



Second Edition

17 July – 9 October 2026

LEGISLATIVE MONITORING · LIBERIA

2026

Legislative Constituency Monitoring Report

*Assessing Representatives' Engagement, Accountability, and
Responsiveness During Liberia's Second Constituency Break*

72

Representatives
monitored

15

counties
covered

98.6%

district
coverage

5

accountability
indicators



Legislative Constituency Monitoring Report 2026

*Assessing Representatives' Engagement, Accountability, and Responsiveness
During Liberia's Second Constituency Break*

Edition	Second Edition
Monitoring period	17 July – 9 October 2026 (second constituency break)
Coverage	72 of 73 electoral districts · all 15 counties
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WITH THANKS

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We recognize Naymote's research interns and Research Officer for organizing and reviewing submissions, analyzing the findings, and preparing the report. Their diligence and attention to detail strengthened the clarity and quality of this publication.

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We thank the lawmakers who shared information with county monitors and facilitated access to records of their constituency activities. Their cooperation contributed to a more informed assessment and demonstrated the value of constructive engagement between elected representatives and civil society.

This report reflects a collective effort to make representation more accessible, transparent, and responsive. Naymote is grateful to everyone who contributed their time, knowledge, and commitment to its completion.

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AT A GLANCE

Executive Summary

Constituency breaks give elected lawmakers an opportunity to engage directly with citizens in their districts and counties. Under the statutory legislative calendar, the second constituency break begins no later than the third Friday of July and ends on the second Friday of October; this report covers 17 July to 9 October 2026. The calendar is grounded in Article 32 of the 1986 Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, which empowers the Legislature to regulate its sittings and adjournments, and is reinforced by the Legislative Adjournment Calendar Act.

This second edition of Naymote's Legislative Constituency Monitoring Report assesses the constituency engagement and accountability practices of 72 Representatives. It combines qualitative observations with five quantitative indicators: functional district offices, constituency visits, townhall meetings and public consultations, media and radio engagement, and formal legislative reports or updates. Together, these indicators show whether citizens had established channels to access their Representatives, participate in constituency affairs, obtain information, and scrutinize legislative activities and public commitments.

72Representatives
monitored**15**

counties covered

98.6%district coverage (72 of
73)**5**accountability
indicators

KEY FINDINGS

Constituency visits were the most frequently reported activity, appearing in 66 of the 72 submissions (91.7%). Townhall meetings or public consultations were recorded in 56 submissions (77.8%), and media or radio engagement in 51 (70.8%); the remaining 21 submissions (29.2%) recorded no media or radio engagement.

Results were weaker on institutional accessibility and formal accountability. A functional district office was reported in 45 submissions (62.5%), while 27 (37.5%) indicated that no functional office was present. Formal legislative reports or constituency updates were recorded in 36 submissions (50.0%); the other 36 (50.0%) recorded none. In other words, half of the monitored lawmakers did not provide a formal report or update during the monitoring period.

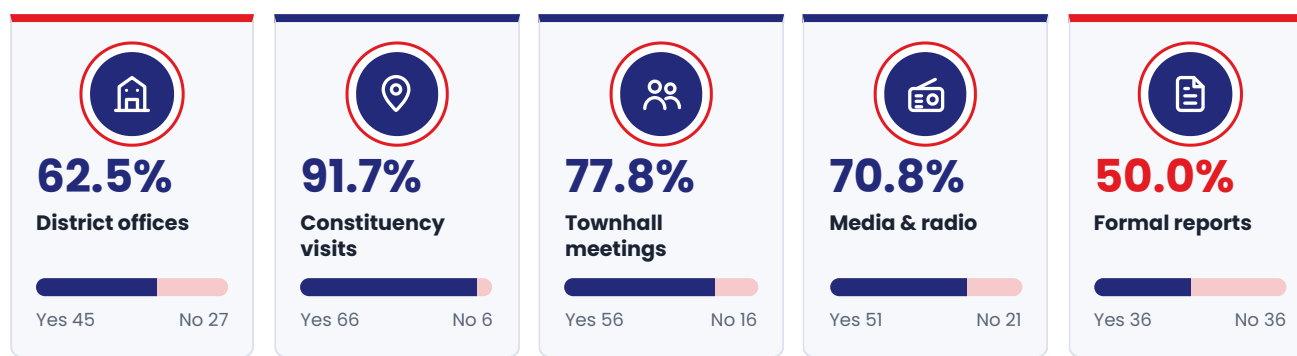


Figure 1. Five indicators at a glance: share of the 72 submissions reporting each activity

Naymote collected the data through 72 trained monitors using a standardized framework across all 15 counties and 72 of Liberia's 73 electoral districts, equivalent to 98.6% district coverage. Montserrado Electoral District 10 was excluded because of a court-related dispute involving Hon. Yekeh Y. Kolubah and the House of Representatives, as cited in the monitoring records. The exclusion is a coverage limitation and does not constitute a finding on the merits of the dispute.

THE WAY FORWARD

The report calls for a stronger link between constituency engagement and public accountability. Priorities include reliable access to district offices, documented and inclusive consultations, accessible media communication, regular public reports, and systematic follow-up on citizens' concerns. It recommends standardized reporting templates, evidence-based monitoring, public tracking of commitments, and consistent follow-up on issues raised by constituents.

01

CONTEXT

Introduction

Liberia's House of Representatives contributes to democratic governance through lawmaking, representation, and oversight of public institutions. Representatives are expected to incorporate constituency priorities into national decision-making and to bring community concerns to the attention of institutions with the authority to respond.

