

## Government Responsibilities for the Realization of the Human Right to Sanitation and the Government/Business Interface

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Availability Accessibility Affordability Quality and Hygiene Acceptability



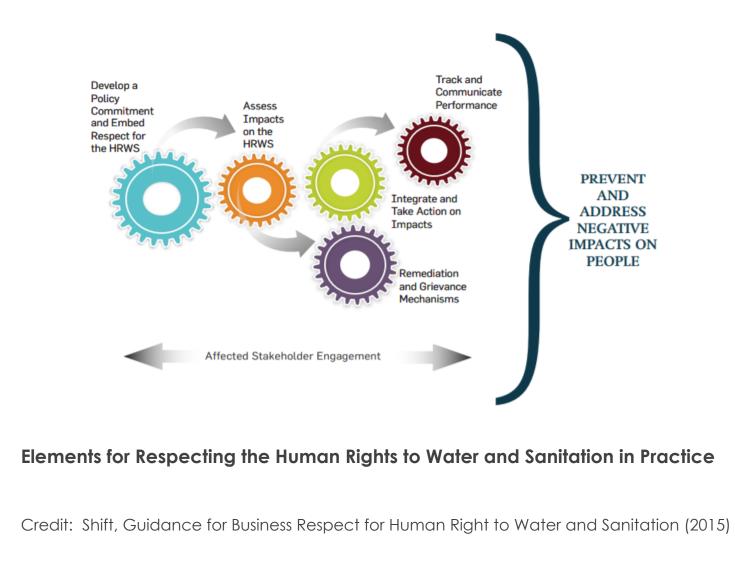
## Human Rights-Based Approach

- Participation everyone is entitled to active participation in decisionmaking processes which affect the enjoyment of their rights.
- Accountability duty-bearers are held accountable for failing to fulfil their obligations towards rights-holders. There should be effective remedies in place when human rights breaches occur.
- Non-discrimination and equality all individuals are entitled to their rights without discrimination of any kind. All types of discrimination should be prohibited, prevented and eliminated.
- Empowerment everyone is entitled to claim and exercise their rights. Individuals and communities need to understand their rights and participate in the development of policies which affect their lives.
- Legality approaches should be in line with the legal rights set out in domestic and international laws.

Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The UN Framework rests on three pillars:

- 1. The state duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business, through appropriate policies, regulation, and adjudication;
- 2. The corporate responsibility to respect human rights, which means to avoid infringing on the rights of others and to address negative impacts with which a business may be involved;
- 3. The need for greater access by victims to effective remedy, both judicial and nonjudicial.



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