

EXPLORING POLICY SURVEILLANCE

Part 2 — Global Policy Surveillance: Challenges and Opportunities

February 11, 2019, 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. ET

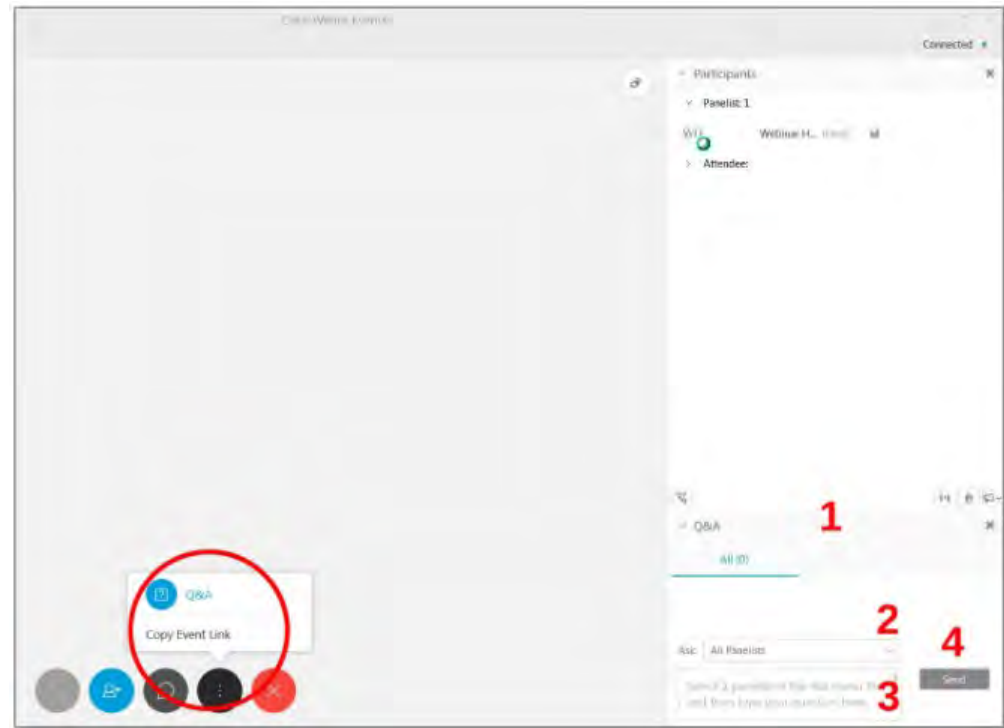
Presented by

THE **POLICY**
SURVEILLANCE
PROGRAM

A LawAtlas Project

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1. Open the Q&A panel by clicking the “...” button on the bottom of the screen and selecting “Q&A”
2. Select “All Panelists”
3. Type your question
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Global Health Advancement through Policy Surveillance An Academic Imperative for Empirical Research



Benjamin Mason Meier, JD, LLM, PhD
Exploring Policy Surveillance Webinar
Global Policy Surveillance
February 11, 2019



BenjaminMMeier



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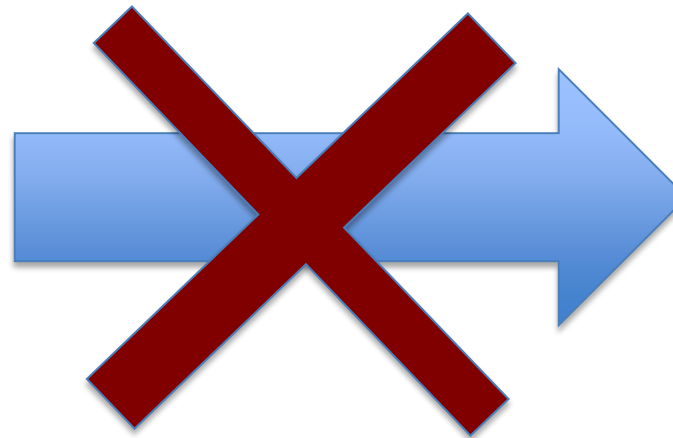
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Center for Public Health
Law Research

- 1. Surveillance** – How can Policy Surveillance Support Comparative Law?
- 2. Application** – How Have We Applied Policy Surveillance to Advance Global Health?
- 3. Expansion** – How Can Policy Surveillance Expand in Global Health Law?

From International Development to National Implementation

International
Treaty



Health
Promotion

Policy Surveillance to Facilitate
National Implementation

Judicial Challenges



Global Health and Human Rights Database

A free online database of health and human rights law

English | Español

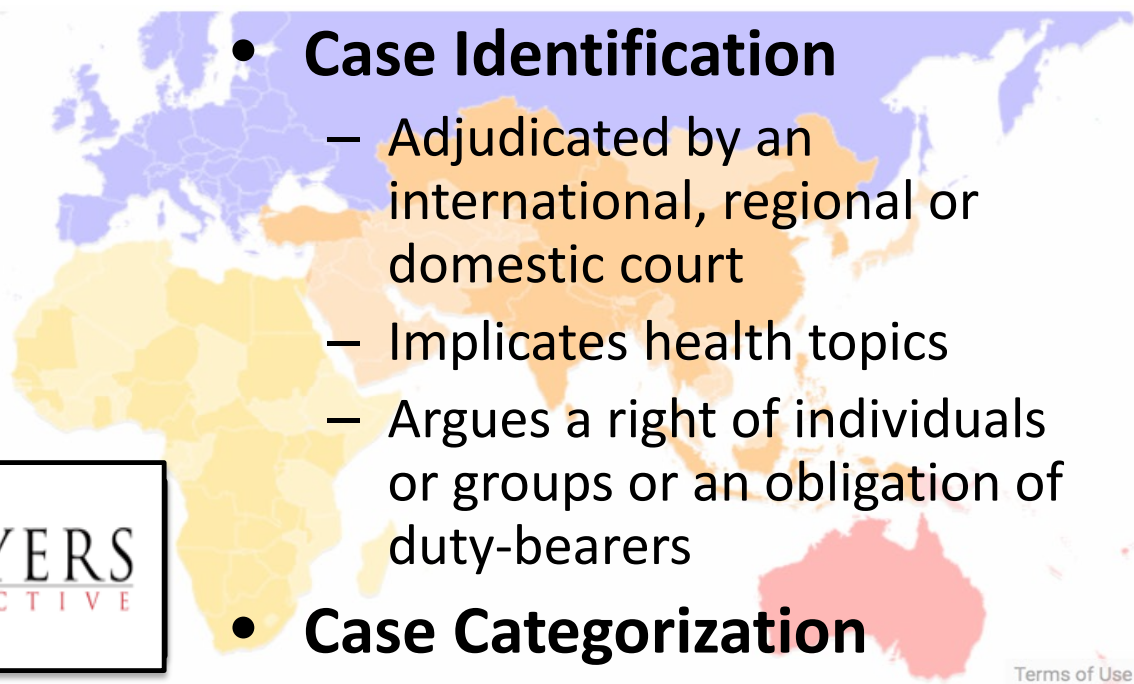
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Filter Map » **Health Topics** ▼ **Human Rights** ▼



- **Case Identification**

- Adjudicated by an international, regional or domestic court
- Implicates health topics
- Argues a right of individuals or groups or an obligation of duty-bearers

- **Case Categorization**

O'NEILL
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FOR NATIONAL & GLOBAL HEALTH LAW
GEORGETOWN LAW



LAWYERS
COLLECTIVE

International Treaty Bodies

Type of Information	Normative Content	Human Rights Principles	Population Addressed	Context of Reference	Types of Information	Sphere of Life
Structure	Affordability	Equality and Non-discrimination	Urban	Health	Quantitative	Home
Process	Quality	Participation	Rural	Sanitation	Qualitative	School
Outcome	Availability	Accountability (includes monitoring)	Women	Hygiene		Workplace
	Accessibility Acceptability	Sustainability	Children	Food & agriculture		Health Facility
			Racial/ethnic minorities	Housing		
			Migrants	Facilities/Services		
			Refugees	Education		
			Vulnerable Population	Resource Availability		
			Geographic Regions	Ecosystem Health		
			Disabilities	Emergencies		
			Older Persons	Water Source		
			Prisoners	Assistance and Cooperation		
				Land Tenure Status		

