

# The Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals

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

Goal	Target	Instrument	Article / Description
 <p>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</p>	<p><b>11.5</b> By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b> <b>11.5.1</b> Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population <b>11.5.2</b> Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</p>	<p><b>UDHR</b> Universal Declaration of Human Rights</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.</p>
		<p><b>ICCPR</b> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 6.1 Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.</p>
		<p><b>ICESCR</b> International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 10 The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that: 10.3 Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.</p>
			<p>12.2 The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: 12.2.b The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;</p>
		<p><b>CRC</b> Convention on the Rights of the Child</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 6.1 States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.</p>
			<p>6.2 States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.</p>
			<p>37 States Parties shall ensure that: 37.c Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;</p>
		<p><b>CRPD</b> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 10 States Parties reaffirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.</p>
			<p>11 States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.</p>
		<p><b>ICRMW</b> International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 9 The right to life of migrant workers and members of their families shall be protected by law.</p>
<p><b>UNDRIP</b> United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 7.1 Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p>		

		<p><b>DEVAW</b> Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 3 Women are entitled to the equal enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. These rights include, inter alia: 3.a The right to life;</p>
		<p><b>Escazú Agreement</b> Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5.2 The exercise of the right of access to environmental information includes:</p> <p>5.2.a requesting and receiving information from competent authorities without mentioning any special interest or explaining the reasons for the request;</p> <p>5.2.b being informed promptly whether the requested information is in possession or not of the competent authority receiving the request;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>7.14 The public authorities shall make efforts to identify and support persons or groups in vulnerable situations in order to engage them in an active, timely and effective manner in participation mechanisms. For these purposes, appropriate means and formats will be considered, in order to eliminate barriers to participation.</p>

			<p>7.15 In the implementation of the present Agreement, each Party shall guarantee that its domestic legislation and international obligations in relation to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are observed.</p> <p>7.16 The public authority shall make efforts to identify the public directly affected by the projects or activities that have or may have a significant impact on the environment and shall promote specific actions to facilitate their participation.</p> <p>10.2 Each Party, in line with its capacities, may take, inter alia, the following measures:</p> <p>10.2.a train authorities and civil servants on environmental access rights;</p> <p>10.2.b develop and strengthen environmental law and access rights awareness-raising and capacity-building programmes for, inter alia, the public, judicial and administrative officials, national human rights institutions and jurists;</p> <p>10.2.c provide the competent institutions and entities with adequate equipment and resources;</p> <p>10.2.d promote education and training on, and raise public awareness of, environmental matters, through, inter alia, basic educational modules on access rights for students at all levels of education;</p> <p>10.2.e develop specific measures for persons or groups in vulnerable situations, such as providing interpreters or translators in languages other than official languages when necessary;</p> <p>10.2.f acknowledge the importance of associations, organizations or groups that train the public on or raise public awareness of access rights;</p> <p>10.2.g strengthen capabilities to collect, retain and evaluate environmental information.</p>
		<b>ADRDM</b> American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man	<p><b>Show all articles</b></p> <p>I Every human being has the right to life, liberty and the security of his person.</p>
		<b>ACHR</b> American Convention on Human Rights	<p><b>Show all articles</b></p> <p>4.1 Every person has the right to have his life respected. This right shall be protected by law and, in general, from the moment of conception. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.</p> <p>26 The States Parties undertake to adopt measures, both internally and through international cooperation, especially those of an economic and technical nature, with a view to achieving progressively, by legislation or other appropriate means, the full realization of the rights implicit in the economic, social, educational, scientific, and cultural standards set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States as amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires.</p>
		<b>Protocol of San Salvador</b> Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural rights (Protocol of San Salvador)	<p><b>Show all articles</b></p> <p>11.1 Everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment and to have access to basic public services.</p> <p>11.2 The States Parties shall promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment.</p>
		<b>Convention of Belém do Pará</b> Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women	<p><b>Show all articles</b></p> <p>4 Every woman has the right to the recognition, enjoyment, exercise and protection of all human rights and freedoms embodied in regional and international human rights instruments. These rights include, among others:</p> <p>4.a The right to have her life respected;</p> <p>5 Every woman is entitled to the free and full exercise of her civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and may rely on the full protection of those rights as embodied in regional and international instruments on human rights. The States Parties recognize that violence against women prevents and nullifies the exercise of these rights.</p>
		<b>ACHPR</b> African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	<p><b>Show all articles</b></p> <p>4 Human beings are inviolable. Every human being shall be entitled to respect for his life and the integrity of his person. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of this right.</p>

