The Management Of Incidences And Impacts Of Social Injustices In Nigeria: An Overview Of The Role Of National Human Rights Commission (Nhrc)

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Abstract
This paper looked at the National Human Rights Commission's (NHRC) initiatives in Nigeria to advance human rights and fight discrimination. It outlined the tactics and projects that the NHRC has worked on, such as capacity building, working with civil society, monitoring and reporting, public awareness campaigns, legal advocacy, policy advocacy, and specific programs for vulnerable populations. These programs are essential to building Nigeria's democratic institutions and promoting an inclusive society. This paper adopted qualitative research methodology. It involves a comprehensive literature review of existing studies, policy documents, and case studies related to youth political participation in Nigeria. Secondary data are used to identify patterns, challenges, and potential solutions to the management of incidences of social injustices in Nigeria. Using Institutional Theory as the theoretical framework, the paper undertook an evaluation of the efficacy of National Human Rights Commission and found noteworthy accomplishments by the Commission, including raising public awareness, effective legal advocacy, and creating laws safeguarding disadvantaged populations. Nevertheless, the NHRC has obstacles that reduce its efficacy. These obstacles include a lack of sufficient money, political meddling, weak institutional foundations, uneven application of the law, low public confidence, incomplete data, and difficulty with teamwork. The report made several recommendations for strengthening the NHRC's efficacy, including boosting funds, guaranteeing independence from political influence, resolving institutional flaws, strengthening law enforcement, fostering public trust, and improving cooperation with stakeholders. By putting these suggestions into practice, the NHRC will be better able to carry out its mandate and support the growth of a more democratic and inclusive society in Nigeria.
Keywords: Accountability, Democracy, Human rights, Institution-building, Nigeria, National Human Rights Commission, Strengthening
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I. Introduction

Nigeria, the diverse ethno-religious and cultural composition, has been a pathetic theater of systemic discrimination and social injustice. This has critically turned off the democratic institutions of the country due to ethnic tensions, gender inequity, and religious clashes. Discrimination takes many forms, with unequal access to education, health services, or employment opportunities. Social injustice is worse since corruption and the abuse of power by those in public offices further aggravate it (Amnesty International, 2020). The types of discrimination are so deep-rooted in Nigerian society that they breed inequality and marginalize some people. One of the major issues is that of police brutality and extrajudicial killings.

Human rights reports have shown that security forces in Nigeria often unlawfully detain, torture, and execute citizens. Such acts usually go unpunished, leading to a culture of impunity within security agencies (Human Rights Watch, 2021). Besides, gender-based violence remains a critical issue. They face domestic violence, sexual harassment, and harmful traditional practices like female genital mutilation. Despite the framework represented by appropriate legislation of women's rights in several African countries, weak law enforcement and lack of access to justice are the most common complaints from victims (World Bank, 2019).

Other marginalized groups that significantly suffer from discrimination are the religious and ethnic minorities; violent incidents against these groups are common in regions with a history of sectarian conflict.

Also, the lack of adequate legal protection and accountability of perpetrators creates conditions for cyclical violence and marginalization (International Crisis Group, 2017). The systemic character of discrimination and social injustice in Nigeria presents severe obstacles to ensuring human rights and democracy. Moreover, it complicates access to essential services and participation in appropriate decision-making processes by prohibiting equal opportunities. This systemic inequality kind of works against the principles of fairness, justice, and inclusivity enshrined through Nigeria's constitution and international human rights standards.

Meanwhile, one of the essential institutions for addressing human right violations and social injustices in Nigeria is the National Human Rights Commission. The commission was initiated in the year 1995 by the National Human Rights Commission Act. Among its functions, it remains an independent body in monitoring, investigation, and advocacy for all issues concerned with human rights protection across Nigeria. This provides an enabling environment with the necessary independence for proper functioning, but it is still subject to the oversight of the Federal Ministry of Justice.

NHRC is responsible for investigating complaints of human rights abuses, conducting research, organizing educational programs, and advising the government on human rights issues. Other things the Commission can do are summons of individuals and requests for relevant documents to investigate complaints. It is an essential body in the observation and reporting of human rights situations around the nation, thereby attending to watchdog for citizens' proper protection (NHRC Annual Report, 2021). In this regard, however, it was also observed with the establishment of the NHRC that Nigeria upholds the most challenging issues of systemic discrimination and social injustice still.