Assessing Treaty Body Monitoring

1. What are States Reporting?
2. What is Civil Society Reporting?
3. How are Treaty Bodies Responding?



atlas.ti

QUALITATIVE
DATA ANALYSIS

National Law



Prevent



Detect



Respond



Antimicrobial
Resistance



Zoonotic
Diseases



Biosafety/
Biosecurity



Laboratory
Systems



Surveillance



Emergency
Operations



Law
Enforcement



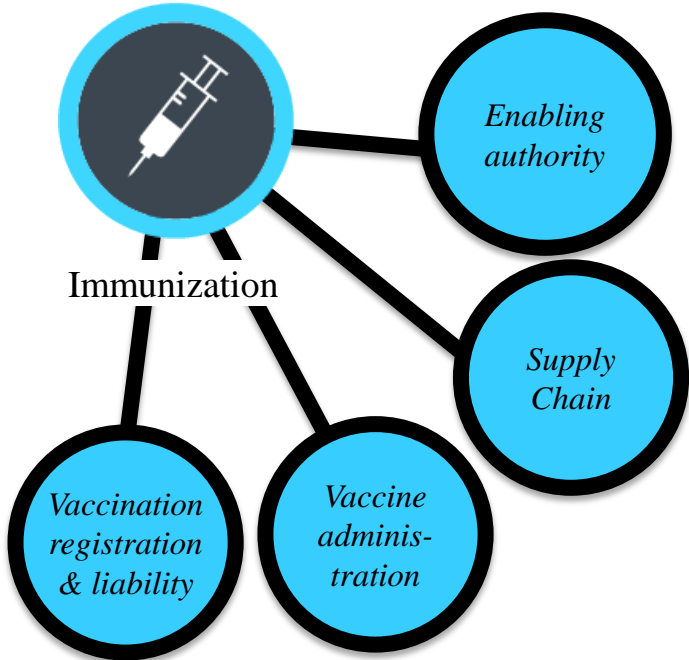
Medical
Measures



Reporting



Workforce
Development



1. Develop Legal Framework
2. Create Assessment Tool
3. Map Legal Landscapes



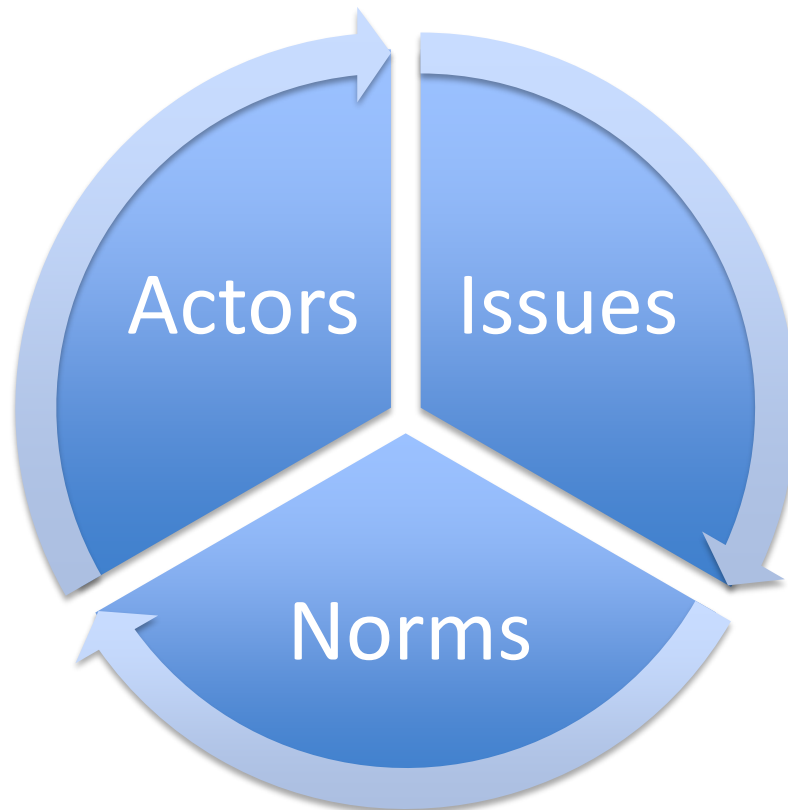
Civil Society Advocacy

- Social Media Use Exploding
 - 2.55 billion individuals by 2017
 - NGO use social media to engage individuals
- Political Advocacy
 - Opportunities for Norm Change
 - Public Awareness
 - Mass Media
 - Policy Reforms



Facilitating Implementation through Empirical Research

Understanding Policy Mechanisms



Policy Surveillance as a Basis for

- **Practice – Transnational Precedent**
- **Research – Comparative Analysis**
- **Governance – Indicators**

An Academic Imperative for Empirical Research in Global Health Law



 BenjaminMMeier



THE UNIVERSITY
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at CHAPEL HILL



Center for Public Health
Law Research

Benjamin Mason Meier, JD, LLM, PhD
Global Policy Surveillance: Challenges
and Opportunities

Center for Public Health Law Research
February 11, 2019

Using Policy Surveillance to understand cross-national differences in adoption of evidence-based policies

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A political economy of HIV treatment policy

Drivers of Health Policy Diffusion

Matthew M Kavanagh PhD, Georgetown University

Somya Gupta, International Association of Providers in AIDS Care

Kalind Parish, University of Pennsylvania

Puzzle

Translation of scientific evidence into policy drives progress health (Deaton)

Persistent cross-national differences the policies governing standard medical treatments

Physicians, WHO, policymakers, (some) health policy scholars suggest that to overcome differences focus on:

- improving scientific evidence
- clarifying interpretations of that evidence for policymakers
- awareness and dissemination channels
- effective cost-benefit analyses
- sufficient resources to implement new medical standards

Even addressing all of these factors is insufficient to secure rapid, equitable adoption of quality medical practice guidelines across countries and contexts.

HIV: glaring case in point

More than 70 million infected since start of pandemic, half of whom have died—37 million living with HIV

When to start HIV Treatment?

- First advice: start late because drugs expensive, high side effects, unclear benefit
- Series of RCTs show health benefits of earlier start
- Prevents HIV transmission
- Paradigm shifts in treatment

CD4 Count: Measure of Immune Damage
200 → 350 → 500 → Treat All



Viral suppression from ART prevents HIV transmission

AVERT.org Source: The PARTNER study (2016)

HIV, case in point

pieces for rapid, universal translation of science into policy:

- **Evidence:** Billions \$ on RCTs, Enrolled Tens of Thousands, Dozens of Countries
Economists show “cost effective”
- **Dissemination:** WHO recommendations, Entire UN Agency (UNAIDS), UN High Level Meeting
- **Funding:** \$7 Billion per year in aid



