

- (g) System or program on free legal aid, if any, including availability of government prosecutors and public defenders in criminal trials and legal representation in civil claims, including those involving economic rights;
- (h) State-sponsored psycho-social and legal services for women and children who are victims of gender crimes or abuse;
- (i) Laws and policies related to non-state justice systems, including the application of gender equality, non-discrimination and equal protection legal provisions to them;
- (j) Laws and policies related to human rights in general;
- (k) Significant laws, policies, and jurisprudence or case law related to women's human rights, including:
  - i. formal legal equality and non-discrimination law or policy (as a constitutional policy or statutory norm);
  - ii. legal guarantees of political, civil, socio-economic and cultural rights;
  - iii. legal rights in marriage and the family, including property ownership, use and control, and inheritance;
  - iv. statutes related to gender-specific abuses (e.g., gender-based violence);
  - v. case law involving women's human rights (in any area), including illustrative cases of women's right of access to justice; and
  - vi. public interest litigation involving women that is pending before the courts.
- (l) Views and recommendations of human rights treaty bodies, including the CEDAW Committee, that are relevant to women's access to justice in the country;
- (m) Available oversight mechanisms to monitor the implementation and enforcement of laws related to gender equality, women's human rights and access to justice;
- (n) Issues, problems, and gaps related to the foregoing, as well as recommended areas for reform;
- (o) Availability of legal remedies within the state justice mechanism (e.g., constitutional challenges or test litigation) for any of the issues, problems, and gaps identified above.