Therefore, this paper seeks to look into the multifaceted nature of systemic discrimination and social injustice in Nigeria, with an emphasis on the role of the NHRC in addressing these challenges. It is through this that a closer look at the dynamics of gender, ethnicity, economic stratification, and political discrimination should hopefully bring out the determinants that underlie injustice and inequality in Nigerian society. The paper has a two-fold purpose: first, to analyze the organization's performance in terms of the degree and the impact of systemic discrimination in Nigeria and, secondly, to assess the NHRC's effectiveness in the fight against discrimination and the promotion of human rights. This paper derives insights into the causes of discrimination from a systematic examination of secondary data sources, including scholarly articles, reports, and NHRC publications, as well as the strategies taken by NHRC for addressing the same.

II.   Literature Review

Human rights and social justice are related ideas that are essential to comprehending and resolving social injustices. Several theoretical stances shed light on these problems and emphasize the significance of equality, justice, and the defense of individual rights. One fundamental viewpoint on human rights and social injustice is the social contract hypothesis. This hypothesis was established by philosophers like Jean-Jacques Rousseau, John Locke, and Thomas Hobbes. They maintained that in exchange for the preservation of their remaining rights, people willingly and explicitly cede part of their liberties and submit to the power of the state. Individuals' natural rights to life, liberty, and property must be respected and safeguarded by a lawful government, according to Locke (Locke, 1689). Social injustice results when a government violates these rights, and people have the freedom to challenge or change that government.

The idea of social justice is further developed in John Rawls' theory of justice. In his landmark book "A Theory of Justice," Rawls (1971) presents the notion of justice as equity. He suggests two principles: the difference principle, which allows social and economic inequality only when it benefits the most disadvantaged elements of society, and the equality principle, which guarantees everyone an equal right to fundamental liberties. According to Rawls' paradigm, a just society must confront inequality and offer equitable opportunities to defend the rights of all people, especially the marginalized.

Social injustice refers to the uneven and unfair distribution of resources, opportunities, and rights in any society. It occurs when structures and institutions within the society perpetuate citizens' subordination, exclusions, and silencing of certain groups. It is quite a general term that incorporates different forms of inequity such as economic disparities, racial discrimination, gender inequalities, and other forms of systemic bias. Economic inequality forms one of the core underpinnings of social injustice. This comes in when there is a skewed distribution of wealth and income, increasing the gap between the rich and the poor. As a result, economic disparities mostly lead to inadequate access to critical services such as education, healthcare, and housing for marginal groups. These are disparities that are not brought about by personal deficiencies but by structural impediments that deny equal resource endowment and opportunity access to different classes of people in society. It's beyond individual failures; it's about inequality being guaranteed or ensured through structural systems and processes.

Another significant type of social injustice is racial and ethnic discrimination, the unfair treatment that can be taken about a particular individual or people due to their race or ethnicity, in turn resulting in different outcomes across many life domains, including employment, education, and the criminal justice system. Injustices created by past historical events—for example, slavery and colonialism—linger clearly in modern-day effects on racial and ethnic minorities. These historical contexts shape contemporary social dynamics and contribute to persistent inequalities today (Feagin, 2006).

One of the main components of social injustice is gender inequality. Gender inequality takes place in many forms, which include a wage gap based on gender, underrepresentation in leadership, and violence based on gender. Quite often, these inequalities emanate due to the patriarchal norms and culture that are exercised dominantly and serve to keep a woman in subjugation so that her chances of making progress and receiving empowerment are cut short (Connell, 2005). Gender inequality needs targeted interventions inclusive of the promotion of gender-sensitized policies/practices, ensuring equal representation, and protection of women's rights.

Social injustices can also be attributed to differential access to education and health. Access to education is marred with issues such as disparities in institutional funding, disparities in school facilities, lack of infrastructure, and curriculums that do not exhibit perspectives and histories from marginalized communities. Such inequalities challenge an individual's capacity to reach full potential and make meaningful contributions to society (Banks, 2007). Just like issues of economic inequality, various forms of healthcare inequality are represented by the lack of access to medical services, as well as variations in quality and outcomes in health delivery. These are challenges that have seen marginalized groups suffer from a high prevalence of illness and even mortality (Braveman & Gruskin, 2003).

