

# 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>	<b>16.1</b> Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.  <b>Indicators</b> <b>16.1.1</b> Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age <b>16.1.3</b> Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months <b>16.1.2</b> Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause <b>16.1.4</b> Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	<b>UNDHRD</b> Declaration on Human Rights Defenders	<b>Show all articles</b> 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
		<b>UDHR</b> Universal Declaration of Human Rights	<b>Show all articles</b> 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.  5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
		<b>ICCPR</b> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<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.
			7 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.
			9.1 Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.
		<b>ICERD</b> International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	<b>Show all articles</b> 5 In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights: 5.b The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution;
		<b>CRC</b> Convention on the Rights of the Child	<b>Show all articles</b> 6.1 States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.
			6.2 States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.
			19.1 States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.
			19.2 Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

			38.2 States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.
			38.3 States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.
		<b>CRPD</b> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	<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.
			16.1 States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects.
			16.2 States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive.
			16.3 In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities.
		<b>ICRMW</b> International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<b>Show all articles</b> 9 The right to life of migrant workers and members of their families shall be protected by law.
			10 No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
			16.1 Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to liberty and security of person.
			16.2 Migrant workers and members of their families shall be entitled to effective protection by the State against violence, physical injury, threats and intimidation, whether by public officials or by private individuals, groups or institutions.
		<b>ICPPED</b> International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	<b>Show all articles</b> 1.1 No one shall be subjected to enforced disappearance.
			1.2 No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance.
			2 For the purposes of this Convention, "enforced disappearance" is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.
			5 The widespread or systematic practice of enforced disappearance constitutes a crime against humanity as defined in applicable international law and shall attract the consequences provided for under such applicable international law.
		<b>UNDRIP</b> United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	<b>Show all articles</b> 7.1 Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
			7.2 Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.
			22.2 States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.
		<b>DEVAW</b> Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	<b>Show all articles</b> Comment 1 The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women is relevant in its entirety.

		<b>CPPCG</b> Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	<b>Show all articles</b> Comment 1 The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide is relevant in its entirety
		<b>Escazú Agreement</b> Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>Show all articles</b> 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. 4.10 The Parties may promote knowledge of the provisions of the present Agreement in other international forums related to environmental matters, in accordance with the rules of each forum. 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. 5.18 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. 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.a the texts of treaties and international agreements, as well as environmental laws, regulations and administrative acts; 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.g	climate change sources aimed at building national capacities;
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.
6.3.z	Each Party shall guarantee that environmental information systems are duly organized, accessible to all persons and made progressively available through information technology and georeferenced media, where appropriate.
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.
6.6	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.b	national actions to fulfil environmental legal obligations;
6.7.c	advances in the implementation of the access rights; and
6.7.d	collaboration agreements among public, social and private sectors.
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.
6.10	Each Party shall ensure that consumers and users have official, relevant and clear information on the environmental qualities of goods and services and their effects on health, favouring sustainable production and consumption patterns.
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.
8.1	Each Party shall guarantee the right of access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the guarantees of due process.
8.2	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:
8.2.a	any decision, action or omission related to the access to environmental information;

8.2.b	any decision, action or omission related to public participation in the decision-making process regarding environmental matters;
8.2.c	any other decision, action or omission that affects or could affect the environment adversely or violate laws and regulations related to the environment.
8.3	To guarantee the right of access to justice in environmental matters, each Party shall have, considering its circumstances:
8.3.a	competent State entities with access to expertise in environmental matters;
8.3.b	effective, timely, public, transparent and impartial procedures that are not prohibitively expensive;
8.3.c	broad active legal standing in defence of the environment, in accordance with domestic legislation;
8.3.d	the possibility of ordering precautionary and interim measures, inter alia, to prevent, halt, mitigate or rehabilitate damage to the environment;
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;
8.3.f	mechanisms to execute and enforce judicial and administrative decisions in a timely manner; and
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.
8.4	To facilitate access to justice in environmental matters for the public, each Party shall establish:
8.4.a	measures to minimize or eliminate barriers to the exercise of the right of access to justice;
8.4.b	means to publicize the right of access to justice and the procedures to ensure its effectiveness;
8.4.c	mechanisms to systematize and disseminate judicial and administrative decisions, as appropriate; and
8.4.d	the use of interpretation or translation of languages other than the official languages when necessary for the exercise of that right.
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.
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
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.
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
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.
9.3	Each Party shall also take appropriate, effective and timely measures to prevent, investigate and punish attacks, threats or intimidations that human rights defenders in environmental matters may suffer while exercising the rights set out in the present Agreement.

