



SUMMARIES OF WOMEN, BUSINESS AND THE LAW REFORMS

Women, Business and the Law reforms that affected all data points between May 1, 2015 and June 1, 2017.

- + Reform increasing gender parity
- Reform neutral to gender parity
- × Reform decreasing gender parity

Afghanistan

- + **Protecting women from violence**
Afghanistan now prohibits sexual harassment in employment and education. It also established criminal penalties and civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment.

Albania

- + **Getting a job**
Albania introduced three days of paid paternity leave and 120 days of unpaid parental leave. The new labor code also mandates equal remuneration for men and women who do work of equal value.
- + **Providing incentives to work**
Albania's new labor code also guarantees that after maternity leave, employees can return to their job or an equivalent job on terms that are no less favorable than before the leave.

Algeria

- + **Protecting women from violence**
Algeria criminalized domestic violence, including physical, psychological and economic violence.

Angola

- × **Getting a job**
Angola increased the number of jobs prohibited to women.
- + **Building credit**
Angola now prohibits discrimination by creditors in financial transactions based on gender.

Antigua and Barbuda

- + **Protecting women from violence**
Antigua and Barbuda now recognizes sexual and economic abuse as forms of domestic violence.

Argentina

- + **Protecting women from violence**
Argentina now prohibits sexual harassment in public places.

Armenia

- + **Accessing institutions**
Armenia enacted a new electoral code that increases candidate list quotas for women in elections at the national level from 20% to 25%.

Australia

- + **Going to court**
The first woman Chief Justice of Australia was appointed in January 2017.

Austria

- + **Protecting women from violence**
Austria introduced criminal penalties for sexual harassment, including sexual harassment in public places.

Azerbaijan

- + **Getting a job**
Azerbaijan is gradually increasing and equalizing the ages at which men and women can retire and receive pension benefits.

Bahrain

- + × **Protecting women from violence**
Bahrain introduced its first domestic violence law, which protects spouses and family members and covers physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. It also allows victims of domestic violence to obtain protection orders that prohibit contact with the victim, the violation of which results in criminal penalties. Bahrain equalized the age of marriage for boys and girls and raised the age of marriage for girls with parental consent.

However, it also lowered the legal age of marriage for boys. Now boys and girls can marry at age 16 with parental consent.

Bangladesh

✘ Getting a job

Bangladesh now prohibits women from carrying, lifting or removing weighty goods and instruments. It also establishes different weight-lifting thresholds for men and women.

✘ Protecting women from violence

Bangladesh introduced exceptions to the legal age of marriage that now allow minors to marry with parental and judicial consent. No minimum age is specified for such cases.

Barbados

+ Protecting women from violence

Barbados now recognizes sexual abuse as a form of domestic violence. Its domestic violence legislation also now protects unmarried intimate partners. Additionally, Barbados removed the marital rape exemption and explicitly criminalized marital rape.

Bhutan

+ Providing incentives to work

Bhutan increased the maximum amount of educational expenses that can be deducted from income taxes.

+ Building credit

Bhutan improved access to credit information by beginning to distribute information from utility companies and microfinance institutions. Both report positive and negative payment data.

Bolivia

+ Building credit

Bolivia enhanced access to credit information by starting to report data from utility companies.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

+ Getting a job

Bosnia and Herzegovina eliminated several restrictions on women's employment, including in jobs deemed arduous, jobs deemed hazardous and underwater work. It also prohibited employers from asking potential employees information related to pregnancy, marital status or family responsibilities during a job interview. Bosnia and Herzegovina eliminated the possibility for men and women to retire early and receive partial benefits, which was previously unequal.

+ Going to court

Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Law on Free Legal Aid in 2016 to provide legal assistance in civil procedures.

Botswana

+ Building credit

Botswana improved access to credit information by beginning to distribute data from utility companies, including positive and negative data.

Brazil

+ Accessing institutions

Brazil now allows men and women to equally pass on their citizenship to foreign spouses.