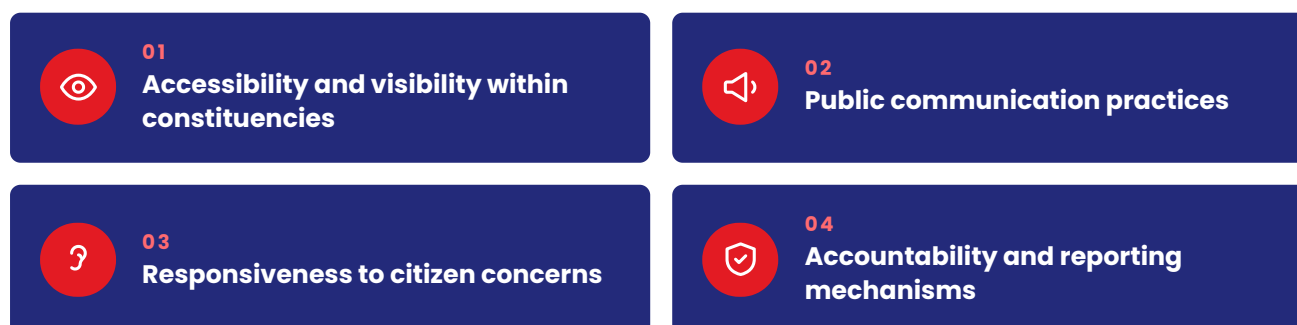
Representation extends beyond legislative proceedings in Monrovia. Citizens need accessible channels to raise concerns, understand public decisions, and learn what action follows their engagement with elected officials. Constituency breaks create opportunities for Representatives to consult residents and local leaders, assess community conditions, monitor development initiatives, and explain legislative and constituency developments.

Against this background, Naymote conducted its second edition of constituency monitoring from 17 July to 9 October 2026, the period of the second constituency break in the legislative calendar. The constitutional provisions and legislative calendar provide the institutional context for the monitoring exercise, while the five indicators serve as accountability benchmarks rather than a legal compliance checklist.



The assessment covers constituency visits, functional district offices, townhall meetings and public consultations, media and radio engagement, and formal reporting. Together, these mechanisms can enable citizens to express priorities, question their Representatives, and track how public commitments are handled.

The monitoring sought to generate citizen-centered evidence on four dimensions of representation:



The report draws on 72 monitoring submissions to document reported constituency activity and to identify gaps in institutional access, participation, public communication, and formal reporting. Its indicator-based approach offers a common reference point for discussing how representation can become more accountable between elections.

The assessment does not measure the full effectiveness of each Representative's legislative work or overall district development. Its contribution is a structured account of recorded engagement practices, together with practical recommendations for more transparent and responsive representation.

02**PURPOSE**

Objectives of the Assessment

The assessment aimed to:

- 01** Evaluate lawmakers' constituency engagement during the legislative break;
- 02** Assess the organization and quality of townhall meetings and public consultations;
- 03** Examine lawmakers' use of media platforms to communicate with citizens;
- 04** Evaluate accountability and constituency reporting practices; and
- 05** Identify gaps and opportunities to improve legislative responsiveness and citizen engagement.

HOW WE MONITORED

Methodology

The monitoring exercise adopted a descriptive, indicator-based methodology that combined quantitative responses with qualitative observations. Digital data collection tools and community-based field monitoring enabled broad geographic coverage, including in hard-to-reach communities, while citizen feedback provided additional qualitative insights.



3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a mixed-method monitoring design to assess the constituency engagement and accountability practices reported during the second constituency break, 17 July to 9 October 2026. A total of 72 trained legislative monitors were deployed across Liberia's 15 counties. The assessment covered five indicators:

- 1 Presence of a functional district office
- 2 Representatives' visits to their constituencies
- 3 Townhall meetings and public consultations
- 4 Media and radio engagement
- 5 Formal legislative reporting and/or updates

Each indicator was recorded as a Yes/No response in the monitoring submissions. Responses were then aggregated to determine the number and percentage of submissions reporting each activity, providing a descriptive overview of constituency engagement and accountability practices during the monitoring period.

The qualitative component provided context for interpreting the results. Narrative entries documented community meetings, public statements, project visits, development initiatives, radio appearances, and legislative updates, providing further insight into the range of activities reported.



VERIFICATION AND FOLLOW-UP

To complement the descriptive analysis, Naymote conducted field visits to selected districts to verify reported activities. Given the binary (Yes/No) nature of the responses for each monitoring indicator, two Research Interns were also assigned to follow up with the 72 active lawmakers through text and WhatsApp messages and telephone calls to clarify responses and obtain additional information where necessary.

These verification and follow-up efforts strengthened the consistency, accuracy, and reliability of the descriptive findings, helping to validate reported constituency engagements and promote a balanced presentation of lawmakers' activities during the monitoring period.

This approach provides a structured basis for tracking, documenting, and reporting constituency engagement across Liberia's 72 monitored electoral districts.

3.2 Data Collection

The primary data consisted of monitoring submissions that recorded the monitor, county, electoral district, indicator responses, and narrative observations, along with supporting references or links where available. Submissions were gathered through two channels:

- ◆ Structured questionnaires administered through Google Forms in areas with reliable digital connectivity; and
- ◆ Open Data Kit (ODK)-enabled mobile devices used by trained field monitors in rural communities and areas with limited or no internet connectivity.

The 72 monitors covered 72 of Liberia's 73 electoral districts across all 15 counties, representing 98.6% of the country's electoral districts. Electoral District 10 in Montserrado County was not covered.