		<b>ECHR</b> European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	<b>Show all articles</b> 2.1 Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.
			3 No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
		<b>European Framework Convention on Minorities</b> Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities	<b>Show all articles</b> 6.2 The Parties undertake to take appropriate measures to protect persons who may be subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence as a result of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.
		<b>ADRDM</b> American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man	<b>Show all articles</b> I Every human being has the right to life, liberty and the security of his person.
		<b>ACHR</b> American Convention on Human Rights	<b>Show all articles</b> 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.
		<b>Convention of Belém do Pará</b> Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women	<b>Show all articles</b> The entire convention is relevant The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará) is relevant to this Target in its entirety
		<b>ACHPR</b> African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	<b>Show all articles</b> 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.
			5 Every individual shall have the right to the respect of the dignity inherent in a human being and to the recognition of his legal status. All forms of exploitation and degradation of man particularly slavery, slave trade, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment shall be prohibited.
			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.
		<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.
			5.3 Death sentence shall not be pronounced for crimes committed by children.
			16.1 State Parties to the present Charter shall take specific legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and especially physical or mental injury or abuse, neglect or maltreatment including sexual abuse, while in the care of the child.
			16.2 Protective measures under this Article shall include effective procedures for the establishment of special monitoring units to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting referral investigation, treatment, and follow-up of instances of child abuse and neglect.
			17.2 State Parties to the present Charter shall in particular:
			17.2.a ensure that no child who is detained or imprisoned or otherwise deprived of his/her liberty is subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
		<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.

		<p>4.2.a enact and enforce laws to prohibit all forms of violence against women including unwanted or forced sex whether the violence takes place in private or public;</p> <p>4.2.b adopt such other legislative, administrative, social and economic measures as may be necessary to ensure the prevention, punishment and eradication of all forms of violence against women;</p> <p>4.2.c identify the causes and consequences of violence against women and take appropriate measures to prevent and eliminate such violence;</p> <p>4.2.d actively promote peace education through curricula and social communication in order to eradicate elements in traditional and cultural beliefs, practices and stereotypes which legitimise and exacerbate the persistence and tolerance of violence against women;</p> <p>4.2.e punish the perpetrators of violence against women and implement programmes for the rehabilitation of women victims;</p> <p>4.2.f establish mechanisms and accessible services for effective information, rehabilitation and reparation for victims of violence against women;</p> <p>4.2.g prevent and condemn trafficking in women, prosecute the perpetrators of such trafficking and protect those women most at risk;</p> <p>4.2.i provide adequate budgetary and other resources for the implementation and monitoring of actions aimed at preventing and eradicating violence against women;</p>
<p><b>16.10</b> Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b> <b>16.10.1</b> Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months <b>16.10.2</b> Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</p>	<p><b>UNDHRD</b> Declaration on Human Rights Defenders</p>	<p><b>Show all articles</b> <b>1</b> Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels</p> <p><b>2.1</b> 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><b>2.2</b> 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><b>3</b> Domestic law consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and other international obligations of the State in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms is the juridical framework within which human rights and fundamental freedoms should be implemented and enjoyed and within which all activities referred to in the present Declaration for the promotion, protection and effective realization of those rights and freedoms should be conducted</p> <p><b>5</b> For the purpose of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, at the national and international levels: <b>5.a</b> To meet or assemble peacefully</p> <p><b>5.b</b> To form, join and participate in non-governmental organizations, associations or groups</p> <p><b>5.c</b> To communicate with non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations</p> <p><b>6</b> Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others: <b>6.a</b> 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><b>6.b</b> As provided for in human rights and other applicable international instruments, freely to publish, impart or disseminate to others views, information and knowledge on all human rights and fundamental freedoms</p> <p><b>6.c</b> To study, discuss, form and hold opinions on the observance, both in law and in practice, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and, through these and other appropriate means, to draw public attention to those matters</p>