Brunei Darussalam

+ Building credit

Brunei Darussalam improved access to credit information by beginning to distribute data from two utility companies.

Bulgaria

+ ✘ Getting a job

Bulgaria removed all restrictions on women's employment. It is also gradually increasing and equalizing the ages at which men and women can retire and receive pension benefits.

However, the ages at which men and women can retire with partial pension benefits are now unequal.

Burkina Faso

+ Protecting women from violence

Burkina Faso adopted new legislation on violence against women which established a specialized chamber and specialized court proceeding for cases of domestic violence, as well as dedicated police units to deal with cases of violence against women. It also introduced protection orders for victims of domestic violence, which prohibit contact with the victim, and now guarantees that victims of domestic violence have access to legal assistance and shelters. Additionally, it now provides for civil remedies for cases of sexual harassment.

Burundi

+ Protecting women from violence

Burundi now recognizes sexual and economic violence as forms of domestic violence. It also introduced civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment.

Cambodia

+ Providing incentives to work

Cambodia extended tax exemptions on fringe benefits, such as childcare allotments, to cover several new industries, removing 20% of taxes on such benefits.

Cameroon

+ Building credit

Cameroon improved access to credit information by launching a new credit registry that does not have a minimum loan threshold and reports positive and negative payment data from microfinance institutions.

+ Protecting women from violence

Cameroon adopted a new criminal code that covers sexual harassment in employment and education, and established criminal penalties for sexual harassment. Additionally, the new code no longer allows criminal charges to be dropped for rapists if they marry the victim.

Central African Republic

+ Accessing institutions

The Central African Republic introduced a 35% quota for women on candidate lists for elections at the national and local levels, including sanctions for noncompliance with these mandated quotas.

+ Going to court

A new law on the organization of the constitutional court sets the number of justices at nine, and specifies that at least four of them must be women.

Chad

+ Protecting women from violence

Chad adopted a new criminal code, which covers psychological abuse as a form of domestic violence and criminalizes sexual harassment, including in the workplace. It also increased the minimum age of marriage with parental consent for girls from 15 to 18.

China

+ Getting a job

China introduced three days of paid paternity leave. It also now entitles all women—regardless of age—to 128 days of paid maternity leave. Previously women younger than age 25 were entitled to 98 days of maternity leave, whereas women older than age 25 were entitled to 128 days.

+ Building credit

China improved access to credit information by starting to report payment histories from utility companies, including positive and negative data.

+ Protecting women from violence

China introduced protection orders for victims of domestic violence, which provide for removal of the perpetrator from the home and prohibition of contact with the victim. It also established clear criminal penalties for violation of protection orders and guaranteed that victims of violence have access to legal assistance and shelters.

Colombia

+ Getting a job

Colombia increased paid maternity leave from 98 to 126 days. It also removed restrictions on women's employment in mining and jobs deemed hazardous and arduous.

Congo, Dem. Rep.

+ Accessing institutions

The Democratic Republic of Congo reformed its family code to allow married women to sign a contract, get a job, open a bank account and register a business in the same way as married men. It also removed the obligation for a married woman to obey her husband and allows spouses to choose the marital home mutually.

+ Getting a job

The Democratic Republic of Congo lifted restrictions on women's ability to work at night in public or private industrial establishments. It also now mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in various aspects of employment, including hiring and promotions.

+ Building credit

The Democratic Republic of Congo now prohibits discrimination based on gender in access to credit.

Congo, Rep.

✗ Accessing institutions

The Republic of Congo's new 2015 constitution no longer includes a nondiscrimination clause.

Costa Rica

+ Protecting women from violence

Costa Rica removed exceptions to the legal age of marriage that previously allowed girls and boys to marry before the age of 18 with parental or judicial consent.

Côte d'Ivoire

+ Accessing institutions

Côte d'Ivoire's new constitution specifies gender as a protected category in its nondiscrimination clause.

+ Going to court

Côte d'Ivoire established a small claims procedure in 2015, and raised the maximum amount for small claims in 2017.

