



Exploring Mechanisms for Enforcing Human Rights within the Context of International Law: Issues and Challenges

GODSWILL OWOICHE ANTAI, TOM MULEGI,
ELEANOR KIRAHORA BARONGO, COLLINS EKPENISI,
ESTHER C. KISUBI, IFESINACHI CHARLES OKONJI
Kampala International University, Uganda

Abstract. There is no doubt that the World Wars I & II fought between 1914 to 1918 and 1939 to 1945 prompted the establishment of international institutions such as the League of Nations created after World War I and the subsequent United Nations formed in 1945 which laid the groundwork for global cooperation to address violations of human rights. Despite the efforts made to maintain global peace over the past years, there have been gross violations of human rights as the world continues to witness a series of wars. The recent conflicts in Syria, the war between Russia and Ukraine, and the Gaza war between Hamas and the Israeli Forces have led to widespread human rights violations, which highlights the urgency or need to address human rights violations beyond state sovereignty. This research explores the conflict between state sovereignty and enforcing human rights globally. It examines legal frameworks of international organizations, and alternative tools like sanctions, alongside the role of civil society against human rights violations. While International law offers mechanisms such as the United Nations human rights system, their effectiveness is limited by politics. The study acknowledges the growing influence of "soft law" through public pressure from NGOs and the media. Beyond legal avenues, the research explores the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) framework, allowing intervention in extreme human rights violations despite sovereignty concerns. It emphasizes the need for cultural sensitivity to avoid neo-colonial approaches. The research also proposes several approach that prioritizes human rights while acknowledging the complexities of the international landscape which includes

economic pressure through targeted sanctions and diplomatic actions. As a recommendation, it highlights the power of civil society and grassroots movements in challenging state impunity even as it advocates for a shift towards a more holistic approach involving diverse actors to bridge the gap between theory and practice in global human rights enforcement.

Keywords: State Sovereignty, Human Rights Enforcement, Responsibility to Protect (R2p), International Law, Civil Society

1. Introduction

The relationship between states sovereignty and international humanitarian law or human rights law is a complex and multifaceted concept. While international law recognises states right to control their borders and decide who becomes a citizen within the framework of their sovereignty, this sovereignty is often tempered by obligations or responsibilities under international law as a result of different treaties, covenants (Mutawlli et al., 2024; Aidonojie et al., 2024, Imoisi and Aidonojie, 2023), and conventions, including those related to human rights as the concept of state sovereignty is not cast on stone or absolute (EMM2, 2014). Also, states have obligations under international law, established through treaties which have been ratified or negotiated (Majekudumi et al., 2022; Oladele et al., 2022; Aidonojie et al., 2021). This means sovereign states have a three-pronged duty: "to respect human rights by not interfering with their enjoyment, to protect individuals and groups from human rights abuses and violations, and to fulfil human rights by taking steps to ensure people can exercise

their basic rights as well the need to also be prepared to address situations where non-state actors, like businesses, infringe on these rights” (EMM2, 2014).

Despite state sovereignty, limitations on certain rights, particularly related to nationality or migration status, may be permissible under international law if they are necessary, proportionate, non-discriminatory, and consistent with other treaty rights. States may derogate from their human rights obligations under international law, such as during times of war or public emergency, but such derogations must be proportionate, temporary, and consistent with other international obligations.

The contemporary international legal framework on state sovereignty places significant emphasis on human rights, which serve as essential safeguards against state excesses and uphold the dignity of all individuals (Masajuwa and Aidonjje, 2020; Aidonjje et al., 2021; Egielewa and Aidonjje, 2021). Despite the tension between state sovereignty and human rights enforcement, certain core rights remain absolute even in times of war, unrest, or crisis which are often referred as non-derogable.

The principle of non-derogability asserts that specific rights are fundamental, such as the right to life and the prohibition of torture, are absolute and cannot be suspended under any circumstances. This principle is enshrined in instruments like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (I.C.C.P.R.), which explicitly prohibits derogation from these core rights (Caparas, 2005). These rights are considered universal and inherent to human dignity, forming peremptory norms of international law. Other sovereign may argue for temporary limitations on rights during emergencies, citing national security concerns. However, such measures must adhere to the principle of proportionality and remain strictly necessary and limited in scope. Non-derogable rights ensure the preservation of human dignity and prevent state impunity, even in challenging circumstances (Jochnick, 1999). Upholding these rights remains crucial for maintaining a just and rights-respecting international order.

