
International human rights law (IHRL) is the body of international law designed to promote human rights worldwide. It is a legal framework comprising human rights standards and legal norms, as well as the institutions tasked with their implementation and enforcement. The primary source of International human rights law is international law; it is a primary source of law, as in any legal system, and is generated by the following processes: 

- International treaties: These are agreements between two or more states, which bind the parties to the agreement to certain obligations. Examples include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Human rights conventions: These are treaties that establish specific rights and obligations for states. Examples include the European Convention on Human Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights.
- Customary international law: These are norms that are accepted as binding and applicable by the international community. Examples include the right to self-determination and the principle of non-intervention.

The laws are intended to apply to all states and their citizens, regardless of the country or region. The laws are enforced through national courts, international tribunals, and other mechanisms. The primary ways that International human rights law is enforced include:

- National courts: The laws are enforced through national courts, which can interpret and apply the laws to individual cases.
- International tribunals: The laws are enforced through international tribunals, which are tasked with interpreting and applying the laws to specific cases.
- National human rights institutions: These are institutions established by states to promote and protect human rights.

The laws are intended to promote and protect human rights, but they are not always effective in doing so. There are many reasons why International human rights law may not be effective, including:

- Lack of political will: Some states may be unwilling to implement or enforce the laws.
- Weak enforcement mechanisms: The enforcement mechanisms are not always strong enough to enforce the laws.
- Corrupt or biased officials: Some officials may be corrupt or biased, which can undermine the effectiveness of the laws.

In summary, International human rights law is a body of international law designed to promote human rights worldwide. It is a legal framework comprising human rights standards and legal norms, as well as the institutions tasked with their implementation and enforcement. The laws are intended to apply to all states and their citizens, regardless of the country or region. The laws are enforced through national courts, international tribunals, and other mechanisms.