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAIDS
UNICEF • UNDP • UNFPA • UNDCP
ILO • UNESCO • WHO • WORLD BANK



World Health Organization

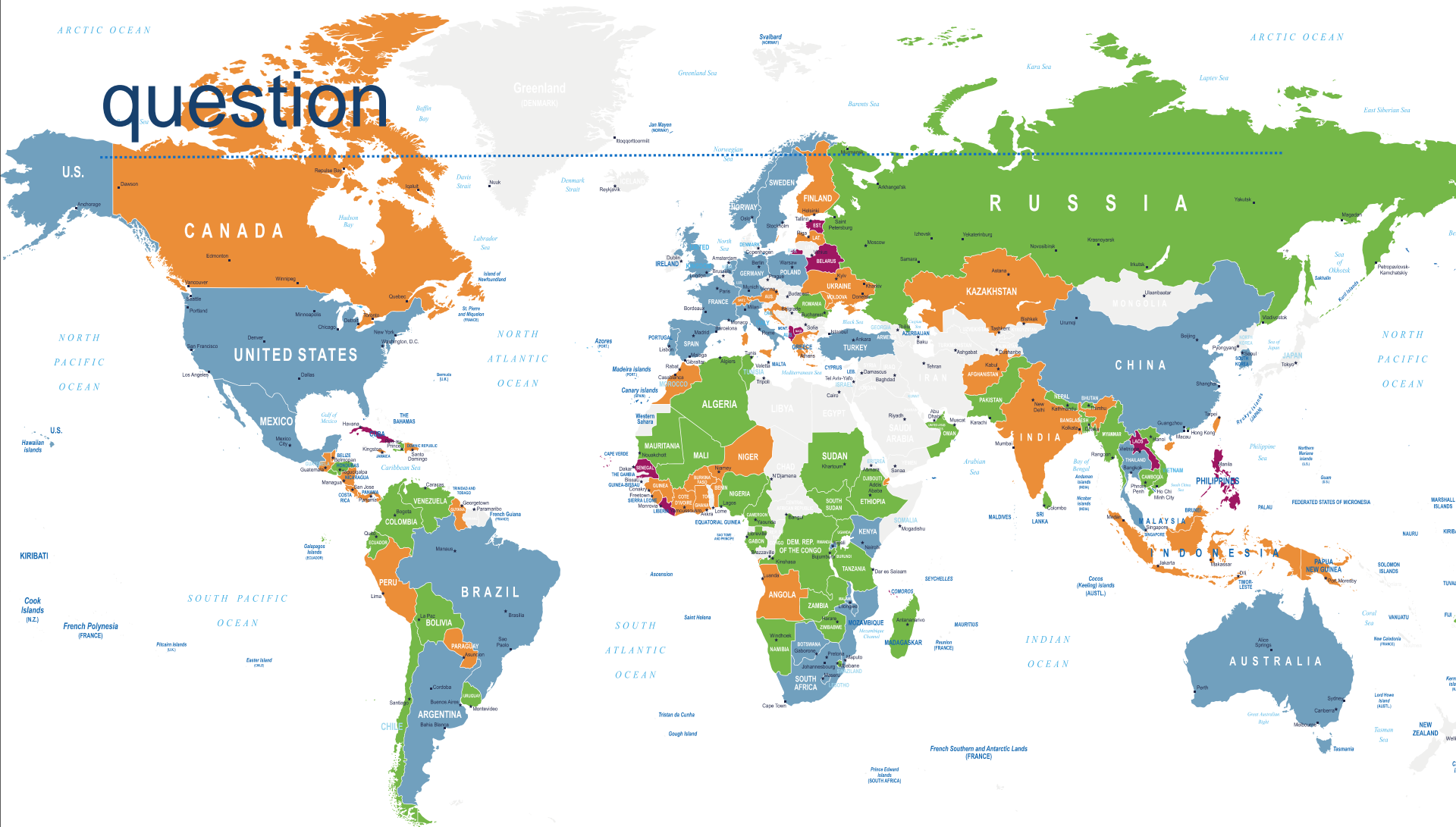


The Global Fund
To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria



PEPFAR
U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

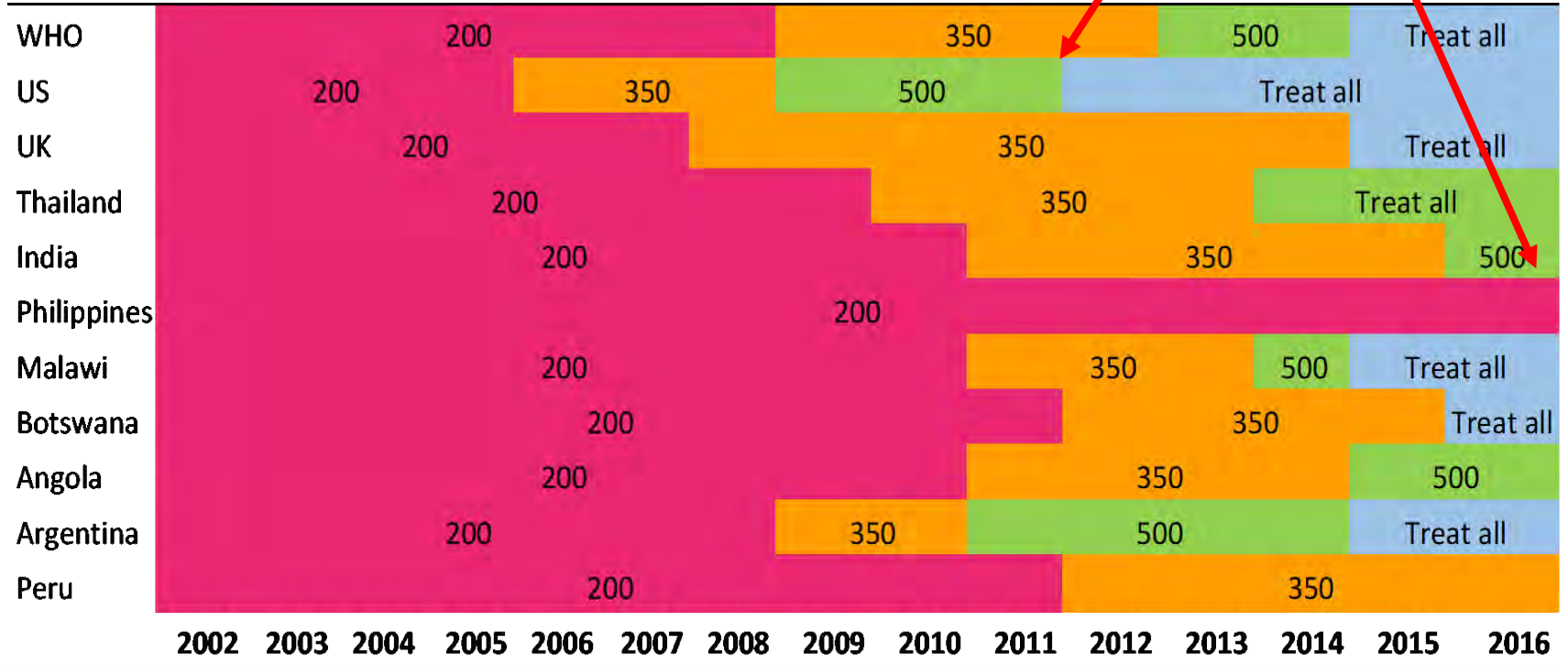
question



- Irrespective of CD 4 count
- < 500
- < 350
- < 200, < 250 or < 300
- Policy unavailable

HIV Treatment Guidelines as of Jan 2017

Figure 2: HIV Policy Evolution in Example Countries 2002-2016



Methodology

1. Coding HIV Guidelines

- Constructed a database of national HIV treatment guidelines through monthly Internet searches, direct requests to experts and program managers, and unsolicited submissions.
- 290 published national ART guidelines for adults and adolescents from 122 countries (98% of the global HIV burden)

Extracted:

- (a) date i.e. month and year of publication and
- (b) antiretroviral therapy (ART) eligibility criteria for asymptomatic people living with HIV.
- DV = Calculated the time difference in months between when WHO recommended a CD4 initiation and national policy adoption

(Higher values represent slower adopters)

2. Qualitative process tracing: 25 intvws, 12 countries

Table 1: Countries Sampled by Systemic Differences

	HIV Prevalence (adjusted)		Per Capita health expenditure		Health System ranking (adjusted)	
	Early Adopters	Higher	Brazil, Malawi, Thailand, U.S.	High	Brazil, France, Netherlands U.S.	High
	Lower	France, Netherlands	Low	Malawi, Thailand	Low	Brazil, Malawi, U.S.,
Late Adopters	Higher	South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia	High	Canada, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda,	High	Canada
	Lower	Canada, India	Low	India, Zambia	Low	India, Lesotho, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda

Sources: (UNAIDS 2016; World Bank 2017; Institute of Medicine 2013; Murray and Frenk 2010)

A Political Economy of HIV Treatment Policy: is variation systematic?