			<p>7 Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to develop and discuss new human rights ideas and principles and to advocate their acceptance</p>
			<p>8.1 Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to have effective access, on a non-discriminatory basis, to participation in the government of his or her country and in the conduct of public affairs</p>
			<p>8.2 This includes, inter alia, the right, individually and in association with others, to submit to governmental bodies and agencies and organizations concerned with public affairs criticism and proposals for improving their functioning and to draw attention to any aspect of their work that may hinder or impede the promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms</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: 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>9.4 To the same end, and in accordance with applicable international instruments and procedures, everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to unhindered access to and communication with international bodies with general or special competence to receive and consider communications on matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms</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>12.1 Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to participate in peaceful activities against violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms</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>12.3 In this connection, everyone is entitled, individually and in association with others, to be protected effectively under national law in reacting against or opposing, through peaceful means, activities and acts, including those by omission, attributable to States that result in violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as acts of violence perpetrated by groups or individuals that affect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms</p>
			<p>13 Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to solicit, receive and utilize resources for the express purpose of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms through peaceful means, in accordance with article 3 of 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>14.2 Such measures shall include, inter alia: 14.2.a The publication and widespread availability of national laws and regulations and of applicable basic international human rights instruments</p>



			14.2.b Full and equal access to international documents in the field of human rights, including the periodic reports by the State to the bodies established by the international human rights treaties to which it is a party, as well as the summary records of discussions and the official reports of these bodies.
			16 Individuals, non-governmental organizations and relevant institutions have an important role to play in contributing to making the public more aware of questions relating to all human rights and fundamental freedoms through activities such as education, training and research in these areas to strengthen further, inter alia, understanding, tolerance, peace and friendly relations among nations and among all racial and religious groups, bearing in mind the various backgrounds of the societies and communities in which they carry out their activities
			17 In the exercise of the rights and freedoms referred to in the present Declaration, everyone, acting individually and in association with others, shall be subject only to such limitations as are in accordance with applicable international obligations and are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society
			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
		UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights	<b>Show all articles</b> 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
			5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
			12 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
			19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.
		ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<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.
			7 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.
			9.1 Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.
			19.1 Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.
			19.2 Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.
			21 The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
			22.1 Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
			22.2 No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right.

		<b>ICERD</b> International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	<b>Show all articles</b> 5 In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights: 5.b The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution;
			5.d Other civil rights, in particular: 5.d.ix The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;
			5.d.viii The right to freedom of opinion and expression;
		<b>CRC</b> Convention on the Rights of the Child	<b>Show all articles</b> 13.1 The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.
			14.1 States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
			15.1 States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.
			16.1 No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.
			16.2 The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
			17 States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall: 17.d Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;
			17.e Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.
		<b>CRPD</b> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	<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.
			14.1 States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others: 14.1.a Enjoy the right to liberty and security of person;
			14.1.b Are not deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily, and that any deprivation of liberty is in conformity with the law, and that the existence of a disability shall in no case justify a deprivation of liberty.
			15.1 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his or her free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.
			21 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice, as defined in article 2 of the present Convention, including by: 21.a Providing information intended for the general public to persons with disabilities in accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost;
			21.b Accepting and facilitating the use of sign languages, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means, modes and formats of communication of their choice by persons with disabilities in official interactions;
			21.c Urging private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the Internet, to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities;

			21.d Encouraging the mass media, including providers of information through the Internet, to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities;
			21.e Recognizing and promoting the use of sign languages.
		<b>CAT</b> Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	<b>Show all articles</b> Comment 1 The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is relevant in its entirety.
		<b>ICRMW</b> International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<b>Show all articles</b> 9 The right to life of migrant workers and members of their families shall be protected by law.
			10 No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
			13.1 Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.
			13.2 Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art or through any other media of their choice.
			16.4 Migrant workers and members of their families shall not be subjected individually or collectively to arbitrary arrest or detention; they shall not be deprived of their liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law.
		<b>ICPPED</b> International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	<b>Show all articles</b> 1.1 No one shall be subjected to enforced disappearance.
			1.2 No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance.
			2 For the purposes of this Convention, "enforced disappearance" is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.
			5 The widespread or systematic practice of enforced disappearance constitutes a crime against humanity as defined in applicable international law and shall attract the consequences provided for under such applicable international law.
		<b>UNDRIP</b> United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	<b>Show all articles</b> 7.1 Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
			16.1 Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.
			16.2 States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.
		<b>DEVAW</b> Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	<b>Show all articles</b> Comment 1 The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women is relevant in its entirety.
		<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> 8 Each Party shall strive to promote effective public participation at an appropriate stage, and while options are still open, during the preparation by public authorities of executive regulations and other generally applicable legally binding rules that may have a significant effect on the environment. To this end, the following steps should be taken:
			1 In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

