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Human Rights and Sustainable Development: Harmonizing the Concepts for Environmental Justice

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Abstract

Human rights are key in the Sustainable Development agenda. Human rights are a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisions a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity' where using a human rights-based approach ensures that no one is left behind in development progress. Achieving the Sustainable Development agenda therefore also requires respect and protection of human rights. This paper critically explores the place of human rights in the Sustainable Development agenda. The paper argues that human rights are central in realizing Sustainable Development. It examines some of the human rights considerations in the Sustainable Development agenda. The paper proposes ways through which the concepts of human rights and Sustainable Development can be harmonized in order to foster Environmental Justice.

1.0 Introduction

The concept of Sustainable Development is an approach to development that looks to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic needs faced by the society¹. It refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their

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¹ Sustainable Development Commission., 'What is Sustainable Development' Available at https://www.sd-commission.org.uk/pages/what-is-sustainable-development.html (Accessed on 01/07/2024)

own needs². Sustainable Development encompasses environmental conservation, economic development and social progress³.

It has been noted that where development is sustainable, everyone has access to decent work, quality health care and education⁴. In addition, natural resource use avoids pollution and permanent losses to the environment⁵. Further, public policy choices ensure that no one is left behind due to disadvantages or discrimination⁶. The focus of Sustainable Development is therefore far broader than just the environment⁷. It is also about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society⁸. This entails meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunities for everyone⁹. Sustainable Development therefore ideally seeks to foster intra-generational equity, that is equity among present generations, and inter-generational equity, that is equity between generations¹⁰.

The ideal of Sustainable Development has been adopted as the global vision for development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹¹, adopted by all United

² World Commission on Environment and Development., 'Our Common Future.' Oxford, (Oxford University Press, 1987)

³ Fitzmaurice. M., 'The Principle of Sustainable Development in International Development Law.' International Sustainable Development Law., Vol 1

⁴ United Nations., 'What is Sustainable Development?' Available at https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2023/08/what-is-sustainable-development/ (Accessed on 01/07/2024)

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Sustainable Development Commission., 'What is Sustainable Development' Op Cit

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Weiss, E.B., "In Fairness to Future Generations and Sustainable Development," *American University International Law Review*, Vol.8, 1992

¹¹ United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Available at https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf (Accessed on 01/07/2024)

Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership¹². The SDGs recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth - all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests¹³.

Human rights are integral in the Sustainable Development agenda¹⁴. It has been noted that human rights are a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world¹⁵. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisions a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity' where using a human rights-based approach ensures that no one is left behind in development progress¹⁶. Achieving the Sustainable Development agenda therefore also requires respect and protection of human rights¹⁷.

This paper critically explores the place of human rights in the Sustainable Development agenda. The paper argues that human rights are central in realizing Sustainable Development. It examines some of the human rights considerations in the Sustainable Development agenda. The paper proposes ways through which the concepts of human rights and Sustainable Development can be harmonized in order to foster Environmental Justice.

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ United Nations Development Programme., 'Human Rights for Sustainable Development' Available at https://www.undp.org/rolhr/publications/human-rights-sustainable-development (Accessed on 01/07/2024)

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Op Cit

¹⁷ United Nations Development Programme., 'Human Rights for Sustainable Development' Op Cit

2.0 Human Rights and Sustainable Development

It has been noted that achieving the Sustainable Development agenda requires a human rights approach¹⁸. The protection of human life in relation to life, health, culture and living standards is central to any social, environmental or economic programmes within the Sustainable Development agenda¹⁹. For example, the right to life cannot be realised without the basic right to clean water, air and land which are key themes under within the context of Sustainable Development²⁰.