3.3 District Coverage

Coverage comprised 72 submissions across Liberia's 15 counties, providing national-level coverage of reported constituency engagement and accountability practices during the monitoring period of 17 July – 9 October 2026:

- ◆ 72 of Liberia's 73 electoral districts;
- ◆ All 15 counties;
- ◆ 98.6% of the country's elected Representatives; and
- ◆ All districts except Electoral District 10, Montserrado County.



72 of 73 electoral districts monitored · 98.6% coverage · all 15 counties

Figure 3. District coverage: one dot per electoral district

The distribution of submissions describes the geographic coverage of the monitoring exercise. Each covered district contributes equally to the indicator totals; results are not weighted by constituency population.

3.4 Data Processing and Analysis

Monitoring submissions were consolidated, cleaned, and reviewed for consistency before analysis. Each of the five Yes/No pairs totals 72. Indicator percentages are calculated as the relevant count divided by 72 and multiplied by 100, rounded to one decimal place. Geographic coverage is calculated separately as 72 divided by 73 (98.6%). The same monitoring period and statistical basis are applied throughout the report.

Descriptive statistical methods were used to:

- ◆ Consolidate and clean monitoring submissions;
- ◆ Review records for consistency and reliability;
- ◆ Calculate frequencies and percentages;
- ◆ Compare findings across counties and electoral districts; and
- ◆ Identify key trends and accountability gaps.

The result is a standardized, evidence-based assessment of legislative constituency engagement and accountability practices in Liberia.

3.5 Limitations of the Study

While the assessment achieved broad national coverage, several limitations should be acknowledged:

- ◆ One electoral district, District 10 in Montserrado County, was excluded from monitoring because of ongoing court proceedings involving its lawmaker;
- ◆ Some constituency activities may have taken place without documentation or public visibility;
- ◆ Variations in internet connectivity affected real-time reporting in remote areas; and
- ◆ The study focused primarily on observable engagement activities rather than assessing the quality or long-term impact of those interactions.

These limitations should guide the interpretation of the findings. The findings provide a national snapshot of recorded engagement during the second constituency break, leaving questions about sustained accessibility, inclusive participation, and outcomes for further assessment.

04

COVERAGE

County Participation and Response Distribution

Monitoring submissions covered all 15 of Liberia's counties. Montserrado contributed the largest share (22.2%), followed by Nimba (12.5%) and Bong (9.7%). Grand Bassa, Lofa, and Margibi each contributed five submissions (6.9%), while the remaining counties contributed two (2.8%) or three (4.2%) submissions each.

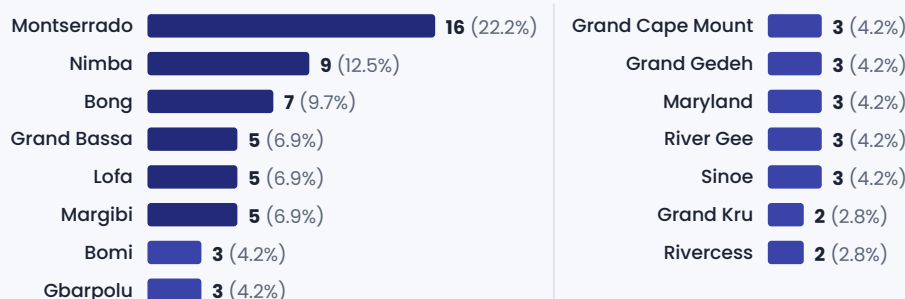


Figure 4. Monitoring submissions by county (n = 72; one submission per electoral district)



Monitoring also took account of conditions that affected data collection in some counties:

- ◆ Geographic remoteness;
- ◆ Limited civic monitoring infrastructure; and
- ◆ Logistical constraints that delayed data collection.



These conditions lead to geographic disparities in civic monitoring capacity and underscore the need for:

- ◆ Expanded civic outreach;
- ◆ Stronger county-level monitoring systems; and
- ◆ Increased investment in grassroots accountability initiatives.

The county distribution reflects how monitoring coverage was allocated across electoral districts, and provides the basis for examining reported constituency engagement and accountability across Liberia's 15 political subdivisions.

WHAT WE FOUND

Findings and Analysis

5.1 Summary of Indicator Results

The assessment examined five indicators, each capturing a different aspect of constituency engagement and accountability. Based on 72 monitoring submissions, with each indicator recorded as either “Yes” or “No,” the results show that reported constituency engagement was stronger than formalized accountability practice.

Table 1. Summary of indicator results (n = 72)

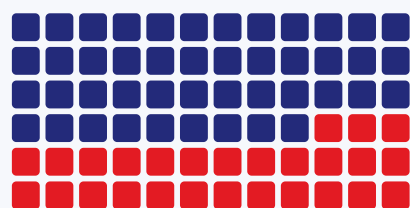
No.	Indicator	Yes	Yes (%)	No	No (%)	Share reporting Yes
1	Functional district office	45	62.5%	27	37.5%	
2	Visited constituency	66	91.7%	6	8.3%	
3	Townhall meetings / public consultations	56	77.8%	16	22.2%	
4	Media / radio engagement	51	70.8%	21	29.2%	
5	Formal legislative report / update	36	50.0%	36	50.0%	

Constituency visits recorded the highest affirmative response (91.7%), followed by townhall meetings and public consultations (77.8%) and media engagement (70.8%). By comparison, 62.5% of submissions reported a functional district office, and formal legislative reporting reached 50.0% during the monitoring period.



The principal opportunity is to strengthen the institutional practices that make engagement traceable: continuing access, records of discussions, public reports, and updates on action taken. Greater visibility alone does not demonstrate responsiveness or results.

