

**Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the
Precautionary Principle**

**Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the
Precautionary Principle**

Kariuki Muigua

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	3
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Impact of the Right to Development on Environmental Justice.....	5
3.0 Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle	8
4.0 Conclusion	10
References	11

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

Kariuki Muigua*

Abstract

This paper discusses how the ideal of environmental justice can be realised by reconciling the right to development with the precautionary principle. The paper observes that the right to development is a fundamental human right and the environment plays a key role in actualising this right. However, the paper also notes that the pursuit of the right to development also raises environmental injustices and inequalities. It discusses how the right to development can affect the ideal of environmental justice. Due to its impact on environmental justice, the paper posits that the precautionary principle provides an effective solution towards fostering the right to development while protecting people and planet for environmental justice. Consequently, the paper proposes how environmental justice can be attained by reconciling the right to development with the precautionary principle for sustainability.

1.0 Introduction

Environmental justice has emerged as a key principle and movement that seeks to ensure sound environmental conservation and protection, and respect for environmental rights towards sustainability. It has been observed that environmental justice seeks to ensure the fair, just and equal treatment and effective and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, colour, nationality, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, policies and regulations¹. In addition, it has been observed that environmental justice envisages the fair, inclusive, equitable and just allocation and distribution of environmental benefits and burdens, in order to ensure that all people and communities, particularly those historically marginalised, have the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment². At its core, environmental justice means that every person regardless of race, colour, nationality, origin, or income has the right to the same environmental protection and benefits, as well as meaningful involvement in environmental policy making³.

* PhD in Law (Nrb), SC, FCI Arb (Chartered Arbitrator), OGW, LL. B (Hons) Nrb, LL.M (Environmental Law) Nrb; Dip. In Law (KSL); FCPS (K); Dip. in Arbitration (UK); MKIM; Mediator; Consultant: Lead expert EIA/EA NEMA; BSI ISO/IEC 27001:2005 ISMS Lead Auditor/ Implementer; ESG Consultant; Advocate of the High Court of Kenya; Professor of Environmental Law and Conflict Management at the University of Nairobi, Faculty of Law; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) [October, 2026].

¹ What is Environmental Justice?., Available at <https://www.clientearth.org/latest/news/what-is-environmental-justice/> (Accessed on 07/10/2026)

² Environmental Justice- Definition and Explanation., Available at <https://oxford-review.com/the-oxford-review-dei-diversity-equity-and-inclusion-dictionary/environmental-justice-definition-and-explanation/> (Accessed on 07/10/2026)

³ The Environmental Justice Movement., Available at <https://www.nrdc.org/stories/environmental-justice-movement> (Accessed on 07/10/2026)

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

It has been observed that environmental justice has developed into a fundamental ideal and movement in the global pursuit for sustainability⁴. For instance, this concept correctly acknowledges that some individuals, groups and communities face disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards, bear an inequitable share of the costs associated with environmental policies, and face more barriers in accessing information, participating and accessing justice in environmental matters⁵. Environmental justice therefore highlights the plight of vulnerable people and communities who bear the most burden when it comes to environmental damage and seeks to give them a voice through access to environmental information, participation in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice in order to ensure inclusive, just, sustainable and equitable development⁶.

Promoting environmental justice is therefore necessary for sustainability. In particular, it has been observed that fostering environmental justice is key towards confronting global environmental threats including climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss while ensuring equity, justice, fairness and human rights for every person⁷. By upholding environmental justice, it is possible to ensure that all people and communities enjoy the right to live and thrive in clean, safe, healthy and sustainable environments with equal environmental protections and meaningful involvement environmental decision-making processes⁸.

