

LEGISLATIVE ENGAGEMENT GUIDE FOR ADVOCACY IN LIBERIA

A LEARNING GUIDE FOR
LEGISLATIVE ENGAGEMENT
AND ADVOCACY IN LIBERIA

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Legislative Internship Program

The Legislative Internship Program, developed by Naymote, is a structured capacity-building initiative designed to prepare emerging leaders for effective public service. It targets recent college graduates, young professionals, and alumni of the Young Political Leadership School Africa, placing them in key offices within the Legislature through the Legislative Information Service.

Participants receive focused training in legislative procedures, public policy analysis, political communication, constituency engagement, and oversight practices. During their placement, interns help track and assess the Legislature's core functions: lawmaking, representation, and oversight. Their responsibilities include preparing analytical briefs, supporting committee work, and assisting with public education on legislative processes.

The program also emphasizes professional ethics, leadership development, and accountability. By working directly with legislative offices, interns gain a clearer understanding of how the institution functions, strengthening trust and encouraging meaningful participation in democratic governance.

Interns serve for five months and work in teams of four. Throughout this period, they build practical skills and a strong grasp of parliamentary operations. In addition to their office-based duties, they play an active role in Naymote's Legislative Outreach Program, engaging communities across the country to explain the roles, responsibilities, and procedures of the Legislature. This outreach enhances civic awareness, promotes accountability, and contributes to a more informed and active citizenry.



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DEDICATION

This Legislative Learning Guide is dedicated to the brave democratic defenders, vigilant voters, and tireless campaigners who continue to push the boundaries of democracy, good governance, and political accountability in Liberia, across the ECOWAS Region, and around the world.

It is also dedicated to the citizens and advocates whose voices keep democracy alive. Your courage, persistence, and hope fuel our commitment to building stronger democratic institutions that guarantee true democratic dividends. May the pages of this Guide ignite your passion, strengthen your advocacy, and inspire our elected leaders to honour the trust placed in them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development, Liberia's leading institution for advancing democracy and political governance, extends sincere gratitude to all who contributed to the development of this Learning Guide.

We are deeply grateful to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) www.ned.org for their generous support, and to our colleagues, partners, supporters, and volunteers for their dedication and commitment. We particularly acknowledge the Legislative Information Service (LIS), the African Parliamentary Network, and the Naymote Legislative Internship Program, and extend special thanks to B. McCarthy Weh, II, Director of Legislative Information Service, Liberian Legislature, Benjamin Opoku Aryeh, Research and Advocacy Lead at Parliamentary Network Africa (PNAfrica) and Charles Kojo Vandyck, Head of the Capacity Development Unit at the West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI), whose leadership ensured the accuracy and depth of this handbook.

Our deepest appreciation goes to the thousands of Liberians who, since Naymote's founding in 2001, have sought to be educated, empowered, and actively engaged in democratic processes—your participation continues to inspire our mission. Finally, we recognize the hard work of Naymote's staff and extend special thanks to our visionary leader, Eddie D. Jarwolo, whose guidance continues to drive Liberia's democratic transformation.

For more information, visit www.naymote.com or email info@naymote.com.

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The development of this ***Legislative Engagement Guide for Advocacy in Liberia (LEGAL)*** reflects Naymote Partners for Democratic Development's decade-long commitment to advancing democracy and strengthening political governance across Liberia.

Naymote believes that advancing democracy and political governance is essential to building peaceful, just, and prosperous societies. Strong democratic institutions empower citizens to participate meaningfully in public affairs, hold leaders accountable, and ensure that government decisions reflect the collective will and interests of the people. Effective political governance further deepens this process by promoting transparency, respect for the rule of law, efficient public administration, and inclusive political participation across all sectors of society.

Over the years, Naymote's interventions have strengthened governance accountability, empowered citizens, and fostered collaboration among key stakeholders, producing measurable impacts on Liberia's democratic processes. This guide builds upon those practical experiences, highlighting best practices and proven strategies that have shaped successful legislative advocacy and civic engagement initiatives throughout Liberia.



Designed as a practical tool, this guide supports effective engagement with the Liberian Legislature, the cornerstone of the Liberia's democratic system, entrusted with enacting laws, representing citizens, and exercising oversight over the executive. It aims to enhance the skills and confidence of young people, women, civil society actors, people living with disabilities and community leaders to participate in constructive legislative engagement and advocacy from an informed, strategic, and impactful perspective.

The guide offers a clear and accessible analysis of the legislative process and provides step-by-step guidance for advocating the passage of laws, influencing legislative actions, and holding lawmakers accountable for the promises they make to their constituents, an area where performance remains a challenge in many African democracies, including Liberia. It also includes essential information such as legislators' contact details, email addresses, mobile numbers, assigned committees, districts represented, and their roles in regional and continental parliamentary bodies.

I am hopeful that development partners, civil society institutions, ordinary Liberian citizens, political actors, the media, particularly youth, women, and marginalized groups, legislative staffs, newly elected legislators, will use this guide to champion a people-centred governance process in Liberia. By fostering legislative transparency, civic participation, public accountability, and responsiveness, we can build a more inclusive democracy that truly reflects the needs and aspirations of all Liberians.

Eddie D. Jarwolo

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INTRODUCTION



Liberia has a bicameral Legislature, consisting of two chambers: the Senate, which serves as the upper house, and the House of Representatives, which serves as the lower house. Together, these bodies form the Legislature of Liberia.

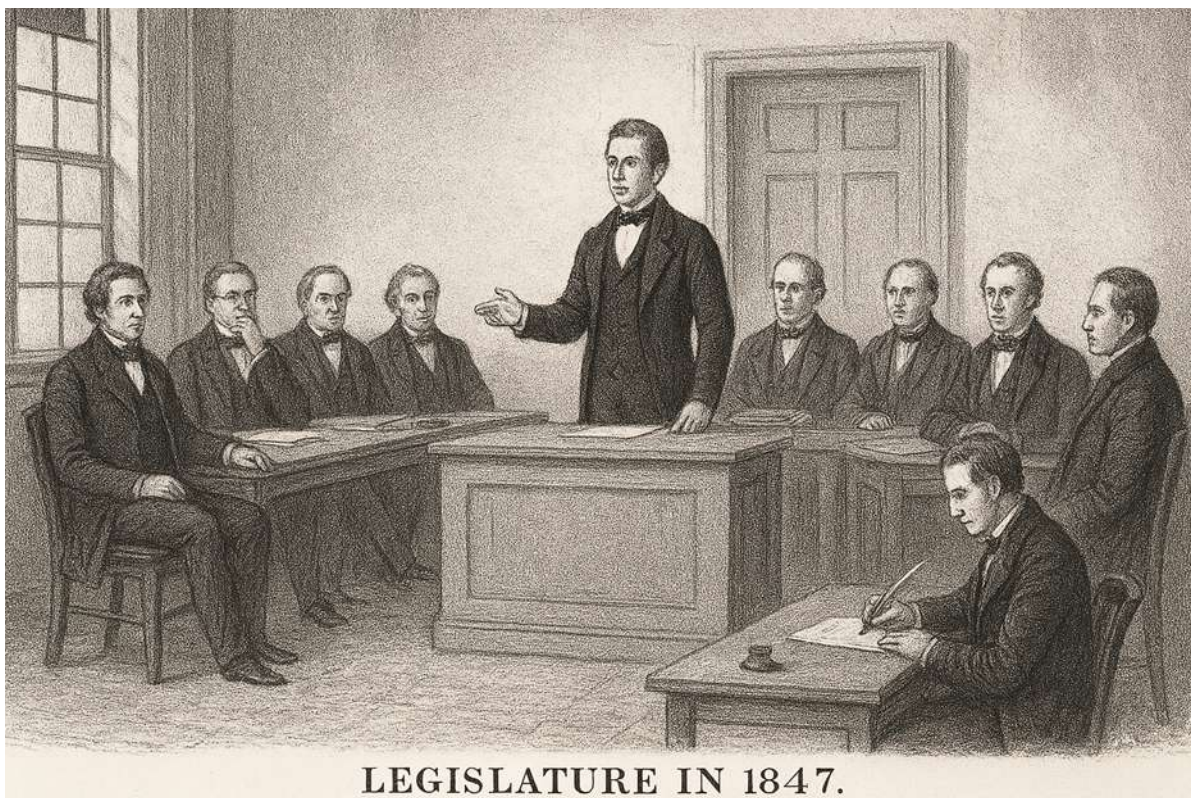
The House of Representatives comprises 73 seats, established by law, apportioned among the counties based on population to ensure equitable representation. The Senate consists of 30 seats, with each of Liberia's 15 counties represented by two senators.

The Legislative Branch has three core functions: lawmaking, oversight, and representation. Lawmakers, or legislators, act as the eyes and ears of their constituents. They debate and enact laws that safeguard the interests of all Liberians while providing oversight of the Executive Branch to promote transparency, accountability, and effective governance.

Since the post-conflict elections of 2005, Liberia has experienced high legislative turnover, with many election cycles replacing a significant number of legislators rather than returning incumbents. Female representation remains low, despite modest gains; women held only about 10–11% of seats following the 2023 renewal, reflecting persistent barriers to their re-entry and retention in the Legislature.

For the House of Representatives, candidates must be at least 25 years old on the day of the election. For the Senate, candidates must be at least 30 years old. These age requirements, outlined in Chapter III of the 1986 Constitution of Liberia (Article 31 for the House and Article 32 for the Senate), are intended to ensure lawmakers possess a minimum level of maturity and experience.

