. Nelson indicated that he is of the strongest conviction that the law will suit and transform the contemporary reality because as things go by, system changes.

he noted that the processes will also change, and human rights will change because change is a constant thing that people cannot do without and cannot be compromised in the daily living.

"Your sector is not without its share of bad character. There will always be bad apple



Giving a special remark at the Liberia National Bar Association (LNBA) third annual convention in Paynesville Thursday, 24 November 2022, Dr. Nelson urged lawyers to keep and maintain the trust of transparency, accountability, integrity and honesty burning.

"I strongly urge you Mr. President, Chief Justice and everyone here, don't be afraid to bite the bullet. For your fear is detrimental to our legal sector. For your fear will

BlueCrest University scholarship targets 30 Librarian students

In support of government's Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development, BlueCrest University College Liberia has launched the second edition of its 'Let's Make Liberia Great' (LMLG) 2023 scholarship program for undergraduate degree in Information Technology (IT), targeting 30 Librarian students.

The scholarship, which covers four years, is a component of the University's corporate social responsibility, aims to extend helping hand to desiring students.

When the first edition of the scholarship was launched in 2021, six students benefited from 100 percent scholarship, fourteen 50 percent scholarship, and ten students, 10 percent scholarship, respectively, totaling 30 scholarships worth US\$130, 000 under LMLG scholarships-2022.

Making remarks on Thursday, November 24, 2022 when the second edition was launched in the conference room of the

institution, the President of the BlueCrest University, Dr. Umesh Neelakantan, said he was passionate to launch the scholarship on a bigger level to enable 200 students participate in the process.

This, he said, is to ensure that the LMLG Scholarship becomes a mandate for Liberian students every year, saying BlueCrest Liberia is confirming that higher education, is something to address the social cost of the country.

"People in Liberia face lot of hardships with finance to address their children

schooling needs and this is our way to help. Most importantly, BlueCrest is sustaining higher education and progressively announcing its interest every year', Dr. Neelakantan stated.

Speaking further, he narrated that his institution has been running the undergraduate program since 2015 and with the school accredited by National Commission on Higher Education (NCHE) to offer Master's degree in Information Technology, there has been increase of interest, social connection, and inspiration from the society.



NEC ends bidding war

Starts from page 11

after its earlier rejection of the same request.

It could be recalled that on September 9, 2022, PPCC wrote NEC demanding the latter to reinstate bidders to do a re-demonstration of the biometric enrolment and deduplication process and that such exercise be video recorded.

NEC on October 19, 2022, wrote PPCC for the second time seeking approval to award the joint venture of Ekemp/Palm Insurance/ INITS contract for the supply and delivery of BVR equipment, software and materials for the 2023 presidential and legislative elections.

But PPCC wrote back on Friday, October 21 saying that it could not render "no objection" to NEC's request urging the election house to revert to the remaining bidders and select a company that would be most suitable.

"That the PPCC cannot render "no objection" for NEC to award contract to Ekemp/Palm Insurance /INITS (JV)," PPCC noted in its letter dated October 21, 2022.

"That the NEC should immediately revert to expeditiously review the remaining companies and select a company that would be most suitable for the supply of Biometric Voter Registration Equipment, Software and Materials for the 2023 presidential and legislative elections and subsequently exercise procedures under PCCA Section 31 as required," the PPCC added.

Cause for second rejection

PPCC noted that per the NEC re-evaluation report, vendors were required during the re-demonstration process to perform data entry for a potential registrant, print PVC Cards on the spot, conduct reduplication and display activities on the screen for panel members and observers to view.

However, PPCC explained that during reviews of the video recording submitted by NEC and NEC's own re-evaluation report showed malfunctioning of Ekemp's equipment that is used for printing a key performance instrument (the PVC card). Ekemp did not print the PVC card on the spot as was required and did not print within the NEC time allotted. PPCC also noted that NEC accepted Ekemp's late printing to form part of the evaluation.

PPC also frowned on the recommendation made on Ekemp's financial capabilities, saying it does not support Ekemp's capacity to prefinance as declared.

Therefore, PPCC insists that

the inability Ekemp joint venture group to print the PVC card on spot as required by NEC and within time showed uncertainty on the usage of its equipment and raises doubts on the effective workability for the issuance of a printed PVC card to a registrant during the voter registration period.

