

Human Rights Challenges and Civil Society Dynamics: A Comparative Analysis of Russia and Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper provides an in-depth examination of human rights issues and civil society dynamics in the Russian Federation, with a focus on the complex socio-political landscape and the challenges faced by various stakeholders. Drawing on extensive empirical data and case studies, the analysis highlights the centralized political system, multiparty political environment, and bicameral legislature of the country. It delves into the role of security forces, limitations on political competition, attacks on journalists, prison conditions, arbitrary detentions, and politically motivated imprisonments. Furthermore, the paper explores infringements on freedoms of speech and expression, restrictions on freedom of assembly, rule of law violations, and widespread corruption across governmental branches. Additionally, it examines challenges faced by NGOs, discrimination against minorities, limitations on worker rights, and the conflict between the government and insurgents in the North Caucasus region. By providing a comprehensive overview of these issues, the paper aims to contribute to a nuanced understanding of human rights and civil society dynamics in the Russian Federation compared to Nigeria, and inform policy discussions and advocacy efforts aimed at promoting human rights, democracy, and social justice in Nigeria.

Keywords: Human rights, Civil society, Russian Federation, Socio-political landscape

1. Introduction

A president and prime minister hold sway over the Russian Federation's centralised political structure. The United Russia party is in a strong position to control the country's weak multiparty political system. A two-house body known as the Federal Assembly, the legislature is responsible for making laws. The Federation Council serves as the upper house of the Federal Assembly, while the State Duma serves as its lower chamber. A total of 142 million people call this country home. In most regions, civilian administrations oversaw the security forces. However, in the Northern Caucasus, there were noticeable difficulties with civilian control. Over the course of the year, several accounts surfaced detailing problems with human rights and abuses within the government and society at large. Citizens' ability to influence their government remained hindered by limitations on political competition in regional and municipal elections. As a result of their jobs, journalists have been attacked and killed by strangers; people in the North Caucasus region have claimed that police officers physically mistreat them; and jail circumstances are terrible, and in some cases, life-threatening. Imprisonment for political reasons and arbitrary detention were both present. Many media outlets were under the government's control, which limited people's ability to freely express themselves. In addition to pressuring journalists into self-censorship, it forced large independent media outlets to avoid critical reporting.

Residents have access to a variety of information that was unavailable on state-regulated media, thanks to the mostly free Internet. Authorities restricted citizens' ability to peacefully congregate,

and in extreme cases, they resorted to physical force to disperse protesting groups. Concerns regarding violations of due process and the rule of law persisted. There was pervasive corruption in all three branches of government, with officials engaged in corrupt acts on a regular basis. There was still a serious issue with corruption in the police force. Certain high-profile instances revealed political and governmental interference with the court system. When trying to carry out their missions, some NGOs ran into roadblocks put up by the government. Unknown assailants brutally attacked nongovernmental organisation (NGO) leaders who challenged governmental policies or commercial interests. Authorities in the city and the security forces have made up reasons to justify the lawful search and seizure of civil society organisations. There was still a major issue with violence against children and women, especially domestic violence. A major issue persisted in the form of human trafficking. Skinheads, nationalists, and right-wing radicals continued to be a major source of xenophobic, racist, anti-Semitic, and ethnic violence and hate crimes all year long.

Members of religious and ethnic minorities experienced hostility, violence, and discrimination. People of colour, people with disabilities, and other marginalised groups continued to face institutionalised racism and societal bigotry. Limits on workers' rights were imposed. Protesters from the labour movement said that police detained, interrogated, and incited violent confrontations with union members as a means of intimidating them. In the North Caucasus, the government, insurgents, Islamist militants, and criminal elements have been involved in a struggle that resulted in widespread human rights violations. These violations include death, torture, abuse, assault, and politically motivated abductions, frequently without facing consequences. The frequency of assaults on law enforcement officers significantly rose in Dagestan and Kabardino-Balkariya. Violence dropped overall in Chechnya and Ingushetiya compared to 2009, however there were notable attacks on regional government targets. There was a minor decrease in the number of fatalities in the region from 2009, but there was a considerable increase in the number of injuries, particularly among civilians. Many IDPs in the region resided in temporary centres that did not meet international standards.

2. Literature Review

For clarity, easy discussion of our problem, and orderly presentation of this research work, the following terms shall be applied in a particular way in this study.

