

# 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>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p>	<p><b>16.6</b> Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b> <b>16.6.1</b> Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) <b>16.6.2</b> Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>	<p><b>UNDHRD</b> Declaration on Human Rights Defenders</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b></p> <p>2.1 Each State has a prime responsibility and duty to protect, promote and implement all human rights and fundamental freedoms, inter alia, by adopting such steps as may be necessary to create all conditions necessary in the social, economic, political and other fields, as well as the legal guarantees required to ensure that all persons under its jurisdiction, individually and in association with others, are able to enjoy all those rights and freedoms in practice</p>
			<p>2.2 Each State shall adopt such legislative, administrative and other steps as may be necessary to ensure that the rights and freedoms referred to in the present Declaration are effectively guaranteed</p>
			<p>6 Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others:</p> <p>6.a To know, seek, obtain, receive and hold information about all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including having access to information as to how those rights and freedoms are given effect in domestic legislative, judicial or administrative systems</p>
			<p>9.1 In the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the promotion and protection of human rights as referred to in the present Declaration, everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to benefit from an effective remedy and to be protected in the event of the violation of those rights</p>
			<p>9.2 To this end, everyone whose rights or freedoms are allegedly violated has the right, either in person or through legally authorized representation, to complain to and have that complaint promptly reviewed in a public hearing before an independent, impartial and competent judicial or other authority established by law and to obtain from such an authority a decision, in accordance with law, providing redress, including any compensation due, where there has been a violation of that person's rights or freedoms, as well as enforcement of the eventual decision and award, all without undue delay</p>
			<p>9.3 To the same end, everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, inter alia:</p> <p>9.3.a To complain about the policies and actions of individual officials and governmental bodies with regard to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, by petition or other appropriate means, to competent domestic judicial, administrative or legislative authorities or any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, which should render their decision on the complaint without undue delay</p>
			<p>9.3.b To attend public hearings, proceedings and trials so as to form an opinion on their compliance with national law and applicable international obligations and commitments</p>
			<p>9.5 The State shall conduct a prompt and impartial investigation or ensure that an inquiry takes place whenever there is reasonable ground to believe that a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms has occurred in any territory under its jurisdiction</p>
			<p>12.2 The State shall take all necessary measures to ensure the protection by the competent authorities of everyone, individually and in association with others, against any violence, threats, retaliation, de facto or de jure adverse discrimination, pressure or any other arbitrary action as a consequence of his or her legitimate exercise of the rights referred to in the present Declaration</p>
			<p>14.1 The State has the responsibility to take legislative, judicial, administrative or other appropriate measures to promote the understanding by all persons under its jurisdiction of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights</p>

			<p>14.3 The State shall ensure and support, where appropriate, the creation and development of further independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all territory under its jurisdiction, whether they be ombudsmen, human rights commissions or any other form of national institution</p> <p>15 The State has the responsibility to promote and facilitate the teaching of human rights and fundamental freedoms at all levels of education and to ensure that all those responsible for training lawyers, law enforcement officers, the personnel of the armed forces and public officials include appropriate elements of human rights teaching in their training programme</p> <p>18.2 Individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play and a responsibility in safeguarding democracy, promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and contributing to the promotion and advancement of democratic societies, institutions and processes</p>
		<b>ICCPR</b> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<b>Show all articles</b> 2.2 Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.
		<b>ICESCR</b> International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<b>Show all articles</b> 2.1 Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.
		<b>ICERD</b> International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	<b>Show all articles</b> 2.2 States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.
		<b>CRC</b> Convention on the Rights of the Child	<b>Show all articles</b> 4 States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.
		<b>CEDAW</b> Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	<b>Show all articles</b> 3 States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.
		<b>Aarhus Convention</b> Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	<b>Show all articles</b> 6.10 Each Party shall ensure that, when a public authority reconsiders or updates the operating conditions for an activity referred to in paragraph 1, the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 9 of this article are applied mutatis mutandis, and where appropriate.  6.11 Each Party shall, within the framework of its national law, apply, to the extent feasible and appropriate, provisions of this article to decisions on whether to permit the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms into the environment.  9.2 Each Party shall, within the framework of its national legislation, ensure that members of the public concerned  9.3 In addition and without prejudice to the review procedures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, each Party shall ensure that, where they meet the criteria, if any, laid down in its national law, members of the public have access to administrative or judicial procedures to challenge acts and omissions by private persons and public authorities which contravene provisions of its national law relating to the environment.
		<b>Kiev Protocol</b> Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Aarhus Convention	<b>Show all articles</b> 3.3 Each Party shall take the necessary measures to require that employees of a facility and members of the public who report a violation by a facility of national laws implementing this Protocol to public authorities are not penalized, persecuted or harassed by that facility or public authorities for their actions in reporting the violation.  8.1 Each Party shall ensure that the information required to be incorporated in its register is publicly available, compiled and presented on the register by calendar year. The reporting year is the calendar year to which that information relates. For each Party, the first reporting year is the calendar year after the Protocol enters into force for that Party. The reporting required under article 7 shall be annual. However, the second reporting year may be the second calendar year following the first reporting year.