Social injustice is sometimes a manifestation of systemic discrimination. Systemic discrimination takes on many forms. In employment, such grounds result in hiring, promotion criteria, and differences in pay. In regards to education, it could potentially look like unequal access to resources, facilities, and opportunities for academic advancement. Systemic discrimination within the legalized system may yield unwanted results in disproportionate incarceration rates, much harsher sentencing, and unequal treatment under the law for stigmatized populations (Pager & Shepherd, 2008). The root causes of systemic discrimination are historical and sociocultural; they are upheld through long-standing biases and stereotypes that happen to be deeply impregnated into societal norms and institutional policies. For instance, colonial histories and the legacies of segregation and apartheid have left indelible marks on modern institutions and hence molded the socio-economic and political environment in ways that are injurious to some groups (Bonilla-Silva 1997).

It is this historical context that is important for an understanding of why systemic discrimination has continued into the present day. Systemic discrimination can only be addressed through comprehensive reforms targeting institutional structures and policies that perpetuate inequality. Legal frameworks must be reassessed and revised to eradicate the surmounting inequalities. For example, policies such as affirmative action and anti-discriminative laws are very effective tools that can contribute toward achieving the objective. They can help level the playing field for better opportunities for historically disadvantaged groups (Kalev, Dobbin & Kelly, 2006).

In addition, a culture of inclusion must be consciously developed in the institutions. This could be achieved by educating, carrying out awareness programs, and training to uproot stereotypes and prejudices. Systemic discrimination also requires that institutions become more accountable and transparent in their dealings. Independent oversight bodies and human rights commissions are fundamental mechanisms for monitoring, investigating, and remedying instances of discrimination. They serve as a platform for people to express grievances, offer relief, and ensure all institutions operate on the principles of furthering fairness and equality, among other things. This point is significant to the extent that it enriches the importance of the role of the National Human Rights Commission in Nigeria. By enacting discriminatory policies within various facets of society, the commission can identify and challenge it.

Systemic discrimination is always multifaceted because it is deep-rooted within the structures and policies of an institution. Legal reforms, cultural change, and institutional accountability must address it. Societies can better understand and solve the underlying sources of systemic discrimination as they move toward more equality and justice.

Theoretical Framework

A useful framework for examining the function of Nigeria's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is provided by institutional theory. This theory is centered on comprehending how institutions—which are characterized as established laws, customs, and practices—influence the conduct of people and organizations. It highlights how crucial the formal and unofficial laws that control interpersonal relationships and corporate conduct are (Scott, 2008).

According to institutional theory, social life is stabilized and given purpose by institutions. They set standards and expectations, which have an impact on how people and organizations behave. Understanding how legal frameworks, cultural norms, and organizational practices affect the NHRC's ability to effectively promote human rights and combat discrimination is made easier with the use of institutional theory. This theoretical viewpoint emphasizes how the Commission's operations and results are shaped by both official structures and informal norms.

The notion of legitimacy is one of the basic ideas of institutional theory. The public, government, and other stakeholders must regard the NHRC as legitimate for it to be effective. When the NHRC acts in a way that is consistent with societal norms and values, legitimacy is established. These stakeholders' support and confidence are essential to the NHRC's capacity to deal with human rights issues and implement its recommendations (Suchman, 1995). We may evaluate the NHRC's activities and the processes that go into constructing and upholding its legitimacy by looking at it through the prism of institutional theory.

The function of isomorphism—the process by which organizations gradually converge on one another as a result of outside influences—is another aspect that institutional theory highlights. Mechanisms that are coercive, mimetic, or normative may cause this (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). Under pressure from international human rights organizations, the NHRC may embrace international human rights norms and practices as a form of coercive isomorphism. Mimetic isomorphism might entail the NHRC imitating other nations' human rights commissioners that have found success in bolstering its reputation and enhancing its operations. When human rights work becomes more professionalized and the NHRC takes on standards and best practices from other fields, normative isomorphism may ensue.

How the NHRC handles the complicated web of legal and cultural norms, stakeholder expectations, and international standards, can be investigated by using institutional theory as a framework. It enables us to investigate the difficulties the NHRC encounters in upholding its credibility, responding to outside demands, and successfully advancing human rights.

