

Guide til Menneskerettigheder og Verdensmål

Linking human rights with all Sustainable Development Goals and targets

Click on goal, target or instrument to expand details.

Use switch to change which column to be first.

Show first:

Targets

instruments

Mål	Delmål	Menneskerettighedsinstrument	Artikel / Beskrivelse
 14 LIVET I HAVET Bevare og sikre bæredygtig brug af verdens have og deres ressourcer.	14.3 Minimering og håndtering af indvirkningen af forureningen af havene, bl.a. gennem øget videnskabeligt samarbejde på alle niveauer. Indicators 14.3.1 Gennemsnitlig syreniveau i havet (pH) målt i henhold til et aftalt antal repræsentative målestationer	ICESCR Den internationale konvention om økonomiske, sociale og kulturelle rettigheder	Show all articles 12.1 De i denne konvention deltagende stater anerkender ethvert menneskes ret til at nyde den højst opnåelige fysiske og psykiske sundhed. 12.2 De foranstaltninger, deltagerne i denne konvention skal træffe for at opnå den fulde virkeliggørelse af denne ret, skal omfatte sådanne som er nødvendige for at forbedre alle sider af de hygiejniske forhold i det menneskelige miljø og på arbejdspladsen;
		Escazú Agreement Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean	Show all articles 1 The objective of the present Agreement is to guarantee the full and effective implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in the environmental decision-making process and access to justice in environmental matters, and the creation and strengthening of capacities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development. 4.1 Each Party shall guarantee the right of every person to live in a healthy environment and any other universally-recognized human right related to the present Agreement. 4.2 Each Party shall ensure that the rights recognized in the present Agreement are freely exercised. 4.3 Each Party shall adopt the necessary measures, of a legislative, regulatory, administrative or any other nature, in the framework of its domestic provisions, to guarantee the implementation of the provisions of the present Agreement. 4.6 Each Party shall guarantee an enabling environment for the work of persons, associations, organizations or groups that promote environmental protection, by recognizing and protecting them. 5.2 The exercise of the right of access to environmental information includes: 5.2.a requesting and receiving information from competent authorities without mentioning any special interest or explaining the reasons for the request; 5.2.b being informed promptly whether the requested information is in possession or not of the competent authority receiving the request; 5.2.c being informed of the right to challenge and appeal when information is not delivered, and of the requirements for exercising this right. 5.3 Each Party shall facilitate access to environmental information for persons or groups in vulnerable situations, establishing procedures for the provision of assistance, from the formulation of requests through to the delivery of the information, taking into account their conditions and specificities, for the purpose of promoting access and participation under equal conditions. 5.4 Each Party shall guarantee that the above-mentioned persons or groups in vulnerable situations, including indigenous peoples and ethnic groups, receive assistance in preparing their requests and obtain a response.

6.1	Each Party shall guarantee, to the extent possible within available resources, that the competent authorities generate, collect, publicize and disseminate environmental information relevant to their functions in a systematic, proactive, timely, regular, accessible and comprehensible manner, and periodically update this information and encourage the disaggregation and decentralization of environmental information at the subnational and local levels. Each Party shall strengthen coordination between the different authorities of the State.
6.2	The competent authorities shall endeavour to ensure, to the extent possible, that environmental information is reusable, processable and available in formats that are accessible, and that no restrictions are placed on its reproduction or use, in accordance with domestic legislation.
6.3	Each Party shall have in place one or more up-to-date environmental information systems, which may include, inter alia:
6.3.b	reports on the state of the environment;
6.3.c	a list of public entities competent in environmental matters and, where possible, their respective areas of operation;
6.3.d	a list of polluted areas, by type of pollutant and location;
6.3.e	information on the use and conservation of natural resources and ecosystem services;
6.3.f	scientific, technical or technological reports, studies and information on environmental matters produced by academic and research institutions, whether public or private, national or foreign;
6.3.h	information on environmental impact assessment processes and on other environmental management instruments, where applicable, and environmental licences or permits granted by the public authorities;
6.3.i	an estimated list of waste by type and, when possible, by volume, location and year; and
6.3.j	information on the imposition of administrative sanctions in environmental matters.
6.4	Each Party shall take steps to establish a pollutant release and transfer register covering air, water, soil and subsoil pollutants, as well as materials and waste in its jurisdiction. This register will be established progressively and updated periodically.
6.5	Each Party shall guarantee that in the case of an imminent threat to public health or the environment, the relevant competent authority shall immediately disclose and disseminate through the most effective means all pertinent information in its possession that could help the public take measures to prevent or limit potential damage. Each Party shall develop and implement an early warning system using available mechanisms.
6.6	In order to facilitate access by persons or groups in vulnerable situations to information that particularly affects them, each Party shall endeavour, where applicable, to ensure that the competent authorities disseminate environmental information in the various languages used in the country, and prepare alternative formats that are comprehensible to those groups, using suitable channels of communication.
6.7	Each Party shall use its best endeavours to publish and disseminate at regular intervals, not exceeding five years, a national report on the state of the environment, which may contain:
6.7.a	information on the state of the environment and natural resources, including quantitative data, where possible;
6.7.z	Such reports shall be drafted in an easily comprehensible manner and accessible to the public in different formats and disseminated through appropriate means, taking into account cultural realities. Each Party may invite the public to make contributions to these reports.
6.8	Each Party shall encourage independent environmental performance reviews that take into account nationally or internationally agreed criteria and guides and common indicators, with a view to evaluating the efficacy, effectiveness and progress of its national environmental policies in fulfilment of their national and international commitments. The reviews shall include participation by the various stakeholders.
6.12	Each Party shall take the necessary measures, through legal or administrative frameworks, among others, to promote access to environmental information in the possession of private entities, in particular information on their operations and the possible risks and effects on human health and the environment.