Promoting and protecting human rights is essential for ensuring Sustainable Development outcomes²¹. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets out a vision for Sustainable Development grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights standards, putting equality and nondiscrimination at the center²². The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisages a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination, of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity²³. It has been argued that leveraging the significant potential of human rights as a problem-solving tool for development challenges is key to achieving the transformative change needed for the wellbeing of people and planet towards Sustainable Development²⁴. Human rights mechanisms provide key data and

¹⁸ International Institute for Environment and Development., 'Environment and Human Rights: A New Approach Sustainable Development' Available https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/migrate/11016IIED.pdf (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ United Nations Development Programme., 'Integrating Human Rights and Sustainable Development Systems to Leave No One Behind' Available at https://www.undp.org/rolhr/publications/integratinghuman-rights-and-sustainable-development-systems-leave-no-one-behind (Accessed on 02/07/2024) ²² Ibid

²³ United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Op Cit

²⁴ United Nations Development Programme., 'Integrating Human Rights and Sustainable Development Systems to Leave No One Behind' Op Cit

information to guide national level action towards inclusive outcomes for Sustainable Development²⁵.

Human rights are therefore vital in the Sustainable Development agenda. Most of the commitments under the SDGs are inherently linked to human rights obligations as outlined in international human rights treaties and other international and regional instruments²⁶. The 2030 Agenda's declaration underlines the grounding of the Agenda in international human rights documents including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights²⁷. Human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are therefore inextricably linked²⁸. The 2030 Agenda is explicitly grounded in international human rights instruments²⁹. Further, the 17 SDGs seek to realize the human rights of all³⁰. It has been noted that more than 90 per cent of the targets under the SDGs directly reflect elements of international human rights and labour standards³¹. The pledge to leave no one behind in the journey towards Sustainable Development mirrors the fundamental human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination³². Aligning the SDGs and human rights is therefore key in achieving Sustainable Development.

https://www.google.com/search?q=sustainable+development+and+human+rights&sca_esv=a5295d27d6bcdf79&sca_upv=1&sxsrf=ADLYWIJiYxoo3Gap2FdBQZLeJIPERdhG1A%3A1719913443545&ei=48uDZuH5IIiC9u8Pt4C6-AE&ved=0ahUKEwih9-

LuiliHAxUIgf0HHTeADh8Q4dUDCA8&uact=5&oq=sustainable+development+and+human+rights&gs_lp=Egxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnAiKHN1c3RhaW5hYmxlIGRldmVsb3BtZW50IGFuZCBodW1hbiByaWdodHMyChAAGLADGNYEGEcyChAAGLADGNYEGEcyChAAGLADGNYEGEcyChAAGLADGNYEGEcyChAAGLADGNYEGEcyChAAGLADGNYEGEcyChAAGLADGNYEGEcyChAAGLADGNYEGEcyChAAGLADGNYEGEdl6AFQAFgAcAF4AZABAJgBAKABAKoBALgBA8gBAJgCAaACCpgDAIgGAZAGCJIHATGgBwA&sclient=gwswiz-serp (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Sustainable Development Goals Help Desk., 'Integrated Review and Reporting on SDGs and Human Rights'
Available
at

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Ibid

³² Ibid

3.0 Towards Environmental Justice: Harmonizing Human Rights and Sustainable Development

Environmental justice has been defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, sex, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies³³. Environmental justice has also been defined as the fair and equitable distribution of environmental benefits and burdens among all communities, regardless of their socioeconomic status or race³⁴. It has also been noted that environmental justice entails the right to have access to natural resources; not to suffer disproportionately from environmental policies, laws and regulations; and the right to environmental information, participation and involvement in decision-making³⁵. Environmental Justice is attained when every person enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and has access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment³⁶.

The concept of Environmental Justice has emerged in light of key environmental and social challenges facing humanity³⁷. It has been noted that the world is facing a triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem loss, and pollution³⁸. These challenges undermine the enjoyment and protection of human rights and exacerbate environmental injustices since they disproportionately affect the most vulnerable,

³³ United States Environmental Protection Agency; 'Environmental Justice.' Available at https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

 $^{^{34}}$ London. L et al., 'Environmental Justice: An International Perspective' $\it Encyclopedia$ of $\it Environmental$ $\it Health.,$ 2011, pp 441-448

³⁵ Ako, R., 'Resource Exploitation and Environmental Justice: the Nigerian Experience,' in Botchway, F.N. (ed), *Natural Resource Investment and Africa's Development*, (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2011), pp. 74-76

³⁶ United States Environmental Protection Agency; 'Environmental Justice.' Op Cit

³⁷ United Nations Development Programme., 'Environmental Justice' Available at https://www.undp.org/rolhr/justice/environmental-justice (Accessed on 02/07/2024)
38 Ibid

marginalized and excluded people and communities³⁹. For example, it has been noted that that developing and least developed countries are the most affected by environmental problems such as climate change despite their little contribution to these challenges⁴⁰. Further, disadvantaged and marginalized groups are severely impacted by environmental problems including climate change with less ability to adapt to their consequences⁴¹. As a result, environmental crises including climate change, loss of biodiversity, and pollution are intertwined with the crisis of inequality⁴².