Comparative Public Administration: Academic studies in comparative Public Administration began after World War II. (Chidi, 2008) as referenced in Anthony et al (2008). Comparative Public Administration became an established field of study, research, and teaching following the conference held at Princeton University in September 1952. He mentioned that Robert H. Jackson defined comparative public administration as the study of conducting in-depth cross-cultural comparisons of the structures and procedures related to managing public affairs.

Mixed scanning: This is a decision-making approach that mixes foundational decisions with incremental ones to prepare for higher-order decisions. (Goldberg, 1975). Scanning involves searching, collecting, analysing, and evaluating information to draw conclusions for decision-making. Mixed scanning includes guidelines for distributing resources among decision-making levels and for assessment, resulting in adjustments to the ratio of higher to lower scanning levels depending on situational changes. Mixed-scanning offers a practical depiction of the method employed by individuals in various professions and serves as a guide for effective actors to emulate (Bruijn, Georgallis, Kourula, Albino-Pimentel, Teegen & Kourula, 2024). We will demonstrate this method in a basic scenario before examining its social implications. We are preparing to establish a global weather surveillance system utilising weather satellite. The rationalistic technique involves

doing a thorough evaluation of weather conditions using high-resolution cameras and regularly reviewing the entire sky. This would result in an overwhelming amount of intricate information that would be expensive to analyse and might perhaps exceed our ability to take action, such as "seeding" cloud formations to induce rain in dry regions or prevent hurricanes. Incrementalism would prioritise areas with recent similar patterns and surrounding regions, disregarding forms in unexpected areas. A mixed-scanning strategy involves using two cameras: a wide-angle camera to capture the entire sky with limited detail and a second camera to focus on certain locations identified by the first camera for further inspection. Mixed-scanning may overlook details that only a detailed camera can uncover, but incrementalism is less likely to miss evident danger locations in new environments (Etzioni, 1967).

Major Features

The primary aspect of this study/research is of great importance. Arora (1979) recognised four key contributions and benefits of Public Administration, which will be the main focus of this paper.

1. Public administration's scope has been expanded by comparative public administration.
2. A variety of social scientists now have access to the field.
3. By examining many administrative systems in their natural environments, the subject has expanded its scope.
4. The members' interest in development administration has been aroused.

Regional and provincialism have been reduced, according to Anthony et al. (2008), thanks in part to comparative public administration. As a result, cultural barriers are no longer an obstacle to the broad field of social science research. It has encouraged the growth of social analysis as a field. It has made it easier for public administration and politics to work together. In order to spur reform, Nnaa (2013) listed four main limitations of the Nigerian bureaucracy. Here they are: Two main types of political variables are policy inconsistency and political instability. Concerning finite economic resources, economic factors must be considered. When generalist administrators and specialists or technical experts are unable to communicate effectively, it creates a social environmental variable that hinders human relationships. When problems arise in Russia, the president takes charge and everyone concerned works quickly to resolve their issues. Mixed Scanning Model of Decision Making in Government Bureaucracy

Social decision-making involves transforming ambiguous moral and political commitments into concrete commitments to particular courses of action. Decision-making, involving choice, is the most intentional part of social behaviour (USAID, 2017). It prompts the question: How much control do social actors have over determining their path? To what degree are they obligated to adhere to a path dictated by external forces? Three different perspectives on decision making are being discussed, each based on different assumptions regarding the importance placed on the conscious decisions made by the decision-makers. The three levels of decision-making are rationalism, incrementalism, and mixed scanning. Rationalism involves making decisions based on logic and efficiency. Incrementalism focuses on making small adjustments to decisions to fit specific policy situations. Mixed scanning combines both approaches to achieve a more effective policy outcome.