According to a recent Africa Parliamentary Open Parliament Index (OPI) report, Liberia ranked 25th out of 33 parliaments assessed, highlighting significant gaps in transparency, civic participation, and public accountability. Visit www.parliamentafrica.com/OPI for all information on the Index



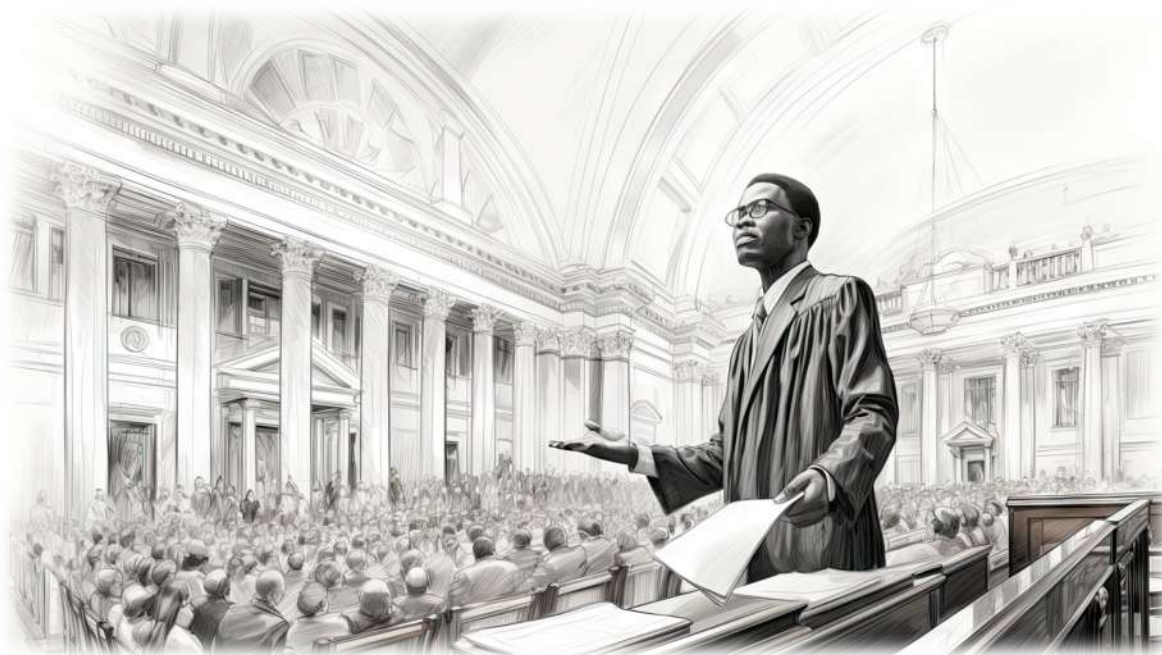
LEGISLATURE IN 1847.

History of the Liberian Legislature

The Liberian Legislature is one of the oldest continuous lawmaking bodies in Africa. Its origins and evolution reflect the country's political development from settlement, to independence, through conflict, and into modern democratic governance.

Before Liberia gained independence, the governance system of the American Colonization Society (ACS) included local councils and assemblies that advised colonial agents. These early bodies laid the foundation for a future legislative system by introducing structured deliberation, basic lawmaking, and representation of settlers.

Liberia declared independence on July 26, 1847, adopting the 1847 Constitution, which formally established a bicameral Legislature, modelled after the United States Congress.



Strengthening Democracy Through Everyday Civic Engagement: My Lessons from Across Africa. Charles Kojo Vandyck, Head of the Capacity Development Unit at the West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)



I think that parliamentary engagement becomes meaningful when people understand the system, use multiple communication channels, and insist on accountability.

One key lesson from South Africa is that people participate more powerfully when they understand how parliament functions. In Cape Town, community organisers regularly used the Parliamentary Monitoring Group (PMG) website to follow committee meetings, study draft laws, and track how Members of Parliaments, (MPs) voted. Because they were informed, their advocacy was sharper. They knew which committee to approach, what questions to ask, and when to send written submissions.

I saw a similar pattern in Ghana. Youth groups who understood the budget cycle knew exactly when district assemblies were drafting plans, reviewing priorities, or approving spending. This helped them time their interventions and present evidence that shaped the final budget. When communities understand how decisions are made, their participation shifts from symbolic to influential.

Engagement is most effective when citizens use a mix of methods. In South Africa, face-to-face constituency meetings allowed communities to speak directly to MPs about service delivery issues, water shortages, school infrastructure, healthcare access. These in-person conversations often led to immediate action.

But digital engagement is equally powerful. During the #FeesMustFall movement, students used Twitter, WhatsApp, petitions, and livestreams to press for reforms. Parliament was compelled to respond because the public pressure was constant and visible. The movement succeeded because it combined physical mobilisation with digital advocacy.

In Kenya, CSOs used radio talk shows, public forums, and written submissions during the Data Protection Bill consultations. MPs later acknowledged that the public awareness work helped shape their understanding. When citizens communicate through many platforms, letters, social media, radio, community meetings, their influence widens.

Engagement does not end with a petition or meeting. It requires follow-up. In South Africa's Eastern Cape, MPs regularly held report-back sessions where they explained decisions, shared progress, and acknowledged community concerns. People valued this transparency because it showed their voices mattered. It strengthened trust.

In Zambia, a women's advocacy group submitted a petition on maternal health and then followed up persistently, tracking debates, attending hearings, and requesting updates every two weeks. Their vigilance resulted in more funding for rural health facilities. When citizens follow up, it becomes harder for leaders to ignore issues.

In Ghana, I have also seen the opposite, when officials do not respond, communities quickly disengage. This is a

reminder that accountability is a two-way process. Parliaments must also close the feedback loop, explaining how public input shaped their decisions.

Serving marginalised groups deepens democracy. In rural Limpopo, South Africa, MPs travelled directly to villages, some without formal meeting spaces, to listen to people who had never participated in parliamentary engagements. These conversations brought new issues to national attention: long distances to clinics, unsafe school routes, and lack of birth certificates. When parliament goes to the people, hidden problems become national priorities.

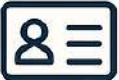
In Kenya's northern counties, women's groups used "mobile barazas", informal outdoor gatherings to speak directly with officials. Because the meetings were held in familiar spaces, women felt more confident and participated actively.

These experiences show why strong CSOs matter. A well-structured organisation can help communities understand the system, prepare evidence, and engage parliament strategically. CSOs also act as translators, turning community needs into clear policy messages and ensuring that public engagement leads to real action.

For bilaterals and development partners, these insights are equally important. Cooperation strategies become more relevant and effective when they align with how people actually engage the state. Understanding local participation patterns helps donors avoid designing detached, top-down programmes. Instead, they can support local systems, strengthen civic ecosystems, and promote governance practices that reflect community realities.



ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES IN LIBERIA

	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
	25 years or older	At least 30 years
	Must be a Liberian citizen	Must be a Liberian citizen
	Must be registered voter in district/courty	Must be registered in county count
	Must have resided in district/county 1 year	Must have resided in the county for a year
	Disqualified if convicted of treason, felony, or offenses involving moral turpitude	Disqualified if convicted of treason, felony, or offenses involving moral turpitude
	Must pay nomination fee to the NEC (non- refundable)	Must take official oath to uphold Constitution and law

Source; 1986 Constitution of Liberia, Chapter III, Articles 31 & 32;
National Elections Commission (NEC) regulations



PART I

CHAMBER POLITICS AND LEGISLATIVE DEBATE OR ARGUMENT AND SOME LEGISLATIVE JARGONS

UNDERSTANDING THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS FUNCTIONS

Before engaging with the Liberian Legislature, it is important to understand how it operates:

1. Structure and Committees

Liberia's Legislature is bicameral, consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Key legislative work takes place in committees, which focus on specific areas such as budget, health, and governance. Understanding committee structures helps identify where decisions are made and where engagement can be most effective.

2. Legislative Process

Bills are proposed, debated, amended, and ultimately passed or rejected by the Legislature. Tracking a bill from introduction through enactment helps advocates understand where interventions and inputs can have the most impact.

3. Roles of Legislators

- **Representation:** Acting as the voice of their constituents.
 - **Lawmaking:** Debating and passing laws that address national and local needs.
 - **Oversight:** Monitoring the Executive Branch to ensure accountability and effective governance.
- Understanding these functions is essential for effective legislative engagement and advocacy.*

UNDERSTANDING LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS

Chamber of the Legislature:

A chamber is a designated room or hall where legislators or lawmakers assemble to discuss national issues. The full assembly of lawmakers in a chamber is called a Plenary.

Chambers in Bicameral Legislatures:

Most bicameral legislatures have three types of chambers:

House of Representatives Chamber, reserved for members of the House.

Senate Chamber, reserved for Senators.

Joint Chamber, a meeting place for both Houses on special occasions.

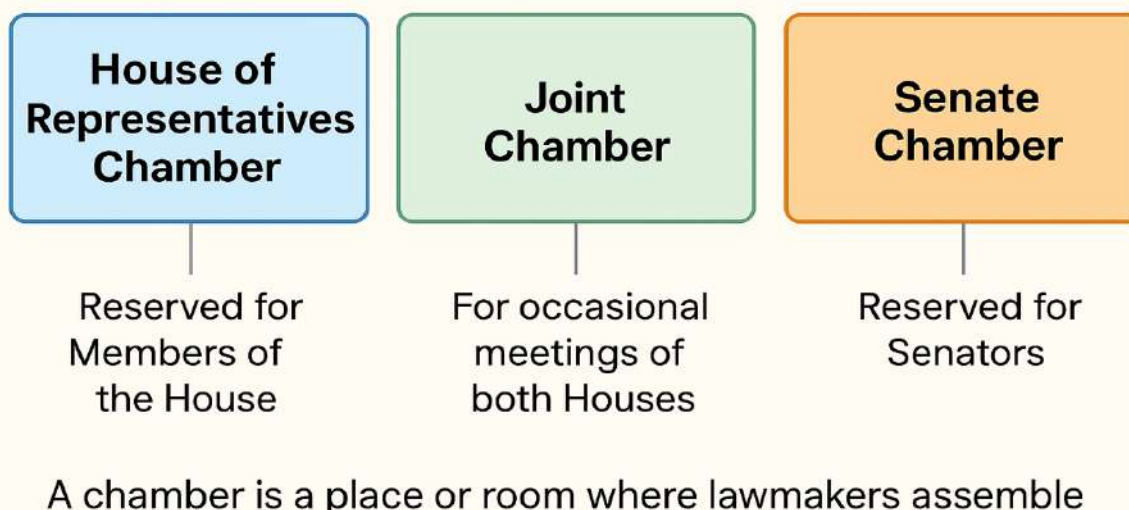
Examples of Bicameral Legislatures:

Liberia, United States Congress, British Parliament, Indian Parliament, etc.