Environmental Justice acknowledges current environmental injustices and seeks to address these concerns by eliminating environmental and structural inequalities and poverty which affect the most vulnerable people in the society⁴³. The idea of environmental justice recognizes the relationship between abuse of human rights of various vulnerable communities and related damage to their environment⁴⁴. This concept recognizes how discrimination and marginalization involves expropriating resources from vulnerable groups and exposing these communities to the ecological harms that result from use of those resources⁴⁵. Environmental justice is premised on the human right to a healthy and safe environment, a fair share to natural resources, the right not to suffer disproportionately from environmental policies, regulations or laws, and reasonable access to environmental information, alongside fair opportunities to

³⁹ T1_:

 $^{^{\}rm 40}\, Sultana.$ F., 'Critical Climate Justice' Available at

 $[\]frac{https://www.farhanasultana.com/wpcontent/uploads/Sultana-Critical-climate-justice.pdf}{02/07/2024} \ (Accessed on 02/07/2024)$

⁴¹ Ibid

⁴² United Nations Development Programme., 'Environmental Justice' Op Cit

⁴³ Pickup. F., 'Five Steps to Environmental Justice.' Available at https://www.undp.org/blog/five-stepsenvironmental-justice (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

⁴⁴ Muigua. K., 'Natural Resource Conflicts: Addressing Inter-Ethnic Strife through Environmental Justice in Kenya' Available at https://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Natural-Resource-Conflicts-Addressing-Inter-Ethnic-Strife-Through-Environmental-Justice-in-kenya-Kariuki-Muigua-7th-September-2019.pdf (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

⁴⁵ Ibid

participate in environmental decision-making⁴⁶. It 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 and participation in environmental decision making in order to ensure sustainable and equitable development⁴⁷.

The ideal of Environmental Justice seeks to address distributive inequity, lack of recognition, disenfranchisement and exclusion in environmental decision making⁴⁸. It aims to achieve the ideal of access, participation and procedural justice in environmental decision making⁴⁹. Environmental Justice aims at ensuring that all people are fully protected from disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects (including risks) and hazards, including those related to climate change, the cumulative impacts of environmental and other burdens, and the legacy of racism or other structural or systemic barriers⁵⁰; and every person has equitable access to a healthy, sustainable, and resilient environment in which to live, play, work, learn, grow, worship, and engage in cultural and subsistence practices⁵¹.

The concepts of human rights and Sustainable Development are integral in the quest towards environmental justice⁵². It has been noted that environmental justice is inextricably linked to the protection and fulfilment of human rights and Sustainable Development⁵³. It has been pointed out that the triple planetary crises of climate change,

⁴⁶ Ibid

⁴⁷ Muigua. K., Wamukoya. D., & Kariuki. F., 'Natural Resources and Environmental Justice in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers Limited, 2015

⁴⁸ Schlosberg. D & Collins. L., 'From Environmental to Climate Justice: Climate Change and the Discourse of Environmental Justice.' WIREs Clim Change 2014

⁴⁹ Ibid

⁵⁰ United States Environmental Protection Agency., 'Environmental Justice.' Op Cit

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² United Nations Development Programme., 'Environmental Justice' Op Cit

⁵³ United Nations Development Programme., 'Promoting Environmental Justice: Securing Our Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment through UNDP Programming' Available at

nature loss, and pollution is directly and indirectly impacting human rights globally⁵⁴. These challenges undermine the enjoyment and protection of human rights and exacerbate environmental injustices, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable, marginalized and excluded people and communities⁵⁵. Further, environmental challenges including the triple planetary crisis also act as threat multipliers, amplifying conflicts, tensions and structural inequalities⁵⁶.