Sovereignty, in international political theory, refers to the highest authority in decision-making within a state and in upholding order. It is a complex concept closely tied to ideas like statehood, government, independence, and democracy (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2024). The concept of sovereignty has greatly

impacted both internal affairs within states and relations between them. While some scholars interpret sovereignty as absolute power, Timberg (1947) argued sovereigns are bound by higher laws and internal constitutions. For Hobbes (1651), sovereignty as limitless power leading to a constant state of war between nations (Mukhis et al., 2023; Aidonjje, 2023). The 20th century saw limitations on this with The Hague Conventions, League of Nations, and the 1948 United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (U.D.H.R) which all encouraged peaceful resolutions and limited use of force. This shows a shift from absolute sovereignty to a system with limitations accepted by states, creating a balance between international cooperation and state autonomy (Roland, 2016). Articles 2(3)(4) of the U.N Charter expressly provide thus:

“All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered. ...Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.” (United Nations Charter (1945).

As provided above, Article 2 of the Charter expressly establishes a foundation for peaceful relations between member states. It compels states to prioritize settling disagreements through diplomatic channels, negotiation, or other non-violent means. This ensures that international peace, security, and justice aren't jeopardized by conflicts (Majeludumi et al., 2022; Aidonjje and Francis, 2022; Aidonjje et al., 2022). Furthermore, Article 2 forbids or prohibits member states from the use of force or threats of force against each other's territory or independence. This applies to any action that contradicts the core principles of the UN, which focus on fostering global peace and cooperation.

Under international law, the violations of human rights encompass actions that disregard certain fundamental, which include discrimination, torture, arbitrary detention, censorship, and forced displacement. These violations inflict profound suffering on individuals, including physical and psychological trauma, loss of freedom, and dignity even as such violations create an atmosphere of fear and insecurity within communities. It also undermines global principles of justice, equality, and dignity, eroding trust in governments and institutions

which can lead to instability and conflict, with spillover effects across borders. Regarding this, The Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights (2024), stated that addressing human rights violations is imperative for promoting peace, stability, and sustainable development worldwide as efforts to combat such violations include advocacy, legal action, diplomatic pressure, sanctions, and international cooperation.

Worthy of note is the fact that some countries in parts of the Middle East and some part of the Northern Africa region over the have been experiencing over 45 armed conflicts, with notable involvement in countries like Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Yemen, and Western Sahara (Brahimi, 2021). These conflicts predominantly involve non - state actors and foreign interventions by Western powers, Russia, and neighbouring countries, with exceptions in Egypt and Turkey. Noteworthy is the fact that Syria stands out as the most impacted country in the region with gross human rights violations, facing multiple and overlapping non-international armed conflicts involving various armed groups, gun men, or armed militias fighting against the government and each other, along with military occupations and international armed conflicts globally.

Globally, state's sovereignty has been threatened resulting from incidence of violence, war, banditry, armed militia and recent unknown-gun men threatening regions such as Northern and Eastern Nigeria in recent times. Africa is left out in the armed conflicts threatening state sovereignty (Antai, 2024) in the continent with activities of Boko Haram currently ravaging most activities in North - East Nigeria and armed Bandits in the region. As provided by the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights (2024), there are over 35 armed conflicts within the African region, primarily non-international, occurring in countries like Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic (C.A.R.), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.C.), Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. These conflicts or crisis usually involve numerous armed groups fighting against government forces and each other, with interventions from Western powers and neighbouring countries in certain cases. The Central African Republic (C.A.R.) faces significant internal strife with multiple non-international armed conflicts involving various rebel groups, including the anti-Balaka and ex-

Séléka, alongside infighting among armed groups (Niyo, 2013).