The procurement house continued that a material failure in the functionality of a bidder's Biometric Equipment that is required to print a registrant on spot must be taken into serious consideration by NEC for such could be a potential high risk for the upcoming first BVR for Liberia.

PPCC further that NEC should not have even considered Ekemp as the most responsive bidder due to its failure to print the PVC card on spot.

Ekemp's failure explained
The Ekemp joint venture on October 7, wrote NEC explaining the cause for the delay in demonstrating the printing of its PVC card on spot, saying it was in the process of printing when one of the panelists ask that the printing should be projected on the screen for all to see.

Ekemp argued the process of migrating the demonstration caused the delay in printing. While NEC bid panelists were in the process of reviewing Ekemp's complaint of being the only bidder to have been subjected to such treatment, Ekemp to the matter before the Supreme Court.

EKEMP had filed a prohibition against the NEC evaluation panel for the unwarranted interruption. Something which sources say the NEC evaluation panel admitted to but that it was done in good faith.

They further noted that EKEMP completed the printing process outside of the allotted time, but as per the court action filed by EKEMP, the cards were accepted to form part of the report.

The Supreme Court in a conference ruling noted that the fact that Ekemp did complete the enrolment process and printing of cards during the said re-demonstration, its performance be accepted by NEC and form part of the Bid Evaluation Panel's evaluation.

However, the PPCC rejection failed to mention the Supreme Court's intervention. This paper gathered that the committee also observed that not only the Software that is customized to NEC needs but also the equipment (tablet) is also designed to satisfy the full requirement in the bid document (a tablet with two fingerprint scanners).

Français

La BAD approuve 5,12 millions de dollars pour financer l'agriculture au Libéria

Le Conseil d'administration du Groupe de la Banque africaine de développement a approuvé le financement du Programme de production alimentaire d'urgence du Libéria. Cela permettra à l'Etat du Libéria d'aider les agriculteurs à accroître la

2022.

L'agriculture est un secteur majeur de l'économie libérienne, contribuant à environ 26% du PIB. Les principales cultures sont l'hévéa, le riz, le manioc, les bananes et le palmier à huile. Le manioc et le riz sont les principales cultures vivrières de

Le Libéria importe environ 80 % de son riz, ce qui rend le pays vulnérable à la volatilité des prix alimentaires internationaux. Le pays est confronté à une insécurité alimentaire chronique et à de graves déficits nutritionnels en raison d'une série de défis, notamment l'extrême pauvreté et les inefficacités endémiques des systèmes alimentaires et agricoles du pays. Près de 50 % de la population libérienne est considérée comme souffrant d'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition infantile est persistante - 35 % des enfants de moins de 5 ans présentent un retard de croissance et 15 % d'entre eux une insuffisance pondérale.

Le programme de production alimentaire au Libéria constitue un appui budgétaire sectoriel dans le cadre de la Facilité africaine de production alimentaire d'urgence (AEFPF) de la Banque africaine de développement, qui vise à accroître la production alimentaire résiliente au climat pour les agriculteurs africains à la suite de chocs mondiaux tels que la guerre en Ukraine et la hausse des prix du carburant et des engrais.

La Facilité africaine de production alimentaire d'urgence fournira à 20

base. Cependant, la productivité agricole globale est faible. Cela est dû à des facteurs tels que le manque d'outils agricoles modernes adéquats, l'insuffisance des routes entre les champs et les marchés, la cherté des intrants, l'insuffisance de la capacité de stockage des cultures, ainsi que le conflit civil de 1989-2003 et l'épidémie d'Ebola de 2014-2015.

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production des cultures vivrières résilientes au climat afin d'atténuer l'impact de la crise alimentaire due à la guerre russo-ukrainienne en cours.

Le Conseil a approuvé une subvention de 2,28 millions de dollars et un prêt de 2,84 millions de dollars de la Facilité d'appui à la transition de la Banque, le 22 novembre

Les législateurs jouent à des jeux ?

Un document dont le NEW DAWN a eu possession révèle que la résolution conjointe 003/2022 du Sénat libérien et de la Chambre des représentants, autorisant le prolongement du recensement national de la population et du logement de 2022 a été signée par le président George Weah et publiée quatre jours après le début du recensement réel, ce qui, selon les critiques, est illégal.