“Evidence based medicine”:

Policymakers act rationally on evidence

Agenda setting: large sectors of the population, media attention, etc. should generate “urgency”

Economics: poorer countries will not adopt or adopt more slowly because they simply cannot afford the cost of implementation

Garbage Can Model: policymaking is simply so complex that it is impossible to move toward convergence or predicting which countries will rapidly adopt (Cohen, March, Olson)

(also seemingly where many policy agencies stand)

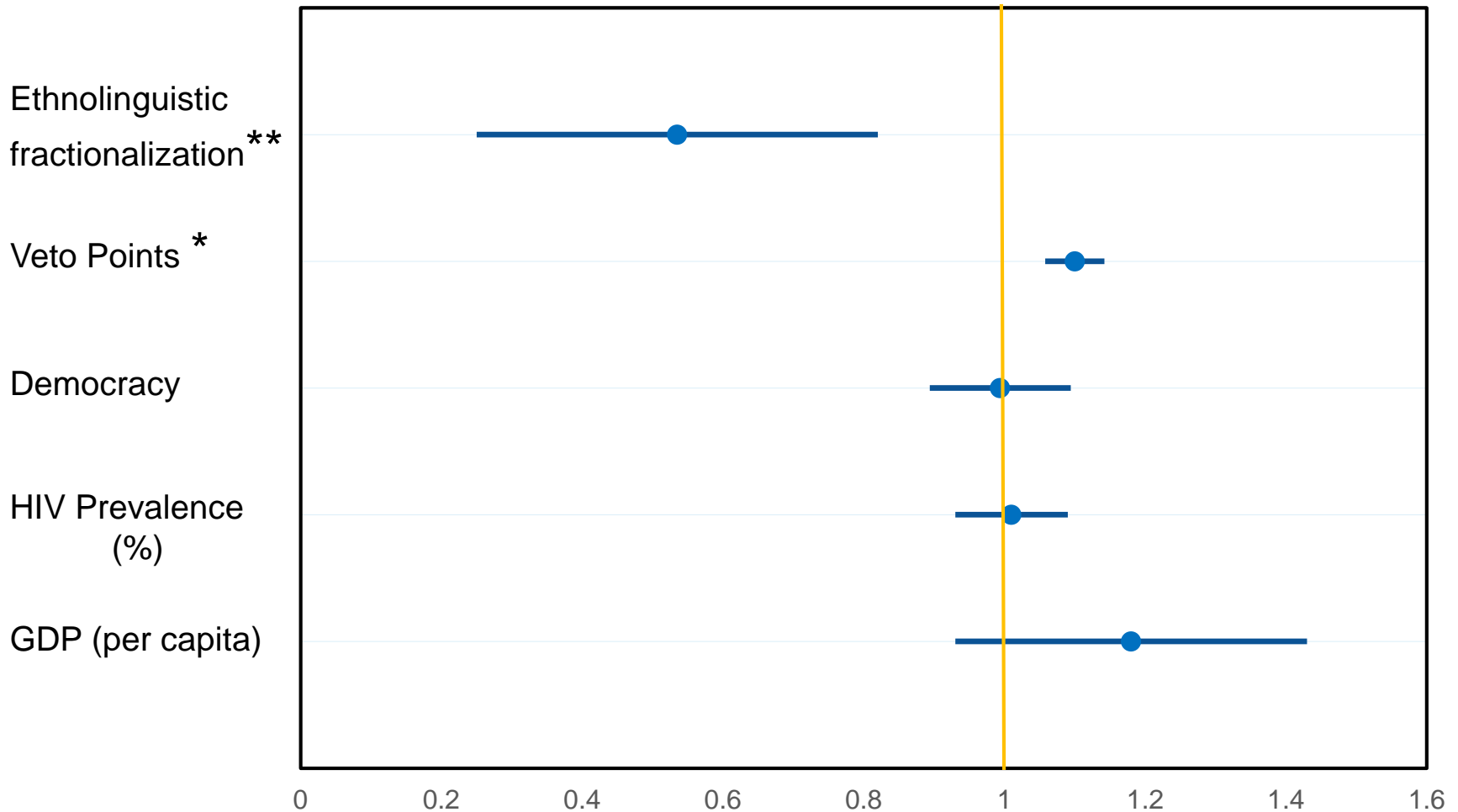
Statistical analysis

- Cox proportional hazard model to model guideline adoption

IVs

- **Disease Burden/Need:**
HIV prevalence
- **Wealth:**
GDP per capita
- **Democracy:**
polity score
- **Structure of government:**
veto points (checks) from IADP political institutions database
- **Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization**
(Alessina)

Speed of adoption of HIV treatment guidelines (Cox Proportional Hazard Model)



n: 237 country-level clustered standard errors
ph test: 0.00 control for GL: yes

Expected factors do not have an effect

- **Disease burden**

No statistical significance, interviewees report no consideration of relative prevalence

- **Evidence is considered**

interviewees all reported, without exception, a discussion of the medical evidence. Some interviewees reported slight differences in how countries weighed the evidence, especially during earlier guidelines writing, by the time the WHO changed its guidelines the science was clear.

- **Wealth & cost effectiveness**

GDP/pc not significant. In interviews only some guidelines processes considered cost. Low income countries always considered cost, wealthy countries rarely. Rarely formal Cost-Bene, mostly political in LICs.

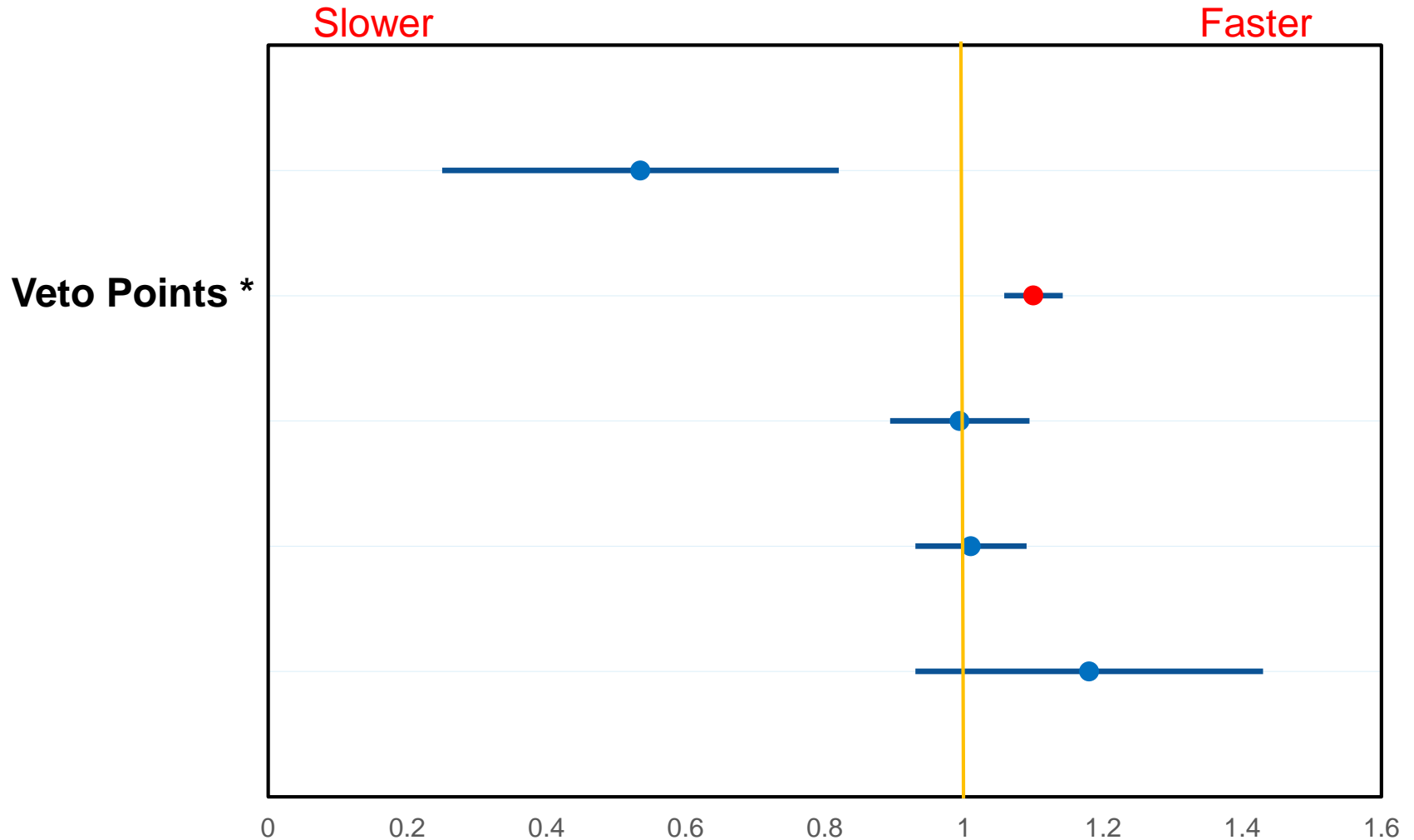
- **Democracy**

Not significant. Qual: guidelines are not legislated, bureaucratic, electeds play ideosyncratic role. Information flows even in non-democracy (e.g. Thailand fast mover under military govt)

Structure of government

Veto points

Speed of adoption of HIV treatment guidelines (Cox Proportional Hazard Model)



n: 237 country-level clustered standard errors
ph test: 0.00 control for GL: yes

Structure of government

Veto points: strongly associated with **faster** policy adoption.

