

The Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals

Linking human rights with all Sustainable Development Goals and targets


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Show first:

Targets

instruments

Goal	Target	Instrument	Article / Description
 <p>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</p>	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics. Indicators 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Show all articles 15.1 The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: 15.1.b To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;
			15.2 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 the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.
			15.3 The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.
			15.4 The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.
		Escazú Agreement Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean	Show all articles 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.
			6.3 Each Party shall have in place one or more up-to-date environmental information systems, which may include, inter alia:
			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.g climate change sources aimed at building national capacities;
			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.
			10.2 Each Party, in line with its capacities, may take, inter alia, the following measures:
			10.2.a train authorities and civil servants on environmental access rights;

		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;	
		10.2.c provide the competent institutions and entities with adequate equipment and resources;	
		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;	
		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;	
		10.2.f acknowledge the importance of associations, organizations or groups that train the public on or raise public awareness of access rights;	
		10.2.g strengthen capabilities to collect, retain and evaluate environmental information.	
		11.3 For the purposes of implementing paragraph 2 of the present article, the Parties shall promote activities and mechanisms, such as:	
		11.3.a discussions, workshops, expert exchanges, technical assistance, education and observatories;	
		11.3.b developing, sharing and implementing educational, training and awareness-raising materials and programmes;	
		11.3.c sharing experiences of voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines, good practices and standards;	
		11.3.d committees, councils and forums of multisectoral development stakeholders to address cooperation priorities and activities.	
		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 11.2 The States Parties shall promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment.
		ACHPR African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	Show all articles 24 All peoples shall have the right to a general satisfactory environment favourable to their development.
	CBD Convention on Biological Diversity	Show all articles 3 States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.	
	6 Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:		
	6.a Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned;		
	6.b Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.		
	8 Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:		
	8.c Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;		
8.d Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;			

			8.f Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species, inter alia, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies;
			8.i Endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;
			8.k Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations
			8.l Where a significant adverse effect on biological diversity has been determined pursuant to Article 7, regulate or manage the relevant processes and categories of activities
			9 Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, and predominantly for the purpose of complementing in-situ measures:
			9.c Adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions;
			10 Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:
			10.a Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;
			10.b Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity;
			10.e Encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.
		UNCLOS UN Convention on the Law of the Sea	Show all articles
			61.1 The coastal State shall determine the allowable catch of the living resources in its exclusive economic zone.
			61.2 The coastal State, taking into account the best scientific evidence available to it, shall ensure through proper conservation and management measures that the maintenance of the living resources in the exclusive economic zone is not endangered by over-exploitation. As appropriate, the coastal State and competent international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, shall cooperate to this end.
			61.3 Such measures shall also be designed to maintain or restore populations of harvested species at levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, including the economic needs of coastal fishing communities and the special requirements of developing States, and taking into account fishing patterns, the interdependence of stocks and any generally recommended international minimum standards, whether subregional, regional or global.
			61.4 In taking such measures the coastal State shall take into consideration the effects on species associated with or dependent upon harvested species with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such associated or dependent species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened.
			61.5 Available scientific information, catch and fishing effort statistics, and other data relevant to the conservation of fish stocks shall be contributed and exchanged on a regular basis through competent international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, where appropriate and with participation by all States concerned, including States whose nationals are allowed to fish in the exclusive economic zone.
			62.1 The coastal State shall promote the objective of optimum utilization of the living resources in the exclusive economic zone without prejudice to article 61.
			62.2 The coastal State shall determine its capacity to harvest the living resources of the exclusive economic zone. Where the coastal State does not have the capacity to harvest the entire allowable catch, it shall, through agreements or other arrangements and pursuant to the terms, conditions, laws and regulations referred to in paragraph 4, give other States access to the surplus of the allowable catch, having particular regard to the provisions of articles 69 and 70, especially in relation to the developing States mentioned therein.