This paper discusses how the ideal of environmental justice can be realised by reconciling the right to development with the precautionary principle. The paper observes that the right to development is a fundamental human right and the environment plays a key role in actualising this right. However, the paper also notes that the pursuit of the right to development also raises environmental injustices and inequalities. It discusses how the right to development can affect the ideal of environmental justice. Due to its impact on environmental justice, the paper posits that the precautionary principle provides an effective solution towards fostering the right to development while protecting people and planet for environmental justice. Consequently, the

⁴ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'Environmental Justice' Available at https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2024/05/environmental-justice_466cb9e2.html (Accessed on 07/10/2026)

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Muigua. K., Wamukoya. D., & Kariuki. F., 'Natural Resources and Environmental Justice in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers Limited, 2015

⁷ Ekhatior. E., & Agbaitoro. G., 'The Role of Environmental Justice in Promoting the Rule of Law in Natural Resource Conflict Resolution in Africa: A Case Study of Nigeria' Available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366640118_The_Role_of_Environmental_Justice_in_Promoting_the_Rule_of_Law_in_Natural_Resource_Conflict_Resolution_in_Africa_A_Case_Study_of_Nigeria (Accessed on 07/10/2026)

⁸ American Public Health Association., 'Environmental Justice' Available at <https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/environmental-health/environmental-justice> (Accessed on 07/10/2026)

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

paper proposes how environmental justice can be attained by reconciling the right to development with the precautionary principle for sustainability.

2.0 Impact of the Right to Development on Environmental Justice

Development is a fundamental human right. It has been observed that the right to development is the right of every human being to participate in, to contribute to, and to benefit from economic, social, cultural and political development⁹. The right to development seeks to ensure that development takes a human rights-based approach for sustainable, equitable, fair and just outcomes¹⁰. The basis of the right to development is that development, as both a process and an outcome, must uphold human rights, and that human rights cannot be realized without development, since adequate resources are required for the fulfillment of the majority of human rights and freedoms¹¹. The right to development puts people at the center of all development processes in order to ensure that development improves the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair, just and equitable distribution of the resulting benefits¹².

The *Declaration on the Right to Development*¹³ provides a global framework towards promoting the right to development. The Declaration provides that the right to development is a fundamental and inalienable human right by virtue of which every person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized¹⁴. In order to promote the right to development, the Declaration notes that human beings are central subjects of all development processes and priorities and should therefore be active participants and beneficiaries of the right to development¹⁵. In addition, the Declaration provides the key elements and principles under the right to development including people-centred development, a human

⁹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'About the right to development' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-development/about-right-development> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

¹⁰ The Right to Development: A Review of the Current State of the Debate for the Department for International Development., Available at <https://media.odi.org/documents/2317.pdf> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

¹¹ Right to Development, the duty to cooperate., Available at <https://www.globalpolicyforum.net/futureofglobalgovernance/index/d-right-to-development-the-duty-to-cooperate/> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

¹² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Development and Human Rights' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/development/development-and-human-rights#:~:text=Sharing%20the%20benefits%20of%20development,of%20the%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals>. (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

¹³ United Nations General Assembly, Declaration on the Right to Development : Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, A/RES/41/128, 4 December 1986,

¹⁴ Ibid, article 1

¹⁵ Ibid, article 2 (1)

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

rights-based approach to development, active, free and meaningful participation of individuals and populations in development policies and processes, equity and non-discrimination in development, and self-determination for people and nations including full sovereignty over natural wealth and resources towards development¹⁶.

The right to development has also been embraced as a fundamental human right in Africa as stipulated under the *African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights*¹⁷. The Charter notes that it is essential to pay a particular attention to the right to development in Africa and that civil and political rights cannot be dissociated from economic, social and cultural rights in their conception¹⁸. The Charter explicitly acknowledges that all people in Africa shall have the right to their *economic, social and cultural development* with due regard to their freedom and identity and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of humankind¹⁹. The Charter further notes that all people in Africa have the right to a general satisfactory environment favorable to their development²⁰.

The right to development is therefore a fundamental right both globally and in Africa. The right to development has been described as one of the most important human rights since this right provides a comprehensive approach to the realisation of other human rights by according attention to structures, processes and outcomes, and recognising the entitlements of individuals as well as collectives including future generations²¹. It has been pointed out that the right to development puts equity, equality and justice as primary determinants of development, and promotes the full realisation of all other fundamental human rights and freedoms²².