La résolution conjointe a été adoptée par le Sénat libérien le 10 novembre 2022 après que les membres de la Chambre des représentants eurent rédigé le document le 7 novembre 2022.

Le président Weah a déclaré un jour férié au Libéria le 11 novembre 2022, fermant les écoles, les entreprises et ordonnant aux fonctionnaires et à la population en général de rester à la maison pour être comptés, mais la résolution commune de prolonger le recensement jusqu'au 15 janvier 2023 a été signée par l'exécutif et publiée par le ministère des Affaires étrangères le 15 novembre 2022, alors que le décompte avait déjà commencé

dans certaines parties du pays.

Dix-neuf sénateurs sur les 30 membres du sénat ont signé le document, dont Saah H. Joseph du comté de Montserrado, Nyonblee K. Lawrence de Grand Bassa, J. Milton Teahjay et Augustine S. Chea du comté de Sinoe, James P. Biney et J. Gbleh-bo Brown du comté de Maryland, et Varney G. Sherman et Simeon B. Taylor du comté de Grand Cape Mount.

Les Sénateurs Abraham Darius Dillon de Montserrado, Prince Y. Johnson de Nimba, A. Marshall Dennis et Zoe Emmanuel Pennue de Grand Gedeh, Morris G. Saytumah de Bomi, Conmany B. Wesseh et Jonathan Boycharles Sogbie de River Gee et Daniel F. Naatehn n'ont pas signé.

A la Chambre des représentants, 43 des 72 membres ont signé la résolution commune le 7 novembre 2022.



Éditorial

Le bourbier du recensement

Le gouvernement du Libéria, sous la houlette du président George Weah, a actuellement un embarras de choix s'il faut poursuivre le recensement national de la population et du logement qui a été mis à mal par la corruption, l'incompétence et le manque de transparence ou s'il faut faire une pause pour recalibrer, tout en risquant de faire du pays une risée dans la sous-région.

Après un retard prolongé du recensement national en raison des détournements de fonds généralisés, l'opération a dû démarrer effectivement le 11 novembre sous la pression publique, mais elle fut boycottée par les agents recenseurs qui réclamaient leur argent.

Le gouvernement est face à un sérieux dilemme. Faut-il reporter l'ensemble de l'opération ? C'est la question que se posent les dirigeants. Mais les partenaires internationaux s'y opposent. Ils citent des raisons de crédibilité.

Et au milieu de ce casse-tête, le président Weah, qui effectue actuellement des tournées à l'étranger, a licencié deux cadres supérieurs de l'Institut libérien des statistiques et des services d'information géographique (LISGIS), dont le directeur général par intérim Wilmot Smith, qui a été au centre de irrégularités incontrôlables à l'Institut.

La vice-présidente Jewel Howard Taylor a révélé la semaine dernière lors d'un point de presse à Monrovia que le gouvernement a prévu un budget de 22 millions de dollars pour assurer le bon déroulement du recensement, couvrant les salaires, les tablettes, la location de voitures et le carburant, entre autres.

Selon la vice-présidente Taylor, le gouvernement avait une obligation initiale de 37 millions de dollars américains (37 millions de dollars) qu'il a payés en totalité, en plus des millions versés par des gouvernements amis et d'autres partenaires internationaux.

Le vrai problème n'est donc pas le manque de fonds pour mener le recensement, mais la mauvaise gestion de l'argent des contribuables par ceux qui ont été mis à la tête du LISGIS pour faire le travail. L'exécutif et le législatif chouchoutent et tolèrent le grand banditisme qui a lieu au jour le jour à la maison des statistiques au détriment de l'avenir du pays.

Ainsi, en dépit du manque d'un chef responsable au LISGIS, on force un processus de recensement dans la gorge des Libériens, dont le résultat est déjà mis en doute avant même qu'il ne soit rendu public. La confiance et la fiabilité, deux ingrédients clés de tout processus de collecte de données, ont été érodées, compte tenu de la façon dont les gars du LISGIS ont procédé.