7.2	Each Party shall guarantee mechanisms for the participation of the public in decision-making processes, revisions, re-examinations or updates with respect to projects and activities, and in other processes for granting environmental permits that have or may have a significant impact on the environment, including when they may affect health.
7.3	Each Party shall promote the participation of the public in decision-making processes, revisions, re-examinations or updates other than those referred to in paragraph 2 of the present article with respect to environmental matters of public interest, such as land-use planning, policies, strategies, plans, programmes, rules and regulations, which have or may have a significant impact on the environment.
7.4	Each Party shall adopt measures to ensure that the public can participate in the decision-making process from the early stages, so that due consideration can be given to the observations of the public, thus contributing to the process. To that effect, each Party shall provide the public with the necessary information in a clear, timely and comprehensive manner, to give effect to its right to participate in the decision-making process.
7.5	The public participation procedure will provide for reasonable timeframes that allow sufficient time to inform the public and for its effective participation.
7.7	The public's right to participate in environmental decision-making processes shall include the opportunity to present observations through appropriate means available, according to the circumstances of the process. Before adopting the decision, the relevant public authority shall give due consideration to the outcome of the participation process.
7.9	The dissemination of the decisions resulting from environmental impact assessments and other environmental decision-making processes in which the public has participated shall be carried out through appropriate means, which may include written, electronic or oral means and customary methods, in an effective and prompt manner. The information disseminated shall include the established procedure to allow the public to take the relevant administrative and judicial actions.
7.12	Each Party shall promote, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic legislation, public participation in international forums and negotiations on environmental matters or with an environmental impact, in accordance with the procedural rules on participation of each forum. The participation of the public at the national level on matters of international environmental forums shall also be promoted, where appropriate.
7.17	With respect to the environmental decision-making processes referred to in paragraph 2 of the present article, as a minimum, the following information shall be made public:
7.17.a	a description of the area of influence and physical and technical characteristics of the proposed project or activity;
7.17.b	a description of the main environmental impacts of the project or activity and, as appropriate, the cumulative environmental impact;
7.17.c	a description of the measures foreseen with respect to those impacts;
7.17.d	a summary of (a), (b) and (c) of the present paragraph in comprehensible, non-technical language;
7.17.e	the public reports and opinions of the involved entities addressed to the public authority related to the project or activity under consideration;
7.17.f	a description of the available technologies to be used and alternative locations for executing the project or activity subject to assessment, when the information is available; and
7.17.g	actions taken to monitor the implementation and results of environmental impact assessment measures.
7.17.z	The aforementioned information shall be made available free of charge to the public in accordance with paragraph 17 of article 5 of the present Agreement.
9.1	Each Party shall guarantee a safe and enabling environment for persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters, so that they are able to act free from threat, restriction and insecurity
13	Each Party, to the extent of its ability and in accordance with its national priorities, commits to provide the resources for national activities that are needed to fulfil the obligations derived from the present Agreement.