The environment plays a crucial role in fostering the right to development. It has been observed that a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is necessary for the full enjoyment of a wide range of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water and sanitation and development, among others²³. In addition, the environment also supports vital economic activities including agriculture, tourism, mining, fishing, energy production among others which

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Organization of African Unity (OAU), *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights* ("Banjul Charter"), CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), 27 June 1981

¹⁸ Ibid, Preamble

¹⁹ Ibid, article 22 (1)

²⁰ Ibid, article 24

²¹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'About the right to development' Op Cit

²² Ibid

²³ United Nations Development Programme., 'What is the Right to a Healthy Environment?' Available at <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-01/UNDP-UNEP-UNHCHR-What-is-the-Right-to-a-Healthy-Environment.pdf> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

sustain livelihoods and foster economic growth towards human progress and development²⁴. In particular, natural resources have been described as the foundation of social and economic development and human progress and prosperity²⁵. Natural resources including oil, gas, forests, land, water and minerals are at the heart of economic and social progress, providing raw materials for many industries while also supporting livelihoods²⁶. It has been correctly observed that the abundance of natural resources is a great advantage for a country's economic and social development, while resource shortage is associated with underdevelopment²⁷.

The environment therefore provides natural resources and ecosystem services that can unlock the right to development. However, the right to development can also cause environmental injustices. For example, failure to uphold resource sovereignty, especially in Africa and the Global South, affects the ability of states and citizens to fully and freely manage and utilise their natural resources for economic, social and cultural development²⁸. Further, it has been observed that the concept of state sovereignty over natural resources, which is key in utilising natural resources for development, has often been misused especially in the context of unsustainable development projects which lead to transboundary ecological harm²⁹. Unsustainable extraction and use of natural resources to promote development can also lead to biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, pollution, climate change, and environmental and natural resource-based conflicts fuelling environmental injustices³⁰. In addition, it has been observed that exclusion of marginalized groups including indigenous peoples, local communities and women, and the

²⁴ European Environment Agency., 'Caring for the Environment is Caring for Ourselves' Available at <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/newsroom/editorial/editorial-caring-for-the-environment#:~:text=It%20gives%20us%20clean%20air,harm%20our%20own%20well%2Dbeing> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

²⁵ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Sustainable Natural Capital' Available at <https://www.unep.org/regions/asia-and-pacific/regional-initiatives/supporting-resourceefficiency/sustainable-natural> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

²⁶ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'Natural Resources and Development' Available at <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/natural-resources-and-development.html#:~:text=If%20well%20managed%2C%20oil%2C%20gas,economic%2C%20social%20and%20environmental%20hazards>. (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

²⁷ Bridge. G., 'Natural Resources' *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography*, 2009., pp 261-268

²⁸ Ngang. C.C., & Kamga. S.D., 'Natural Resource Sovereignty and the Right to Development in Africa' Available at <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/edit/10.4324/9781003195115/natural-resource-sovereignty-right-development-africa-carol-chi-ngang-serges-djoyou-kamga> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

²⁹ Hongbo. Li., 'Development and the Environment: The Conflict and Balance in the View of Human Rights Law' Available at https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004364455_009 (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

³⁰ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Our Work in Africa' Available at <https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/our-work-africa> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

youth from environmental decision-making processes undermines equity, inclusivity and fairness in development processes leading to environmental injustices³¹.

In light of the foregoing concerns, it is imperative to ensure that the pursuit of the right to development adheres to the tenets of environmental justice for sustainability.

3.0 Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

The right to development is a fundamental human right. This right ensures that development, both as a process and an outcome, ensures equity, fairness, justice and human rights. However, the right to development can also undermine environmental justice due to unsustainable development processes which affect human and environmental rights. Promoting environmental justice is therefore key towards actualising the right to development in a sustainable manner for the benefit of both people and planet.

Reconciling the right to development with the precautionary principle is an effective solution towards ensuring that development processes and outcomes promote environmental justice. The precautionary principle is fundamental tenet of Sustainable Development which guides decision-makers to take action to protect the environment, safety, and public health especially in cases of scientific uncertainties in the assessment and management of risks³². This principle provides that when an activity, policy or decision raises threats of harm to human and environmental, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause-and-effect relationships are not fully established³³. It has been observed that the precautionary principle is usually applied where a safety risk is known to exist, but the probability and magnitude of harm are uncertain or unknown³⁴.