Nous risquons de nous retrouver avec des chiffres farfelus qui seraient très différents des chiffres réels sur le terrain parce que l'opération actuelle est inefficace à toutes fins utiles, principalement parce que quelqu'un a pris les affaires du peuple libérien comme une entreprise privée, compromettant complètement l'opération.

Pire, le parlement qui est dominé par le parti au pouvoir ferme les yeux et joue avec une question aussi cruciale que le recensement, tout cela à cause d'une loyauté égoïste et bornée.

Les véritables victimes d'une telle mauvaise gouvernance entachée d'incompétence, de corruption et de manque de sincérité sont le peuple libérien, qui pourrait ne jamais connaître la taille exacte de sa population alors même qu'il se prépare pour les élections présidentielle et générales de 2023.

Français

La BAD approuve

millions de petits agriculteurs africains des semences certifiées. Il augmentera l'accès aux engrais agricoles et leur permettra de produire rapidement 38 millions de tonnes de nourriture - une augmentation de 12 milliards de dollars de la production alimentaire en seulement deux ans.

Le programme libérien, qui sera mis en œuvre de 2022 à 2024, permettra à l'Etat de fournir des subventions intelligentes directes (qui créent des incitations à l'investissement du secteur privé sur le marché des intrants sans fausser le marché) aux agriculteurs vulnérables. Le financement permettra également à l'Etat de faciliter l'accès des agriculteurs aux semences améliorées et aux engrais.

« Nous nous félicitons de

cette approbation opportune et très attendue, qui améliorera la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Libéria et l'environnement réglementaire pour une agriculture intelligente face au climat », a déclaré Benedict Kanu, directeur national de la BAD pour le Libéria. Kanu a ajouté : « Les Libériens sont en bonne santé, c'est sans doute le plus grand atout que le pays puisse avoir, pratiquement aucune autre priorité ne pourrait être plus urgente que la lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire pour protéger les besoins caloriques et nutritionnels des Libériens et protéger leur développement humain.

La Facilité africaine de production alimentaire d'urgence a déjà bénéficié à 26 pays d'Afrique avec 26 programmes d'une valeur de 1,257 milliard de dollars.

Côte d'Ivoire : les députés adoptent un projet de loi pour mieux encadrer les commentaires en ligne

En Côte d'Ivoire, l'Assemblée nationale a adopté mardi un projet de loi pour mieux encadrer les conditions d'exercice de la presse en ligne. Désormais, un directeur de publication sera « civilement responsable des commentaires » qui accompagnent les articles mis en ligne.

Principaux objectifs de ce projet de loi sur le régime juridique de la presse : clarifier le statut de directeur de publication d'un organe de presse en ligne et mieux encadrer les commentaires publiés sur les articles sur internet. Car dans le texte, le législateur part d'un constat : « la fréquence des manquements liés aux commentaires enregistrés en dessous des articles de presse en ligne ».

Le but de cette loi est donc de « freiner les termes xénophobes, haineux et injurieux qui y sont constamment véhiculés » et «

d'éviter que les propos haineux deviennent la norme sous prétexte de liberté d'expression ».

Dorénavant, selon l'article 26 de ce projet de loi, le directeur de publication sera « civilement responsable » de ces commentaires. Tout manquement est passible d'une amende pouvant aller jusqu'à 40 millions de FCFA.

« Une porte ouverte à tous les abus »

Mais « imputer la faute au directeur de publication est une porte ouverte à tous les abus », s'inquiète le député Antoine Tiémoko. Car à ce jour, les sites internet ne disposent pas de modérateur. « Il faudrait en former, les recruter, les payer... Cela aggraverait les charges des sites internet », explique ce député, lui-même ancien journaliste.

Mali : soldats maliens, russes et chasseurs dozos accusés de vols massifs de bétail

Au Mali, les opérations antiterroristes de l'armée se poursuivent, tout comme les allégations d'exactions. Ces dernières semaines, un nouveau mode opératoire émerge dans les régions de Mopti et de Bandiagara notamment : le vol massif de bétail. Les soldats maliens, les chasseurs traditionnels dozos qui les accompagnent ainsi que les supplétifs russes de l'armée malienne, sont mis en cause.