5.2 Presence of Functional District Offices



Each square = one monitored district (n = 72)



62.5%

Yes · 45 of 72

37.5%

No · 27 of 72

Rank of 5 indicators

4 / 5

Figure 5. Functional district office reported

Functional district offices are an important mechanism for maintaining regular communication between Representatives and their constituents. They provide accessible locations where citizens can submit concerns, request information, seek assistance, and follow up on commitments made during public meetings and constituency visits.

Of the 72 submissions, 45 (62.5%) recorded a functional district office, while 27 (37.5%) recorded a non-functional office. This raises concerns about constituents' consistent access to their Representatives and the availability of reliable channels for communication and assistance.

ANALYTICAL OBSERVATION

While most submissions reported a functional district office, a considerable proportion did not, highlighting potential gaps in institutional accessibility and consistent constituency engagement:

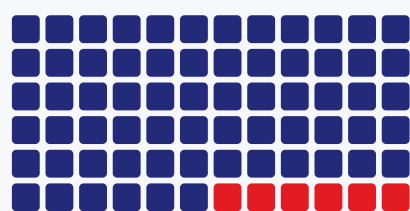
- ◆ More than one-third of submissions did not report a functional office, pointing to a potential gap in institutional access to elected Representatives;
- ◆ Limited office availability may constrain constituents' opportunities to raise concerns, request assistance, and follow up on commitments; and
- ◆ Where district offices are unavailable, constituents may have to rely on public meetings, constituency visits, or media engagement to communicate with their Representatives.

These observations underscore the importance of lawmakers establishing functional offices, strengthening access to Representatives, and ensuring reliable channels for communication, assistance, and follow-up on constituents' concerns and public commitments.

5.3 Representatives' Visits to Constituencies

The constituency-visit indicator recorded the strongest result:

- ◆ 66 Representatives (91.7%) visited their districts; and
- ◆ 6 Representatives (8.3%) recorded no visit.



Each square = one monitored district (n = 72)



91.7%

Yes • 66 of 72

8.3%

No • 6 of 72

Rank of 5 indicators

1/5

Figure 6. Constituency visit reported

The high proportion of reported visits suggests that physical presence in constituencies was common during the monitoring period. Visits give Representatives opportunities to meet residents, engage community leaders, observe local conditions, inspect development activities, and discuss concerns about infrastructure and public services.

To strengthen the value of constituency visits, Representatives should document the purpose of each visit, the communities reached, the issues raised, the commitments made, and the actions taken afterward. Monitoring should also distinguish structured consultations and oversight activities from ceremonial appearances.

ANALYTICAL OBSERVATION

Constituency visits were widely reported across the 72 submissions. However, documenting the substance of these visits and tracking follow-up actions are important for assessing how direct engagement contributes to representation and public accountability. Many monitored activities focused on:

Project dedications

Community ceremonies

Donation activities

Independence Day celebrations

Flag Day celebrations

Political networking engagements

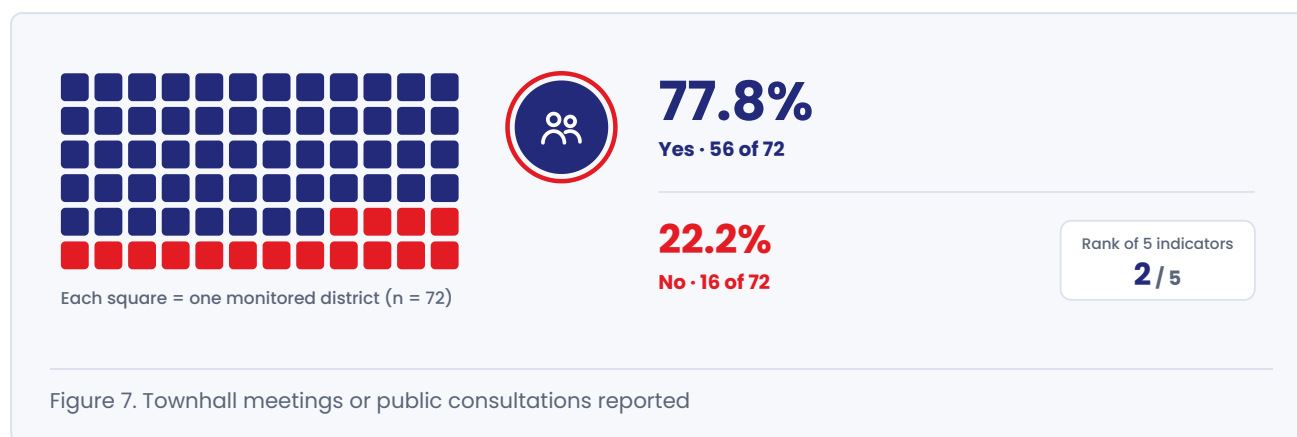
While these activities may enhance political visibility and community presence, they often offer limited opportunity for substantive policy dialogue, public scrutiny, or assessment of legislative performance and accountability.

5.4 Townhall Meetings and Public Consultations

Townhall meetings are an important mechanism for participatory representation. They allow constituents to raise concerns, question their elected Representatives, identify community priorities, and discuss the status of public commitments. They also help Representatives communicate legislative developments and explain issues requiring action from ministries, agencies, county authorities, or other institutions. Among the monitored Representatives:

- ◆ 56 Representatives (77.8%) organized townhall meetings; and

- ◆ 16 Representatives (22.2%) held no documented townhall meetings or public consultations.



The findings indicate reasonable progress toward participatory legislative engagement.

Townhall meetings gave citizens opportunities to:

- ◆ Raise community concerns;
- ◆ Question lawmakers directly; and
- ◆ Discuss development priorities.