Examples of Unicameral Legislatures:

Hungary, Sweden, ECOWAS Parliament, Pan-African Parliament.

Understanding Legislative Chambers



Takeaway

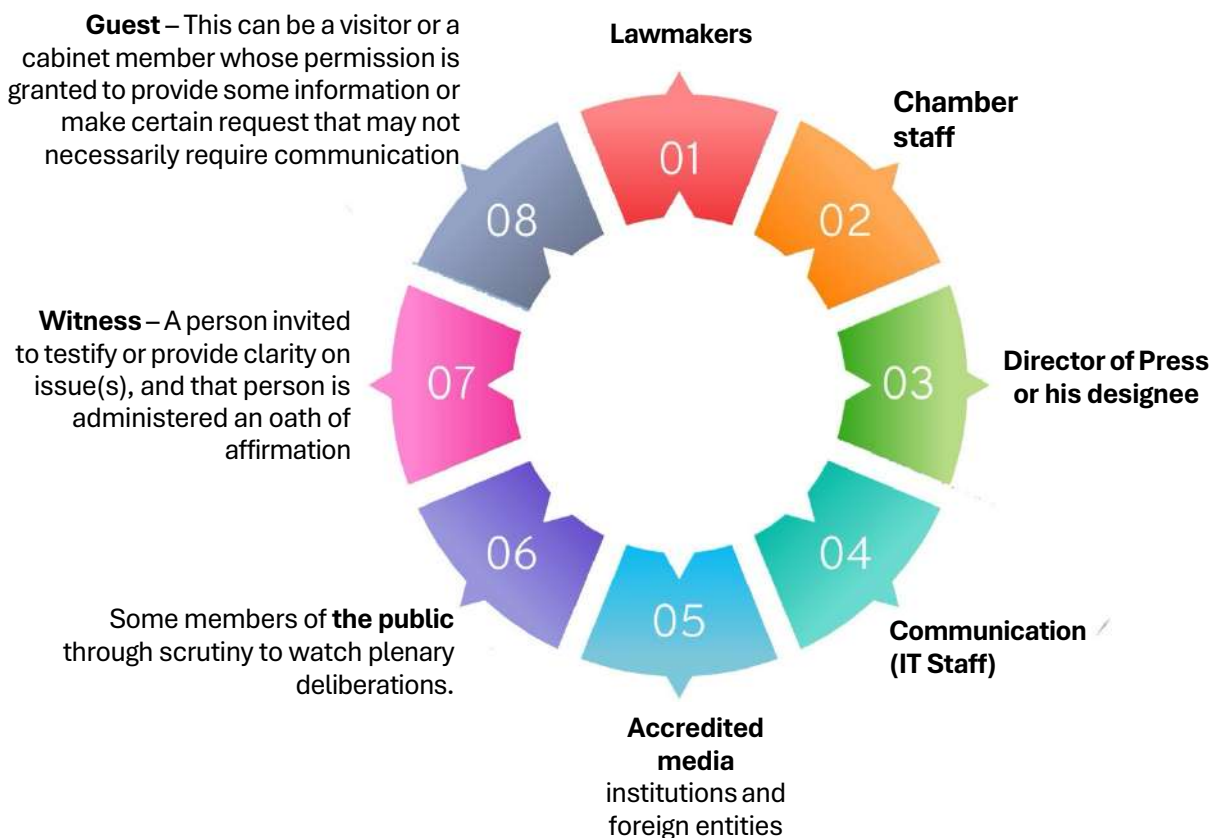
Each chamber has specific membership and functions. The House's chamber is exclusively for Representatives, the Senate's chamber is for Senators, and the Joint Chamber is used for combined sessions of both Houses.

WHAT MAKES THE CHAMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE IMPORTANT AND “SACRED”?

The chamber is considered “sacred” because it is constitutionally protected, the official space for lawmaking and national decision-making, and a stage where lawmakers’ conduct, discipline, and respect are on display. It embodies both the authority and responsibility of representative governance.

- **Protected by Law:** Article 42 shields lawmakers for statements made in the chamber.
 - **Official Platform:** The chamber is the pulpit for debate, ideas, and national issues.
 - **Lawmaking Hub:** All laws are enacted here.
 - **Decision Center:** Major national decisions are made within its walls.
 - **Time-Bound Debates:** Discussions follow strict rules and timelines.
 - **Respect and Diplomacy:** Conduct and language can earn or lose respect.
 - **Official Language:** English is used for all deliberations.
- In short: The chamber is sacred because it is a protected, disciplined, and authoritative space where lawmakers debate, decide, and shape the nation.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO GOING IN THE CHAMBER



PLENARY

Leadership and Authority

The Speaker presides over plenary sessions in the House of Representatives.

The President Pro Tempore presides in the Senate.

The gavel represents authority granted by fellow lawmakers; it symbolizes calmness and ensures decorum during sessions.

Definition and Role

Plenary is the assembly of all lawmakers in either chamber.

It is the highest decision-making body in the House or Senate.

Plenary is not a committee, but it can act on motions, including resolving into a committee of the whole for critical national issues (this is very rare).

Working Method

Plenary often works through committees, which prepare reports and recommendations for debate.

Presiding Officers

In the House: the Speaker or Deputy Speaker presides.

In the Senate: the Vice President (as President of the Senate), President Pro Tempore, or any ranking member presides.

Rules of Speaking

No one may speak without being recognized by the presiding officer.

Recognition ensures orderly debate and respect for legislative procedure.

PLENARY MEETING DAYS

Type of Sitting	When / Day	Purpose / Notes
Regular Sitting	Tuesdays & Thursdays	Official plenary sessions for routine legislative business.
Special Sitting	Any day outside official days	Called for urgent or unscheduled matters.
Secret Sitting	Any plenary day (public excluded)	Only lawmakers and authorized personnel present; ensures confidential discussion.
Executive Sitting	When President visits	Allows the President to meet and consult with lawmakers.
Extraordinary Sitting	After recess or break (President calls)	Recalls lawmakers for urgent national matters.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATE

A debate is a presentation by individuals supporting or opposing a subject under discussion.

It has two sides:

PROs: Those in favour of the subject.

CONS: Those against the subject.

Purpose in Legislature

Both sides persuasively present points to convince colleagues to join their position.

The goal is to ensure informed decision-making and thorough examination of issues.

Rules and Procedure

No repetition: The Presiding Officer ensures that points are not repeated, keeping the debate concise and substantive.

Time-bound speeches: Speakers are sometimes allotted specific time limits to avoid prolonging discussion.

Persuasion-focused: Each speaker's points aim to influence colleagues while respecting order and decorum.

Role of the Presiding Officer

Guides the debate, maintains order, and ensures that the discussion remains focused and meaningful.

INFORMATION IN LEGISLATIVE DEBATE

A lawmaker may call for information to clarify or support points during a debate. Information adds intellectual substance to the discussion and ensures clarity.

Rules for Providing Information

A caller may only speak when recognized by the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer decides whether the information is relevant and useful for the debate.

Outcome of the Information Call

Information Sustained: If the Presiding Officer finds it useful, they announce:

“The information is sustained.”

The person speaking may continue their presentation unless they choose to pause or respond to the information.

Information Denied: If deemed irrelevant, the Presiding Officer announces:

“The information is denied.”

The original speaker continues without interruption.

Key Principle

Whether accepted or denied, a call for information does not stop the debate; it keeps discussions focused and informed. It helps support ideas, clarify points, and enrich the legislative discussion.

ORDER IN LEGISLATIVE DEBATE

A colleague may call or announce “Order!” during a legislative debate.

This occurs when a speaker diverts from the topic or introduces matters not related to the discussion. The purpose is to maintain focus, discipline, and relevance in the debate.

Procedure

The Presiding Officer decides whether the call for order is valid. If recognized, the speaker yields to the order and listens.

Outcomes

Order Sustained: The speaker must sit, and their remaining speaking time is lost.

Order Denied: The speaker continues with their presentation.

Key principle

The “Order” ensures debates remain structured, relevant, and disciplined, preserving the integrity of legislative discussion.

OBSERVATION

- An observation is almost like “information” but it gives notice of certain procedural lapse or error.
- It ensures that issues are not repeated or certain procedure needs to be followed.

MOTION IN LEGISLATIVE DEBATE

A motion is a proposed decision made by a lawmaker during debate, stating what plenary should do. It represents the final point in a debate and guides the decision-making process.

Characteristics of a Motion

Clear and precise: A motion must be unambiguous and to the point.

Finalizing tool: It determines the outcome between PROs and CONs.

Requires vote: The motion is tested or tried to see if it is accepted by plenary.

Eligibility & Procedure

Any lawmaker can make a motion, but only if recognized by the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer decides how the motion is tried, unless a member calls for:

Roll call vote
Head count
Raising of hands

Key principle

A motion ensures that debates are concluded decisively, providing a clear and actionable outcome for the plenary.

SECONDING A MOTION

To second a motion means to formally support or confirm a motion made by another lawmaker. Without a second, a motion cannot proceed.