		<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></p> <p><b>4.3</b> 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.</p> <p><b>4.4</b> With the aim of contributing to the effective application of the present Agreement, each Party shall provide the public with information to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge on access rights.</p> <p><b>4.5</b> Each Party shall ensure that guidance and assistance is provided to the public —particularly those persons or groups in vulnerable situations— in order to facilitate the exercise of their access rights.</p> <p><b>5.2</b> The exercise of the right of access to environmental information includes:</p> <p><b>5.2.a</b> requesting and receiving information from competent authorities without mentioning any special interest or explaining the reasons for the request;</p> <p><b>5.2.b</b> being informed promptly whether the requested information is in possession or not of the competent authority receiving the request;</p> <p><b>5.2.c</b> being informed of the right to challenge and appeal when information is not delivered, and of the requirements for exercising this right.</p> <p><b>5.3</b> 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><b>5.4</b> 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><b>5.18</b> Each Party shall establish or designate one or more impartial entities or institutions with autonomy and independence to promote transparency in access to environmental information, to oversee compliance with rules, and monitor, report on and guarantee the right of access to information. Each Party may consider including or strengthening, as appropriate, sanctioning powers within the scope of the responsibilities of the aforementioned entities or institutions.</p> <p><b>6.1</b> 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.</p> <p><b>7.2</b> 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><b>8.2</b> Each Party shall ensure, in the framework of its domestic legislation, access to judicial and administrative mechanisms to challenge and appeal, with respect to substance and procedure:</p> <p><b>8.2.a</b> any decision, action or omission related to the access to environmental information;</p> <p><b>8.2.b</b> any decision, action or omission related to public participation in the decision-making process regarding environmental matters;</p> <p><b>8.2.c</b> any other decision, action or omission that affects or could affect the environment adversely or violate laws and regulations related to the environment.</p> <p><b>8.3</b> To guarantee the right of access to justice in environmental matters, each Party shall have, considering its circumstances:</p> <p><b>8.3.a</b> competent State entities with access to expertise in environmental matters;</p> <p><b>8.3.b</b> effective, timely, public, transparent and impartial procedures that are not prohibitively expensive;</p> <p><b>8.3.c</b> broad active legal standing in defence of the environment, in accordance with domestic legislation;</p>
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			<p>8.3.d the possibility of ordering precautionary and interim measures, inter alia, to prevent, halt, mitigate or rehabilitate damage to the environment;</p>
			<p>8.3.e measures to facilitate the production of evidence of environmental damage, when appropriate and as applicable, such as the reversal of the burden of proof and the dynamic burden of proof;</p>
			<p>8.3.f mechanisms to execute and enforce judicial and administrative decisions in a timely manner; and</p>
			<p>8.3.g mechanisms for redress, where applicable, such as restitution to the condition prior to the damage, restoration, compensation or payment of a financial penalty, satisfaction, guarantees of non-repetition, assistance for affected persons and financial instruments to support redress.</p>
			<p>8.4 To facilitate access to justice in environmental matters for the public, each Party shall establish:</p>
			<p>8.4.a measures to minimize or eliminate barriers to the exercise of the right of access to justice;</p>
			<p>8.4.b means to publicize the right of access to justice and the procedures to ensure its effectiveness;</p>
			<p>8.4.c mechanisms to systematize and disseminate judicial and administrative decisions, as appropriate; and</p>
			<p>8.4.d the use of interpretation or translation of languages other than the official languages when necessary for the exercise of that right.</p>
			<p>8.5 In order to give effect to the right of access to justice, each Party shall meet the needs of persons or groups in vulnerable situations by establishing support mechanisms, including, as appropriate, free technical and legal assistance.</p>
			<p>8.6 Each Party shall ensure that the judicial and administrative decisions adopted in environmental matters and their legal grounds are set out in writing</p>
			<p>8.7 Each Party shall promote, where appropriate, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in environmental matters, such as mediation, conciliation or other means that allow such disputes to be prevented or resolved.</p>
			<p>9.2 Each Party shall take adequate and effective measures to recognize, protect and promote all the rights of human rights defenders in environmental matters, including their right to life, personal integrity, freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, and free movement, as well as their ability to exercise their access rights, taking into account its international obligations in the field of human rights, its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.</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>
			<p>11.1 The Parties shall cooperate to strengthen their national capacities with the aim of implementing the present Agreement in an effective manner.</p>