The precautionary principle plays a key role in promoting environmental justice. For example, this principle emphasizes the need for environmental protection when there is presence of threat or risk of serious environmental damage by stipulating that a lack of scientific certainty should not be used to avoid taking action to prevent that damage³⁵. The precautionary principle has

³¹ United Nations Development Programme., 'Environmental Governance: Bolstering Inclusive and Effective Governance Systems that Champion Environmental Justice and Sustainability' Available at <https://www.undp.org/nature/our-work-areas/environmental-governance> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

³² United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'The Precautionary Principle' Available at <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000139578> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

³³ Hayes. W.A., 'The Precautionary Principle' Available at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15968832/> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

³⁴ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'Understanding and Applying the Precautionary Principle in the Energy Transition' Available at https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/understanding-and-applying-the-precautionary-principle-in-the-energy-transition_5b14362c-en.html (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

³⁵ International Institute for Sustainable Development., 'The precautionary Principle' Available at <https://www.iisd.org/articles/deep-dive/precautionary-principle> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

developed as a key approach weighing in favour of environmental protection in the case of uncertainty³⁶.

The *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*³⁷ provides the legal basis for the precautionary principle. The Declaration provides that in order to protect the environment, the *precautionary approach* shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities³⁸. In particular, the Declaration states that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation³⁹.

Applying the precautionary principle is therefore key towards strengthen environmental protection especially in cases of scientific uncertainty. In particular, reconciling the right to development with the precautionary principle can ensure that development processes and outcomes promote environmental justice. For instance, it has been observed that in the development discourse, the precautionary principle shifts the balance in decision-making towards prudent foresight thus supporting environmental monitoring and the prevention and mitigation of uncertain potential threats⁴⁰. The precautionary principle plays a significant role in determining whether development processes and outcomes are sustainable or not⁴¹.

With the right to development fuelling environmental injustices, applying the precautionary principles can promote sustainable development processes and outcomes for people and planet. For example, the precautionary principle ensures that development activities that are likely to cause serious and irreversible environmental damage are stopped and prevented towards environmental justice and sustainability⁴². In addition, the precautionary principle can support sound and informed decision-making including through involving indigenous and local communities in development processes⁴³. For instance, when there is no scientific certainty about the impact and outcome of development processes especially at local levels, indigenous and local

³⁶ International Union for Conservation of Nature., 'The Precautionary Principle in Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management' Available at <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/pgc-002.pdf> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

³⁷ United Nations General Assembly., 'Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.' A/CONF. 151/26 (Vol.1)

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ International Union for Conservation of Nature., 'The Precautionary Principle in Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management' Op Cit

⁴¹ Environmental Law Principles-Precautionary Principles., Available at <https://lpr.adb.org/resource/environmental-law-principles-precautionary-principle> (Accessed on 08/10/2026)

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ International Union for Conservation of Nature., 'The Precautionary Principle in Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management' Op Cit

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

communities who have better understanding about local needs, priorities and ecosystems can support informed decision-making processes⁴⁴. In particular, through this approach, it is possible to leverage on indigenous and traditional ecological knowledge for Sustainable Development when there is no consensus on modern science⁴⁵.

Reconciling the right to development with the precautionary principle therefore provides an effective solution towards promoting environmental justice for sustainability.

4.0 Conclusion

The right to development is a fundamental human right whose attainment is necessary for justice, equity and fairness. However, since this right can undermine the ideal of environmental justice, there is need for a sustainable approach on the right to development. In particular, reconciling the right to development with the precautionary principle provides a pathway towards promoting environmental justice for sustainability.

