

# 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>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> <p>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</p>	<p><b>14.5</b> By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b> <b>14.5.1</b> Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p>	<p><b>UNDRIP</b> United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> 29.1 Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</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> 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.</p>
			<p>6.3 Each Party shall have in place one or more up-to-date environmental information systems, which may include, inter alia:</p>
			<p>6.3.e information on the use and conservation of natural resources and ecosystem services;</p>
			<p>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;</p>
			<p>6.3.g climate change sources aimed at building national capacities;</p>
			<p>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:</p>
			<p>6.7.a information on the state of the environment and natural resources, including quantitative data, where possible;</p>
			<p>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.</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>11.3 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>
	<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>11.2 The States Parties shall promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment.</p>
	<b>ACHPR</b> African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	<p><b>Show all articles</b></p> <p>24 All peoples shall have the right to a general satisfactory environment favourable to their development.</p>
	<b>Maputo Protocol</b> Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	<p><b>Show all articles</b></p> <p>18.1 Women shall have the right to live in a healthy and sustainable environment.</p>
	<b>CBD</b> Convention on Biological Diversity	<p><b>Show all articles</b></p> <p>8 Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:</p> <p>8.a Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;</p> <p>8.b Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>8.d Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;</p> <p>8.e Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>8.g Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health;</p> <p>8.h Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;</p> <p>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;</p>

		8.j Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;
		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
		8.m Cooperate in providing financial and other support for in-situ conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (1) above, particularly to developing countries
	<b>UNCCD</b> UN Convention to Combat Desertification	<b>Show all articles</b> 2.1 The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas.
		2.2 Achieving this objective will involve long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level.
		3 In order to achieve the objective of this Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:
		3.c the Parties should develop, in a spirit of partnership, cooperation among all levels of government, communities, non-governmental organizations and landholders to establish a better understanding of the nature and value of land and scarce water resources in affected areas and to work towards their sustainable use;
		4.2 In pursuing the objective of this Convention, the Parties shall:
		4.2.d promote cooperation among affected country Parties in the fields of environmental protection and the conservation of land and water resources, as they relate to desertification and drought;
		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.
	<b>Ramsar convention</b> Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	<b>Show all articles</b> 3.1 The Contracting Parties shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory.
		4.1 Each Contracting Party shall promote the conservation of wetlands and waterfowl by establishing nature reserves on wetlands, whether they are included in the List or not, and provide adequately for their wardening.
		4.2 Where a Contracting Party in its urgent national interest, deletes or restricts the boundaries of a wetland included in the List, it should as far as possible compensate for any loss of wetland resources, and in particular it should create additional nature reserves for waterfowl and for the protection, either in the same area or elsewhere, of an adequate portion of the original habitat.
		4.3 The Contracting Parties shall encourage research and the exchange of data and publications regarding wetlands and their flora and fauna.
		4.4 The Contracting Parties shall endeavour through management to increase waterfowl populations on appropriate wetlands.
		4.5 The Contracting Parties shall promote the training of personnel competent in the fields of wetland research, management and wardening.
	<b>UNCLOS</b> UN Convention on the Law of the Sea	<b>Show all articles</b> 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.

			<p>192 States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment.</p>
			<p>193 States have the sovereign right to exploit their natural resources pursuant to their environmental policies and in accordance with their duty to protect and preserve the marine environment.</p>
			<p>194.1 States shall take, individually or jointly as appropriate, all measures consistent with this Convention that are necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities, and they shall endeavour to harmonize their policies in this connection.</p>
			<p>194.2 States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment, and that pollution arising from incidents or activities under their jurisdiction or control does not spread beyond the areas where they exercise sovereign rights in accordance with this Convention.</p>
			<p>194.5 The measures taken in accordance with this Part shall include those necessary to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other forms of marine life.</p>

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