Key issues consistently raised by citizens included:

- ◆ Poor road conditions and inadequate infrastructure;
- ◆ Weak educational infrastructure and limited learning opportunities;
- ◆ Poor healthcare delivery and inadequate health facilities;
- ◆ Limited youth employment and economic opportunities; and
- ◆ Challenges in peacebuilding, reconciliation, and community cohesion.

ANALYTICAL OBSERVATION

Despite the relatively high frequency of reported townhall meetings, the study identified inconsistencies in the following areas:

- ◆ Frequency and regularity of meetings;
- ◆ Inclusiveness of participation;
- ◆ Documentation of discussions and concerns raised; and
- ◆ Follow-up mechanisms for commitments made.

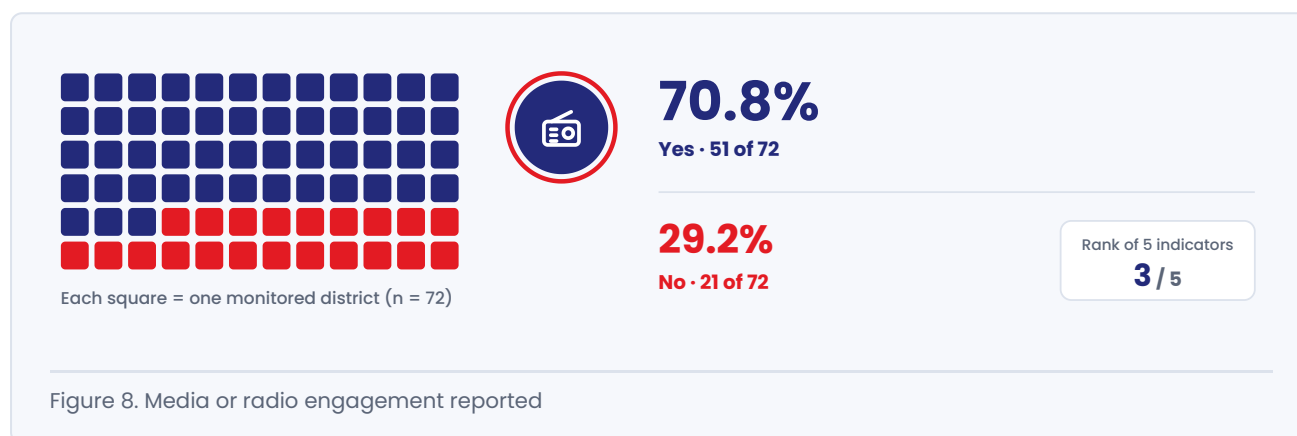
In several cases, townhall meetings lacked structured agendas and systematic mechanisms for documenting and tracking lawmakers' commitments. These gaps limit the continuity and effectiveness of citizen engagement, weaken follow-up on community concerns, and undermine public confidence in participatory governance and legislative accountability.

5.5 Media and Radio Engagement

Radio and other media platforms can expand access to constituency information, particularly for residents who live far from district offices or cannot attend townhall meetings. They also allow Representatives to explain their legislative work, communicate development updates, respond to public concerns, and clarify the status of constituency commitments.

Most lawmakers used radio during the constituency break, although nearly three in ten did not:

- ◆ 51 Representatives (70.8%) participated in radio programs; and
- ◆ 21 Representatives (29.2%) recorded no radio engagement.



During constituency breaks, Representatives should document the radio station or media platform, the date of each appearance, the topics discussed, and the key commitments communicated. Where possible, recordings, broadcast links, or written summaries should be retained. Media engagement should complement, not replace, direct consultations and accessible district offices.

ANALYTICAL OBSERVATION

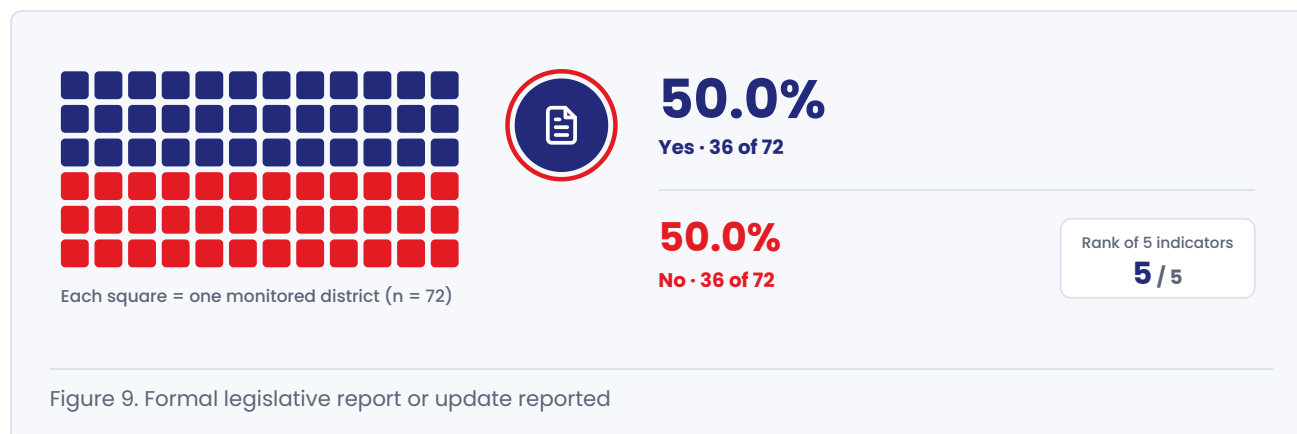
- ◆ Media and radio engagement provides an important channel for informing constituents about lawmakers' legislative activities, decisions, and progress on constituency priorities;
- ◆ Irregular media appearances may limit citizens' access to timely updates on legislative performance and constituency issues; and
- ◆ The frequency of media appearances alone does not establish a lawmaker's effectiveness.

