

- (iv) prohibiting, through national legislation, cultural practices harmful to women and girls;
  - (v) extending legal protection and social benefits to specially vulnerable women, such as those in export processing zones, home-based work, or domestic work;
  - (vi) giving women equal legal rights to property which are critical to their economic rights and livelihood, such as the right to control or own land and to inheritance, and ensuring the implementation of those rights;
  - (vii) ensuring women's sexual and reproductive health and rights, which include giving women access to health care services and those related to family planning and addressing the unintended consequences of laws prohibiting and penalizing abortion;
  - (viii) providing full and sustained funding for the proper and adequate enforcement and implementation of gender-responsive legislation;
  - (ix) regular collection of data on women's rights violations to drive proper implementation of legislation; and
  - (x) adopting a holistic and integrated approach to designing laws and policies 'to drive effective implementation, to ensure substantive equality and fair outcomes to women,' in recognition of the interrelatedness of the structural and social barriers in the various aspects of women's lives to their achievement of substantive equality (e.g., the link between the gender pay gap and the gender division of labor in the family); and
- (b) *a gender-responsive justice chain that effectively and adequately implements gender-responsive laws, which requires:*
- (i) justice institutions and support agencies with clear gender-responsive mandates and procedures, including standardized protocols and rules on coordination, and adequate and sustained funding;
  - (ii) agencies with properly trained personnel and adequate resources that provide specialized services for women to address the social and institutional barriers they face, such as one-stop shops with women service providers, legal aid agencies, specialized courts (including mobile, domestic violence and family courts), women's police stations, and gender-responsive prisons;
  - (iii) clear accountability procedures and sustained monitoring of implementation of laws and protocols by agencies, including data collection, towards better implementation; and
  - (iv) gender-responsive policing and judicial decision-making.