The Management of incidences of Social Injustices in Nigeria: An overview of the role of National Human Rights Commission

The mandate or functions of the NHRCN, were stipulated in section 5 of the NHRC Act as follows:

(1) To deal with all matters relating to the protection of human rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and other international treaties on human rights to which Nigeria is a signatory.

(2) Monitor and investigate all alleged cases of human rights violations in Nigeria and make recommendation to the Federal Government for the prosecution and such other actions as it may deem expedient in each circumstance;

(3) Assist victims of human rights violation and seek appropriate redress and remedies on their behalf;

(4) Undertake studies on all matters pertaining to human rights and assist the Federal Government in the formulation of appropriate policies on the guarantee of human rights;

(5) Publish, from time to time, reports on the state of human rights protection in Nigeria;

(6) Organise local and international seminars, workshops and conference on human rights issues for public enlightenment;

(7) Liaise and co-operate with local and international organisations on human rights with the purpose of advancing the promotion and protection of human rights;

(8) Participate in all international activities relating to the promotion of human rights;

(9) Maintain a library, collect data and disseminate information and materials on human rights generally; and

(10) Carry out all such other functions as are necessary or expedient for the performance of its functions.

Furthermore, this section 5 of the Act stipulates that the NHRCN shall have powers to: (1) do all such things which by the Act or any other enactment are required or permitted to be done by the NHRCN; and (2) do such other things as are necessary or expedient for the performance of its functions under the Act. It is apparent from the above provisions that the NHRCN is given very broad powers to respond to and deal with various issues regarding the promotion and protection of human rights in Nigeria.

Meanwhile, to combat prejudice and advance human rights, Nigeria's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has launched several programs and policies. These initiatives are essential for building democratic institutions and promoting an inclusive society. Below is a discussion of the primary tactics and programs that the NHRC has put in place to combat different types of social injustices in Nigeria.

Public Awareness Campaigns

The NHRC uses public awareness campaigns to address human rights issues as one of its main tactics. To inform the people about their rights and the channels for pursuing justice, the NHRC runs broad public

awareness campaigns. To reach a wide audience, these campaigns make use of a variety of media platforms, such as print, radio, television, and social media. The NHRC hopes to empower people to identify and confront discriminatory practices by increasing awareness (NHRC, 2020).

Legal Advocacy and Litigation

To stop discrimination, the NHRC takes part in litigation and legal advocacy. It represents victims of human rights breaches in court and offers them legal aid. The NHRC has taken part in several historic instances that have contested discriminatory policies and legislation. For instance, the NHRC was successful in its efforts to have laws that discriminated against particular groups and the Nigerian Constitution repealed. The NHRC uses legal advocacy as a crucial instrument to make sure that unfair acts are brought before the courts (NHRC, 2019).

Monitoring and Reporting

When it comes to keeping an eye out for and reporting abuses of human rights, such as discrimination, the NHRC is indispensable. It regularly carries out investigations and evaluations to compile evidence of discriminatory practices and other violations of human rights. Every year, the NHRC releases reports outlining the condition of human rights in Nigeria. These reports include thorough descriptions of discriminatory acts as well as suggestions for remedial measures. Policymakers, scholars, and civil society organizations can use these reports as important tools in their fight against discrimination (NHRC, 2021).

Policy Advocacy

To have an impact on the creation and application of laws and regulations that support equality and anti-discrimination, the NHRC advocates for policies. To promote laws that defend the rights of underrepresented groups, the NHRC collaborates closely with legislators, government organizations, and other interested parties. It has been crucial in the development of laws protecting the rights of children, people with disabilities, and victims of gender-based violence. The NHRC seeks to provide a legislative and institutional framework that promotes the abolition of prejudice through policy influence (NHRC, 2020).

Collaboration with Civil Society

The NHRC also uses collaboration with civil society organizations as a key tactic. The NHRC collaborates with regional and global NGOs to carry out coordinated campaigns to end discrimination. Through these collaborations, the NHRC can better utilize the resources and experience of civil society organizations while expanding the scope and effect of its programs. Joint advocacy campaigns, research initiatives, and community outreach initiatives are examples of collaborative activities. The NHRC promotes a cooperative approach to human rights protection through various collaborations (Amnesty International, 2020).