Strengthening public interaction, keeping records of discussions, and providing updates on issues raised would therefore enhance transparency, citizen participation, and legislative accountability.

5.6 Formal Legislative Reports and Updates

Formal legislative reports and updates are essential for promoting transparency, strengthening accountability, and keeping constituents informed about lawmakers' activities and performance. Of the 72 lawmakers monitored:

- ◆ 36 Representatives (50.0%) presented formal reports to constituents; and
- ◆ 36 Representatives (50.0%) provided no documented legislative report.



This finding points to inconsistent formal reporting practices among Representatives and highlights the need for regular reporting on legislative activities, constituency engagements, commitments made, and progress in addressing citizens' concerns.

ANALYTICAL OBSERVATION

The even 50–50 split shows inconsistent formal legislative reporting across the 72 submissions: half reported formal updates, and half did not. The findings indicate that:

- ◆ Formal legislative reporting was not consistently demonstrated across the submissions;
- ◆ The absence of reported updates in half of the submissions may limit constituents' access to documented information about lawmakers' legislative activities, decisions, and constituency commitments; and
- ◆ The lack of formal reporting mechanisms limits transparency and weakens citizen oversight of elected officials.

This finding highlights an opportunity to strengthen systematic documentation and public communication on legislative activities, constituency commitments, and progress made.

BEYOND THE NUMBERS

Cross-Cutting Issues and Emerging Trends

Beyond the five quantitative indicators, the narrative submissions provide additional context on the activities Representatives reportedly undertook during the constituency break. These accounts reveal recurring issues and emerging trends in constituency priorities and reported interventions, and point to the need for stronger documentation, verification, and follow-up. They complement the quantitative findings but are not independently verified evidence of implementation or impact across the 72 monitored districts.

Key cross-cutting trends from the assessment include:

	Infrastructure and Community Development	Submissions frequently reference roads, bridges, markets, town halls, administrative facilities, solar lighting, hand pumps, and other community infrastructure, underscoring the importance of infrastructure development in constituency engagement.
	Education, Youth, and Women's Empowerment	Several submissions highlight scholarships, school support, vocational training, youth activities, and initiatives involving women and market groups. These reflect concerns about access to education, skills development, economic opportunity, and social inclusion.
	Healthcare and Public Safety	The narratives identify health facilities, health-sector engagements, police facilities, and related public-service priorities, showing the relevance of constituency engagement to citizens' concerns about essential services and public safety.
	Community Dialogue and Public Communication	Townhall meetings, community consultations, and media and radio appearances emerge as important channels for communicating legislative activities and discussing local priorities. Their effectiveness depends on whether concerns are documented, commitments recorded, responsible institutions identified, and progress communicated back to constituents.
	Documentation and Verification of Reported Interventions	The narratives provide useful accounts of constituency activities, but the level of detail and supporting evidence varies across submissions.
	Legislative Engagement and Constituency Development	The submissions illustrate the link between Representatives' legislative responsibilities and local development priorities. Constituents' concerns about roads, education, healthcare, employment, and public safety call for legislative advocacy, budget scrutiny, committee oversight, and coordination with relevant government institutions.

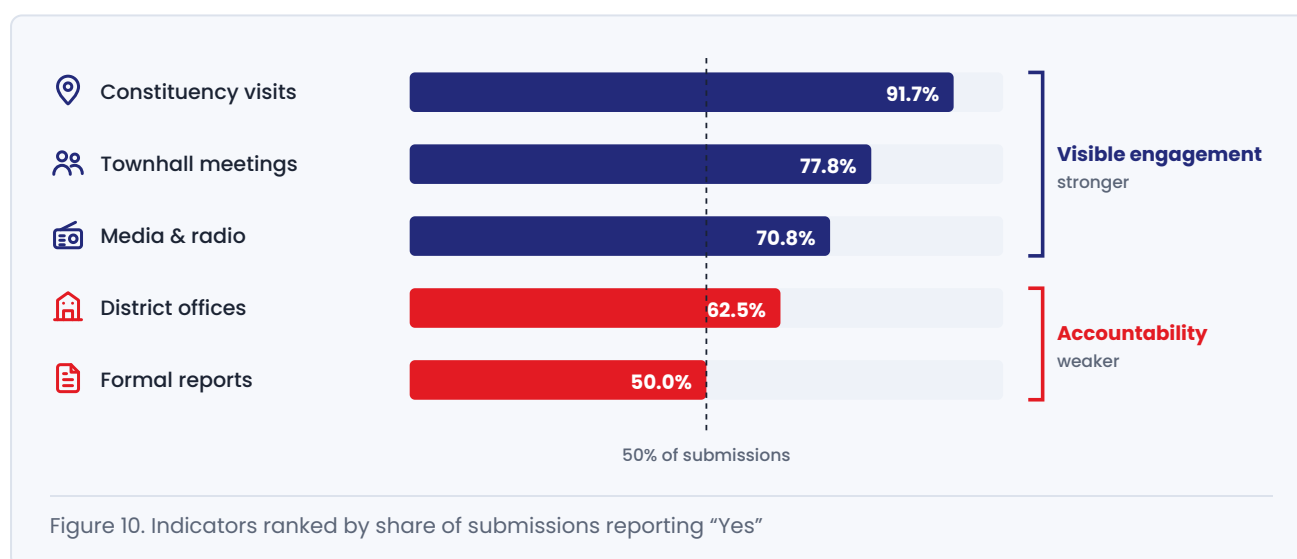
THE BIG PICTURE

Overall Findings

The monitoring findings for 17 July to 9 October 2026 reveal mixed levels of constituency engagement and legislative accountability across Liberia's 72 monitored electoral districts. While many Representatives demonstrated a visible constituency presence through district visits, public consultations, and media engagement, weaknesses remain in structured communication, formal legislative reporting, transparency, and institutional accountability.