			<p>62.3 In giving access to other States to its exclusive economic zone under this article, the coastal State shall take into account all relevant factors, including, inter alia, the significance of the living resources of the area to the economy of the coastal State concerned and its other national interests, the provisions of articles 69 and 70, the requirements of developing States in the subregion or region in harvesting part of the surplus and the need to minimize economic dislocation in States whose nationals have habitually fished in the zone or which have made substantial efforts in research and identification of stocks.</p>
			<p>62.4 Nationals of other States fishing in the exclusive economic zone shall comply with the conservation measures and with the other terms and conditions established in the laws and regulations of the coastal State. These laws and regulations shall be consistent with this Convention and may relate, inter alia, to the following:</p>
			<p>62.4.b determining the species which may be caught, and fixing quotas of catch, whether in relation to particular stocks or groups of stocks or catch per vessel over a period of time or to the catch by nationals of any State during a specified period;</p>
			<p>62.4.c regulating seasons and areas of fishing, the types, sizes and amount of gear, and the types, sizes and number of fishing vessels that may be used;</p>
			<p>62.4.d fixing the age and size of fish and other species that may be caught;</p>
			<p>62.4.f requiring, under the authorization and control of the coastal State, the conduct of specified fisheries research programmes and regulating the conduct of such research, including the sampling of catches, disposition of samples and reporting of associated scientific data;</p>
			<p>62.4.k enforcement procedures.</p>
			<p>64.1 The coastal State and other States whose nationals fish in the region for the highly migratory species listed in Annex I shall cooperate directly or through appropriate international organizations with a view to ensuring conservation and promoting the objective of optimum utilization of such species throughout the region, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zone. In regions for which no appropriate international organization exists, the coastal State and other States whose nationals harvest these species in the region shall cooperate to establish such an organization and participate in its work.</p>
			<p>65 Nothing in this Part restricts the right of a coastal State or the competence of an international organization, as appropriate, to prohibit, limit or regulate the exploitation of marine mammals more strictly than provided for in this Part. States shall cooperate with a view to the conservation of marine mammals and in the case of cetaceans shall in particular work through the appropriate international organizations for their conservation, management and study.</p>
			<p>66.2 The State of origin of anadromous stocks shall ensure their conservation by the establishment of appropriate regulatory measures for fishing in all waters landward of the outer limits of its exclusive economic zone and for fishing provided for in paragraph 3(b). The State of origin may, after consultations with the other States referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 fishing these stocks, establish total allowable catches for stocks originating in its rivers.</p>
			<p>66.4 In cases where anadromous stocks migrate into or through the waters landward of the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of a State other than the State of origin, such State shall cooperate with the State of origin with regard to the conservation and management of such stocks.</p>
			<p>67.1 A coastal State in whose waters catadromous species spend the greater part of their life cycle shall have responsibility for the management of these species and shall ensure the ingress and egress of migrating fish.</p>
			<p>117 All States have the duty to take, or to cooperate with other States in taking, such measures for their respective nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas.</p>
			<p>118 States shall cooperate with each other in the conservation and management of living resources in the areas of the high seas. States whose nationals exploit identical living resources, or different living resources in the same area, shall enter into negotiations with a view to taking the measures necessary for the conservation of the living resources concerned. They shall, as appropriate, cooperate to establish subregional or regional fisheries organizations to this end.</p>
			<p>119.1 In determining the allowable catch and establishing other conservation measures for the living resources in the high seas, States shall:</p>

			<p>119.1.a take measures which are designed, on the best scientific evidence available to the States concerned, to maintain or restore populations of harvested species at levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, including the special requirements of developing States, and taking into account fishing patterns, the interdependence of stocks and any generally recommended international minimum standards, whether subregional, regional or global;</p>
			<p>119.1.b take into consideration the effects on species associated with or dependent upon harvested species with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such associated or dependent species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened.</p>
			<p>119.3 States concerned shall ensure that conservation measures and their implementation do not discriminate in form or in fact against the fishermen of any State.</p>

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