Importance of the Secunder

The secunder is as important as the mover of the motion, even if outsiders may not realize it. Seconding demonstrates agreement and readiness to see the motion considered and voted on.

Key principle

By seconding, the lawmaker endorses the motion and ensures it is eligible for debate, discussion, and voting. A secunder must be prepared to support the motion when it is tried or put to vote.

UNREADINESS IN LEGISLATIVE DEBATE

Unreadiness allows a lawmaker to propose an amendment (add, subtract, or change) to a motion before voting. It ensures that motions can be improved or clarified before being finalized.

Procedure

The lawmaker must be recognized by the Presiding Officer before stating unreadiness. Only the movant (person who made the motion) can accept or reject the proposed amendment.

Typical statements of unreadiness:

"I will be ready to vote if you, Mr./Madam Movant, accept my amendment."

"To the Movant, I will be ready to vote if you accept this amendment."

Key Rules

No amendment can alter a motion without being formally proposed. Unreadiness is not a debate: It is a focused statement indicating why the member is not ready to vote. The Presiding Officer guides the process to prevent misuse or prolonging of debate. Only recognized members may use this period; it is not an opportunity for new debate unless permitted.

Key Principle

Unreadiness ensures that all motions are fully considered, amendable, and clear before the plenary decides.

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

A motion for reconsideration allows a lawmaker to formally register disagreement with a decision that has already been finalized through a motion. It provides a legislative mechanism to revisit decisions before they are finalized in law or action.

Who Can File

Only lawmakers who either voted against the motion or abstained are eligible to file for reconsideration.

Rules & Consequences

If the motion for reconsideration is defeated, the lawmaker must accept the majority decision. Using media or public channels to register disagreement is prohibited and considered a violation of legislative protocol.

Key Principle

This motion ensures that disagreements are addressed within the legislative process, maintaining order, discipline, and respect for majority decisions.

CONTEMPT CHARGE IN LEGISLATURE

Contempt refers to an act that disrespects or obstructs the legislative process.

No one can be charged with contempt without due process. Due process ensures fair treatment before any penalty is imposed.

Legislative Due Process

The accused appears before the legislature as a witness.

A lawyer may accompany the witness, though the lawyer cannot testify—they only advise and observe.

The witness gives testimony under oath, explaining the reasons for their actions.

Consequences

If found guilty of contempt, the legislature may impose punishments, which could include:

Fines

Imprisonment

Key Principle

Contempt charges uphold the authority, decorum, and integrity of the legislative process while ensuring fair treatment through due process.

COMMITTEE OPERATIONS

Role of Committees

Committees are the engine of the legislature, driving its day-to-day work.

They handle the first stage of issues related to:

Oversight of government actions

Lawmaking and bill review

Representation of constituents' interests

Reporting to Plenary

After reviewing an issue, committees report their findings and recommendations to the plenary for debate, decision, or action.

Key Principle

Committees streamline legislative work, ensuring thorough examination before matters reach the full assembly.

Sub-Committee or Ad-Hoc Committee

In the legislature, all committees are composed of members selected based on their expertise and experience. This ensures that each committee has a specialized focus tailored to its mandate.

A sub-committee or ad-hoc committee can be established to address a specific issue. These committees are typically formed to:

Resolve matters quickly.

Handle technical or specialized aspects of legislative work.

Focus on issues requiring temporary or concentrated attention.

PETITION

In the legislature, it is the Sergeant-at-Arms who has the responsibility to receive petitions from petitioners.

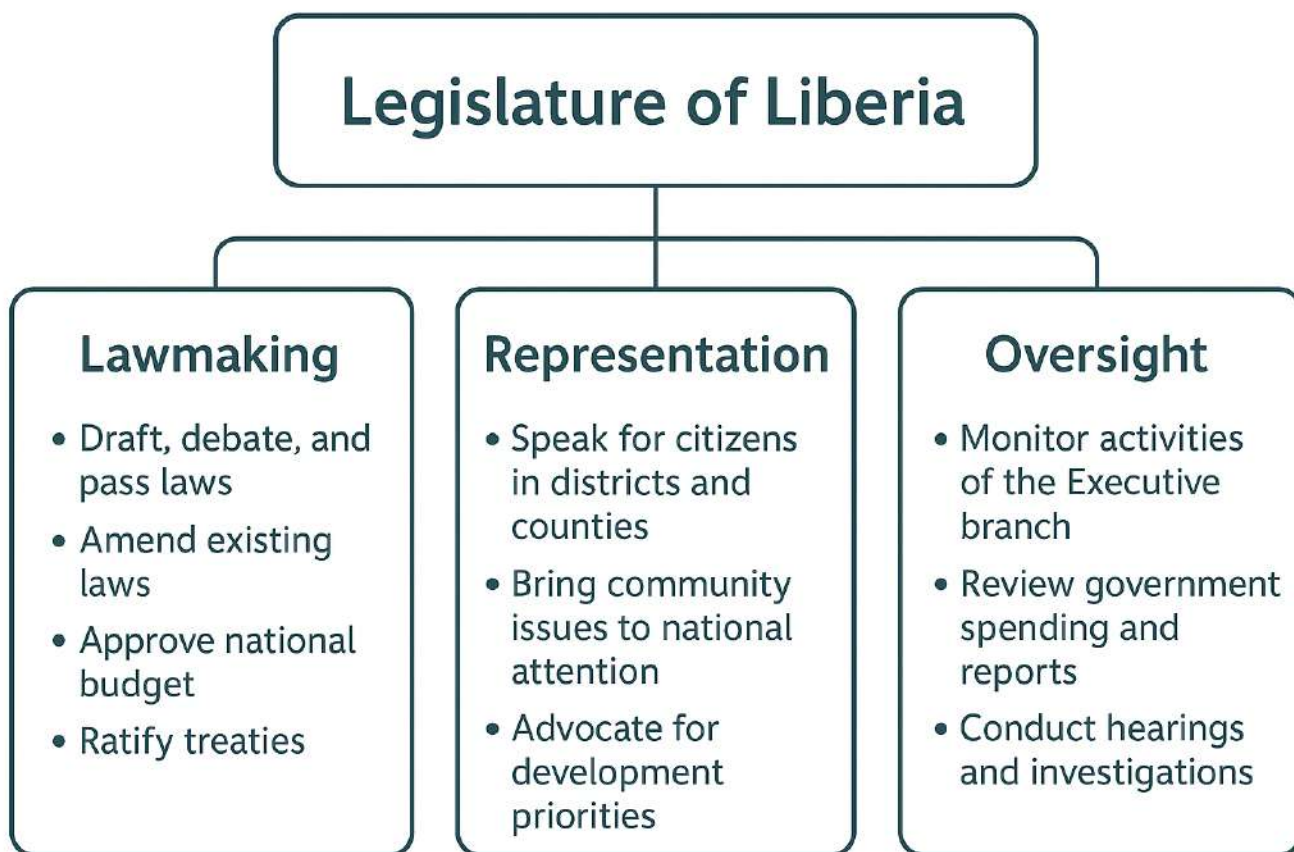
Once received, the petition is forwarded to the Chief Clerk's office for official processing and follow-up.



PART II

KNOW YOUR LEGISLATURE

WHAT ARE THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF LEGISLATURE?



Lawmaking:

- Article-29: Affirmation of the power and format to make law.
Article-32: Schedule of lawmaking session.
Article-33: Quorum for business transactions.
Article-34: Clarifying the types of laws expected to be made.
Article-35: When does an act of the Legislature become a law and the power to override Presidential veto.
Article-38: Internal laws to regulate the conduct of lawmakers.
Article-39: The power to cause a national census to be taken.
Article-40: Schedule of adjournment of session.
Article-41: The language used in law-making.
Article-43: The power to impeach and remove the President, the Vice President and Judges of the Courts.

Representation:

- Article-30: Who can become a lawmaker?
Article-31: Oath of office for lawmakers.
Article-37: Filling of vacancies in the Legislature.
Article-44: Contempt of the Legislature and obstruction of its work.
Article-45: Term of office of Senators.
Article-46: Staggered term of office for Senators to ensure continuity.
Article-47: Election of officers of the Senate. Article-48: Term of office of Representatives.
Article-49: Election of officers of the House.

Oversight:

- Article 34: Imposition of taxes, public accountability and allocation of resources.

- Article-43: Power to impeach and remove the President and members of the judiciary.
- Article-53: Joint Session for induction of the President and Vice President.
- Article-54: Confirmation of executive appointees, including judges and the military.
- Article-58: The President reports to the Legislature.
- Article-60: The Legislature determines the salaries of the President.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW IN LIBERIA

A bill is a draft law presented to the Plenary of either the House of Representatives or the Senate for discussion and passage. For a bill to become a law, it must be:

Passed by majority vote in both chambers of the Legislature; and

Signed by the President of Liberia.

- According to legislative practice and the Rules of both Houses, every bill must undergo three readings in plenary. However, the House of Representatives may decide, based on political interest or urgency, that the first reading constitutes the first, second, and third readings.
- Bills may also be subjected to public hearings to ensure citizen participation and incorporate public views into the final law.
- In case of a presidential veto, the Legislature may override the veto in line with Article 35 of the 1986 Constitution.

STEPS IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

1. Introduction of the Bill

A lawmaker formally introduces the bill to the Plenary of either the House or the Senate.

2. Referral to Committee

The Plenary sends the bill to the appropriate committee(s) for detailed review and analysis.

3. Committee Review and Report

The committee studies the bill, consults stakeholders, may hold hearings, and prepares a report with recommendations.

4. Plenary Consideration and Vote

The Plenary debates and votes on the committee's report and recommendations.

5. Transmission to the Other House

Once passed by the originating chamber, the bill is sent to the other House for concurrence.

