

The method used for the reporting of results in the analysis of these data is focused upon country scores, and each score is “calculated using a large number of questions drawn from two original data sources collected by the World Justice Project in each country: a General Population Poll (GPP) and a series of Qualified Respondents’ Questionnaires (QRQs).”⁷

The visualization attempts to show the data in all their dimensions, transmit the results of data-gathering, and immediately show country, regional, and global comparisons. What is complicated and hard to communicate becomes clearer.

The snapshot for Spain (Figure 2) provides an example of a country diagram. Using color and a detailed listing of the scores relating to factors and indicators, it is possible to capture the rule of law analysis both in its complexity and with options at the website to view an extended profile with text from the survey questions presented alongside the results.

Maps, tables, a grid with rankings, and the ability to view results by factor, income group, or region are among a few of the options for display of results. The displays use both a “heat map,” where darker hues are used for different levels of scoring, and “spider graphs,” like the above, tracing and comparing results across groups. This index takes data visualization into a realm of practical application for promoting transparency, policy, and methodology debates, and advocacy.

**GLOBAL HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW DATABASE: A CASE LAW
DATABASE PROJECT OF THE O’NEILL INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL AND
GLOBAL HEALTH LAW—SUMMARY OF ANA S. AYALA’S REMARKS**

The Global Health and Human Rights Law Database is a free online database of global health topics and primary legal documentation that creates a research matrix bringing together, in a topical framework, case law, national constitutions, and international instruments relevant to the use of human rights standards for addressing health issues.⁸ The focus of the database is on litigation, with full-text judgments available for the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and individual countries within each grouping. Many case law texts are available both in the vernacular language of the jurisdiction and in English, and this is a great contribution to health and human rights advocates and scholars in the international community, given that comparative case law collections are frequently unable to provide translations of the cases into any other language.

Searching across topical areas such as diet and nutrition, chronic and non-communicable disease, and many others, one can filter the topics by region or country, for example, viewing case law from Africa on mental health. The cases show how the database covers decisions from national courts as well as regional courts and also United Nations bodies that use standards based on international human rights law to resolve health-related matters.⁹

The criteria for selection of the texts included itself makes the landscape of the database clearer even without the most dramatic of visualization techniques. Provided below is the statement on the website, and it clearly makes the case for curatorship of texts in any well-structured database.

⁷ WORLD JUSTICE PROJECT, *The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 162* (2014), http://worldjusticeproject.org/sites/default/files/files/wjp_rule_of_law_index_2014_report.pdf. Much more detail on the study’s methodology, validation, definitions, strengths, and weaknesses is reported in the annual index itself; *see id* at 16–197.

⁸ The database is available at <http://www.globalhealthrights.org/>.

⁹ See Figure 3 for an example of a summary of a Niger case, with full text available.

Research Methods Judgments

Relevant judgments are selected for inclusion in the Database and summarized where the specific case:

1. Is adjudicated by an international, regional, or domestic court (or quasi-judicial body, such as the UN Human Rights Committee or the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights);
2. Implicates a specified health topic; and
3. Argues a right of individuals or groups or an obligation of duty-bearers referenced in relevant international or national law.

This Database categorizes judgments on the basis of: relevant health-related rights, with specific attention paid to the right to health as understood in the context of the international right to health framework developed by the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in General Comment No. 14; health topics as understood in the framework of health topics developed by WHO; and regional scope as defined by the United Nations.

International and Regional Instruments

International and regional instruments are selected for their inclusion in the Database where the instrument:

1. Is binding under international law or is an integral component of global health policy; and
2. The instrument's provisions address a health-related right of individuals or groups or an obligation of duty-bearers.

National Constitutions

National constitutions are selected for their inclusion in the Database where the constitution:

1. Addresses a right or an obligation considered to be explicitly linked with or interpreted in relation to health or an underlying determinant of health; and
2. Explicitly states the right as a right of individuals or groups or an obligation of duty-bearers (including provisions on freedoms, such as freedom from discrimination, which may be stated as prohibition).

Mere statements of aspiration, reference to a relevant issue or broad definition of the government's scope of work without a sense of the government's obligation or rights of individuals or groups were not included.¹⁰

The aim of the project is to provide free access to case law and legal instruments that demonstrate how human rights standards can be used to promote and protect health to researchers, advocates, and litigants, especially those with limited resources. The project also seeks to create a space where health and human rights advocates can come together and exchange experiences, ideas, and perspectives. To foster this, users of the database are invited to contribute judgments from their respective jurisdictions to the project. By integrating factual health issues with actual norms, exploring the role of precedent or judicial action in different legal systems, the structured information may make possible better research results, the creation of a community of health and human rights advocates, as well as influence the evolution of health and human rights litigation.

¹⁰ Global Health and Human Rights Database, <http://www.globalhealthrights.org/about-the-database/> (last visited Aug. 11, 2014).

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Global Health and Human Rights Database

A free online database of health and human rights law

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Clear Filters **Right to liberty and security of person**

Hadijatou Mani Koraou v. The Republic of Niger

Country: Niger
Year: 2008

Court: Community Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States
Citation: Hadijatou Mani Koraou v. The Republic of Niger, (2008) AHRLR 182, ECOWAS.

Health Topics: Child and adolescent health, Sexual and reproductive health, Violence

Human Rights: Freedom from discrimination, Freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, Right to liberty and security of person

Facts: In 1996, the plaintiff, Mrs. Hadijatou Mani Koraou, was sold at the age of 12 to 46-year-old Mr. El Hadj Souleymane Naroua, for the sum of two hundred and forty-thousand francs. This transaction occurred as a "Wahiya," a common practice in the Republic of Niger, which consists in acquiring a young girl, generally of servile status, to serve as both ... Read more

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1 judgments found.

FIG. 3 Global Health and Human Rights Law Database, O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law, Georgetown Law—a case summary for Niger generated by a search for cases on liberty and security of the person in the health context.