Environmental Justice therefore acknowledges that environmental challenges such as pollution, climate change, deforestation or the misuse of natural resources can impact on individuals' and communities' enjoyment of fundamental rights, including the right to health, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to self-determination and the right to life itself⁵⁷. These challenges can also impact on governments' capacity to protect and fulfil the rights of their citizens⁵⁸. Environmental Justice therefore acknowledges that human rights and environmental protection are mutually supportive ideals⁵⁹. Addressing environmental injustices therefore requires a human-rights based, multi-disciplinary approach that addresses immediate environmental justice needs and tackles the structural inequalities that cause and perpetuate environmental injustices⁶⁰.

https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-06/Environmental%20justice-Guidance%20Note.pdf (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

⁵⁴ Ibid

⁵⁵ Ibid

⁵⁶ Ibid

 $^{^{57}}$ Lewis. B., 'Human Rights and Environmental Wrongs: Achieving Environmental Justice through Human Rights Law' $\it IJCJ$ 2012 1(1): 65–73

⁵⁸ Ibid

⁵⁹ Ibid

⁶⁰ United Nations Development Programme., 'Environmental Justice and the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment' Available at https://www.undp.org/rolhr/human-rights/environmental-justice#:~:text=Addressing%20environmental%20injustice%20requires%20a,cause%20and%20perpetuate%20environmental%20injustice. (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

Sustainable Development is also vital in fostering environmental justice⁶¹. At the core of Sustainable Development is the fulfillment of the basic needs of the current generation without compromising the capacity of the environment to provide similar benefits to future generations⁶². Sustainable Development can therefore foster environmental justice by promoting intra-generational equity, that is equity among present generations, and inter-generational equity, that is equity between generations⁶³. Sustainable Development is vital in enhancing environmental justice by creating and maintaining the conditions under which humanity and nature can exist in productive harmony to support present and future generations⁶⁴.

Human rights and Sustainable Development are therefore vital concepts in the environmental justice agenda. It is vital to harmonize these concepts in order to realize environmental justice.

4.0 Conclusion

The concepts of human rights and Sustainable Development are pertinent in the environmental justice agenda. Environmental Justice acknowledges that human rights and environmental protection are mutually supportive ideals⁶⁵. It recognizes that disadvantaged and marginalized groups are severely impacted by environmental problems including pollution and climate change with less ability to adapt to their consequences⁶⁶. Environmental justice seeks to enhance human rights by ensuring that

⁶¹ Kameri-Mbote. P., & Cullet. P., 'Environmental Justice and Sustainable Development: Integrating Local Communities in Environmental Management' Available at https://www.ielrc.org/content/w9601.pdf (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

⁶² Ibid

⁶³ Weiss, E.B., "In Fairness to Future Generations and Sustainable Development," *American University International Law Review*, Vol.8, 1992

⁶⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency., 'What is Sustainability.' Available at https://www.epa.gov/sustainability/learn-about-sustainability (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

⁶⁵ Lewis. B., 'Human Rights and Environmental Wrongs: Achieving Environmental Justice through Human Rights Law' Op Cit

⁶⁶ Sultana. F., 'Critical Climate Justice' Op Cit

all people are fully protected from disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects⁶⁷. The concept of Sustainable Development can also foster environmental justice by promoting intra-generational equity, that is equity among present generations, and inter-generational equity, that is equity between generations⁶⁸. It is therefore necessary to harmonize the concepts of human rights and Sustainable Development in order to achieve environmental justice.

It is therefore imperative to adopt a human rights based approach towards Sustainable Development⁶⁹. The Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights⁷⁰. It seeks to analyse inequalities which lie at the heart of development problems and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress and often result in groups of people being left behind⁷¹. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisions a world 'of universal respect for human rights and human dignity' where using a HRBA ensures that no one is left behind in development progress⁷². This approach is also key in achieving environmental justice by addressing distributive inequity, lack of recognition, disenfranchisement and exclusion in environmental decision making⁷³. It can achieve the ideal of access, participation and procedural justice in environmental decision making towards Sustainable Development

⁶⁷ United States Environmental Protection Agency., 'Environmental Justice.' Op Cit