6. Concurrence

The second chamber debates and votes to either concur with or amend the bill.

7. Possible Amendments

If the second chamber introduces changes, those amendments are sent back to the originating House.

8. Conference Committee (if needed)

If both chambers disagree on amendments, a Conference Committee, composed of members from both Houses, is established to harmonize differences.

9. Forwarding to the President

After both chambers agree, the final version of the bill (now an Act) is forwarded to the President for approval.

10. Publication

Once signed, the Act is sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be printed into a handbill, officially making it law.

A bill passes with a simple majority (50% + 1) of members present. Impeachment bills and declarations of a state of emergency require a two-thirds majority in the House, while removal after impeachment requires a two-thirds majority in the Senate.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A BILL IS INTRODUCED?

Bill Introduction

When a bill is introduced in the Legislature, it is officially recorded and assigned a number. The Plenary conducts its first reading before forwarding the bill to the relevant committee for detailed consideration.

Bill vs. Resolution

- **Bill:** A draft law presented for discussion, amendment, and approval.
- **Resolution:** An expression of the Plenary's opinion or position.

Types of Legislation

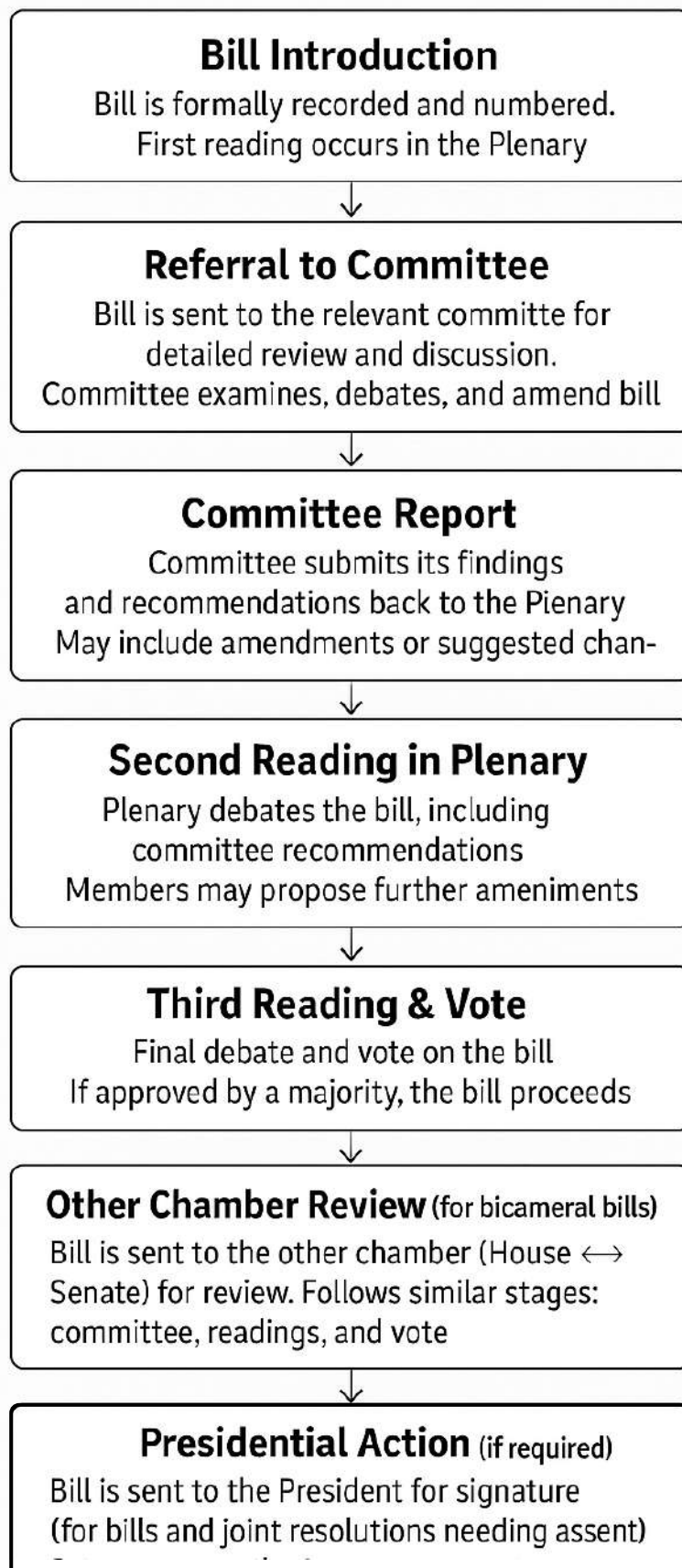
- **Bill:** Proposed law.
- **Joint Resolution:** Requires approval by both Houses and may need the President's signature.
- **Concurrent Resolution:** Passed by both Houses; does not require the President's signature; generally, addresses internal or procedural matters.
- **Simple Resolution:** Passed by only one House; expresses opinion or manages internal affairs.

House Committees

- **Statutory Committees:** Established by law to carry out specific functions.
- **Standing Committees:** Permanent committees focusing on key policy areas.
- **Ad-hoc Committees:** Temporary committees created to address specific issues.
- **Committee of the Whole (Plenary):** The entire House sits as a committee for detailed review and discussion of legislation.



FLOW OF A BILL IN THE LIBERIAN LEGISLATURE



Evolution of Standing Rules:

Article 38 of the Liberian Constitution allows each House of the Legislature to adopt its own rules of procedure. The rules empower the House to maintain order and, with a two-thirds majority of members, expel a member for cause.

Committee Hearing Processes:

When a bill is received from the Plenary, the following process is followed:

1. The Committee Chair instructs the Secretary (Chief-of-Office-Staff) to prepare the agenda for the public hearing. This includes the list of witnesses, as well as the time and venue of the hearing.
2. The Press and Public Affairs Department is informed to announce the hearing to the public.
3. Expert witnesses are invited to provide testimony.
4. The Committee Chair, Co-chair, committee members, and members of the public attend the hearing.
5. Hearings may be conducted with media coverage to ensure transparency.

Role of Committees:

Committees decentralize the functions of the Legislature to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. Much of the Legislature's work is carried out through committees, with each legislator serving several committees.



Tracking Legislative Voting Records:

Currently, the Legislature tracks vote manually through the Office of the Stenographer using the “Yea” and “Nay” system. Modern practice favors electronic voting systems, which provide faster, accurate, secure, and transparent vote counts, though such systems are not yet in use.

Functions of the Office of the Chief Clerk:

The Chief Clerk is the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, serving all 73 members. Key duties include:

1. Numbering and printing all legislation introduced.
2. Recording all votes taken on the floor or in session.

The Chief Clerk is assisted by a Deputy Chief Clerk in carrying out these responsibilities.

Functions of the Secretary of the Liberian Senate:

The Secretary of the Senate serves as the chief scribe, head of administration, and custodian of Senate properties.

Functions of the Legislative Information Service (LIS):

The Legislative Information Service (LIS), established by joint resolution through the Joint Legislative Modernization Committee (JLMC), serves as the knowledge-based information centre of the Legislature. It is structured into three departments and one division:

1. **Research Department:** Conducts extensive research for legislators, staff, and the public.
2. **Library Department:** Provides automated library services to lawmakers and the public.
3. **Archives Department:** Manages legislative records and provides archival services using legislative instruments.
4. **Quality Control Services (QCS) Division:** Proofreads and edits documents to ensure all outputs meet universal best-practice standards.

Key Roles of LIS:

- Provides legislators, staff, committees, and the public with access to accurate and up-to-date legislative information.
- Offers reliable legislative research and analysis.
- Supports informed decision-making and improved public policy formulation.

Functions of the Legislative Budget Office (LBO):

The Legislative Budget Office (LBO) is a bicameral, non-partisan, professional, and technical arm of the Liberian Legislature, providing support in budgeting, financial, and monetary matters. Its mission is to supply technical staff support to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the Legislature to adopt a balanced state budget. LBO also provides data processing support to facilitate effective budget operations.

Functional Units of LBO:

1. **Revenue Unit:** Research and analyses tax policy, tax measures, revenue estimates, and forecasts.
2. **Expenditure Unit:** Analyses government appropriations versus spending and evaluates budget performance of Line Ministries and Agencies.
3. **Macro-Economic Analysis Unit:** Conducts macro-economic surveys and fiscal impact analyses of legislation.

Additionally, LBO has an Information Technology Department to support its operations.

How do citizens petition their lawmakers to pass a bill or resolution?

FUNCTIONS OF LAWMAKERS DURING CONSTITUENCY BREAK:

During constituency breaks, lawmakers:

- Visit and interact with constituents through town hall meetings.
- Inspect ongoing development projects.
- Jointly plan developmental programs with local stakeholders.
- Present annual working reports to their constituents.

How Lawmakers Provide Oversight for Community/District Projects:

Lawmakers provide oversight by:

- Engaging stakeholders to identify priority projects for their constituencies.
- Conducting town hall meetings to gather input and feedback.
- Seeking funding for projects and programs in their districts.
- Monitoring implementation of projects and programs.
- Reviewing and responding to concerns of constituents.

Impeachment Power of the Legislature

Under Article 43 of the Liberian Constitution:

1. The House of Representatives has the sole power to prepare a bill of impeachment.
2. The Senate has the sole power to try impeachments.

Presiding Officers:

- a. If the President, Vice President, or Associate Justice is tried, the Chief Justice presides.
 - b. If the Chief Justice or a subordinate court judge is tried, the President of the Senate presides.
3. Impeachment requires a two-thirds majority of the Senate.
 4. *Consequences:* Removal from office and disqualification from holding public office; the person may still face legal proceedings for the same offense.
 5. The Legislature prescribes the impeachment procedure, which must conform to due process of law.