In terms of increasing public knowledge of human rights concerns, the NHRC has accomplished great progress. via widespread public education initiatives, Nigerians are now more aware of their rights and the channels via which they can seek remedy. By reaching a large audience through a variety of media channels, these initiatives have promoted more educated citizens (NHRC, 2020). Notable have been the NHRC's legal advocacy initiatives. It has participated in various historic cases and given legal support to countless victims of abuses of human rights (Human Rights Watch, 2020).

One key area in which the NHRCN has had an influence is regular visits to jails across the country. The primary goal of the visits was to inspect the jails and speak with inmates, Prison Officers, and staff to improve living circumstances and ensure compliance with international standards for prison conditions and human rights for prisoners and remands. The majority of detainees' complaints during the visits were delayed trials, failure to obtain copies of verdicts, and proceedings for filing appeals. Some of these conditions have been rectified, while others remain under study. More importantly, the NHRCN has successfully intervened to ensure the release of unlawfully incarcerated inmates, including political prisoners. For example, in 2007, Tolulope Ebenezer Omotola, a 2006 University of Lagos Political Science graduate, was arrested and held on bogus charges, but the National Human Rights Commission intervened and obtained his release from police custody. The police dismissed the criminal accusations against him due to a lack of evidence.

When it comes to reporting and monitoring, the NHRC has been successful in capturing violations of human rights and drawing attention to discriminatory practices. Its yearly reports give thorough descriptions of human rights breaches along with actionable suggestions. These reports have been crucial in exposing areas that require immediate action and are valuable resources for policymakers and civil society organizations (NHRC, 2021). The creation and execution of multiple laws targeted at defending the rights of underrepresented groups have resulted from the NHRC's policy advocacy. The commission has been instrumental in the development of policies about child rights, disability rights, and gender-based violence. According to UNICEF (2020), these policies have given rise to a framework that addresses discrimination and promotes equality.

The NHRCN has also been successful in establishing relationships with other government organizations and networking with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Working with government institutions and other human rights NGOs provides the NHRCN with critical information on human rights abuses, allowing the Commission to develop strategies to satisfy the needs of the rural population. There is little doubt that community-based organizations and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are closer to the people and hence better able to assess their problems and give potential answers to the NHRCN.

Notwithstanding these successes, the NHRC still confronts several obstacles that reduce its efficacy. Insufficient money is one major problem. Inadequate funding frequently hinders the commission's operations, which limits its capacity to completely fulfill its purpose. Due to a lack of finance, the NHRC is unable to carry out outreach initiatives, offer legal assistance, or undertake investigations (Amnesty International, 2020). The funding limitations also limit the NHRC's influence and reach by making it more difficult for it to remain present throughout Nigeria.

Another big challenge facing the NHRC is political meddling. Despite being officially independent, the NHRC frequently comes under attack from influential institutions and political people. Interference can manifest in multiple ways, such as efforts to sway the commission's findings, obstruct its report-publishing capacity, or establish its agenda (Human Rights Watch, 2020). It is challenging for the NHRC to function impartially when there is such meddling since it damages the organization's independence and reputation. For instance, political manipulation may make it difficult for the NHRC to sanction those responsible for human rights violations, such as those involving security personnel or high-ranking officials.

Institutional flaws are another problem. The NHRC lacks the required autonomy to function freely and occasionally faces bureaucratic inefficiencies. The NHRC's procedures and organizational structure may be inadequate for dealing with the complexity and scope of human rights concerns in Nigeria. Due to its limited autonomy, the NHRC may have to rely on other government organizations for funding and assistance, which could jeopardize its independence (Transparency International, 2021). Furthermore, the NHRC may lack the manpower and technological means required to adequately track, record, and respond to human rights abuses. Gaps in data collection, reporting, and follow-up activities may arise from this.

The uneven application of human rights laws and regulations is another problem. Even if the NHRC was successful in pushing for the creation of these rules, there is still inconsistent application of them. The resources and expertise required to properly implement these laws are frequently lacking in law enforcement organizations and other organizations tasked with protecting human rights. The NHRC's attempts to end prejudice are hampered by this discrepancy between policy and reality (Human Rights Watch, 2020).

