

# National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States

*Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints*

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## ABSTRACT

This article examines National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints with a focused emphasis on Gambia within the field of Law. It is structured as a comparative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

**Keywords:** *National Human Rights, Human Rights Institutions, Fragile States Mandates, States Mandates Budgets, Political Constraints Gender, Constraints Gender Power*

### Article Highlights

- Examines NHRIs in fragile states with Gambia as a case study
- Analyzes mandates, budgets, and political constraints through gender lens
- Foregrounds institutional dynamics specific to African contexts
- Provides practical conclusions linked to core human rights arguments

### Core Contribution

An African-centred analysis of how gender, power, and structural constraints shape National Human Rights Institutions in fragile states, with implications for policy and practice.

*This article employs comparative methodology to examine institutional dynamics in fragile states.*

## Introduction

The introduction of National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints in relation to Gambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law ([Elkahlout & Milton, 2023](#)) ([Elkahlout & Milton, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 438 to 672 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary ([Pattanshetty et al., 2024](#)) ([Pattanshetty et al., 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up

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the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Vosko & Spring, 2021](#))([Vosko & Spring, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; explain why it matters in Gambia; define the article objective; preview the structure([Wewerinke-Singh, 2021](#)). In the context of Gambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Wewerinke-Singh, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), A human rights approach to energy: Realising the rights of billions within ecological limits ), The evolution of the Gulf states as humanitarian donors ).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

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The methodology of National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints in relation to Gambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law([Vosko & Spring, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 438 to 672 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Wewerinke-Singh, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Elkahlout & Milton, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Pattanshetty et al., 2024](#)). In the context of Gambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes A human rights approach to energy: Realising the rights of billions within ecological limits ), A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), The evolution of the Gulf states as humanitarian donors ).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Comparative Analysis, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Comparative Analysis

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The comparative analysis of National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints in relation to Gambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping

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the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 438 to 672 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Gambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), A human rights approach to energy: Realising the rights of billions within ecological limits ), The evolution of the Gulf states as humanitarian donors ).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Discussion

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The discussion of National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints in relation to Gambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 438 to 672 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Gambia; note practical relevance. In the context of Gambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States ), A human rights approach to energy: Realising the rights of billions within ecological limits ). This section follows Comparative Analysis and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints examines National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints in relation to Gambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of

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Law. This section is written as a approximately 438 to 672 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on National Human Rights Institutions in Fragile States: Mandates, Budgets, and Political Constraints: Gender, Power, and Structural Constraints; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Gambia; suggest a next step. In the context of Gambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes A Scoping Review on Malaria Prevention and Control Intervention in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): A Need for Renewed Focus to Enhance International Cooperation ), A human rights approach to energy: Realising the rights of billions within ecological limits ), The evolution of the Gulf states as humanitarian donors ).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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