PART III

ADVOCACY TOOL AND STEPS

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY:

Legislative advocacy involves efforts by citizens or organizations to influence the introduction, enactment, amendment, or modification of legislation. The most common form is direct lobbying, which includes contacting legislators, sharing views on issues, and requesting specific votes on bills. *Example:* Civil society organizations collaborated with lawmakers to secure the passage of the Local Government Act and the Land Rights Act in 2018.

Legislator One-on-One Engagement:

1. *Schedule an appointment in advance.*
2. *Explain direct impact of the legislation using specific examples.*
3. *Meet staff if lawmaker is unavailable; follow up with a thank-you letter.*
4. *Always be courteous and professional.*
5. *Dress appropriately (business or traditional attire).*
6. *Bring supporting materials (photos, articles, letters, videos).*
7. *Follow up with a thank-you letter reiterating key points.*

Writing Effective Letters to Lawmakers

Writing letters is a common and effective way to communicate with lawmakers.

As a voting constituent, a letter allows you to:

1. *Share your views on specific issues.*
2. *Encourage the lawmaker to vote in a particular way.*
3. *Let them know you will monitor their votes and consider them during elections.*
4. *Personally written letters give you the chance to present your position clearly and without interruption.*

Emailing a Lawmaker

Email is an increasingly popular way to communicate with lawmakers. While not all lawmakers receive emails, most do, and many actively use this method. When emailing:

1. *Follow the tips for writing an effective letter, but the format can be less formal and slightly abbreviated.*
2. *A key advantage of email is the speed of delivery, allowing your message to reach the lawmaker quickly.*

Using the Media for Legislative Advocacy

The media can be a powerful tool to:

1. *Set the government agenda by highlighting your issue.*
2. *Raise public awareness and reach audiences you may not access otherwise.*
3. *Encourage public officials to respond to issues due to pressure created by media coverage.*

Using Social Media for Legislative Advocacy

Social media platforms provide a fast, cost-effective way to engage with lawmakers and the public. They can be used to:

1. *Raise awareness about legislative issues.*
2. *Mobilize support from constituents and advocacy groups.*
3. *Directly communicate with legislators or their staff.*
4. *Apply public pressure to influence legislative decisions.*
5. *Social media complements traditional advocacy methods, expanding reach and impact.*

Effective Telephone Calls to Lawmakers

When time is short and email or letters are not practical, telephone calls are an effective way to communicate your position on legislation.

Tips for Making Effective Calls:

1. **Identify yourself as a constituent:** *Your call carries the most weight if you live and vote in the lawmaker's district or county. Always contact your own legislators first.*
2. **State your point clearly and quickly:** *Focus on one issue relevant to your district. Keep the call to around 5 minutes.*

3. **Be polite and respectful:** Never use threatening or abusive language. Courtesy strengthens your message.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN – STEP BY STEP

Step 1: Identify Where Change is Needed in Your Constituency

Determine which issue most needs attention and action.

Ask yourself:

1. What issue do I want to change?
2. What are the most pressing issues facing my constituency?
3. What do fellow constituents consider top priorities?
4. Which issues are manageable in scope?
5. Which issue will have the greatest impact and significantly improve the community?

Tip: Focus on a clear, actionable issue rather than trying to address multiple broad concerns at once.

Step 2: Define Your Objective

Clarify the specific change you aim to achieve through advocacy.

1. Identify the exact legislative or policy change you seek.
2. Base your objectives on what will create the most positive impact for your community.
3. Be flexible, legislative advocacy is dynamic, and objectives may need adjustment.

Tip: Well-defined objectives make your campaign measurable and actionable.

Step 3: Define Your Message, Why Change is Needed

Craft a compelling message explaining why the change matters.

1. Keep it simple, clear, and coherent.
2. Avoid overly technical or complex language.
3. Focus on one core message; adapt slightly for different audiences while keeping the principle consistent.
4. Ensure your message is truthful, accurate, and supported by facts.

Tip: A strong, relatable message resonates more effectively with legislators and the public.

Step 4: Develop Your Strategy – How Will Change Happen?

A strategy is a detailed plan of action with clear steps.

Key Components:

- Inside Strategy: Directly influence decision-makers through meetings, presentations, or formal advocacy.
- Outside Strategy: Mobilize public support, raise awareness, and engage influencers outside the Legislature.

Research and Analysis:

- Understand the legislative process early to avoid missteps.
- Know formal procedures to maximize your influence.
- Gather issue-specific data to make a compelling case.
- Assess available resources to support your advocacy efforts.

Step 5: Influencing Legislators or Policymakers

Maximize the impact of direct engagement:

1. Prepare key points, purpose, and desired outcomes in advance.
2. Send concise background materials a few days before the meeting; bring extra copies.
3. Deliver a clear, 3-minute message highlighting the desired action.
4. Introduce participants if multiple attendees are present.
5. Listen actively and respond to questions thoughtfully.
6. Follow up promptly with any additional information requested.
7. Send a thank-you letter summarizing agreements and key points.
8. Maintain ongoing contact with supportive individuals for sustained engagement.

Tip: Building relationships is as important as presenting your case.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY CHECKLIST



IDENTIFY THE ISSUE

- Determine what issue needs change
- Identify most pressing concerns in your constituency
- Check what fellow constituents prioritize
- Select issues are manageable in scope
- Which issue will have the greatest community impact



DEFINE YOUR OBJECTIVE

- Specify the exact legislative or policy change you want
- Base objectives on potential positive community impact
- Be flexible—ready to adjust objectives as advocacy progresses



CRAFT YOUR MESSAGE

- Keep your message simple, clear, and coherent
- Avoid technical or complex language
- Focus on one core message—adapt slightly for your audiences
- Ensure your message is truthful and fact-based



DEVELOP YOUR STRATEGY

- | Inside Strategy | Outside Strategy |
|---|---|
| • Meet, present, and formally advocate to decision-makers | • Mobilize public support
raise awareness, engage in |
| • Assess available resources | • Deliver a clear 3-minute message, highlighting action |



INFLUENCE POLICIMAKERS



Quick Reference

- Focus on one issue
- Define specific, actionable objectives
- Craft a clear, relatable message

TIPS, BEST PRACTICES, AND STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING.

By. Benjamin Opoku Aryeh, Research and Advocacy Lead at Parliamentary Network Africa (PNAfrica)

Engaging and monitoring legislators and decision-makers requires a strategic approach that balances objectivity, collaboration, evidence-based advocacy, public influence, legal pressure, and necessary direct action. The following strategies provide a spectrum of engagement methods suited to organizational capacities and urgency levels, ensuring that advocacy efforts are both targeted and effective.



1. **Cooperation:** An effective way to engage legislators is to build constructive relationships with them by working together on shared goals, fostering trust, and positioning yourself as a partner rather than an adversary. Such a collaborative approach encourages joint ownership of reform efforts and fosters goodwill.
2. **Education:** Educating legislators includes gathering and presenting data and evidence to support the case, as well as analyzing the issue and presenting it in a clear and concise manner. Making parliamentary data accessible and understandable helps inform debates, support evidence-based decision-making, and build informed public pressure for accountability.
3. **Persuasion:** Persuasion involves using a range of techniques to influence decision-makers, including providing them with information, mobilizing public support, lobbying them directly, and negotiating with them to find a mutually acceptable solution. This requires a deep understanding of the decision-making process and the interests of the decision-makers.
4. **Litigation:** Challenging unjust laws through the court system can be an effective way to engage decision-makers. You may bring legal challenges against laws or policies that are discriminatory or harmful. This can be a powerful way to draw attention to the issue and to generate public support for change.
5. **Confrontation:** Confrontation involves using direct action and high-pressure tactics to engage decision-makers. It can include staging protests, occupying parliament buildings, and engaging in civil disobedience. While this can be a highly effective way to draw attention to the issue and to generate public support, it can also be risky and may damage relationships with decision-makers.

Practical Tips to Engage in Legislative Advocacy

These are practical ways to undertake results-driven advocacy:

1. **Civil Society Organizations, (CSOs) should cultivate strong working relationships** with parliamentary leadership, Members of Parliaments, and Parliamentary Service staff; build a reputation for deep expertise in clearly defined policy areas rather than broad generalism; remain consistent in their messaging and advocacy positions on national issues; and uphold strict neutrality and independence in all engagements with parliament and its associated bodies. When CSOs engage with the intention of supporting Parliament's institutional effectiveness, relationships become more constructive and productive.
2. **CSOs should make available to Members of Parliaments particularly committees the research and evidence they gather** to support parliamentary work and enhance existing knowledge resources. It's important to carefully consider the quality and neutrality of the information shared, as credibility and acceptance depend on it.
3. **CSOs must display integrity and accountability themselves** if they expect parliament to trust them.
4. **Effective collaboration with Parliament requires adaptability, trust-building, respect** for institutional roles especially Clerks and awareness of internal structures and sensitivities. Gaining parliamentary support for a project is easier when there are genuine dialogue and co-creation, allowing Members of Parliaments and parliamentary staff to understand and trust the initiative.
5. **Explore innovative and more efficient ways of engaging parliament** that minimize costs without reducing the quality of interaction, especially in advocacy campaigns, while working closely and early with administrative staff to secure buy-in.
6. **Collaborating with like-minded parliamentary monitoring organizations and forming coalitions** allows civil society to present unified, coordinated efforts that enhance credibility, amplify influence, and strengthen campaign impact. CSOs working on disability-related issues, for instance, should have stronger access to

parliament through such coalitions so they can contribute their specialized knowledge. Also, with competing advocacy positions from various stakeholders, it is essential that parliamentarians clearly understand CSOs' contributions while CSOs also understand the priorities of others.