According to the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, in Asia, there are about 21 armed conflicts, primarily non-international, occurring in countries such as Afghanistan, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, and the Philippines. Additionally, while there are two international armed conflicts between India and Pakistan, and between India and China, Pakistan and the Philippines are particularly affected, with governmental forces combating various armed groups across their territories. Also, the Armed Conflict Survey (2022), as provided in the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Report, shows that Europe has seen seven armed conflicts, including military occupations by Russia (Livinska, 2022) in Crimea (Ukraine), Transdnistria (Moldova), South Ossetia, and Abkhazia (Georgia), as well as Armenia's occupation of parts of Nagorno Karabakh (Azerbaijan). The region also experiences an international armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia, along with two non-international armed conflicts in Ukraine involving governmental forces and the self-proclaimed 'People's Republics' of Donetsk and Luhansk (Tymoshenko, et al., 2023). Latin America witnesses six armed conflicts, split evenly between Mexico and Colombia. Colombia faces prolonged non-international armed conflicts, while Mexico experiences conflicts involving gangs and drug cartels, which are now classified as non – international armed conflicts due to the level of organization and intensity of violence.

2. The Tension Between Sovereignty and Human Rights

The concept of state sovereignty, once revered as a cornerstone of international relations, faces increasing scrutiny in light of persistent human rights violations across the globe (Vedovato & Napolini, 2015). Historically, sovereignty shifted from divine authority (God) to the state. Dalgarno, (1974) reasoned that thinkers like Jean Bodin and Thomas Hobbes justified monarchs' independence from churches and feudal estates, establishing the autonomy of political states. The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 further solidified sovereignty (Croxtan, 1999) in European absolute states, granting monarchs sacral, sovereign rights which later spread globally, becoming a fundamental aspect of both international and domestic law.

Worth noting is the assertion that the development of human rights or the international human rights movement challenged traditional notions of sovereignty accrued to states. The movement sought to protect individuals globally, transcending national boundaries as International human rights instruments, such as the 1948 U.D.H.R. of the United Nations, emphasized individual rights over state sovereignty.

The conflict involving or between state sovereignty and human rights transcend beyond this, in the sense that then states violate human rights, they may invoke sovereignty as a defence against criticism or scrutiny which has made critics argue that universal human rights protection necessitates rejecting state sovereignty (Walling, 2015). In essence, full human rights protection may require encroaching upon or even breaking down state sovereignty. While contemporary debates on sovereignty of states and human rights persists, some argue that sovereignty remains essential for maintaining order and stability, while others advocate for stronger international mechanisms to enforce human rights as balancing these interests is crucial to maintaining global peace and stability.

The tension between sovereignty and human rights often manifests in instances where governments prioritize their perceived security interests over individual rights. For instance, governments may justify restrictive measures like censorship and surveillance under the pretext of safeguarding national security or preserving political stability (Schofer, 2015). However, such actions often infringe upon certain rights such as freedom of expression, privacy, and due process, creating a conflict between state authority and human rights protection. This tension is evident in the use of mass surveillance by authoritarian regimes to suppress dissent, violating privacy and freedom of expression rights (Aidonojie and Edetalehn, 2023; Aidonojie et al., 2023; Idahosa et al., 2023). Similarly, the imposition of censorship laws and internet regulations by governments curtails freedom of speech or expression and access to information, hindering public discourse.

In response to these violations, human rights advocates and C.S.Os challenge government actions through legal avenues, international advocacy, and grassroots mobilization. They argue that respect for human rights is crucial for upholding the rule of law and ensuring accountable governance. However,

governments often perceive external pressure to respect human rights as an infringement on their sovereignty, exacerbating tensions between state authority and human rights protection (Hirschmann, 2021). Despite international condemnation, governments like North Korea, China, Russia, and countries in the Middle East assert their sovereignty to justify repressive measures, framing them as necessary for maintaining stability and security.

African countries such as Ethiopia and Nigeria have also grappled with this tension (Antai, 2024). For instance, Ethiopia faced criticism for its crackdown on political dissent following the 2020 general elections, invoking sovereignty to justify internet shutdowns and arrests of opposition leaders. In Nigeria, protests under the #EndSARS movement in October 2020 against police brutality resulted in a government crackdown, citing national security concerns (Chiluwa, 2023). Similarly, Uganda's government used excessive force and internet shutdowns during the January 2021 elections, defending these actions as necessary for stability and sovereignty. These illustrate the complexities of balancing state authority with respect for fundamental freedoms and international norms (Aidonojie and Agbale, 2020; Masajuwa and Aidonojie, 2020). While governments have a legitimate interest in safeguarding national security and sovereignty, they must do so while upholding human rights principles. Achieving this balance requires robust legal frameworks, independent oversight mechanisms, and meaningful dialogue between states, civil society, and international actors.