⁶⁸ Weiss, E.B., 'In Fairness to Future Generations and Sustainable Development' Op Cit

⁶⁹ United Nations Sustainable Development Group., 'Human Rights-Based Approach' Available at https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values/human-rights-based-approach (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

⁷⁰ Ibid

⁷¹ Ibid

⁷² United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' Op Cit

⁷³ Schlosberg. D & Collins. L., 'From Environmental to Climate Justice: Climate Change and the Discourse of Environmental Justice.' WIREs Clim Change 2014

and environmental justice⁷⁴. A human rights approach allows the quality of life of people, in particular the most vulnerable, to be integrated into environmental decision making⁷⁵.

It is also vital to secure the right to clean, healthy, and sustainable environment⁷⁶. A safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is considered as a prerequisite to the full enjoyment of a wide range of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water and sanitation⁷⁷. It has been noted that all people have the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment⁷⁸. However, the global crises currently facing the planet, including climate change, the loss of biodiversity, and pollution, represent some of the biggest threats to humanity, severely affecting the exercise and enjoyment of human rights⁷⁹. In order to realize the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, it is imperative to address these challenges⁸⁰. Ensuring that all communities can participate in decision-making processes and have access to information and justice in relation to environmental matters which are key tenets in environmental justice are paramount in securing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment⁸¹. Achieving the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is therefore key in fostering Sustainable Development and environmental justice.

⁷⁴ Ibid

⁷⁵ International Institute for Environment and Development., 'Environment and Human Rights: A New Approach to Sustainable Development' Op Cit

⁷⁶ United Nations Development Programme., 'Environmental Justice: Securing Our Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment' Available at https://www.undp.org/publications/environmental-justice-securing-our-right-clean-healthy-and-sustainable-environment (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

Muigua. K., 'Recognising a Human Right to Safe, Healthy and Sustainable Environment.' Available at http://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Recognising-a-Human-Right-to-Safe-Healthy-andSustainable-Environment-Kariuki-Muigua-1st-April-2021.pdf (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

⁷⁸ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., '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 02/07/2024)

⁷⁹ Ibid

⁸⁰ Ibid

⁸¹ Ibid

Finally, it is imperative to foster climate justice⁸². The idea of climate justice means putting equity and human rights at the core of decision-making and action on climate change⁸³. Climate justice acknowledges the unequal historical responsibility that countries and communities bear in relation to the climate crisis⁸⁴. This concept suggests that the countries, industries, businesses, and people that have become wealthy from emitting large amounts of greenhouse gases have a responsibility to help those affected by climate change, particularly the most vulnerable countries and communities, who often are the ones that have contributed the least to the crisis yet bear the most burden⁸⁵. Climate justice is a subset of environmental justice and can enhance the achievement of the wider ideal of environmental justice⁸⁶. It can achieve distributive justice which refers to the allocation of burdens and benefits among individuals, nations and generations; procedural justice which refers to who decides and participates in decision-making; and recognition which entails basic respect and robust engagement with and fair consideration of diverse cultures and perspectives in climate action⁸⁷. Climate justice comprises justice that links development and human rights to achieve a rights-based approach to addressing climate change which is one of the major causes of environmental injustices88. Both environmental and climate justice emphasize the importance of empowering the people and groups that are particularly affected by and most at risk from environmental degradation including Indigenous Peoples, women, children, the elderly,

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Muigua. K., 'Fostering Climate Justice for Sustainable Development' Available at https://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Fostering-Climate-Justice-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

⁸³ United Nations Development Programme., 'Climate Change is a Matter of Justice – Here's Why' Available at https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/climate-change-matter-justice-heres-why (Accessed on 02/07/2024)

⁸⁴ Ibid

⁸⁵ Ibid

⁸⁶ Muigua, K., 'Fostering Climate Justice for Sustainable Development' Op Cit

⁸⁷ Ibid

⁸⁸ Ibid

persons with disabilities, and people living in poverty⁸⁹. Achieving climate justice is therefore vital in enhancing the rights of these groups towards environmental justice⁹⁰.

Harmonizing the concepts of human rights and Sustainable Development is a pertinent goal towards environmental justice.

⁸⁹ Ibid

⁹⁰ Ibid

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