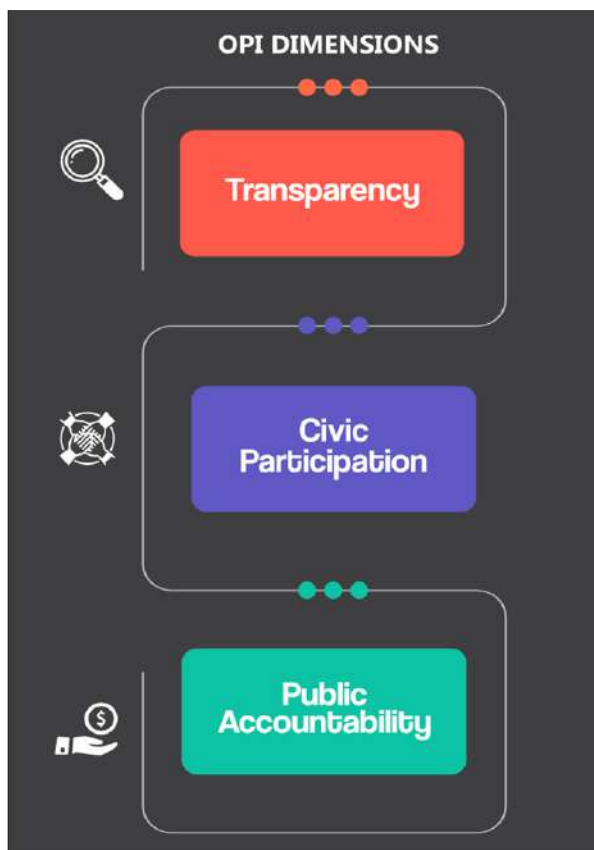
7. **Building mutual trust and credibility is essential.** CSOs must engage Parliament as partners, provide reliable information, maintain respect, and demonstrate added value so parliament sees them as constructive collaborators rather than occasional requesters.

References:

1. Getting involved: a legislative engagement and advocacy guide. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ckq9tLLAUdQzQnEtmoK0fY0SMDZsPPgi/view>
2. Parliamentary monitoring in tough times: Lessons learnt for building networks and achieving results https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/Final%20Parliamentary%20Monitoring%20in%20Tough%20Times%20VF_0.pdf
3. Parliamentary monitoring organizations: Partners in parliamentary strengthening. <https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/2025-11/parliamentary-monitoring-organizations.pdf>

Contribution by Benjamin Opoku Aryeh, Research and Advocacy Lead at Parliamentary Network Africa (PNAfrica), a civil society parliamentary monitoring organization (PMO) working to promote open parliament across Africa.

The Open Parliament Index evaluates parliaments across multiple dimensions to assess transparency, civic participation, and public accountability. Parliaments are rated against these dimensions. [OPI - ParliamentAfrica](#)



1. TRANSPARENCY: Parliament that discloses more information, improves the legal or institutional frameworks to guarantee the right to information, improves the quality of parliamentary information disclosed to the public, and improves the transparency of its decision-making processes or systems.

2. CIVIC PARTICIPATION: Parliament that creates or improves opportunities, processes or mechanisms for the public to inform or influence decisions; creates, enables or improves participatory mechanisms for minorities or under-represented groups; and enables a legal environment that guarantees freedoms of assembly, association and peaceful protest.

3. PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY: Parliaments whose Members are answerable to citizens on their performance and integrity of their conduct in office; and Parliament that reports on their institutional performance regularly and in a transparent manner.



(WHY ENGAGE YOUR MPS]

Engaging Members of Parliaments ensure your voice is heard, holds them accountable, and helps shape laws and policies that meet your community's needs. It strengthens democracy by making government more transparent and responsive.

Note: Members of Parliaments are the direct link between citizens and the government. Get involved!!!

PART IV

KNOW YOUR LAWMAKERS (ELECTED OFFICIALS, ASSIGNED COMMITTEES & CONTACTS)

PART IV: KNOW YOUR LAWMAKERS (ELECTED OFFICIALS, ASSIGNED COMMITTEES & CONTACTS)					
	ELECTED OFFICIAL	COUNTY/DISTRICT	COMMITTEE	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL
1.	Hon. Richard N. Koon	Montserrado County D# 11	Speaker	0777554033	richardkoon@gmail.com
2.	Nyonblee Karnga-Lawrence	Grand Bassa Senator	President Pro-Tempore	0777777560	nyonbleek@gmail.com
3.	Hon. Thomas P. Fallah	Lofa County D# 1	Deputy Speaker	0886558622/ 0770558622	thomaspangan@yahoo.com
4.	Sen. Saah H. Joseph	Montserrado County	Chair , Transport Vice Chair , Foreign Affairs, Member : Ways, Means, Finance & Budget;	0886411496	josephsaah@rocketmail.com
5.	Sen. Abraham Darius Dillon	Montserrado County	Chair , Foreign Affairs Vice chair , Maritime Member , Executive, Judiciary, Human Rights, Claims & Petitions;	0777510588	abdillion68@gmail.com
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44.	Sen. Johnny K. Kpehe, Sr.	Bong County Senator	Chair , Youth & Sports Member , Executive; National Defense, Intelligence, Security, & Veteran Affairs;	Not available	Not available
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48.	Hon. Robert F. Womba	Bong County D# 4	Co-Chair : Elections and Inauguration Member : State Enterprise, Commission and Autonomous Agencies; Rules, Order and Administration;	0886552620/ 077552620	robertwomba@yahoo.com
49.	Hon. Eugene J. M. Kollie	Bong County D# 5	Member : Foreign Affairs; Judiciary ; Peace, Religion and National Reconciliation; Youth and Sport;	0777542296/ 0886401340	euginejmkolie@gmail.com
50.	Hon. Moima Briggs-Mensah	Bong County D# 6	Chairman : Gender Equity, Child Development and Social Services Member : Information, Broadcasting, Culture Affairs and Tourism; Member of Delegation: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Parliament	0776510222	moima.4salala@gmail.com
51.	Hon. Foday E. Fahnbulleh	Bong County D# 7	Chairman : Investment and Concession Member : Judiciary; Ways, Means, Finance, and Development Planning; Post and Telecommunication	0880455352/ 0777027707	fodayfahnbullehe@gmail.com
52.	Sen. Samuel G. Korgar	Nimba County/Senator	Chairman; Committee on Information, Broadcasting, and Tourism	0886525790/ 0770 118868	kogarsamuelg@gmail.com
53.	Sen. Nya D. Twayen Jr.	Nimba County/Senator	Chair : Joint Modernization Vice Chair : Social Security, Pension & Insurance Member : Foreign Affairs; Ways, Means, Finance & Budget;	Not available	Not available
54.	Hon. Samuel N. Brown, Sr.	Nimba County D# 1	Chairman : Commerce and Industry. Member : Peace, Religion and National Reconciliation; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Labor	0880211683/ 0776561199	Bersamfosnbl@gmail.com
55.	Hon. Nyahn G. Flomo	Nimba County D# 2	Chair : Foreign Affairs Member : Good Governance and Government; Judiciary; Gender Equity, Child Development and Social Services;	0886412908/ 0776846929/ 0776346929	nyahflomo@yahoo.com

56.	Hon. Nehker E. Gaye	Nimba County D# 3	Co-chairman , Foreign Affairs Member: Mines, Natural Resources, and Environment; State Enterprise, Commission and Autonomous Agency; Election and Inauguration	0777662763/ 0886995866	nehkergaye53@gmail.com /nehkergaye1978@yahoo.com
57.	Hon. Ernest M. Mansseah, Sr.	Nimba County D# 4	Chairman: Public Works and Rural Development Member: Mines, Natural Resources and Environment, Hydro-Carbon	0776711914/ 088690111	Not available
58.	Hon. Kortor Schwongbay Kwagru	Nimba County D# 5	Not available	0886525790/ 0770118868	kogarsamuelg@gmail.com
59.	Hon. Dorwohn T. Gleekia	Nimba County D# 6	Chairman: Good Governance and Government Co-chairman for Revenue: Ways, Means, Finance and Development Planning Member: Investment and Concession; Post and Telecommunication	0886444066/ 0777444066	dorwohn@yahoo.com
60.	Hon. Musa Hassan Bility	Nimba County D# 7	Co-Chairman: Good Governance and Government; Modernization Member: Gender Equity, Child Development, and Social Services;	0777003333	mhbility@srimeoxoge.com
61.	Hon. Saye S. Mianah	Nimba County D# 8	Chairman: State Enterprise, Commission and Autonomous Agencies. Member: Health; Transport; Internal Affairs	0880824837/ 0770824837	Not available
62.	Hon. Taa Z. Wongbe	Nimba County D# 9	Member: Modernization Member of Delegation: Economic Community of West African States, (ECOWAS) Parliament	0777231777	twongbe@d9nimba.org /taa.wongbe@thejhanagroup.com
63.	Sen. Emmanuel Z. Pennue, Sr.	Grand Gedeh County/ Senator	Chair: Social Security Vice Chair: Executive Member: Ways, Means, Finance & Budget; Foreign Affairs; Public Corporations; Gender, Women, Children & Social Protection;	Not available	senzoepennue@gmail.com
64.	Sen. Thomas Y. Nimely	Grand Gedeh County/Senator	Chair, Labour Vice Chair, Health Member: Foreign Affairs; Judiciary, Human Rights, Claims & Petitions;	0775706386/ 0886535325	geblagbel@gmail.com
65.	Hon. Jeremiah Garwo Sokan Sr.	Grand Gedeh County D#1	Chairman: Mines, Natural Resources and Environment Member: Public Accounts and Expenditure; Modernization	Not available	Not available
66.	Hon. Marie Johnson	Grand Gedeh County D#2	Chairlady: Modernization Co-chair: Gender Equity, Child Development, and Social Services	0881250075	Grayon2020@gmail.com
67.	Hon. Jacob C. Debee	Grand Gedeh County D#3	Member, Peace, Religion, and National Reconciliation; National Defense; Resettlement, Repatriation, Relief and Readjustment	0775295899/ 0880754902	jacobdebee@aol.com /CandaceApril07@yahoo.com
68.	Sen. Cllr. Joseph	Lofa	Chair, Judiciary, Human Right,	0886539458	saybakpator@yahoo.com