1 veto point (Moldova, Angola; etc.) → 6 veto points (Denmark; Iraq)
= 40% faster adoption

Counterintuitive but previous point: bureaucratic process, veto points empower political and social minorities

“We count on a few politicians who will pick up the phone to make sure the HHS process is moving.”

-AIDS policy NGO leader, USA (high veto points)

“The sectors engaged are the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance as well as some development partners. No, parliamentarians do not play a role. Civil society is consulted but the decision is taken by experts inside the Ministry.”

-HIV program manager, Rwanda (low veto points)

Social structures matter—racial & ethnic stratification slows adoption

Impact is large and significant

no ethno-linguistic fractionalization (e.g. the Maldives, Japan and South Korea come close)



full fractionalization (Papua New Guinea is closest at 0.984, Uganda and Tanzania high)



slow down by 62.5%, *ceteris paribus*

Adds to evidence that ethnic divisions undermine public goods and policy coordination.

The role of WHO and other international actors: push and pull

WHO, Global Fund, PEPFAR are powerful players

Mixed impact: Provided funds, but GF opposed ART for all in lower income countries WHO was slower than IAS or HHS

North: WHO mattered not at all, South it was critical

“How can I tell the ministry of Finance that we want to do more than the WHO says?” -AIDS leader, Swaziland

Conclusion

Limitations: Cover 108 countries, but are nonetheless and represent a short period of time, since comparable guidelines are only available for the past approximately 15 years.

Our qualitative data make up for some of these limitations, but is also limited in reach to 12 countries.

Conclusion: the institutional political economy of countries is a stronger and more robust predictor of health policy diffusion than either disease burden or national wealth.

- systematic, rather than random
- veto players counterintuitive but important
- new approach is needed by agencies such as the WHO and UNAIDS.

Learnings for global health policy surveillance

Challenges

- No central repository
- Translation of languages
- Translation of concepts
- What constitutes “the policy”?
- Unwritten policies

Key questions

- How much weight to government report/survey?
- Can we compare dissimilar countries? Not like states

New & different literatures

- Use comparative politics, comparative law, political economy to do cross-national work

What Policy Surveillance brings to Global Health

- We can evaluate policy **as an intervention.**
- We can also explore why some countries adopt evidence-based policies faster to help craft **political adoption strategies.**

What Global Health brings to Policy Surveillance

- Bigger differences in political systems to understand how policy works

Thank you

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From Evaluation of the Law to Policy Surveillance: A Swiss Perspective

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Switzerland

Evaluating the effectiveness of the law: A Constitutional Mandate

Art. 170 Examinaziun da l'efficacitad

L'Assamblea federala procura per l'examinaziun da l'efficacitad da las mesiras da la Confederaziun.

Art. 170 Verifica dell'efficacia

L'Assemblea federale provvede a verificare l'efficacia dei provvedimenti della Confederazione.

Art. 170 Evaluation de l'efficacité

L'Assemblée fédérale veille à ce que l'efficacité des mesures prises par la Confédération fasse l'objet d'une évaluation.

Art. 170 Überprüfung der Wirksamkeit

Die Bundesversammlung sorgt dafür, dass die Massnahmen des Bundes auf ihre Wirksamkeit überprüft werden.

Art. 170 Evaluation of effectiveness

The Federal Assembly shall ensure that federal measures are evaluated with regard to their effectiveness.

Comparative and International Law Analysis: A Central Element of the Legislative Process

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Comparative and International Law Analysis: A Central Element of the Legislative Process

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Working in a multilingual and multilegal reality

- With 27 legislative systems (not including the largest cities), Swiss lawyers have a high likelihood to contribute in a legislative process
- They are used to conducting a comparative and international legal analysis (benchmarking) in a multilingual and multilegal environment

Do what I say not what I do (or is it the opposite?)

- This is common practice to work in a multilingual, multicultural and multilegal environment, to compare a variety of legal thinking and to evaluate current legislation in comparison with other legal systems.
- Yet this is not policy surveillance

Do what I say not what I do (or is it the opposite?)

- The current practice of evaluating legislation lacks systematic and methodology to be considered policy surveillance
- Yet, public health in Switzerland and in Europe would highly benefit from introducing policy surveillance

The step forward: what challenges?

- Variety of legal systems
- Multilingual environment (English is a problem for a rigorous scientific approach at the international level)
- Multicultural environment
- Limited expertise in policy surveillance?
 - Pilot project on the implementation of IRH in 4 countries from WHO Euro (Switzerland, Serbia, Georgia, Kirgystan)

Merci de votre attention

Exploring Policy Surveillance 2019 Webinar Series

Global Policy Surveillance: Challenges and Opportunities

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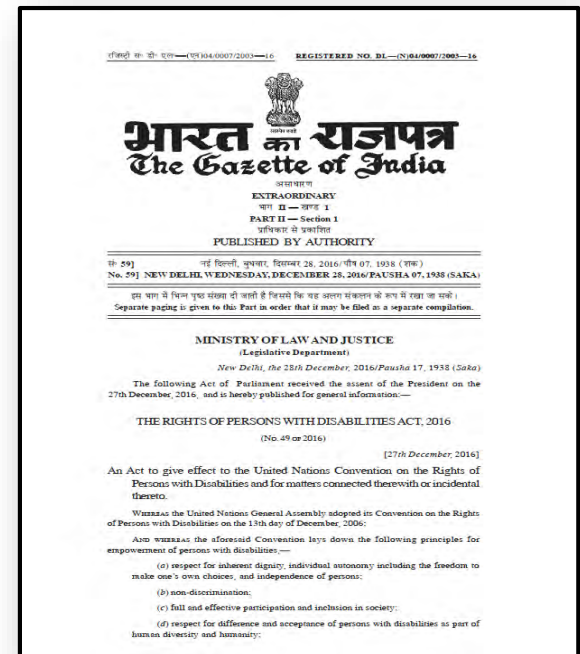


The Power of Policy and Legal Indicators

Collectively, we have made excellent progress on outcome indicators, but much less data has been available on global laws and policies

Laws and policies:

- are **immediate levers** leaders can move
- provide a necessary, if not sufficient, **first step** to improving implementation
- strengthen the work of **civil society** to promote effective realization of health, development, and well-being
- enable **rigorous techniques** to measure impact and inform evidence-based policy decisions



WORLD: A Quantitative Policy Approach

- The **WORLD Policy Analysis Center (WORLD)** creates quantitatively comparable databases by collecting and analyzing legislation and policies for all 193 UN member states.

- **With partners, WORLD:**
 - Undertakes rigorous analyses of policy effectiveness
 - Facilitates comparative studies of policy progress
 - Informs policy debates
 - Advances accountability efforts



Database Construction

➤ Topic Selection:

- Areas with **research evidence** demonstrating their importance
- Areas with widespread **global consensus** on their value
- Areas where we don't know what works but have a **valid causal theory**
- Areas with a **lack of global policy** knowledge

Disability Benefit	
Country:	Antigua and Barbuda
1. Is there a law guaranteeing disability benefits?	Yes
2. Type of benefits provided:	Social insurance system
Specification of type:	
di_disben_law_source:	SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1972 (CAP. 408) (3/1972).
di_disben_law_notes:	2. (1) In this Act- "incurable employment" means subject to subsection
3. Minimum age to receive benefits:	16
4. Maximum age to receive benefits:	59
5. Level of disablement required:	-1 Loss of working capacity (any work/occupation)
Specification of level of disablement required:	An invalid means a person incapable of work as a result of a specific disease or bodily or mental disablement which is likely to remain permanent.
6. Way of assessment:	Assessment by the staff/medical board of a specific admin or SS-related admin, Medical examination/assessment by a recognized medical officer
Specification of way of assessment:	
7. Frequency of assessment:	every -9 Indeterminate
Specification of frequency of assessment:	
di_assess_sources:	SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1972 (CAP. 408) (3/1972).
	2. (1) In this Act-

➤ Sources:

- **Primary national legal sources** (e.g. constitutional texts, original legislation) from global compendiums
- **Secondary sources** (e.g. country reports to the UN) to clarify, complement, or corroborate



Coding Process and Frameworks

- **Coding in original languages:**
Research team fluent in 5 of the 6 official UN languages and several additional ones
- Review source materials for each individual country in a **systematic, consistent, and comparative** way
- **Quality checks:**
 - Double coding; reconciling
 - Database cleaning
 - Verification of outliers
 - Periodic updates
 - Feedback from countries/regions