Dans les communes de Fakala, Sio, Pignari, Doucombo, Fatoma ou encore Sofara, depuis plusieurs semaines, de nombreuses sources locales alertent sur des vols massifs de bétail par l'armée malienne et ses supplétifs : chasseurs traditionnels dozos et combattants russes. Ces derniers sont de simples formateurs selon

Bamako et des mercenaires du groupe Wagner, selon un grand nombre de pays européens, africains ou américains.

Les chiffres sont difficiles à recouper avec précision, mais, selon ces sources, le cumul des vols représente en tout cas plusieurs milliers de vaches, et pas moins de moutons et de chèvres.

Le vol de bétail n'est pas nouveau : à chaque fois que des opérations antiterroristes de l'armée malienne sont entachées d'accusations d'exactions, comme des exécutions collectives, ces allégations incluent presque systématiquement des destructions et des vols de bijoux, meubles, céréales ou animaux.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Raghuram G. Rajan

La démondialisation est une menace contre le climat

CHICAGO - Les débats qui ont agité cette année la Conférence des Nations unies sur le changement climatique (COP27) suggèrent que si les responsables politiques ont compris l'urgence du combat, il est peu probable qu'ils parviennent à un accord global qui permette de le mener. Pourtant, le monde dispose encore d'une carte pour améliorer les chances d'une action plus efficace à l'avenir : appuyer sur le frein de la démondialisation. Sans quoi les opportunités d'action contre les changements climatiques seront différées par la diminution des échanges et des flux d'investissement transnationaux et par le risque qui s'ensuit de l'établissement de blocs régionaux d'échanges de plus en plus isolés les uns des autres.

La démondialisation s'accélère, en raison d'une combinaison de facteurs : protectionnisme à l'ancienne, rapatriement des activités manufacturières vers des pays amis (le friend-shoring, qui limite les échanges aux partenaires dont on partage les valeurs), interdictions et sanctions obéissant à des motifs géostratégiques. Pour comprendre pourquoi cette tendance obéira les réactions aux changements climatiques, il suffit de considérer les trois catégories d'action dans lesquelles celles-ci s'inscrivent nécessairement : atténuation (réduction des émissions), adaptation et migration en quête de meilleures conditions de vie. La séquence est importante, car les difficultés rencontrées dans chaque catégorie s'aggraveront encore si l'action dans la catégorie précédente est entravée. Si l'on n'en fait pas assez en matière d'atténuation, il faudra en faire plus en matière d'adaptation, et si nous ne parvenons pas à nous adapter, nous verrons un nombre croissant de réfugiés climatiques fuir leur terre natale, devenue de plus en plus inhospitalière.

Pour gérer chacun de ces problèmes, de nouveaux accords internationaux sont indispensables. Or la montée des rivalités géopolitiques rendra plus difficiles les accords sur l'atténuation. Comment la Chine et les États-Unis pourraient-ils convenir de réductions significatives de leurs émissions s'ils se suspectent mutuellement de n'avoir pour priorité que la sécurisation d'un avantage économique, par conséquent stratégique.

Des accords seront plus faciles à conclure et à faire respecter dans un monde qui ne se sera pas fragmenté sur le plan économique. Tant qu'il y aura des investissements et des échanges bilatéraux, la Chine comme les États-Unis auront des raisons et des occasions de se parler, et il y aura d'autant plus de jetons (et de puces électroniques !) à échanger dans la partie : un transfert de technologies, ici, pour un engagement, là, à réduire ses émissions, par exemple. L'ouverture à l'autre, qui comprend la libre circulation des entrepreneurs, des touristes et des représentants officiels, facilitera également le contrôle de l'action climatique, tandis que l'isolement ne fera qu'alimenter la suspicion, la désinformation et l'incompréhension mutuelle.

La démondialisation entravera aussi les productions, les investissements et les innovations nécessaires au remplacement des processus actuels de production, gourmands en carbone, par une nouvelle organisation, plus respectueuse du climat. Il n'est qu'à prendre l'exemple de la production de batteries, qui sont nécessaires pour stocker les sources d'énergies renouvelables. Les principaux composants de ces batteries - lithium, nickel et cobalt - se raréfieront, prévoit-on, au cours de la prochaine décennie, tout comme les terres rares utilisées pour les électrodes. Si les fabricants doivent se fournir pour ces matières premières auprès des seuls pays amis, la production mondiale de batteries en souffrira. Car ces ressources sont pour l'essentiel extraites du sous-sol de pays souffrant d'instabilité ou engagés dans des conflits, comme la République démocratique du Congo, et une grande part des opérations de raffinage sont aujourd'hui réalisées en Chine et en Russie.