+ ✗ Providing incentives to work

Côte d'Ivoire made primary school compulsory for all children ages 6-16 years.

However, the new Labor Law no longer provides leave to care for sick relatives.

Denmark

+ Protecting women from violence

Denmark removed exceptions to the legal age of marriage, no longer allowing children younger than age 18 to marry with the consent of the parents and the state authority.

Dominica

+ Protecting women from violence

Dominica specifically criminalized marital rape.

Dominican Republic

+ Getting a job

The Dominican Republic increased the length of paid maternity leave from 84 to 98 days.

Ecuador

+ Accessing institutions

Ecuador now allows men and women equally to pass citizenship to their foreign spouses. Previously, different naturalization procedures made it easier for men to pass citizenship to foreign wives.

+ Using property

Ecuador equalized men's and women's property rights by repealing the provision favoring husbands' decisions in cases of disagreement between spouses when administering assets during marriage.

+ Getting a job

Ecuador introduced 270 days of unpaid parental leave.

× Going to court

A new code of civil procedure eliminated small claims procedures in Ecuador.

+ × Protecting women from violence

Ecuador removed all exceptions to the legal age of marriage, no longer allowing children younger than age 18 to marry with parental consent or judicial authorization.

However, the amendment also repealed the provision that previously provided for penalties in cases of child marriage.

El Salvador

+ Getting a job

El Salvador increased the length of paid maternity leave from 84 to 112 days.

Ethiopia

+ Going to court

Ethiopia now requires the Attorney General to provide free legal aid services to women and others who do not have the financial capacity to institute civil actions in federal court.

Fiji

× Building credit

The credit bureau in Fiji suspended operations and no longer reports data from utilities and retailers, therefore decreasing access to credit.

France

+ Accessing institutions

France increased the corporate board quota in 2017 from 20% to 40% for listed companies that have 500 or more employees or more than 50 million euros in assets. For companies that have fewer than 500 employees, the 40% quota will apply in 2020.

Gabon

+ Accessing institutions

Gabon introduced a 30% quota for women on candidate lists for elections at the national and local levels, including sanctions for noncompliance with the mandated quota.

Gambia, The

+ Protecting women from violence

The Gambia prohibited child marriage and established penalties for those involved in child marriage.

Georgia

+ Protecting women from violence

Georgia abolished a provision of the civil code that allowed marriage at the age of 16 with parental consent.

Guatemala

+ Protecting women from violence

Guatemala removed exceptions to the legal age of marriage that previously allowed marriage at ages 16 for boys and 14 for girls with parental or judicial consent. Now boys and girls can get married at age 16 only with judicial consent.

Guinea

+ Building credit

Guinea prohibited discrimination based on gender and marital status when accessing goods and services, including financial services.

+ Protecting women from violence

Guinea criminalized sexual harassment, including in the workplace.

Guyana

+ Building credit

Guyana improved access to credit information by expanding the credit bureau's coverage to include more than 5% of the adult population. It reports data from utility companies and retailers.

Honduras

+ Accessing institutions

Honduras increased gender quotas on candidate lists for elections at the national and local levels from 40% to 50%.

○ Using property

Partial community is now the default marital property regime in Honduras. Both spouses must agree when administering property during marriage.

Hungary

× Going to court

Hungary eliminated small claims courts and procedures; ordinary procedures now apply in the lowest courts.

Iceland

+ Building credit

Iceland enhanced access to credit information by starting to report data from utility companies. It also prohibited discrimination based on gender when accessing goods and services, including financial services.

+ Protecting women from violence

Iceland amended the penal code to include specific provisions addressing domestic violence, including physical and emotional abuse, which cover spouses and former partners or spouses.

India

+ ✘ Getting a job

India increased the length of paid maternity leave from 84 to 182 days.

But as employers pay the full cost of maternity leave, the cost of hiring women of childbearing age has increased from the employer's perspective.

Indonesia

+ Going to court

Indonesia established a small claims procedure in 2015.