			<p>11.2 The Parties shall give particular consideration to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States from Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>
			<p>11.3 For the purposes of implementing paragraph 2 of the present article, the Parties shall promote activities and mechanisms, such as:</p>
			<p>11.3.a discussions, workshops, expert exchanges, technical assistance, education and observatories;</p>
			<p>11.3.b developing, sharing and implementing educational, training and awareness-raising materials and programmes;</p>
			<p>11.3.c sharing experiences of voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines, good practices and standards;</p>
			<p>11.3.d committees, councils and forums of multisectoral development stakeholders to address cooperation priorities and activities.</p>
		<p><b>European Framework Convention on Minorities</b> Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 10.2 In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if those persons so request and where such a request corresponds to a real need, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible, the conditions which would make it possible to use the minority language in relations between those persons and the administrative authorities.</p>
		<p><b>ADDDM</b> American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> XXIV Every person has the right to submit respectful petitions to any competent authority, for reasons of either general or private interest, and the right to obtain a prompt decision thereon.</p>
		<p><b>ACHR</b> American Convention on Human Rights</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 25.1 Everyone has the right to simple and prompt recourse, or any other effective recourse, to a competent court or tribunal for protection against acts that violate his fundamental rights recognized by the constitution or laws of the state concerned or by this Convention, even though such violation may have been committed by persons acting in the course of their official duties</p>
			<p>25.2.a to ensure that any person claiming such remedy shall have his rights determined by the competent authority provided for by the legal system of the state;</p>
			<p>25.2.b to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;</p>
			<p>25.2.c to ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.</p>
		<p><b>Inter-American Convention on discrimination against persons with disabilities</b> Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> III To achieve the objectives of this Convention, the states parties undertake:</p>
			<p>III.1 To adopt the legislative, social, educational, labor-related, or any other measures needed to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities and to promote their full integration into society, including, but not limited to:</p>
			<p>V.1 To the extent that it is consistent with their respective internal laws, the states parties shall promote participation by representatives of organizations of persons with disabilities, nongovernmental organizations working in this area, or, if such organizations do not exist, persons with disabilities, in the development, execution, and evaluation of measures and policies to implement this Convention</p>
			<p>III.1.a Measures to eliminate discrimination gradually and to promote integration by government authorities and/or private entities in providing or making available goods, services, facilities, programs, and activities such as employment, transportation, communications, housing, recreation, education, sports, law enforcement and administration of justice, and political and administrative activities;</p>
			<p>III.1.d Measures to ensure that persons responsible for applying this Convention and domestic law in this area are trained to do so.</p>
		<p><b>ACHPR</b> African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 1 The Member States of the Organization of African Unity parties to the present Charter shall recognize the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in this Charter and shall undertake to adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to them.</p>

			<p>26 States parties to the present Charter shall have the duty to guarantee the independence of the Courts and shall allow the establishment and improvement of appropriate national institutions entrusted with the promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the present Charter.</p>
		<p><b>ACRWC</b> African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 1.1 Member States of the Organization of African Unity, Parties to the present Charter shall recognize the rights, freedoms and duties enshrined in this Charter and shall undertake the necessary steps, in accordance with their Constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Charter, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Charter.</p>
		<p><b>Maputo Protocol</b> Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 25 States Parties shall undertake to:</p>
			<p>25.a provide for appropriate remedies to any woman whose rights or freedoms, as herein recognised, have been violated;</p>
			<p>25.b ensure that such remedies are determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by law.</p>
			<p>26.2 States Parties undertake to adopt all necessary measures and in particular shall provide budgetary and other resources for the full and effective implementation of the rights herein recognised</p>

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