Avec le temps, certaines chaînes d'approvisionnement s'appauvriront de n'emprunter que des voies amies. Mais les entreprises auront bien du mal à déterminer qui elles doivent considérer comme « amis » et qui le restera tout au long des trente années sur lesquelles un investissement peut s'échelonner. Il n'y a pas si longtemps, le président des États-Unis déversait sa colère contre le Canada ! Sans compter qu'à court terme, la réorganisation des chaînes d'approvisionnement limiterait gravement les capacités de production et augmenterait les coûts, réduisant les perspectives de maintenir les températures mondiales moyennes sous les seuils critiques dans le temps de plus en plus court qui nous est imparti.

Dans un monde « démondialisé », l'adaptation aux changements climatiques sera aussi plus difficile. Des températures plus élevées et des types météorologiques bouleversés rendront en maints endroits impossible l'agriculture traditionnelle. De nouvelles cultures, de nouvelles technologies peuvent être d'une aide précieuse, mais elles n'advieront pas sans innovations, sans investissements, sans financements. Nombre de pays en développement, qui se tiennent en dehors des grands blocs, seront fermés à ces flux. Et même les efforts d'adaptation les plus héroïques ne parviendront pas à préserver la viabilité de l'agriculture sous les tropiques. De nombreux agriculteurs devront chercher de nouveaux moyens de subsistance.

Pour les pays en développement, les exportations constituent le moyen le plus sûr de créer des emplois, en répondant à la demande solvable des pays hautement développés (et moins touchés par les vagues de chaleur). Mais la hausse des barrières protectionnistes dans les régions plus développées obéira cette croissance, limitant par conséquent les possibilités d'adaptation. Dans le même temps, l'isolement ne confèrera pas nécessairement aux pays développés la sécurité qu'ils recherchent. Le confinement des chaînes d'approvisionnement au sein d'un pays ou d'une région peut diminuer certains risques politiques, mais augmentera l'exposition de la zone aux catastrophes climatiques et à d'autres risques. Il suffit de regarder combien l'Europe dans sa totalité est aujourd'hui touchée par la hausse des coûts de l'énergie, quand l'Amérique du Nord ne l'est pas.

La diversification mondiale, en revanche, apporterait une plus grande résilience. Idéalement, une chaîne d'approvisionnement aurait sur chaque segment de multiples fournisseurs, dans différentes régions et sur différents continents, ce qui autoriserait des adaptations rapides dans les cas où l'un de ces fournisseurs serait quelque part victime de la crise climatique. Il en va de même pour les matières premières : la meilleure garantie est un marché mondial bien desservi et librement accessible, où les perturbations peuvent être atténuées et où aucun producteur ne dispose d'un avantage illégitime. Plus un marché sera régional ou local, plus il risquera de pâtir de la dégradation des conditions météorologiques ou de la malveillance d'un fournisseur.

Certes, la mondialisation, depuis quelques années, est mal perçue, mais il est indispensable de la préserver. Même si les pays ont légitimement intérêt, pour garantir leur sécurité, à restreindre les échanges et les investissements dans certains secteurs stratégiques et sensibles, nous devons empêcher que de telles mesures ne se dévoient dans l'isolement.

La communauté internationale devrait au minimum négocier un pacte inspiré de la Convention de Genève afin de créer des zones où les interactions mondiales pourraient se poursuivre en sécurité et seraient protégées, dans la plupart des circonstances, des sanctions et des interdictions. Les échanges de nourriture, d'énergie, de médicaments et d'autres biens essentiels, comme ceux que requièrent l'atténuation des changements climatiques et l'adaptation à leurs conséquences, devraient être concernés. Nous devrions poser des conditions rigoureuses à l'interdiction d'un pays aux infrastructures mondiales de paiement et à la mise en œuvre de sanctions secondaires (celles qui sont prises à l'encontre des pays ne respectant pas les sanctions).