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Ibid

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

References

American Public Health Association., 'Environmental Justice' Available at <https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/environmental-health/environmental-justice>

Bridge. G., 'Natural Resources' *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography*, 2009., pp 261-268

Ekhaton. E., & Agbaitoro. G., 'The Role of Environmental Justice in Promoting the Rule of Law in Natural Resource Conflict Resolution in Africa: A Case Study of Nigeria' Available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366640118_The_Role_of_Environmental_Justice_in_Promoting_the_Rule_of_Law_in_Natural_Resource_Conflict_Resolution_in_Africa_A_Case_Study_of_Nigeria

Environmental Justice- Definition and Explanation., Available at <https://oxford-review.com/the-oxford-review-dei-diversity-equity-and-inclusion-dictionary/environmental-justice-definition-and-explanation/>

Environmental Law Principles-Precautionary Principles., Available at <https://lpr.adb.org/resource/environmental-law-principles-precautionary-principle>

European Environment Agency., 'Caring for the Environment is Caring for Ourselves' Available at <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/newsroom/editorial/editorial-caring-for-the-environment#:~:text=It%20gives%20us%20clean%20air,harm%20our%20own%20well%2Dbeing>

Hayes. W.A., 'The Precautionary Principle' Available at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15968832/>

Hongbo. Li., 'Development and the Environment: The Conflict and Balance in the View of Human Rights Law' Available at https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004364455_009

International Institute for Sustainable Development., 'The precautionary Principle' Available at <https://www.iisd.org/articles/deep-dive/precautionary-principle>

International Union for Conservation of Nature., 'The Precautionary Principle in Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management' Available at <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/pgc-002.pdf>

Mugua. K., Wamukoya. D., & Kariuki. F., 'Natural Resources and Environmental Justice in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers Limited, 2015

Ngang. C.C., & Kamga. S.D., 'Natural Resource Sovereignty and the Right to Development in Africa' Available at

Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the Precautionary Principle

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/edit/10.4324/9781003195115/natural-resource-sovereignty-right-development-africa-carol-chi-ngang-serges-djoyou-kamga>

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'About the right to development' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-development/about-right-development>

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'Development and Human Rights' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/development/development-and-human-rights#:~:text=Sharing%20the%20benefits%20of%20development,of%20the%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'Environmental Justice' Available at https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2024/05/environmental-justice_466cb9e2.html

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'Natural Resources and Development' Available at <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/natural-resources-and-development.html#:~:text=If%20well%20managed%2C%20oil%2C%20gas,economic%2C%20social%20and%20environmental%20hazards>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'Understanding and Applying the Precautionary Principle in the Energy Transition' Available at https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/understanding-and-applying-the-precautionary-principle-in-the-energy-transition_5b14362c-en.html

Organization of African Unity (OAU), *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights* ("Banjul Charter"), CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), 27 June 1981

Right to Development, the duty to cooperate., Available at <https://www.globalpolicyforum.net/futureofglobalgovernance/index/d-right-to-development-the-duty-to-cooperate/>

The Environmental Justice Movement., Available at <https://www.nrdc.org/stories/environmental-justice-movement>

The Right to Development: A Review of the Current State of the Debate for the Department for International Development., Available at <https://media.odi.org/documents/2317.pdf>

United Nations Development Programme., 'Environmental Governance: Bolstering Inclusive and Effective Governance Systems that Champion Environmental Justice and Sustainability' Available at <https://www.undp.org/nature/our-work-areas/environmental-governance>

**Environmental Justice for Sustainability: Reconciling the Right to Development with the
Precautionary Principle**

United Nations Development Programme., 'What is the Right to a Healthy Environment?' Available at <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-01/UNDP-UNEP-UNHCHR-What-is-the-Right-to-a-Healthy-Environment.pdf>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'The Precautionary Principle' Available at <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000139578>

United Nations Environment Programme., 'Our Work in Africa' Available at <https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/our-work-africa>

United Nations Environment Programme., 'Sustainable Natural Capital' Available at <https://www.unep.org/regions/asia-and-pacific/regional-initiatives/supporting-resourceefficiency/sustainable-natural>

United Nations General Assembly, Declaration on the Right to Development : Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, A/RES/41/128, 4 December 1986

United Nations General Assembly., 'Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.' A/CONF. 151/26 (Vol.1)

What is Environmental Justice?., Available at <https://www.clientearth.org/latest/news/what-is-environmental-justice/>