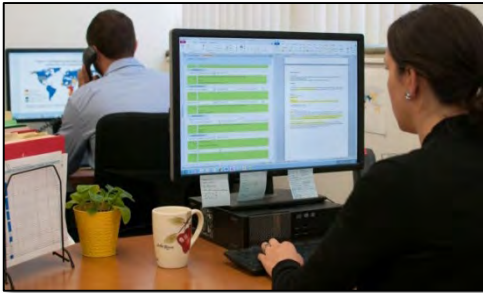
Overview of WORLD Priority Areas

WORLD makes available quantitatively comparable data on more than 1,500 laws and policies in 193 countries affecting human health, development, well-being, and equity, including:

- Health
- Disability
- Poverty
- Education
- Gender
- Migration
- Childhood
- Families
- Child Labor
- Equal Rights and Discrimination
- Adult Labor and Working Conditions
- Environment
- Aging
- Marriage



Moving from Data to Action



Collect Policy Data



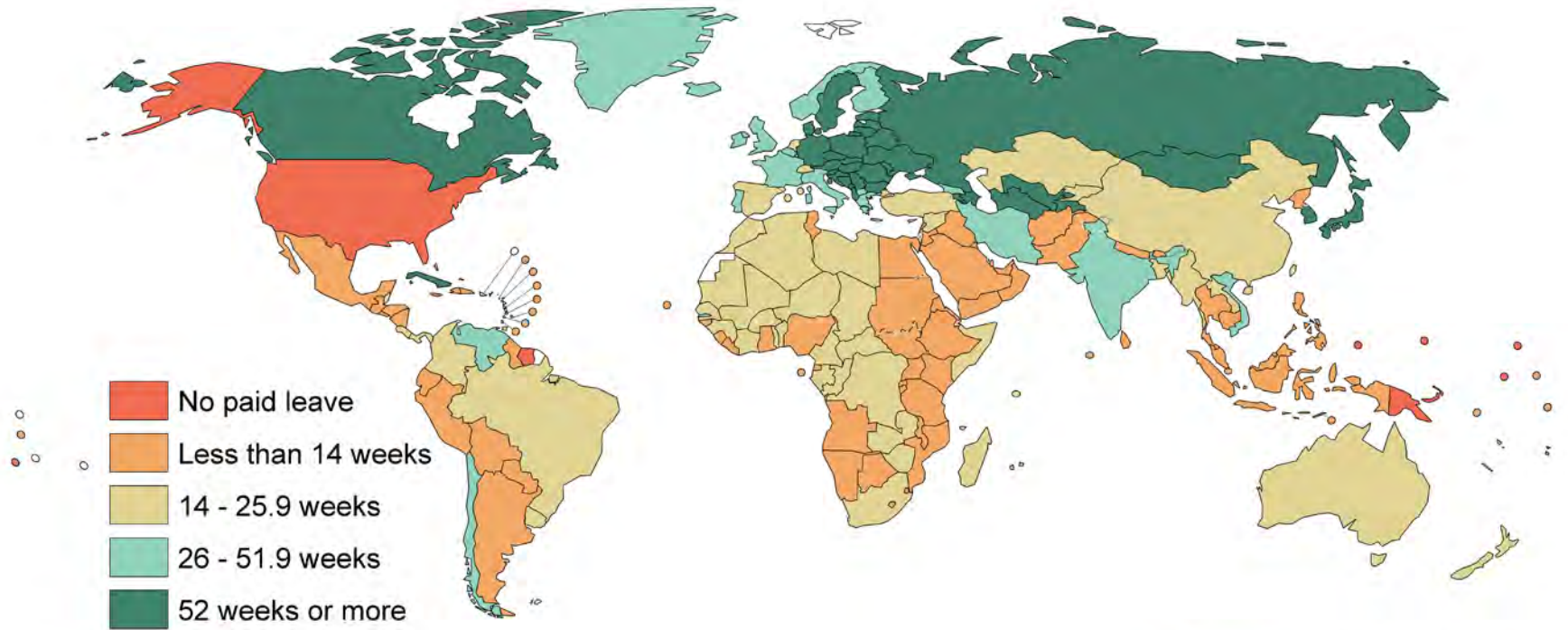
Link Policy Data to
Outcome Data



Share Findings with
Decision-makers



Is paid leave available to mothers of infants?



Source: WORLD Policy Analysis Center, Adult Labor Database, 2015/2016

Overview of Global Micro Data

WORLD's partners at the Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research in Bristol, UK have harmonized social survey data at individual and household level from 1990 to 2014, in areas including:

Core variables:

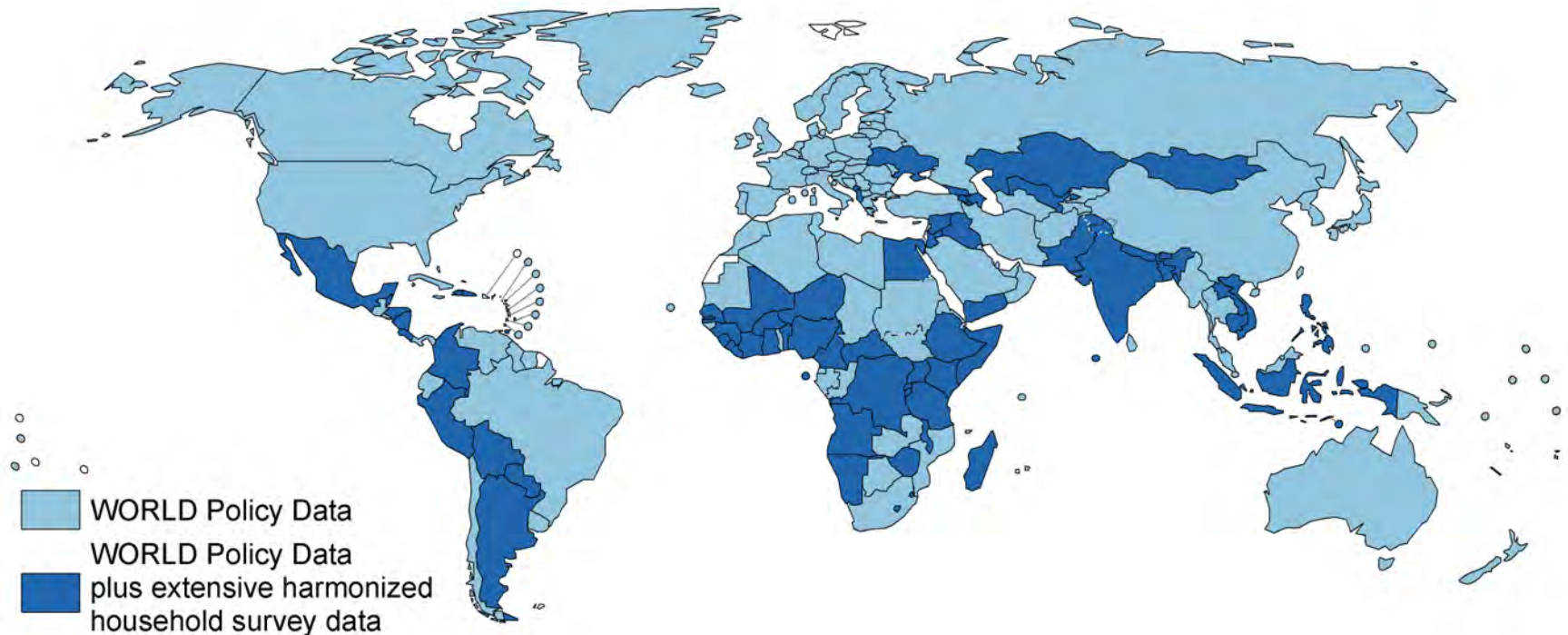
- Individual demographics
- Individual relationships
- Physical characteristics
- Household structure
- Head of household
- Household consumer durables & assets
- Household facilities
- Employment
- Education
- Health: child
- Health care: children

- Adult health
- Health care: adult
- Antenatal care
- Delivery & postnatal care
- Knowledge of AIDS
- Access to information
- Birth & child id variables
- Date & id variables
- Weight
- Women's autonomy/status
- Child birth order

Derived variables:

- Physical characteristics
- Household structure
- Employment
- Education
- Health: child
- Health care: children
- Adult health
- Health care: adult
- Antenatal care
- Delivery & postnatal care
- Knowledge of AIDS
- Access to information
- Women's autonomy/status

Global Data Coverage



1,500+ Law and Policy Indicators for 193 Countries
Harmonized DHS/MICS Surveys for ~4.6 Million Individuals on
health, employment, poverty/deprivation, education,
income and expenditures.