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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-Bahnl, Blowee, Zahn-Duo, Duo-Tornwein, Kopea, Denaman. Zuluyee. Gbeiden. Kitoma. Sanniquellie. Dahn-Lorpa, Gboa-Darvoyee, Gehwee, Tiahyyee, Borsonnoh, Sehyy-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, Baylehglay, Gbor-Wehplay, Gbor-Fiaplay, Geialay, Gweipalay-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, Nuoble-1, Nuoble-2, Kparblee, Zuodru, Quepea, Gblordiala, Segbeh Town, Vahn Town, Kwendinm Camp-1, Gwah's Town, Kpweinm, Zekepa, Kayee, Garnwee, Gleyee-Zorpea, Blaimh, Mehnla, 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.



Cllr. Tiawan Saye Gongloe

NEC ends bidding war

-As PPCC approves Laxton Group

By Othello B. Garblah

The Public Procurement and Concession Commission has rendered "No Objection" to the National Elections Commission's (NEC) selection of Laxton Group for

package, given its critical nature and given that this is the country's first biometric voter registration pilot. The approval of Laxton Group by the PPCC brings to an end the long-running back-and-forth controversy

Laxton emerged as that suitable company following an evaluation by its Bid Panel on November 15.

"With the procurement Committee having endorsed the Panel's report and recommendation, the National Elections Commission thereby requests "No objection" for its intent to award contract to Laxton Group for the supply and delivery of Biometric Voter Registration Equipment and Software," excerpts of NEC's letter read.

NEC's request for a "No Objection" letter was accompanied by an inter-office memo to the Bid Evaluation Panel dated November 14, 2022; the Bid Panel's November 15 report; minutes of Procurement Committee meetings approving the evaluation report and a draft contract worth US\$11,956,834.32 (Eleven Million, nine hundred and fifty-six thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four, thirty-two cent).

Background

The bid selection process has been marred by controversy between NEC and the Public PPCC over the former recommendation of Ekemp/Palm Insurance/ INITS joint venture.

NEC on two occasions submitted the name of the joint venture of Ekemp/Palm Insurance/ INITS for what the PPCC said did not meet the procurement requirements.

The PPCC on October 21, rejected NEC's request for a "no objection" to award Ekemp's joint venture contract for the Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) process

The election house said

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 7



the supply and delivery of biometric voter registration equipment and software ahead of the 2023 general elections.

The PPCC in its approval letter dated November 24, 2022, noted that upon overall review of NEC's submissions, accompanying documents and subsequent clarifications, "No Objection" is rendered.

PPCC: "That "No Object is hereby rendered for the NEC to award contract for Laxton Group in the amount of US\$11,956,834.32 for the supply and delivery of Biometric Voter Registration Equipment, software and materials for the 2023 presidential and Legislative elections."

The PPCC also cautioned NEC to ensure quality conformance for the contract

over the bid selection process at NEC ahead of the country's voter registration exercise for the 2023 elections.

NEC on Monday, November 21 officially wrote the Public Procurement and Concession Commission (PPCC) requesting a "No Objection" for its intent to award the contract to Laxton.

In its letter to the PPCC, NEC explained that its selection of Laxton was based on the former's recommendation that it select amongst the remaining bidders, a company most suitable to provide the biometric voter registration equipment and software.

EU-Liberia hold One-Day Policy Dialogue on EU Initiatives here

The Government of Liberia, through the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, and the Delegation of the European Union to Liberia held a one-day policy dialogue on Thursday aimed at reviewing the portfolio of the European Union (EU) programmes in Liberia.

This review, which brings together several stakeholders and partners, is aimed at gaining insight into the impact of the EU projects implemented in partnership with the Liberian government on targeted communities and groups in Liberia.

The dialogue will identify challenges and lessons learned and make recommendations to improve the implementation of EU programmes in Liberia for future collaboration. This review will also

contribute to building and strengthening the capacities of Liberian institutions to ensure the sound management and sustainability of EU programmes in Liberia, in

people. The Head of Delegation of the European Union, Ambassador Laurent Delahousse, said "The EU is here to deliver to the people of Liberia. This is done by our



support of the effective implementation of the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), to the benefit of the Liberian

programmes, implemented through teamwork with the Government and our

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 7

'Time for warnings is over'

-Chief Justice Yuoh warns LNBA, judges

By Lincoln G. Peters

Liberia's Chief Justice Sie-A-Nyene G. Yuoh has told lawyers, judges and magistrates across the country that the times for warning are over, saying it's now time for appropriate action on all established false impression.