Of the five quantitative indicators assessed:

- ◆ **Constituency visits** recorded the highest level of reported activity, with 66 submissions (91.7%);
- ◆ **Townhall meetings and public consultations** followed at 56 (77.8%);
- ◆ **Media and radio engagement** stood at 51 (70.8%);
- ◆ **Functional district offices** stood at 45 (62.5%); and
- ◆ **Formal legislative reporting and updates** recorded an even split, with 36 submissions (50.0%) reporting updates and 36 (50.0%) reporting none.



These findings suggest that direct constituency engagement was reported more frequently than the formal documentation and communication of legislative activities, commitments, and progress.

Overall, the assessment underscores the need to strengthen the institutional practices that connect constituency engagement with transparent reporting and demonstrable accountability. Representatives should prioritize functional district offices, inclusive public consultations, regular media communication, and periodic formal reports documenting legislative activities, constituency concerns, commitments, and progress.

08

IN THE FIELD

Challenges

Monitoring constituency engagement from 17 July to 9 October 2026 faced several challenges that affected observation, verification, and assessment:

**Limited engagement schedules**

Some Representatives lacked organized, publicly shared timetables, making it difficult for monitors to plan observations and for citizens to participate.

**District size and geographic coverage**

Dispersed communities, long travel distances, and difficult road conditions constrained coverage. A recorded visit did not establish engagement across the entire district.

**Inadequate documentation and recordkeeping**

Missing meeting minutes, participant lists, dated activity records, and documented commitments limited verification of who participated, what was discussed, and what follow-up was agreed.

**Uncertain district office functionality**

A physical office did not necessarily demonstrate regular opening hours, staffing, accessibility, or responsiveness to constituents.

**Attribution of contributions and results**

Activities involving several institutions made it difficult to distinguish Representatives' advocacy, oversight, or facilitation from direct implementation and verified results.

**Distinguishing consultation from political activity**

Some reported engagements centered on donations, ceremonies, or political mobilization, making it difficult to assess whether they offered meaningful opportunities for public questioning, policy discussion, and accountability.

WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE

Recommendations

The findings call for stronger institutional practices that connect constituency engagement with effective representation, legislative oversight, and verifiable follow-up.



01 Publish engagement schedules and broaden coverage

Representatives should announce constituency activities in advance and rotate consultations across communities, including remote and underserved areas, using community radio and accessible notices to support participation.



02 Prioritize substantive representation and oversight

Consultations should enable citizens to question legislative decisions, identify priorities, and assess public services. Representatives should translate concerns into legislative proposals, budget scrutiny, committee inquiries, and documented referrals. Donations and ceremonies should be recorded separately from accountability activities.



03 Institutionalize public reporting and recordkeeping

Representatives should publish a report after each constituency break covering legislative work, oversight actions, consultations, and outstanding concerns. They should retain meeting minutes, participant lists, commitments, and supporting evidence, while protecting personal information.



04 Maintain functional district offices

Representatives should publish office locations, operating hours, and designated contacts; keep a concerns-and-response register; and provide outreach arrangements for communities facing distance or access barriers.



05 Track commitments and attribute results accurately

Representatives should maintain a public register of actions promised, responsible institutions, deadlines, progress, and unresolved matters. They should distinguish their own advocacy and oversight from implementation by government agencies or partners, and support claims of results with evidence.



06 Establish common standards and independent monitoring

House leadership, Representatives, and civil society should develop measurable constituency accountability standards. Monitoring should assess geographic reach, inclusion, office functionality, consultation quality, and verified follow-up, using consistent evidence requirements and offering opportunities to correct disputed findings.

LOOKING AHEAD

Conclusion

The second edition of the Legislative Constituency Monitoring Report presents a mixed picture of reported engagement and accountability during the second constituency break, which ran from 17 July to 9 October 2026. Across 72 monitored districts, constituency visits were recorded in 91.7% of submissions, functional district offices in 62.5%, and formal legislative reports or updates in 50.0% of submissions. These findings indicate substantial constituency outreach alongside gaps in accessible representation and public reporting.

Strengthening Liberia's governance system requires translating constituency engagement into legislative action, effective oversight, and sustained responsiveness to citizens' priorities. Public consultations should inform lawmaking, budget scrutiny, and oversight of government programs. Accessible district offices, reliable records, published legislative reports, and clear mechanisms for tracking commitments are essential to ensuring that Representatives remain accountable to their constituents.



Representatives and House leadership should institutionalize these practices, while civil society, the media, and citizens strengthen independent scrutiny and informed participation. Inclusive engagement must reach underserved communities and give women, young people, persons with disabilities, and other underrepresented groups meaningful opportunities to influence decisions.

This report provides an evidence base for practical reform; its indicators do not measure overall legislative effectiveness or demonstrate improvements in public services. Its lasting value will depend on whether the findings lead to corrective action and whether subsequent monitoring verifies progress. Advancing democratic dividends requires institutions that respond to public needs, scrutinize the use of public resources, explain their decisions, and demonstrate results that improve people's lives.

A

ANNEX

Indicator Results by Representative

The table below presents the monitoring results for each of the 72 Representatives assessed during the second constituency break (17 July – 9 October 2026), grouped by county and electoral district. “Yes” indicates that the activity was recorded in the monitoring submission for that district; “No” indicates that it was not recorded. Column totals match the indicator results presented in Section 5.