3.2	Each Party shall endeavour to ensure that officials and authorities assist and provide guidance to the public in seeking access to information, in facilitating participation in decision-making and in seeking access to justice in environmental matters.
3.3	Each Party shall promote environmental education and environmental awareness among the public, especially on how to obtain access to information, to participate in decision-making and to obtain access to justice in environmental matters.
3.5	The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the right of a Party to maintain or introduce measures providing for broader access to information, more extensive public participation in decision-making and wider access to justice in environmental matters than required by this Convention.
3.6	This Convention shall not require any derogation from existing rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters.
3.8	Each Party shall ensure that persons exercising their rights in conformity with the provisions of this Convention shall not be penalized, persecuted or harassed in any way for their involvement. This provision shall not affect the powers of national courts to award reasonable costs in judicial proceedings.
3.9	Within the scope of the relevant provisions of this Convention, the public shall have access to information, have the possibility to participate in decision-making and have access to justice in environmental matters without discrimination as to citizenship, nationality or domicile and, in the case of a legal person, without discrimination as to where it has its registered seat or an effective centre of its activities.
4.4.g	The interests of a third party which has supplied the information requested without that party being under or capable of being put under a legal obligation to do so, and where that party does not consent to the release of the material; or
5.1.b	Mandatory systems are established so that there is an adequate flow of information to public authorities about proposed and existing activities which may significantly affect the environment;
5.1.c	In the event of any imminent threat to human health or the environment, whether caused by human activities or due to natural causes, all information which could enable the public to take measures to prevent or mitigate harm arising from the threat and is held by a public authority is disseminated immediately and without delay to members of the public who may be affected.
5.2.b	Establishing and maintaining practical arrangements, such as:
5.2.b.ii	Requiring officials to support the public in seeking access to information under this Convention; and
5.2.b.iii	The identification of points of contact; and
5.6	Each Party shall encourage operators whose activities have a significant impact on the environment to inform the public regularly of the environmental impact of their activities and products, where appropriate within the framework of voluntary eco-labelling or eco-auditing schemes or by other means.
5.7	Each Party shall:
6.1.b	Shall, in accordance with its national law, also apply the provisions of this article to decisions on proposed activities not listed in annex I which may have a significant effect on the environment. To this end, Parties shall determine whether such a proposed activity is subject to these provisions; and
6.6.d	A non-technical summary of the above;
6.7	Procedures for public participation shall allow the public to submit, in writing or, as appropriate, at a public hearing or inquiry with the applicant, any comments, information, analyses or opinions that it considers relevant to the proposed activity.
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.
			8.b Draft rules should be published or otherwise made publicly available; and
			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.
			10.1 The first meeting of the Parties shall be convened no later than one year after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, an ordinary meeting of the Parties shall be held at least once every two years, unless otherwise decided by the Parties, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to all Parties by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, the said request is supported by at least one third of the Parties.
		Kiev Protocol Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Aarhus Convention	Show all articles 4 In accordance with this Protocol, each Party shall establish and maintain a publicly accessible national pollutant release and transfer register that:
			1 The objective of this Protocol is to enhance public access to information through the establishment of coherent, integrated, nationwide pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTs) in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, which could facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making as well as contribute to the prevention and reduction of pollution of the environment.
			3.2 The provisions of this Protocol shall not affect the right of a Party to maintain or introduce a more extensive or more publicly accessible pollutant release and transfer register than required by this Protocol.
			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.
			4.b Accommodates reporting on diffuse sources;
			4.h Is coherent and designed to be user-friendly and publicly accessible, including in electronic form;
			4.c Is pollutant-specific or waste-specific, as appropriate;
			4.i Allows for public participation in its development and modification; and
			4.d Is multimedia, distinguishing among releases to air, land and water;
			4.j Is a structured, computerized database or several linked databases maintained by the competent authority.
			4.e Includes information on transfers;
			4.f Is based on mandatory reporting on a periodic basis;
			4.a Is facility-specific with respect to reporting on point sources;
			4.g Includes standardized and timely data, a limited number of standardized reporting thresholds and limited provisions, if any, for confidentiality;
			5.2 Each Party shall also ensure that the data can be searched and identified according to those diffuse sources which have been included in the register.
	5.3 Each Party shall design its register taking into account the possibility of its future expansion and ensuring that the reporting data from at least the ten previous reporting years are publicly accessible.		