This research will focus on analysing the mixed scanning model as the third stage in decision making. The term mixed scanning decision making may be intricate for someone unfamiliar with it. While it may involve a variety of concepts, this decision-making process is not overly complex to grasp. To

better grasp the concept of mixed scanning, it is essential to deconstruct the cognitive process involved in its production. After getting a handle on the basic meaning of this term, you should be able to understand several examples of mixed scanning decision-making. Using this method, we may better understand problems and make decisions in response to pressing circumstances. A lot of people think that there are more chances to learn about the architecture's different parts while using mixed scanning decision-making. The Model's Development Through Time Amittai Etzioni, a sociologist, developed the mixed scanning method. Two levels of planning, tactical and strategic, were suggested by Etzioni (1968) for organisations. He suggested that organisations may do this by thoroughly examining the environment at many levels and thereafter selecting diverse strategies and methods to deal with the identified factors. While Lindblom's method was narrowly focused on functions, Etzioni argued that companies may address both functions and broader strategic levels through hybrid scanning. After realising that the previous models had been inadequate for almost a decade, planners in the late 1960s and early 1970s looked for fresh approaches. Several separate models emerged, as had happened before. According to Lane (2005), these models highlight bottom-up methods instead of top-down ones, and they are better understood as coming from a social transformation planning tradition instead of a social guidance one.

Russian Federation and Asian Countries of Japan, China and South Korea

Spanning two continents and eleven time zones, the Russian Federation encompasses 17,075,000 km², making it the biggest land-based federation in the world. Roughly 145 million people call this place home. A product of the Soviet Union's biggest constituent state, the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR), the Russian Federation came into being. Following the fall of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1991, the Russian Federation became independent with Boris Yeltsin as its first president, ending 75 years of communist tyranny. From 1991 until 1999, Boris Yeltsin's administration offered decentralising concessions to the regions to establish a stable and united federal state. In 1991, Russia had a substantial number and diverse range of sub-national units, amounting to a total of 89 component units. Of the 89 sub-national groups in the federation, only the 21 republics were permitted to establish their own constitutions and laws as outlined in the constitution. Other forms of constituent units were restricted to standard legislation and laws. Asymmetric and symmetrical federal aspects were both included in the constitution.

All 89 units were to be treated equally by federal agencies, according to the constitution. The system also classified component units and permitted the creation of separate treaties and accords for their interaction with the central government. During Yeltsin's presidency, about half of the constituent entities entered into explicit bilateral treaties delineating their powers. The decentralisation of authority during the Yeltsin rule damaged the federal government and impeded its ability to coordinate a national reform strategy.

Since 1999, a sequence of centralising measures has been put in place under President Vladimir Putin to consolidate and strengthen federal authority. Putin orchestrated a substantial overhaul of Russia's political structures, bolstering the authority of the presidency while reducing the influence of regional administrations. Many of the particular bilateral agreements with individual states have been terminated. The federation consists of seven federal districts, each overseen by a federal delegate who is responsible for monitoring the operations of the constituent units. A decrease from 89 to 86 component entities has been achieved through the encouragement of voluntary regional consolidation. One autonomous oblast, two federal cities, seven krais, twenty-one republics, and forty-eight oblasts make up the units. There will be other mergers in the near future. Instead of being elected directly, regional governors can now be nominated by the president and federal bodies and

confirmed by regional legislatures. They can also dismiss regional governors and legislatures for violating federal laws. Efforts have been made to harmonise federal and regional laws, particularly in overlapping jurisdictions.

This centralising trend has coincided with the increase in federal regulation of the mass media. The fiscal federalism system has been modified to grant the federal government increased financial authority in response to elevated global resource prices, especially oil. Two-thirds of Russians approve of President Putin's centralization of authority because of the economic growth and enhanced stability resulting from the oil-price boom.

The 1993 federal constitution gave the president a lot of power. Decrees issued by the president have the power of law if they are in accordance with current laws. But laws made by the Senate or House of Representatives can take precedence over executive orders. Parliament can be dissolved by the president in certain circumstances. Putin has maintained his grip on power in Russia because to the country's weak civic society and the lack of strong opposition political groups. The second and final term of President Putin ends in March 2008. Taking on the position of prime minister under his presidential successor is one way he could prolong his influence, according to some reports. The delicate equilibrium between the president's and the prime minister's responsibilities will be upended if that happens. Although Russians make up more than 80% of the population, you may still find people of more than a hundred different ethnicities and subgroups here. In order to maintain and strengthen their cultural traditions and unique identities, some of these groups are geographically concentrated and enjoy specific benefits. The difficulty of maintaining national unity in such a large and ethnically diverse country means that federal dynamics persist even when central power is strengthened.