Yes Activity recorded **No** Not recorded  County group

No.	Representative	District	 District office	 Constituency visits	 Townhall meetings	 Media & radio	 Formal reports
BOMI 3 districts							
1	Hon. Jahkpakpa Obediah Varney	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
2	Hon. Mannah Bishop Johnson	2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3	Hon. Sam P. Jallah	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BONG 7 districts							
4	Hon. Prince K. Koinah	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
5	Hon. James M. Kolleh	2	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
6	Hon. J. Marvin Cole	3	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
7	Hon. Robert Flomo Womba	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Hon. Eugene J. M. Kollie	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Hon. Moima Dabah Briggs-Mensah	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Hon. Foday E. Fahnbulleh	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GBARPOLU 3 districts							
11	Hon. Zinnah A. Norman	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
12	Hon. Luther Collins	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
13	Hon. Mustapha Waritay	3	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
GRAND BASSA 5 districts							
14	Hon. Isaac G. Bannie	1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
15	Hon. J. Clarence T. Banks	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
16	Hon. Matthew Joe	3	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
17	Hon. Alfred H. Flomo	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Hon. Thomas A. Goshua	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

No.	Representative	District	 District office	 Constituency visits	 Townhall meetings	 Media & radio	 Formal reports
GRAND CAPE MOUNT 3 districts							
19	Hon. Bintu Massalay	1	No	No	No	No	No
20	Hon. Mohammed Dosii	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
21	Hon. Gbessie Sonii-Feika	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
GRAND GEDEH 3 districts							
22	Hon. Jeremiah G. Sokan	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23	Hon. Marie G. Johnson	2	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
24	Hon. Jacob C. Debee II	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GRAND KRU 2 districts							
25	Hon. Nathaniel N. Bahway	1	No	No	No	No	No
26	Hon. Cllr. J. Fonati Koffa	2	No	No	No	Yes	No
LOFA 5 districts							
27	Hon. Thomas P. Fallah	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	Hon. Julie Fatorma Wiah	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Hon. Momo Siafa Kpoto	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
30	Hon. Gizzie K. Kollince	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
31	Hon. Augustine B. Chiewolo	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MARGIBI 5 districts							
32	Hon. Roland O. Cooper	1	No	No	No	No	No
33	Hon. Ivar K. Jones	2	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
34	Hon. Ellen A. Attoh-Wreh	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	Hon. Emmanuel O. Yarh	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
36	Hon. Clarence G. Gahr	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MARYLAND 3 districts							
37	Hon. P. Mike Jurry	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
38	Hon. Anthony F. Williams	2	Yes	No	No	No	No
39	Hon. Austin Blidi Taylor	3	Yes	No	No	No	No
MONTSERRADO 16 districts							
40	Hon. Rugie Yatu Barry	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
41	Hon. Sekou S. Kanneh	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
42	Hon. Sumo Kollie Mulbah	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
43	Hon. Michael M. Thomas	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
44	Hon. Prescilla A. Cooper	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
45	Hon. Rev. Samuel R. Enders	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
46	Hon. Emmanuel Dahn	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

No.	Representative	District	 District office	 Constituency visits	 Townhall meetings	 Media & radio	 Formal reports
47	Hon. Prince A. Toles	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
48	Hon. Frank Saah Foko Jr.	9	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
49	Hon. Richard N. Koon	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
50	Hon. Jerry K. Yogboh, Sr.	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
51	Hon. Edward P. Flomo	13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
52	Hon. Kerkula Muka Kamara	14	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
53	Hon. Abu Bana Kamara	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
54	Hon. Dixon W. Seboe	16	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
55	Hon. Bernard Blue Benson	17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NIMBA 9 districts							
56	Hon. Samuel N. Brown Sr.	1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
57	Hon. Nyan G. Flomo	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
58	Hon. Nerkeh E. Gaye	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
59	Hon. Ernest M. Manseah	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
60	Hon. Kortor S. Kwagru	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
61	Hon. Dorwohn Twain Gleeekia	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
62	Hon. Musa H. Bility	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
63	Hon. Saye Sylvester Mianah	8	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
64	Hon. Taa Z. Wongbe	9	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RIVER GEE 3 districts							
65	Hon. Alexander Poure	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
66	Hon. Isaac B. Chology Wuo	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
67	Hon. Johnson S. N. Williams Sr.	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RIVERCESS 2 districts							
68	Hon. Alex Job Grant	1	No	Yes	No	No	No
69	Hon. Steve Tequah	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SINOE 3 districts							
70	Hon. Thomas Romeo Quiah	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
71	Hon. Samson Q. Wiah	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
72	Hon. Alex S. Noah	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Total reporting "Yes"			45 of 72	66 of 72	56 of 72	51 of 72	36 of 72

WHO WE ARE

About Naymote

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development is a Liberian governance think tank and civil society institution with more than two decades of experience advancing accountable democratic governance, political accountability, the rule of law, and inclusive leadership. Established in 2001 by student leaders and social activists, Naymote combines research, policy analysis, civic education, advocacy, and leadership development to strengthen the relationship between citizens and public institutions.

Through its President Meter Project, legislative monitoring, and local governance programs, Naymote generates evidence on public commitments and institutional performance. Its reports, policy briefs, and teaching resources help citizens scrutinize decisions, engage policymakers, and advocate for responsive public services.

Through the Young Political Leadership School Africa and other development programs, Naymote equips emerging political and civic leaders with the knowledge, skills, and ethical foundations to serve their communities.

Naymote believes that an informed and organized civil society is essential to shaping public policy, addressing unequal access to decision-making, and ensuring that democracy delivers meaningful benefits to citizens.

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