			5.4 The register shall be designed for maximum ease of public access through electronic means, such as the Internet. The design shall allow that, under normal operating conditions, the information on the register is continuously and immediately available through electronic means.
			5.5 Each Party should provide links in its register to its relevant existing, publicly accessible databases on subject matters related to environmental protection.
			5.6 Each Party shall provide links in its register to the pollutant release and transfer registers of other Parties to the Protocol and, where feasible, to those of other countries.
			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.
			11.1 Each Party shall ensure public access to information contained in its pollutant release and transfer register, without an interest having to be stated, and according to the provisions of this Protocol, primarily by ensuring that its register provides for direct electronic access through public telecommunications networks.
			11.2 Where the information contained in its register is not easily publicly accessible by direct electronic means, each Party shall ensure that its competent authority upon request provides that information by any other effective means, as soon as possible and at the latest within one month after the request has been submitted.
			11.5 Where the information contained in its register is not easily publicly accessible by direct electronic means, each Party shall facilitate electronic access to its register in publicly accessible locations, for example in public libraries, offices of local authorities or other appropriate places.
			12.2 Within the framework of paragraph 1 (c), any information on releases which is relevant for the protection of the environment shall be considered for disclosure according to national law.
			12.3 Whenever information is kept confidential according to paragraph 1, the register shall indicate what type of information has been withheld, through, for example, providing generic chemical information if possible, and for what reason it has been withheld.
			13.2 For the purpose of paragraph 1, each Party shall provide the opportunity for free public access to the information on the proposed measures concerning the development of its national pollutant release and transfer register and for the submission of any comments, information, analyses or opinions that are relevant to the decision-making process, and the relevant authority shall take due account of such public input.
			13.3 Each Party shall ensure that, when a decision to establish or significantly change its register has been taken, information on the decision and the considerations on which it is based are made publicly available in a timely manner.
			15.1 Each Party shall promote public awareness of its pollutant release and transfer register, and shall ensure that assistance and guidance are provided in accessing its register and in understanding and using the information contained in it.
		ECHR European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	<b>Show all articles</b> 2.1 Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.
			3 No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
			10.1 Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.
		European Framework Convention on Minorities Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities	<b>Show all articles</b> 4.1 The Parties undertake to guarantee to persons belonging to national minorities the right of equality before the law and of equal protection of the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.

			9.1 The Parties undertake to recognise that the right to freedom of expression of every person belonging to a national minority includes freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas in the minority language, without interference by public authorities and regardless of frontiers. The Parties shall ensure, within the framework of their legal systems, that persons belonging to a national minority are not discriminated against in their access to the media.
			9.2 Paragraph 1 shall not prevent Parties from requiring the licensing, without discrimination and based on objective criteria, of sound radio and television broadcasting, or cinema enterprises.
			9.3 The Parties shall not hinder the creation and the use of printed media by persons belonging to national minorities. In the legal framework of sound radio and television broadcasting, they shall ensure, as far as possible, and taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1, that persons belonging to national minorities are granted the possibility of creating and using their own media.
			9.4 In the framework of their legal systems, the Parties shall adopt adequate measures in order to facilitate access to the media for persons belonging to national minorities and in order to promote tolerance and permit cultural pluralism.
		<b>ADRDM</b> American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man	<b>Show all articles</b> IV Every person has the right to freedom of investigation, of opinion, and of the expression and dissemination of ideas, by any medium whatsoever.

[1](#)
[2](#)
[3](#)
[4](#)
[next ›](#)
[last »](#)

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