		6 Every individual shall have the right to liberty and to the security of his person. No one may be deprived of his freedom except for reasons and conditions previously laid down by law. In particular, no one may be arbitrarily arrested or detained.
		24 All peoples shall have the right to a general satisfactory environment favourable to their development.
	<b>ACRWC</b> African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	<b>Show all articles</b> 5.1 Every child has an inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law.  5.2 State Parties to the present Charter shall ensure, to the maximum extent possible, the survival, protection and development of the child.
	<b>Maputo Protocol</b> Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	<b>Show all articles</b> 4.1 Every woman shall be entitled to respect for her life and the integrity and security of her person. All forms of exploitation, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment shall be prohibited.  19 Women shall have the right to fully enjoy their right to sustainable development. In this connection, the States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to:  19.f ensure that the negative effects of globalisation and any adverse effects of the implementation of trade and economic policies and programmes are reduced to the minimum for women.
	<b>UNFCCC</b> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<b>Show all articles</b> 3 In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:  3.3 The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors. Efforts to address climate change may be carried out cooperatively by interested Parties.  4.1 All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:  4.1.h Promote and cooperate in the full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;
	<b>Paris Agreement</b> Paris Agreement	<b>Show all articles</b> 2.1 This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:  2.1.b Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;  7.1 Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.
	<b>UNCCD</b> UN Convention to Combat Desertification	<b>Show all articles</b> 5.a give due priority to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, and allocate adequate resources in accordance with their circumstances and capabilities;  10.1 The purpose of national action programmes is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.  10.2 National action programmes shall specify the respective roles of government, local communities and land users and the resources available and needed. They shall, inter alia:

			<p>10.2.a incorporate long-term strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought, emphasize implementation and be integrated with national policies for sustainable development;</p>
			<p>10.2.b allow for modifications to be made in response to changing circumstances and be sufficiently flexible at the local level to cope with different socio-economic, biological and geo-physical conditions;</p>
			<p>10.2.c give particular attention to the implementation of preventive measures for lands that are not yet degraded or which are only slightly degraded;</p>
			<p>10.2.d enhance national climatological, meteorological and hydrological capabilities and the means to provide for drought early warning;</p>
			<p>10.2.e promote policies and strengthen institutional frameworks which develop cooperation and coordination, in a spirit of partnership, between the donor community, governments at all levels, local populations and community groups, and facilitate access by local populations to appropriate information and technology;</p>
			<p>10.2.f provide for effective participation at the local, national and regional levels of non-governmental organizations and local populations, both women and men, particularly resource users, including farmers and pastoralists and their representative organizations, in policy planning, decision-making, and implementation and review of national action programmes;</p>
			<p>10.2.g require regular review of, and progress reports on, their implementation.</p>
			<p>10.3 National action programmes may include, inter alia, some or all of the following measures to prepare for and mitigate the effects of drought:</p>
			<p>10.3.a establishment and/or strengthening, as appropriate, of early warning systems, including local and national facilities and joint systems at the subregional and regional levels, and mechanisms for assisting environmentally displaced persons;</p>
			<p>10.3.b strengthening of drought preparedness and management, including drought contingency plans at the local, national, subregional and regional levels, which take into consideration seasonal to interannual climate predictions;</p>
			<p>10.3.c establishment and/or strengthening, as appropriate, of food security systems, including storage and marketing facilities, particularly in rural areas;</p>
			<p>10.3.d establishment of alternative livelihood projects that could provide incomes in drought prone areas;</p>
			<p>10.3.e development of sustainable irrigation programmes for both crops and livestock.</p>
			<p>10.4 Taking into account the circumstances and requirements specific to each affected country Party, national action programmes include, as appropriate, inter alia, measures in some or all of the following priority fields as they relate to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought in affected areas and to their populations: promotion of alternative livelihoods and improvement of national economic environments with a view to strengthening programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty and at ensuring food security; demographic dynamics; sustainable management of natural resources; sustainable agricultural practices; development and efficient use of various energy sources; institutional and legal frameworks; strengthening of capabilities for assessment and systematic observation, including hydrological and meteorological services, and capacity building, education and public awareness.</p>

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