3. Existing Mechanisms for Enforcing Human Rights

It is pertinent to state that mechanisms exist for enforcing human rights which span across various institutions, treaties, courts, and monitoring bodies at both international (Edet et al., 2023) and regional levels are crucial for promoting accountability, ensuring compliance with human rights standards, and providing remedies for violations (Salainti, 2023). International institutional bodies, such as the United Nations (U.N.), the International Criminal Court (I.C.C.) which is a permanent international court created to prosecute individuals for the most serious crimes of international concern, including genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression (Oguno, & Okafor, 2019). Established in 2002, the ICC prosecutes individuals for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression.

Notable cases include the conviction of Thomas Lubanga, a Congolese warlord, in 2012 for conscripting children's soldiers (Mujuzi, 2016) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.C.). As of 2021, the ICC has opened investigations into situations in most Middle East and other countries such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Palestine (Oaihimire and Aidonojie, 2023; Aidonojie and Egielewa; 2020; Imoisi et al., 2023). Also, other institutional mechanisms include the International Court of Justice (I.C.J.), European Court of Human Rights (E.C.H.R), and African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (A.C.H.P.R.), play vital roles in monitoring, reporting, and addressing human rights violations (Sarkin, 2011). They promote accountability, uphold human rights standards, and provide viable platforms for redress for victims of human rights abuse.

In the intricate tapestry of the modern world, the protection of human rights remains elusive despite the efforts of international organizations against certain rights abuse. Human rights violations, spanning from physical abuse to the denial of essential freedoms, not only inflict deep wounds upon individuals but also reverberate throughout the international community, shaping global dynamics in profound ways.

The United Nations (U.N) has established several bodies dedicated to monitoring and enforcing human rights globally. The UN Human Rights Council (U.N.H.R.C.), founded in 2006, conducts periodic reviews of member states' human rights records through mechanisms like the Universal Periodic Review (U.P.R), providing recommendations for improvement. Additionally, Special Procedures, such as Special Rapporteurs and Working Groups, investigate human rights violations and recommend corrective measures. Special Procedures, such as Special Rapporteurs and Working Groups, are independent human rights experts appointed by the U.N.H.R.C to investigate human rights violations, raise awareness, and recommend corrective measures. Treaty bodies, including committees overseeing the implementation of core human rights treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (I.C.C.P.R) and the Convention against Torture (C.A.T), review state parties' compliance with treaty obligations through regular reporting and dialogue. They issue concluding observations and recommendations to states to address shortcomings (Aidonojie et al., 2022; Aidonojie, 2022). The U.N also carry

out the Universal Periodic Review (U.P.R) which is a peer review of the human rights (Kim, 2024) records of all 193 U.N Member States. For instance, during the UPR in 2019, Nigeria faced scrutiny over human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, and restrictions on freedom of expression. Furthermore, treaty bodies, such as the Committee against Torture (C.A.T), have reviewed numerous countries' compliance (Von Staden, 2022) with human rights treaties. For example, in 2020, C.A.T expressed concern over reports of torture and ill-treatment in Egypt, urging the government to address these issues.

Regional organizations have also established their own human rights mechanisms to address violations within their jurisdictions (Edetalehn and Aidonojie, 2023; Gunawan et al., 2023; Aidonojie et al., 2023). The European Court of Human Rights (E.C.H.R), established in 1959, has adjudicated cases against member states of the Council of Europe. For example, in 2018, the E.C.H.R ruled against Russia in the case of *Navalnyy v. Russia* (2018 ECHR 1062), finding violations of the right to a fair trial and freedom of expression. Also, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (I.A.C.H.R), established in 1959, investigates human rights violations in the Americas. In 2019, the I.A.C.H.R issued a report on human rights abuses during protests in Nicaragua, documenting excessive use of force and arbitrary arrests.

These mechanisms, among others, form a comprehensive framework for enforcing human rights at the international, regional, and national levels. While challenges and limitations exist, including the need for greater cooperation among states and the issue of enforcement gaps, these mechanisms are essential for promoting accountability, protecting human dignity, and advancing the global human rights agenda.