Findings on Paid Maternity Leave and Infant Mortality

- Examining the effects of **paid maternity leave** duration on **infant death**
 - 282,751 births in 20 LMICs (years 2000-2007)
- Findings
 - Extending the duration of paid maternity leave decreased the probability of infant death.
 - **Each additional month** of paid maternity leave led to **7.9 fewer infant deaths** per 1,000 live births, reflecting a 14% reduction relative to the mean.



Photo: Flickr/[Steve Evans](#)

Global Data and Research Partnerships





Working in Partnership with Civil Society



Collaborations on Global Gender Data Efforts





Joint Production of Materials

STOP CHILD LABOR



THE CHILD LABOR COALITION



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MAP: HOW LONG ARE CHILDREN PROTECTED FROM FULL-TIME WORK?

SEPTEMBER 5, 2013

It is important to note that many countries have good laws that protect children from exploitation, but they lack enforcement. A legal framework for protection is an important first step in safeguarding children. Major exemptions exist. For example, in the U.S., a 12-year-old in Agriculture can work unlimited hours—as long as school is not in session during those hours.

This infographic has been developed by our program partner the [World Policy Analysis Center at UCLA's Fielding School of Public Health](#).

[When the map appears, you may click on it to see a larger version.]

How long are children protected from full-time work?



■ No legislated national minimum age
 ■ Until 12 or 13 years old
 ■ Until 14 or 15 years old
 ■ Until 16 to 18 years old
 ▨ With major exceptions allowing younger children to work

Source: World Policy Analysis Center, Child Labour and Adult Labour Databases. Data reflects legislation available as of March 2012.

Though nearly every country has signed an agreement recognizing "the right of the child to be protected ... from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous"

46

 countries do not legally protect children from performing hazardous work
 

AND IF WE CONSIDER EXCEPTIONS SUCH AS AGRICULTURE WORK OR WORK WITH FAMILY

the number of countries nearly **doubles** to **83**

MAP

 If exceptions are considered, how long are children protected from hazardous work?
 

■ No minimum age
 ■ 12 - 14 years old
 ■ 15 - 17 years old
 ■ 18 years old

Making progress against work that is hazardous to children must begin with **legally banning it**

Let's change #KidsChances
Visit [childrenschances.org](#)

WORLD POLICY ANALYSIS CENTER




Engaging in Conversations on Social Media

www.pbs.org/newshour/runtdown/twitter-chat-barriers-global-g

PBS NEWSHOUR

THE RUNDOWN NEWS NOW: ▾

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Twitter chat: What are the barriers to global gender equality?

BY NORA DALY March 12, 2015 at 4:50 PM EDT

440

98

+1

+

EMAIL

Does the constitution take any approach to gender equality?



■ No, none
 ■ General equality guaranteed, gender not mentioned
 ■ Aspirational
 ■ Guaranteed, but customary or religious law can supersede
 ■ Guaranteed

WORLD Policy Analysis Center

www.worldpolicyforum.org

Map of countries that guarantee gender equality in their constitutions. Image courtesy of WORLD Policy Analysis Center.

In 1995, the [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) was adopted at the UN's [Fourth World Conference on Women](#). This document set the agenda for the promotion of gender equality

www.pbs.org/newshour/runtdown/twitter-chat-how-do-constituti

PBS NEWSHOUR

THE RUNDOWN NEWS NOW: ▾

NATION

Twitter Chat: How do constitutions address sexual orientation and gender identity?

BY JACLYN DIAZ AND CORINNE SEGAL June 29, 2016 at 1:30 PM EDT

93

EMAIL



A gay rights activist holds a rainbow flag while marching in downtown Belgrade in September 2013. Photo by Marko Djurica/Reuters

This week marks the one-year anniversary of the Supreme Court ruling that made same-sex marriage a right for U.S. citizens.

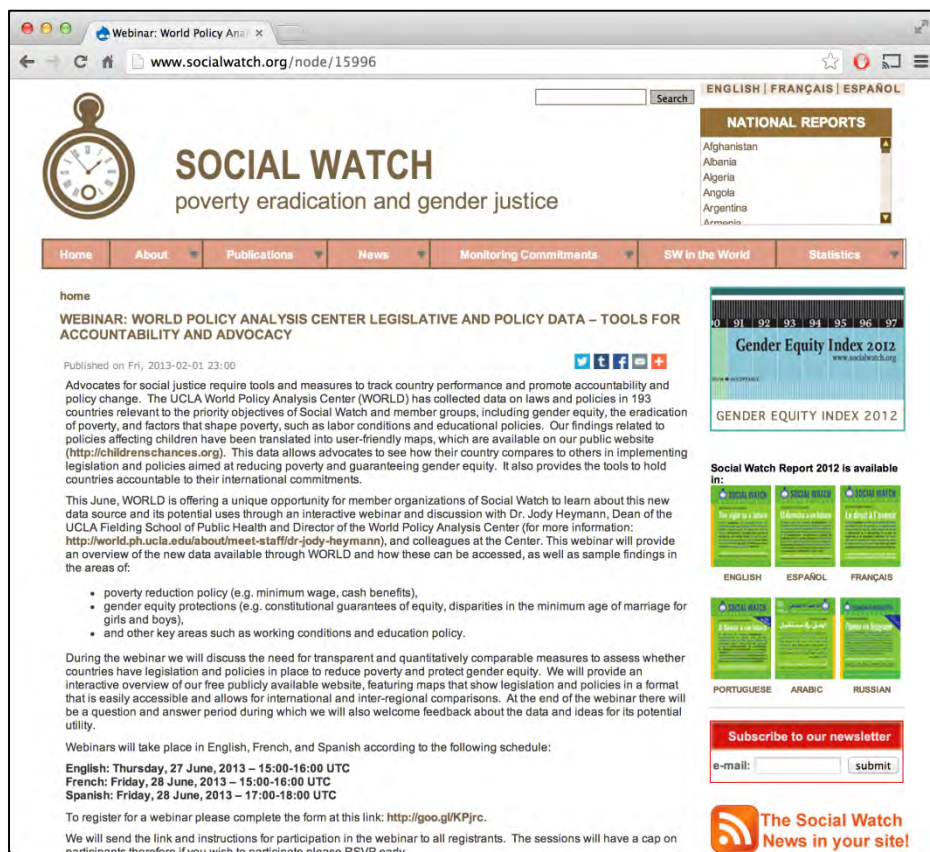
But the state of LGBT rights varies by location—a new report from



Knowledge Exchange

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Webinar: World Policy Analysis Center Legislative and Policy Data – TOOLS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND ADVOCACY

Published on Fri, 2013-02-01 23:00

Advocates for social justice require tools and measures to track country performance and promote accountability and policy change. The UCLA World Policy Analysis Center (WORLD) has collected data on laws and policies in 193 countries relevant to the priority objectives of Social Watch and member groups, including gender equity, the eradication of poverty, and factors that shape poverty, such as labor conditions and educational policies. Our findings related to policies affecting children have been translated into user-friendly maps, which are available on our public website (<http://childrenschances.org>). This data allows advocates to see how their country compares to others in implementing legislation and policies aimed at reducing poverty and guaranteeing gender equity. It also provides the tools to hold countries accountable to their international commitments.

This June, WORLD is offering a unique opportunity for member organizations of Social Watch to learn about this new data source and its potential uses through an interactive webinar and discussion with Dr. Jody Heymann, Dean of the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health and Director of the World Policy Analysis Center (for more information: <http://world.ph.ucla.edu/about/meet-staff/dr-jody-heyman>), and colleagues at the Center. This webinar will provide an overview of the new data available through WORLD and how these can be accessed, as well as sample findings in the areas of:

- poverty reduction policy (e.g. minimum wage, cash benefits),
- gender equity protections (e.g. constitutional guarantees of equity, disparities in the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys),
- and other key areas such as working conditions and education policy.