The way the public views the NHRC differs. Many Nigerians value the commission's advocacy work and acknowledge its importance in advancing human rights. But there's also doubt about its efficacy, especially when it comes to holding influential people responsible. For instance, cases of security force violations of human rights frequently go unpunished, which undermines confidence in the NHRC's capacity to bring victims' rights to justice (Amnesty International, 2020).

One other major issue is the uneven application of human rights laws and regulations. Nigeria has implemented several laws and policies aimed at safeguarding human rights; nevertheless, their execution is frequently incongruous. It's possible that the organizations in charge of enforcing these laws—law enforcement agencies and others—don't have the skills, resources, or dedication needed to do so (Human Rights Watch, 2020). This contradiction makes it harder for the NHRC to fight prejudice and defend human rights. For example, due to enforcement gaps, occurrences of gender-based violence or police brutality may not receive enough attention, leaving victims without appropriate redress.

Inadequate and incomplete data regarding human rights breaches makes it more difficult for the NHRC to deal with these problems. Reliable data is necessary to spot misuse trends, evaluate the success of treatments, and create evidence-based policy. Nonetheless, obstacles in gathering, recording, and evaluating data restrict the NHRC's ability to formulate a comprehensive comprehension of the human rights circumstances in Nigeria (UNICEF, 2020). Inadequate data can also make the NHRC's advocacy activities less successful and its reports and recommendations less useful.

Working and cooperating with various stakeholders, including governmental agencies, civil society organizations, and international groups, might be difficult for the NHRC. Addressing complex human rights concerns that call for a multifaceted response requires effective teamwork. Nonetheless, disparities in priorities, resources, and strategies may impede collaborative endeavors (Transparency International, 2021). Strengthening alliances, enhancing channels of communication, and coordinating tactics to accomplish shared objectives are all necessary to improve coordination and collaboration.

III.   Conclusion

Nigeria's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has achieved great progress in advancing human rights and eradicating discrimination. The NHRC has actively sought to address various forms of

discrimination through public awareness campaigns, legal advocacy, monitoring and reporting, policy lobbying, capacity building, civil society engagement, and special programs for vulnerable groups. Notwithstanding these endeavors, the NHRC encounters various obstacles that curtail its efficacy, such as insufficient financial support, political meddling, institutional deficiencies, uneven implementation of the law, restricted public confidence, absence of all-encompassing data, and issues in cooperating.

To improve the effectiveness of the NHRC in carrying out its mandate, several proposals are required. First and foremost, the NHRC needs more funding. Sufficient financial means will allow the commission to carry out exhaustive investigations, offer legal assistance, carry out outreach initiatives, and continue to be present throughout Nigeria. This would improve the NHRC's ability to thoroughly handle abuses of human rights.

Second, it is imperative to guarantee the NHRC's autonomy from political meddling. It is necessary to pass laws to safeguard the commission's independence and stop vested interests and influential political people from exerting undue influence. By doing this, the NHRC would be able to function more impartially and with greater credibility.

Thirdly, it is imperative to tackle the institutional deficiencies present in the NHRC. This includes improving organizational structure, expediting bureaucratic procedures, and making sure that the commission has the manpower and technological tools needed to properly monitor, record, and handle human rights breaches. Increasing the institutional capacity of the NHRC would increase its effectiveness and responsiveness.

Fourthly, it is essential to strengthen the application of human rights laws and regulations. Resources and training should be sufficient for law enforcement organizations and other organizations tasked with protecting human rights to implement these laws efficiently. To better fight discrimination and defend human rights, the NHRC should strive to close the gap between policy and practice.

Fifth, it's critical to increase public confidence in the NHRC. To protect human rights and bring those responsible for violations to justice, the commission should act openly and consistently. Encouraging more people to report human rights breaches and seek remedies would be a practical way to protect victims' rights.

Finally, it is critical to improve coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders. To tackle complicated human rights concerns, the NHRC should fortify its alliances with governmental institutions, civil society groups, and international organizations. Better means of communication and coordinated tactics would make it easier to work together to advance and defend human rights.

In conclusion, even though the NHRC has made great strides toward advancing human rights and eradicating discrimination, resolving the issues it faces is essential to ensuring that it stays successful. By putting these suggestions into practice, the NHRC will be better able to carry out its mandate and support the growth of a more democratic and inclusive society in Nigeria.

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