		Protocol of San Salvador Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural rights (Protocol of San Salvador)	Show all articles 11.1 Everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment and to have access to basic public services.
			11.2 The States Parties shall promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment.
		ACHPR African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	Show all articles 16.1 Every individual shall have the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical and mental health.
			16.2 States parties to the present Charter shall take the necessary measures to protect the health of their people and to ensure that they receive medical attention when they are sick.
			24 All peoples shall have the right to a general satisfactory environment favourable to their development.
		Maputo Protocol Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	Show all articles 18.1 Women shall have the right to live in a healthy and sustainable environment.
		CBD Convention on Biological Diversity	Show all articles 12.a opstille og videreføre programmer for videnskabelig og teknisk uddannelse og undervisning i identificering, bevaring og bæredygtig udnyttelse af den biologiske mangfoldighed og dens bestanddele og yde støtte til sådan uddannelse og undervisning til dækning af udviklingslandenes særlige behov
			12.b promote and encourage research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, especially in developing countries, including in accordance with the decisions taken by the parties' conference on the basis of opinions of the Scientific, Technical and Technological Advisory Aid Agency
			12.c i tråd med bestemmelserne i artikel 16, 18 og 20, anspore til og samarbejde om at udnytte de videnskabelige fremskridt inden for forskningen i den biologiske mangfoldighed med henblik på at udvikle metoder til bevaring og bæredygtig udnyttelse af de biologiske ressourcer.
			17.1 De kontraherende parter fremmer udveksling af oplysninger hidrørende fra alle offentligt tilgængelige kilder, der er af betydning for bevaring og bæredygtig udnyttelse af den biologiske mangfoldighed, under hensyntagen til udviklingslandenes særlige behov.
			17.2 I denne udveksling af oplysninger indgår udveksling af resultater af teknisk, videnskabelig og socioøkonomisk forskning såvel som oplysninger om uddannelses- og overvågningsprogrammer, specialviden, indfødt og traditionel viden som sådan og i kombination med de i artikel 16, stk. 1, omhandlede teknologier. Informationsudvekslingen omfatter også, hvor det er muligt, returnering af oplysningerne.
			18.1 De kontraherende parter fremmer internationalt teknisk og videnskabeligt samarbejde om bevaring og bæredygtig udnyttelse af den biologiske mangfoldighed, om nødvendigt gennem passende internationale og nationale institutioner.
			18.2 Alle de kontraherende parter fremmer teknisk og videnskabeligt samarbejde med andre kontraherende parter, navnlig udviklingslande, om gennemførelsen af denne konvention, bl.a. gennem udvikling og gennemførelse af nationale politikker. Når de fremmer dette samarbejde, bør de lægge særlig vægt på, at de nationale muligheder udvikles og styrkes, gennem opdyrkning af de menneskelige ressourcer og udbygning af institutioner.
			18.3 Parternes konference vedtager på sit første møde, hvorledes der skal oprettes en clearing-house-ordning til at fremme og lette teknisk og videnskabeligt samarbejde.
			18.4 De kontraherende parter skal, i overensstemmelse med national lovgivning og politik, fremme og udvikle metoder til samarbejde om udvikling og anvendelse af teknologi, herunder indfødt og traditionel teknologi, i tråd med konventionens mål. I dette øjemed fremmer de kontraherende parter ligeledes samarbejde om uddannelse af personale og udveksling af eksperter.
			18.5 De kontraherende parter skal, efter gensidig aftale, fremme oprettelse af fælles forskningsprogrammer og joint-ventures med henblik på udvikling af teknologi af relevans for formålet med denne konvention.
		UNCLOS UN Convention on the Law of the Sea	Show all articles 200 Staterne skal direkte eller gennem kompetente internationale organisationer samarbejde med henblik på at fremme studier, iværksætte videnskabelige forskningsprogrammer og opmuntre udveksling af oplysninger og data om forurening af havmiljøet. De skal bestræbe sig på at deltage aktivt i regionale og globale programmer for at erhverve viden med henblik på vurderingen af arten og omfanget af forurening, udsættelse for forurening og forureningens veje, risici og afhjælpning.
			202 Staterne skal direkte eller gennem kompetente internationale organisationer:

			202.a fremme bistandsprogrammer til udviklingslandene af videnskabelig, uddannelsesmæssig, teknisk eller anden art til beskyttelse og bevarelse af havmiljøet samt forebyggelse, begrænsning og kontrol af havforurening. Sådan bistand skal bl.a. bestå i:
			202.a.i training of their scientific and technical personnel;
			202.a.ii facilitating their participation in relevant international programmes;
			202.a.iii supplying them with necessary equipment and facilities;
			202.a.iv enhancing their capacity to manufacture such equipment;
			202.a.v rådgivning om udvikling af faciliteter for programmer af forsknings-, overvågnings- og uddannelsesmæssig eller anden art;
			202.b yde passende bistand, især til udviklingslandene, med henblik på formindskelse af virkningerne af større uheld, som kan forårsage alvorlig forurening af havmiljøet;
			202.c yde passende bistand, især til udviklingslandene, vedrørende udarbejdelse af miljømæssige vurderinger.
			204.1 Staterne skal under hensyntagen til andre staters rettigheder bestræbe sig på, så vidt det er praktisk muligt, direkte eller gennem kompetente internationale organisationer og under anvendelse af anerkendte videnskabelige metoder, at observere, måle, vurdere og analysere risici ved eller følger af forurening af havmiljøet.
			204.2 Staterne skal især overvåge følgerne af alle aktiviteter, som de tillader eller tager del i, med henblik på at afgøre, hvorvidt disse aktiviteter vil kunne forurene havmiljøet.

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