Effect of the Russian Federation on the Nigeria Civil Service Administration

On November 25th, 2015, Nigeria and the USSR, now the Russian Federation, celebrated the 55th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations. In 1961, Ambassador Fedor Pavlovich Dolya was appointed to head the Soviet Embassy in Lagos. In 1962, Nigeria established its embassy in Moscow, with Ambassador C. O. Ifeagwu serving as its head of mission. Despite facing difficulties on occasion, the two nations' political, economic, and interpersonal ties have remained cordial.

Following Nigeria's independence, Russia, which was previously known as the Soviet Union, started to engage in African affairs. During the 1960s and 1970s, the Soviet Union significantly aided Africa's anti-colonial and anti-apartheid movements. Although not all liberation fighters in Africa adopted Soviet communist theory, the support from the Soviet Union in terms of morals, resources, and politics undeniably contributed significantly to the end of colonialism on the continent (Obasekola, 2011). The federal government of Nigeria declared a policy of non-alignment in its dealings with international countries after the country gained independence from European powers. Since it had ties to Great Britain from its days as a colonial state, it opted not to identify politically with either the western or eastern power blocs (Olatunde, 1976).

Up until 1966, the ruling elite of the nation publicly supported Western ideas. Nigeria was hesitant to receive aid and reduced the size of the Soviet mission after establishing diplomatic relations. Some political and organised labour elites in Nigeria pushed for greater relations with the Russians, even though the majority of Nigerian ruling elites were against the Soviets. Students from Nigeria who want to attend universities in Moscow were had to pass through surrounding countries in order to enter the Soviet Union due to the prohibition of communist literature. A non-aligned foreign policy was supported by Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, who ran the country with little engagements. In the

early years of Nigeria's independence, the Soviet Union responded cautiously to the country's political unrest. According to Olatunde (1976).

Violence and a nationwide strike followed the general election problems of 1964, bringing the country dangerously close to collapse in 1965. Despite its status as a global powerhouse, Russia chose not to unleash revolutionary communism and sow chaos; rather, it fostered a cooperative and advantageous partnership. Obasekola wrote the manuscript in 2011.

The counter-coup that occurred in Nigeria on August 1, 1966, led to General Yakubu Gowon assuming control. Soviet Union officials were hesitant to embrace Chief Obafemi Awolowo's new leadership after his release from prison on a treason charge. It seemed more likely that Awolowo and his Action Group party would take a pragmatic approach when dealing with the Soviet Union. Russian officials were pleased by the new Gowon government's support for Nigeria's federal system. According to Olatunde (1976).

The departure of Comrade Nikita Khrushchev in 1964, according to Obasekola (2011), influenced Russia's new approach to Nigeria and Africa. The Soviet leadership abandoned ideological dogmatism in favour of a more moderate and realistic foreign policy stance in the late 1960s. They moved their attention from supporting African government upheavals to giving political backing and fostering economic cooperation with these states, notwithstanding their internal systems.

In 1967, when the Eastern Region of Nigeria seceded to form the Republic of Biafra, the Soviet Union supported the Federal government of Nigeria as a result of its pragmatic foreign policy. On July 6, 1967, the Nigerian government requested aid from the Soviet Union when the Nigerian Civil War began.

As the civil war raged on, Colonel Gowon despatched a special envoy to the Kremlin to explain Washington's stance and express the administration's wish to keep and improve relations with the Soviet Union. Discussions for expanding trade ties between the two nations were also a part of the visit. Cooperation between the two nations' governments flourished throughout the years due to the high level of trust and respect between them. Source: Obasekola (2011). Moscow took advantage of the civil war to establish itself as the primary supplier of armaments to the federalists. Nigeria sought Russia's diplomatic and military aid to defeat the secessionists in the war. Russian assistance to the Federalists boosted the conflict and enabled Nigeria to improve its diplomatic ties with the Eastern bloc, reinforcing its non-aligned foreign policy.

Obasekola (2011) reported that in the civil war, Biafra received help from France and China, while the Federal side was backed by Britain and the USSR. The United States maintained a cautious stance of neutrality. The Soviet Union received substantial political advantages by supporting the Federal side in the fight, which resulted in a shift in Russian-Nigerian ties. Nigeria's relationship with the USSR after the 1970 civil war was primarily based on pragmatic rather than creative factors. Post-civil war accords with the USSR in political, economic, and social sectors demonstrated significant promise. The Soviets produced technology, equipment (including cars and agricultural tools), and household items that were marketed in Nigeria. Aeroflot Airlines started scheduled commercial flights to Lagos. Russians are highly regarded in Nigeria for their technical achievements in space technology and weaponry. The source is Obasekola's publication from 2011. Nigeria and the Soviet Union (Russia) have entered into multiple collaboration agreements. The documents include agreements and protocols signed between the parties, encompassing areas such as air communication, economic cooperation, cultural exchanges, scientific cooperation, educational

equivalence, technical cooperation, trade, intergovernmental commission establishment, political consultations, and working together to combat the illicit use of psychoactive substances.