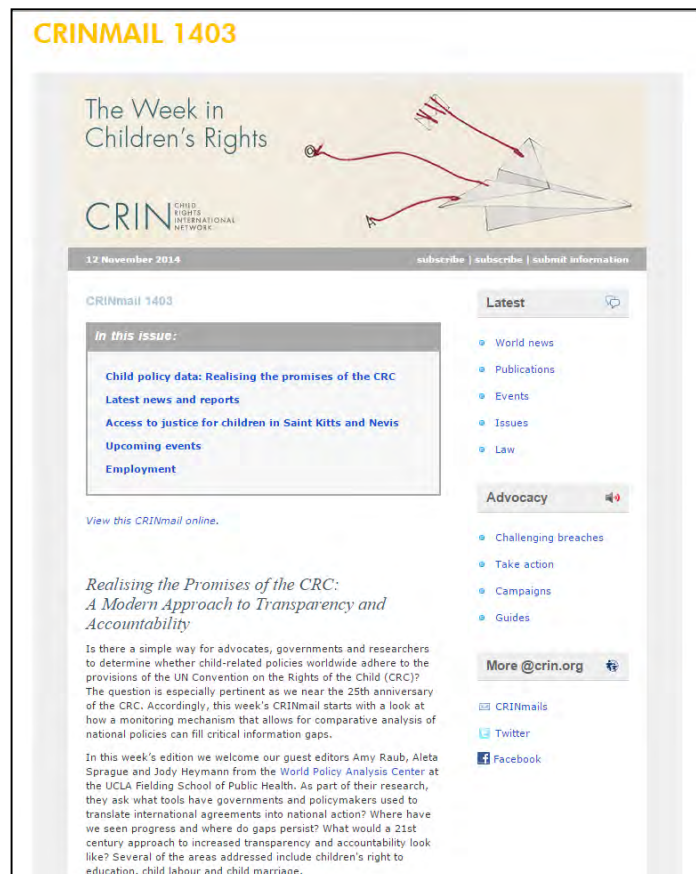
During the webinar we will discuss the need for transparent and quantitatively comparable measures to assess whether countries have legislation and policies in place to reduce poverty and protect gender equity. We will provide an interactive overview of our free publicly available website, featuring maps that show legislation and policies in a format that is easily accessible and allows for international and inter-regional comparisons. At the end of the webinar there will be a question and answer period during which we will also welcome feedback about the data and ideas for its potential utility.

Webinars will take place in English, French, and Spanish according to the following schedule:

English: Thursday, 27 June, 2013 – 15:00-16:00 UTC
French: Friday, 28 June, 2013 – 15:00-16:00 UTC
Spanish: Friday, 28 June, 2013 – 17:00-18:00 UTC

To register for a webinar please complete the form at this link: <http://goo.gl/KPJrc>.

We will send the link and instructions for participation in the webinar to all registrants. The sessions will have a cap on participants. Therefore, users wish to participate please REGISTER early.



CRINMAIL 1403

The Week in Children's Rights

CRIN CHILD RIGHTS INTERNATIONAL NETWORK

12 November 2014

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CRINmail 1403

in this issue:

- Child policy data: Realising the promises of the CRC
- Latest news and reports
- Access to justice for children in Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Upcoming events
- Employment

View this CRINmail online.

Realising the Promises of the CRC: A Modern Approach to Transparency and Accountability

Is there a simple way for advocates, governments and researchers to determine whether child-related policies worldwide adhere to the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)? The question is especially pertinent as we near the 25th anniversary of the CRC. Accordingly, this week's CRINmail starts with a look at how a monitoring mechanism that allows for comparative analysis of national policies can fill critical information gaps.

In this week's edition we welcome our guest editors Amy Raub, Aleta Sprague and Jody Heymann from the World Policy Analysis Center at the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health. As part of their research, they ask what tools have governments and policymakers used to translate international agreements into national action? Where have we seen progress and where do gaps persist? What would a 21st century approach to increased transparency and accountability look like? Several of the areas addressed include children's right to education, child labour and child marriage.

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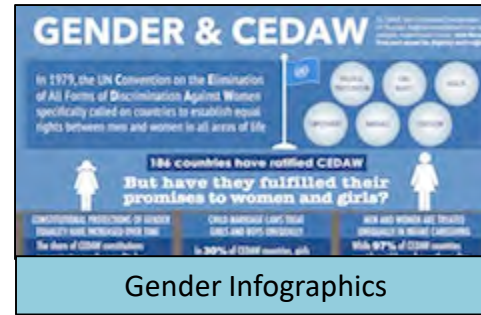
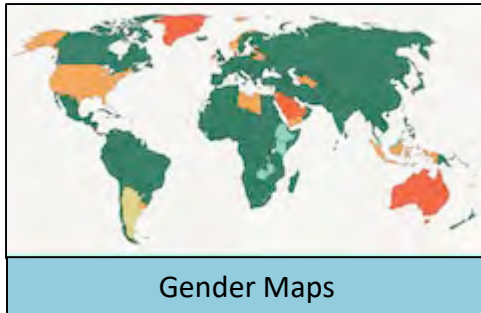
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Global Policy Research: Challenges and Solutions

- Applying our methodology to countries with federal systems
- Developing systematic methodologies to capture provisions outlined in varied legislative or policy sources across countries (i.e. national constitutions, legislation, policy, regulations)
 - Migration database
 - Education database



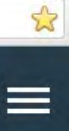
Global Policy Research: Future Opportunities

- Increased opportunities to incorporate policy data in monitoring global agreements
- Greater capacity for rigorous, policy-to-outcome analyses to assess what works
- Expanded partnerships for impact across sectors





Search rights, laws, policies, publications and resources...



The WORLD Policy Analysis Center provides access to global research, data, and maps for sharing ideas and resources on social policies from around the world

- Education
- Health
- Adult labor and working conditions
- Child labor
- Poverty
- Equal rights and discrimination
- Childhood
- Gender
- Marriage
- Family
- Aging
- Disability
- Environment
- Constitutions

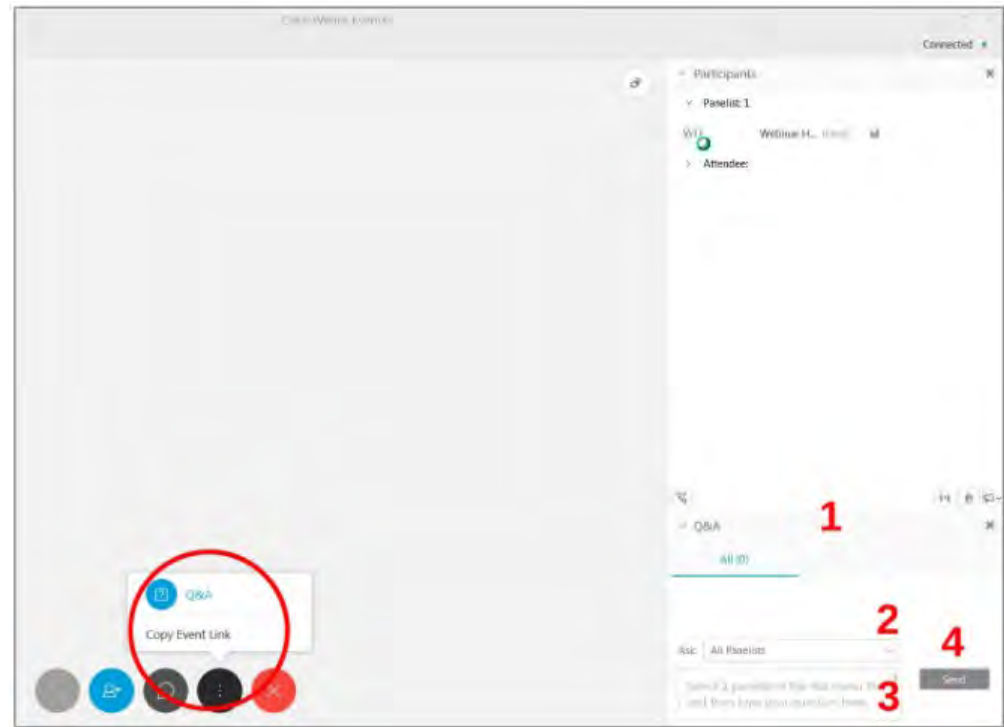
🔍 Search rights, laws, policies, publications and resources...

- Compare countries
- About our data



How to use WebEx Q&A

1. Open the Q&A panel by clicking the “...” button on the bottom of the screen and selecting “Q&A”
2. Select “All Panelists”
3. Type your question
4. Click “Send”



Thank You!

Join us March 12 at 1:00 p.m. ET for our next webinar:

Local Policy Surveillance: Challenges and Opportunities

Register at bit.ly/ExplorePS19

