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In Article 45 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, one of the functions of the commission is to ensure the promotion and protection of human and people’s rights. Also, ECOWAS Community Court of justice, is also tasked with the responsibility of ensuring the protection and promotion of human and people’s rights.

In the African Commission, one of the challenges come from Article 55 and 56, especially Article 56 whereas communications from individuals can only be exhausted after such an individual has exhausted all local remedies. The issue here is that some violations may require immediate action or redress and as such individuals will not be able to seek such immediate redress because of Article 55 and Article 56 of the ACHPR. There is also Article 59(1) which allow reports of the commission to be concealed of the public which allow impunity go occur.

In ECOWAS, though Article 10(f) of the Protocol allow the court to receive preliminary references from national courts of member States, however the problem here is that due to the relationship between the community court and national court, this article has been forced to suffer delay because for this article to succeed the national courts and the community court need to work together side by side if not this article will be forced to suffer.

The African Court of Human and People’s Rights are also facing challenges as well, which is seen in allowing individuals and Non-Governmental Organisations. In Article 5(3) and 34(6) of the Protocol of ACtHPR when read together makes it difficult for individuals or NGOs to gain access to the court without the declaration of approval by their state and as such many cases has been dismissed simply for failing to fulfill the conditions stated in Article 34(6), this is seen in the case of *Michelot Yogogombaye v. Senegal,* which failed because of lack of compliance with Article 34(6). Also, Article 5(3) and Article 6 have made the court to be too dependent on the commission hindering its ability to effectively perform its judicial functions.

As seen above, a common challenge that all public institutions face is providing access to individuals and Non-Governmental Organisations because due to some troublesome articles, providing access to individuals to use the institutions to seek redress have become increasingly difficult. Which is why I believe that the first step necessary to address such problems is to amend the articles that are hindering public institutions like ECOWAS, African court, African Commission and so on. This way public institutions would be capable providing much easier access to their facilities to individuals whose rights have been violated. It also allows for a smooth transaction of justice.

Another similar challenge that all public institutions face is the enforcement of their rules and judgements. This is seen in the case of *International Pen, Constitutional Rights Project, Interights on behalf of Ken Saro-Wiwa Jr. and Civil Liberties Organization v. Nigeria,* in this case, the Commission had ordered interim measures to foresee all the trial and eventual execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa, without due process, but the order was complied with by the Nigerian Government. My solution for this issue that a more strict punishment should be imposed on any country that does not execute the judgement given to them by the public institutions.

Another similar problem that public institutions are facing is dependency, one of the reasons why public institutions are having trouble ensuring the protection and promotion of human and people’s rights is because they are not independent and as such the solution for this problem is create new rules that will allow the public institutions to work more independent of not just the organs of government but of each other.

Lastly, lack of co-operation will only serve to hinder the judicial system as well as prevent the enforcement and promotion of human and people’s rights. Which is why it is essential for the national courts as well as the public institutions to work together in other to ensure that human rights are protected.