Russian and Soviet engagement in Nigeria's metallurgy, petroleum industry, geological surveys, public health services, and personnel training has varied according to the agreements. Between 1977 and 1982, the USSR constructed two oil pipeline lines in Nigeria as part of a broader contract. The pipes covered a distance of 920 kilometres and had a total production capacity of 18.7 million tonnes annually. According to Obasekola (2011), geological surveys were conducted with the help of Russian technical experts from 1971 to 1983. The surveys primarily focused on metallurgical raw materials, including coal, iron ore, and non-metallic raw materials. The town of Warri in Nigeria was home to a metallurgical complex in 1975. It featured a technical school with 652 students and a Technical Training College for an iron and steel industry with 1,325 pupils. Beginning in 1971 and continuing until 1980, a group of Russian medical experts conducted operations in several locations across Nigeria. When it comes to Nigeria's educational system, Russia has made a huge impact. Since the 1960s, educational institutes in the USSR and Russia have educated over 10,000 Nigerians. In 1988, bilateral trade hit a peak of over 184 million US Dollars, thanks in large part to the establishment of an industrial complex in Ajaokuta, which boosted Nigeria's economic progress. Obasekola (2011).

After Mikhail Gorbachev implemented perestroika in the mid-1980s, Soviet influence in Nigeria and other African states notably declined. As the Cold War waned and the Soviet economy worsened, the USSR had little reason to continue its significant engagement in Africa. By 1991, the Soviet Union had greatly reduced its impact and significance in Nigeria and Africa. (Olatunde, 1976). The civil service administrations of the Russian Federation, the Asian area, and Nigeria have similarities in their bureaucratic structures and functions, but also possess distinct characteristics shaped by historical, political, and cultural influences. Understanding these differences and challenges is essential for informing policy decisions and encouraging effective governance.

Benefits of Russian-Nigeria Relations

Aranmolate (2009) suggested that Nigeria and Russia, with a total population exceeding 350 million, should improve collaboration in education, science, technology, and defence industries by creating favourable conditions for Nigerian and Russian students and craftsmen interested in studying in each other's country. Published by the Russian Academy of Sciences in 2015. Document Closed. Renaissance Capital, a Russian financial investment advisory organisation, has made interests in Nigeria. From its base in Lagos, Nigeria, Renaissance Group expanded its operations to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2006. Ojo Maduekwe, the foreign minister of Nigeria, visited Moscow in March 2009 for meetings with President Medvedev and consultations with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov. Infrastructure, the ferrous and nonferrous metals industry, electric power generation, and nuclear energy are the areas that will benefit most from the agreement's emphasis on maximising the two nations' trade and economic potential (Sputnik news, 2008). In a watershed moment in the history of Russian-Nigerian relations, a Russian leader paid the first official state visit to Nigeria on June 24, 2010.

In Abuja, Presidents Dmitry Medvedev and Umar Musa Yar'Adua met. The strategic alliance between the two countries was solidified by the signing of six bilateral agreements. The agreements encompass cooperation in the area of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and an Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (IPPA) (BBC, 2010). Each year, more than fifty government scholarships were available to Nigerian students in the educational sector to study in Russia, with the option for extra students to self-fund their studies in Russia (Poliyakov, 2009). President Goodluck

Jonathan and the Russian government signed a memorandum to enhance collaboration between their security councils in order to address the Boko Haram attacks.