4. Beyond Formal Mechanisms: The Power of Soft Law and Public Pressure

Beyond the formal mechanisms for state sovereignty the power of soft law and public pressure plays a vital role and wield significant influence in enforcing violations of human rights within the context of international human rights law (Antai, 2024). Soft law is the non-binding norms, principles, and guidelines that lack the enforceability of treaties or domestic laws as despite their non-binding nature, soft law instruments shape behaviour and

expectations. Under this context, it is trite to note that instances or examples exist. Soft law principles have driven Corporate Social Responsibility (C.S.R) initiatives globally. As of 2021, over 90% of Fortune 500 companies publish sustainability reports, reflecting growing awareness of human rights and environmental concerns (Zeng, & Nurunnabi, 2022). Although not legally binding, the 1948 U.D.H.R has profoundly influenced human rights discourse or debates globally as it sets forth fundamental rights and freedoms, serving as a moral compass for sovereign states.

Part of the soft law and power of public pressure beyond the formal mechanisms for state sovereignty is the guiding principles on business and human rights, commonly known as the Ruggie Principles. This principle stands as a pivotal framework delineating the obligations of both states and corporations concerning human rights. Crafted by John Ruggie, a Harvard University professor, these principles gained UN Human Rights Council endorsement in 2011, marking a significant milestone in the realm of business ethics and corporate social responsibility (Ruggie, 2017). At the core of the Ruggie Principles lies the notion of state duty to protect (Barnes, 2018). This foundational pillar underscores the fundamental responsibility of governments to safeguard human rights within their jurisdictions, even in the context of business activities. Complementing the state duty to protect is the corporate responsibility to respect human rights even as the principle places the onus on businesses to uphold human rights across all facets of their operations (Aidonojie et al., 2024; Safi' et al., 2024).

Also, the Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (U.N.F.C.C.C), serves as another notable soft law instrument that exemplifies a flexible and collaborative approach to tackling global challenges like climate change and human rights issues globally (Abi, 2018). The Paris Agreement intersects with human rights enforcement by highlighting the potential violations of rights (Stoner, 2018) due to environmental degradation and the disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable populations and local communities. These violations may prompt legal action through domestic or international courts, supported by human rights enforcement mechanisms. Moreover, the Agreement's emphasis on public participation and transparency fosters accountability, enabling civil society and affected communities

to advocate for their rights (Muhammad et al., 2024; Aidonojie et al., 2024). Also, the recognition of indigenous rights promotes cultural diversity and strengthens human rights enforcement efforts. While the Agreement lacks explicit human rights enforcement mechanisms, its alignment with human rights principles (Soltani, 2024) offers opportunities for monitoring compliance, advocating for vulnerable populations, and promoting accountability in climate action.

Public Pressure also serve as a catalyst in this regard. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) often carryout advocacy in advocating for human rights in territories where it is perceived lacking. NGOs, activists, and grassroots movements raise awareness, mobilize public opinion, and hold governments accountable such as Amnesty International's campaigns and Fridays for Future climate strikes among others.

5. Challenges and Limitations of Enforcement Mechanisms

Amidst the notion and stance by different states on state sovereignty challenges and limitations persist with much debates on territorial sovereignty. These challenges and conflicts exemplifying human rights violations include, the mass detention of Uyghur Muslims in China, torture in Syria's conflict, forced displacement in Yemen, extrajudicial killings in the Philippines, censorship in Belarus, and discrimination against Rohingya Muslims (Alia, et al., 2020) in Myanmar. It is therefore pertinent to say that the mechanisms which exist for enforcing human rights face a myriad of challenges and limitations that hinder their effectiveness in promoting accountability and protecting human dignity. One of such significant obstacles is the limited enforcement power inherent in many of these mechanisms. For instance, the European Court of Human Rights (E.C.H.R) issues judgments, but only about 20% of them are effectively enforced by member states, as reported by the International Bar Association. Russia, for example, has been criticized for its failure to implement numerous ECHR judgments, particularly concerning freedom of expression and fair trial rights (Antoci, & Lisi, 2024).

Selective compliance with human rights recommendations poses another challenge. In Myanmar, the government has faced international condemnation for its selective adherence to recommendations from the U.N Human Rights Council regarding the Rohingya crisis. Despite calls for accountability and an

end to human rights violations, Myanmar continues its persecution of the Rohingya minority, disregarding international pressure and recommendations.