"The times for warning are over, and the time for requisite action for all established false impression is now," Chief Justice Yuoh sounded the caveat Thursday, 24 November 2022 at the Liberia National Bar Association (LNBA) third Annual Convention.

Delivering a special remark at the LNBA convention in Paynesville, she said her administration is ready and prepared to take the necessary and appropriate action against

said. "And to accord utmost courtesy to the general public and party litigant. Utilize the medium available for us to use in channelling your grievances and other concerns rather than seeking an audience with the chief justice for self-purposes," she cautioned.

The LNBA on Thursday, 24 November 2022, converged hundreds of lawyers at the Paynesville City Hall in celebration of its third annual convection 2022.

The annual convention which runs from November 24-25, is celebrated and organized under the them "Contemporary development in the law; Implication for Liberia's legal system."

The third annual convention is



any lawyers that will not do things appropriately.

She said she recently embarked on an acquaintance tour of magistrates within the bailiwick of the first judicial circuit, Montserrado County.

According to Chief Justice Yuoh, the tour is intended to obtain firsthand information about the conditions and the quality of the infrastructures hosting the courts.

She said it was meant to gather firsthand information about the efficiency of the staff and the quality of the work being done in the court of first instance.

"During my tour I noticed a concept of something call volunteering. In the judicial branch, there is no such concept or policy for volunteer," Chief Justice Yuoh said.

She noted that the volunteer policy is what judges as well as other court staff [use to] bring in people randomly and install them in the court as volunteers.

The Chief Justice noted that this is inimical to the judiciary, and therefore instructed that no judge should do such again.

"I again want to reiterate my calls and cautions to the magistrates, conduct the affairs of the respective assigned courts within the pale of the law," she

held to examine programs and policies within the country's legal system, and the organization's past working.

It is also intended to brainstorm on the way forward for the organization and the legal system of Liberia.

Earlier, LNBA president Cllr. Sylvester D. Rennie said the convention is consistent with the Bar's constitution.

He said the convention is the highest decision-making body of the association.

Cllr. Rennie revealed that, according to the constitution, lawyers gather to grace to occasion in the last week of November of every year.

"As we are going through this convention for the next two days, I ask that all lawyers behave themselves, respond to issues and find solution to some of the problems," he explained.

Served as guest speaker, Dr. Rowland Cole, Chief Technical Advisor and Head of UNDP'S Rule of Law Programmed Liberia, urged members of the LNBA to push for reform.

He urged them to ensure that measures are put in place to ensure there are much more effective, credible, and accessible justice system.-- Edited by Winston W. Parley

House ratifies \$6.7M for Covid response



Drawing Rights), respectively. The joint committee informed plenary that the maximum commitment charge rate are half of one percent per annum (Withdrawn Financing Rate) and service charge 3/4% of one percent (Withdrawn Credit balance) with a payment date beginning February 15 and August 15 in each year.

The joint committee said Liberia's preparedness, readiness and response for new cases of COVID-19 is needful especially under a second additional financing project to enable the country's health system react effectively to outbreaks of future pandemics.

The august body added that the ratification of the Financing Agreement dubbed Liberia COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Project Second Additional Financing in keeping with its objective would strengthen the framework of the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD).

Meanwhile, the instrument is expected to be transmitted to the Liberian Senate for concurrence following a motion by Nimba County Representative, Joseph Somwarbi. --Press release

The House of Representatives has ratified the second additional financing on Liberia COVID-19 Emergency Preparation and Response Project between the Republic of Liberia and the International Development Association (IDA) with an objective to prepare and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in Liberia.

The Plenary took the decision followed a report from the Joint Committee on

Ways, Means, Finance & Development Planning, and Judiciary respectively, on the Financing Agreement signed on 4 July 2022.

Under the agreement, the IDA agreed to extend to the Republic of Liberia a Grant and a Credit which are deemed as Concessional Financing in the following amounts: 4,600,000.00 million (Grant Special Drawing Rights) and 2,100,000.00 Million (Credit Special

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