Currently, Russia's relations with Nigeria are developing steadily. Potential future collaborations include the use of atomic energy for peaceful objectives and the exploration of outer space (Obasekola, 2011). In 2008, amidst the global economic depression, the trade volume between Nigeria and Russia increased fourfold to \$300 million. The Central Bank of Nigeria stated that the total figure was \$1.5 billion, which also includes additional indirect transactions between the two countries. Nigeria is second in trade with Russia among sub-Saharan African countries, as reported by the Central Bank of Nigeria. To tap into Nigeria's massive gas reserves, Russia and Nigeria formed a joint venture in 2008. In order to form a new cooperation for the exploration, production, and transportation of gas from Nigerian reserves, the state-owned Gazprom of Russia and the state-operated NNPC of Nigeria inked a \$2.5 billion deal. While on a four-day African tour, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev met with his Nigerian counterpart and reached an agreement to address the country's youth unemployment crisis through military training and thought exchange (BBC, 2009). The Russian government had earlier promised to construct nuclear power reactors in Nigeria, and this arrangement was an attempt to make that promise a reality. The Nigerian National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) and the Russian Space Agency (SSRA) inked an MoU. Russia has committed to helping Nigeria launch its first satellite into orbit by 2018 through human capacity building. In 1961, Russia achieved a historic milestone when they sent Yuri Gagarin, its first citizen, into space. The 2007 launch of the SAT-1 satellite from a Russian cosmodrome marked the beginning of Nigeria's involvement in space research. The advancement of scientific and academic research in Nigeria, as well as future partnerships and employment opportunities, can be enhanced by the acquisition of Russian proficiency.

In response to Nigeria's alleged human rights breaches, the United States has severed military training ties and refused to supply the country with weaponry to fight the Boko Haram rebels. In 2014, the Nigerian government, led by Dr. Goodluck Jonathan, requested training and military supplies from the Kremlin, as stated by VOA. Nigeria requested more advanced weapons from Russia when tensions escalated with the United States (VOA, 2010).

Upon initial examination, the two countries display dissimilar aspects. It also shares certain similarities concerning the branches of government. Both countries are democratic states with differences in functioning and both have a bicameral legislature. The president of Russia looks to have considerable influence due to their membership in all branches of government. A civil service system assists the public administrations of both nations. Everything in the Russian Civil Service seems to be under the full control of the president of Russia. The current system of public administration in Russia may trace its roots back to the Soviet era. As already stated by Goetz (2001). In contrast to the Weberian view of bureaucracy commonly held in wealthy countries, this view is completely wrong.

Conclusion

Nigeria-Russia relations have developed throughout time, notwithstanding psychological disparities and doubts. Both nations gain from reciprocal support in enhancing human ability, exemplified by providing scholarships for Nigerians. Nigeria and Russia are mutually beneficial partners with much to pick up from each other because of parallels in their economic and human underpinnings. Increased efforts in media and cultural exchanges, as well as beneficial trade policies from the Russian government, are needed to boost Nigerian exports. Nigeria and Russia should strengthen their bilateral ties by concentrating on crucial economic sectors. Both countries need to assess their

varying capabilities to avoid disparities and reliance, as shown in economic collaborations with China, the United States, India, and other advanced nations. The prevailing belief is that the current level of the bilateral associations between the two nations is not as strong as desired. To enhance these links, it is important to engage the official bodies of both states in their development and prioritise collaboration at the small and middle-size business level.

Recommendations

In Russia, the civil service is integrated with the government. The report recommends that Nigerian leaders, decision makers, and bureaucrats should follow the example of Russia's president by making important decisions for the country's advantage without being swayed by tribalism, religious views, or regional prejudices. The government should promote the growth and strengthening of civil society organisations to oversee and support human rights, transparency, and accountability in governance.

Nigeria's public administration should emulate Russia's approach to managing the civil service. Leaders and policy makers in Nigeria should use the mixed scanning paradigm for effective decision making. The government of Nigeria should enact changes to protect the autonomy of the judiciary, uphold due process, and prohibit political intervention in prominent cases. This will help uphold the rule of law and accountability.

Government should take proactive measures to protect the rights of minorities, women, and vulnerable groups from discrimination, violence, and harassment, including through legislative reforms and public awareness campaigns to improve tourism in the country (Nigeria). Tourism is a sector that Russian vacationers and visitors can explore. Visiting tourist spots such as Obudu Cattle Ranch and Erin Ijesha Waterfall will boost internally generated revenue (IGR). Nigerians can also explore popular places in Russia including Sochi and the Crimean beaches.

Government should also work collaboratively with international partners, including Russia, other countries, regional organizations and human rights bodies, to address human rights challenges, share best practices, and enhance accountability mechanisms.

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