Resource constraints also hamper the effectiveness of human rights mechanisms. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (A.C.H.P.R) struggles with limited funding and staffing shortages, affecting its capacity to address human rights abuses effectively (Bekker, 2013). In countries like the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe, resource constraints impede the Commission's ability to conduct investigations and provide remedies for victims of human rights violations.

Access and participation in human rights mechanisms are often restricted, particularly for marginalized groups. In Saudi Arabia, for example, access to such mechanisms is severely limited, especially for women and religious minorities. Restrictive laws and policies, coupled with harassment of human rights defenders, hinder victims' ability to seek justice through international mechanisms (Otteburn, 2023).

Political interference and influence further undermine the effectiveness of human rights enforcement. Powerful states like China wield significant influence within international bodies, obstructing efforts to address human rights abuses in countries like Syria and Myanmar. China's political influence within the UN Security Council has impeded efforts to hold perpetrators of human rights violations accountable (Solanke, 2012), weakening international mechanisms' ability to promote justice. The limited scope and coverage of human rights mechanisms leave gaps in protection, particularly for economic, social, and cultural rights. In countries like Brazil and India, marginalized communities face systemic discrimination and violations of their rights, yet these issues receive inadequate attention from existing mechanisms.

Despite international condemnation and recommendations, some countries fail to implement necessary reforms (Antai, 2024). Egypt, for example, has ignored calls for accountability and justice, disregarding recommendations from the UN Human Rights Council regarding arbitrary detention, torture, and freedom of expression. These ongoing human rights abuses highlight the challenges in enforcing human rights and underscore the need for concerted efforts to strengthen

accountability and uphold human rights standards worldwide. To address these challenges, public authorities must regain control of organized violence, re-establish the rule of law, and rebuild trust in institutions. Promoting inclusive, democratic values can defuse exclusivist ideals and contribute to the protection of human rights. However, intervention may be necessary when those in power are responsible for human rights violations, requiring external support to halt the abuse (Antai, 2024).

6. Conclusion and Recommendation

The consequences of human rights violations are far-reaching and devastating, particularly for those directly affected.

Victims often endure enduring physical and psychological trauma, loss of livelihoods, displacement from their homes, and a profound erosion of trust within their communities. The pervasive climate of fear and insecurity generated by these violations can fracture the social fabric, exacerbating existing divisions and hindering efforts at reconciliation and peacebuilding. Also, violations human rights have significant implications for the international community at large. They can serve as catalysts for further conflict by stoking resentment and perpetuating cycles of violence. Mass atrocities and persecution frequently precipitate refugee crises of unprecedented scale, destabilizing entire regions and straining global resources even as the failure to address violations of human rights undermines the integrity of the international legal framework, eroding trust in institutions and impeding efforts to hold perpetrators accountable.

In all these, in the face of the complexities inherent in the current world order, collaborative action and steadfast commitment are imperative to realizing the vision of a world where human rights are universally respected and upheld. Only through collective endeavour can the international community strive towards a future where every individual is afforded the dignity and rights they inherently deserve. Also, to truly address human rights violations, it is proper to truly emphasize the importance of understanding and addressing their underlying causes, which stem from complex political, social, and economic problems. Strengthening civil society and addressing root causes can be seen as essential for the long-term protection of human rights.

Moving forward, the fight for human rights demands a multifaceted approach that addresses both systemic challenges and immediate needs. Strengthening international law with robust enforcement mechanisms and clear accountability measures is essential for ensuring compliance and deterring future violations. Supporting human rights organizations through adequate resources and political backing can enhance their capacity to document abuses and advocate for justice. Additionally, raising public awareness and mobilizing global pressure can amplify the voices of victims and galvanize action from the international community.

In all, while existing mechanisms for enforcing human rights face numerous challenges and limitations, concerted efforts can be made to overcome these obstacles and strengthen accountability globally. By addressing issues such as enforcement power, selective compliance, resource constraints, access barriers, political interference, and scope limitations, states can enhance the effectiveness of human rights mechanisms and promote justice and dignity for all their citizens. It is therefore imperative that to state that states, civil society organizations, and the international community work collaboratively to uphold human rights standards and ensure that perpetrators of human rights violations are held accountable for their actions against humanity.

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