	Jallah	County/Senator	Claims & Petitions Member , Ways, Means, Finance & Budget, Internal Affairs; Education and Public Administration;		
69.	Sen. Momo T. Cyrus	Lofa County/Senator	Chair : National Defense Intelligence, Security & Veteran Affairs Vice Chair : Youth & Sport Member : Rules, Order & Administration;	0770989897	momocyrus@yahoo.com
70.	Hon. Julia F. Wiah	Lofa County D# 2	Co-Chair : Health Member : Ways, Means, Finance and Development Planning; Peace, Religion and National Reconciliation	0886511375	j.wiah2017@gmail.com
71.	Hon. Siafa Momo Kpoto	Lofa County D# 3	Chairman : Transport Co-chairman : Internal Affairs Member : Public Works and Rural Development; Claims and Petition; Public Utilities	0886414113	mci5kpoto@yahoo.com
72.	Hon. Gizzie K. Kollince	Lofa County D# 4	Chairman : National Security Member : Public Utilities; Public Accounts and Expenditure;	0777592585	Not available
73.	Hon. Augustine B. Chiewolo	Lofa County D# 5	Chairman : Resettlement, Repatriation, Relief and Readjustment	0886557972/ 0777885919	faithcore@gmail.com / achiewoto@yahoo.com
74.	Sen. Edwin M. Snowe, Jr.	Bomi County/Senator	Chair : Hydrocarbon, Energy & Environment Vice Chair , Public Works & Rural Development Head of Delegation : Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Parliament	0777660800	snowedwin@aol.com
75.	Bomi County	Sen. Atty. J. Alex Tyler/Senator	Chair , Commerce, Trade & Industry Member Judiciary, Human Right, Claims & Petitions; Ways, Means, Finance & Budget. Member of Delegation : Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Parliament	0777511688/ 0886511688	newliberia@yahoo.com/ ne wliberia@gmail.com
76.	Hon. Obediah J. Varney	Bomi County D# 1	Chairman : Public Utilities Co-Chairman : Claims and Petitions Member : Executive; Investment and Concession; Commerce and Industry	0776745324/ 0888311441	Not available
77.	Hon. Manah B. Johnon	Bomi County D# 2	Chairman : National Defense Member : Rules, Order and Administration; Public Accounts and Expenditure; Post and Telecommunication	0886478354/ 0776577384	manahbishoppjr@yahoo.com
78.	Hon. Sam P. Jallah	Bomi County D# 3	Co-chairman Hydro-Carbon Member : National Security; Executive; Ways, Means, Finance and Development Planning;	0886677941/ 0777077080	sampjallah49@gmail.com
79.	Sen. Atty. J. Emmanuel Nuquay	Margibi County/Senator	Chair : Public Corporations Vice Chair , Labor Member , Judiciary, Human Right, Claims & Petitions;	0777133164/ 0886516804	ejnuquay@gmail.com
80.	Margibi County	Sen. Nathaniel F.	Chair , Education and Public	0770550055	nfmcgill@gmail.com

		McGill/Senator	Administration Vice Chair: Autonomous Commission & Agencies Member: National Defense Intelligence, Security & Veteran Affairs;		
81.	Hon. Roland O. Cooper	Margibi County D# 1	Member: Public Utilities; National Security	0777521281/ 0886521281	opeerolandcooper@gmail.com
82.	Hon. Ivar K. Jones	Margibi County D# 2	Chairman, Posts and Telecommunication Co-chairman, Investment and Concessions Member: Ways, Means, Finance and Development Planning	0886411178/ 0770439001	ijoneslib@gmail.com
83.	Hon. Ellen Atttoh Wreh	Margibi County D# 3	Chairlady: Peace, Religion and National Reconciliation; Education and Public Administration	0886546434/ 0777955953	ellenamarkai@gmail.com
84.	Hon. Emmanuel Yarh	Margibi County D# 4	Chairman: Human and Civil Rights Co-chairman: State Enterprise, Commission and Autonomous Agencies.	0886557883/ 0776557883	emmanuelyarh@gmail.com
85.	Hon. Clarence G. Garr	Margibi County D# 5	Chairman: Public Accounts and Expenditure	0886699696/ 0775579367	g.gahr2015@gmail.com
86.	Sen. Wellington G. Smith	River Cess County/Senator	Chair, Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Vice Chair: Public Accounts & Audit Member: Executive; Ways, Means, Finance & Budget;	Not available	cestosriver@yahoo.com
87.	Sen. Bill T. Twehway	River Cess County/Senator	Vice Chair: Transport Member: National Defense Intelligence, Security & Veteran Affairs; Public Works & Rural Development;	0886419241	Not available
88.	River Cess County D# 1	Hon. Alex J. Grant	Co-Chairman: Mines, Natural Resources and Environment; Contracts, Monopolies, Public Procurement and Concessions Member: Peace, Religion and National Reconciliation;	0770883919/ 0886883919	alexjobgrant@gmail.com
89.	Hon. Steve Tequah	River Cess County D# 2	Chairman: Youth and Sport Co-chairman, Information, Broadcasting, Culture Affairs and Tourism	0886535565/ 0777535565	stequah@gmail.com
90.	Sen. Albert T. Chie	Grand Kru County/Senator	Chair: Public Works & Rural Development Vice Chair: Lands, Mine Member: Foreign Affairs;	0886515653/ 0777515653	atuchie@yagoo.com
91.	Sen. Numene T.H. Bartekwa	Grand Kru County/Senator	Chair, Concession & Investment Vice Chair, Education & Public Administration Member, Rules, Order, & Administration;	0777518719	nthbartwkwa@gmail.com/nt hbartwkwa@yahoo.com
92.	Grand Kru County D# 1	Hon. Nathaniel N. Barway, Sr.	Chairman: Internal Affairs Member, Ways, Means, Finance and Development Planning; Rules, Order, and Administration;	0880277283/ 0777572428	bahway1957@gmail.com
93.	Hon. Cllr. J. Fonati Koffa	Grand Kru County	Co-Chairman: Resettlement, Repatriation, Relief and	077711111/9 0880111119	jfk2007@gmail.com

		D# 2	Readjustment; Human Civil Rights Member: Good Governance and Government		
94.	Sen. Jonathan B. Sogbie	River Gee County/Senator	Chair: Maritime Vice Chair: Rules, Order & Administration Member: National Defense Intelligence, Security & Veteran Affairs;	0886518385	jonsobie@gmail.com
95.	Sen. Francis S. Dopoh, II	River Gee County/Senator	Chair, Post and Telecommunication Vice Chair: Gender Member, Ways, Means, Finance & Budget;	0776200054	pdopoh@gmail.com
96.	River Gee County D# 1	Hon. Alexander Pour	Co-chairman: Rules, Order and Administration Member: Post and Telecommunication; Labor; Contracts, Monopolies, Public Procurement and Concessions	0886911106	alexpour9@gmail.com
97.	River Gee County D# 2	Hon. Isaac B. Choloplay Wuo	Chairman: Labor Member: Peace, Religion and National Reconciliation; Public Works and Rural Development;	0770622788/ 0881118253	wuocholoplay@Gam.com
98.	River Gee County D# 3	Hon. Johnson S. N, Williams, Sr.	Chairman: Judiciary Member: Foreign Affairs; Ways, Means, Finance and Development Planning;	0776627707/ 0888595869	nagbe.nyenpah33@gmail.com
99.	Sen. Botoe Kanneh	Gbarpolu County/Senator	Chair: Gender Vice Chair: Concession & Investment Member, Executive; Ways, Means, Finance & Budget;	0888353335	botoekanneh59@gmail.com
100.	Sen. Amara M. Konneh	Gbarpolu County/Senator	Chair: Public Accounts & Audits Vice Chair: Banking & Currency, Legislative Modernization Project	0886303622	amk247@gmail.com
101.	Hon. Zinnah A. Norman	Gbarpolu County D# 2	Member: Peace, Religion and National Reconciliation; Hydro-Carbon; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; National Defense	0886249426/ 0776828082	zinnahnorman2018@gmail.com
102.	Hon. Luther S. Collins	Gbarpolu County D# 2	Not available	0770660001	lexsancon@yahoo.com
103.	Hon. Mustapha Waritay	Gbarpolu County D# 3	Co-Chairman: Transport Member: Ways, Means, Finance and Development Planning; Rules, Order and Administration; Hydro-Carbon; Maritime Affairs;	0885510909/ 0770710007	Not available

About Naymote Partners for Democratic Development

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development is a leading civil society organization dedicated to strengthening democratic governance, political accountability, and citizen participation in Liberia and beyond. Established in 2001 by student leaders and activists, the organization promotes inclusive leadership, accountable governance, and active civic engagement at regional, national and local levels.

Naymote empowers citizens especially youth, women, and persons with disabilities through civic engagement, advocacy, leadership development, and community government dialogues. The organization works directly with local authorities, civil society partners, and policy institutions to improve political accountability, strengthen service delivery, and promote responsive leadership.

Naymote's flagship programs include the Young Political Leadership School Africa (YPLS Africa), Legislative Internship Program, President Meter Project, Democracy Impact Fellowship, and the Governance and Anti-Corruption Fellowship Program, all of which have contributed to shaping a new generation of accountable leaders and informed citizens across Liberia and the region.

Naymote envisions a society where democratic dividends are realized, and leaders are held accountable.

For more information, visit www.naymote.com or contact info@naymote.com



LEGISLATIVE ENGAGEMENT GUIDE FOR ADVOCACY IN LIBERIA



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