Iran, Islamic Rep.

+ Building credit

The Islamic Republic of Iran improved access to credit information by reporting data on credit payments from an automobile retailer and microfinance institutions.

Iraq

+ Accessing institutions

Iraq enacted a new passport law in 2015 that introduced electronic passports. The application process is now the same for men and women and does not require women to bring a guardian.

+ ✘ Getting a job

Iraq increased the length of paid maternity leave from 72 to 98 days. Further, its new labor code prohibits discrimination based on gender in various aspects of employment, including hiring and dismissal.

However, the new labor code allows employers to terminate employees' contracts when they reach the retirement age, which is unequal for men and women.

+ Providing incentives to work

Iraq now guarantees workers returning from maternity leave the same position or a similar position with the same wage.

+ Protecting women from violence

Iraq established a specialized court for cases of domestic violence. It also criminalized sexual harassment in employment.

Ireland

+ Getting a job

Ireland introduced 10 days of paid paternity leave.

Israel

+ Getting a job

Israel increased the length of paid maternity leave from 98 to 105 days, and now allows the mother to transfer one week of maternity leave to the father.

Italy

+ Accessing institutions

Italy introduced a 50% gender quota for candidate lists for national parliamentary elections.

+ Getting a job

Italy also increased paid paternity leave from one to two days.

Jordan

+ Building credit

Jordan improved access to credit information by establishing a new credit bureau that does not have a minimum loan threshold.

Kenya

+ Going to court

Kenya increased the maximum amount for small claims procedures. Kenya's new Legal Aid Act also provides legal aid services in civil matters.

+ Building credit

Kenya improved access to credit information by distributing data from two utility companies that report positive and negative payment information.

+ Protecting women from violence

Kenya enacted its first domestic violence law, which protects family members, spouses and former spouses and partners (including non-cohabiting partners) from physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It also designated a special court to handle cases of domestic violence and offer protection orders for victims, which provide for removal of the perpetrator from the home and prohibit contact. In conjunction, it established clear criminal penalties for the violation of such protection orders.

Kiribati

+ Getting a job

Kiribati's new labor code lifted all restrictions on women's employment, including restrictions on working at night and in mining.

+ Providing incentives to work

It also guarantees employees returning from maternity leave the same or an equivalent position.

Kosovo

+ Going to court

In May 2015, Kosovo elected its first female President to the Constitutional Court. Kosovo also established an antidiscrimination commission that allows women to submit complaints of discrimination to an Ombudsperson.

+ Building credit

Kosovo enacted a new nondiscrimination law in 2015, which introduced marital status as a category protected from discrimination when accessing credit.

Latvia

+ Building credit

Latvia improved access to credit information by launching a private credit bureau. It reports payment data from utility companies, retailers and microfinance institutions.

Lesotho

+ Building credit

Lesotho expanded the credit bureau's coverage to include more than 5% of the population. The bureau reports data from both utility companies and retailers.

Liberia

+ Getting a job

Liberia increased the length of paid maternity leave from 90 to 98 days and introduced five days of unpaid paternity leave. It also obliged employers to provide break time for breastfeeding employees. Further, the new labor code mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value, as well as prohibits discrimination based on gender in various aspects of employment, including hiring, promotions and dismissal.

+ Providing incentives to work

Liberia's new labor code also guarantees employees returning from maternity leave an equivalent position.

Libya

○ Protecting women from violence

Libya lowered the age of marriage from 20 to 18.

Lithuania

✘ Getting a job

Lithuania's new labor code no longer contains the provision that established the right of breastfeeding women to have nursing breaks.

+ Protecting women from violence

Lithuania prohibited sexual harassment in education and established civil remedies for sexual harassment in the workplace.

Luxembourg

+ Accessing institutions

Luxembourg introduced financial incentives for political parties to include women on candidate lists for elections at the national level.

+ Getting a job

Luxembourg increased the percentage of wages received during parental leave from 77% to 100%.

Macedonia, FYR

+ Building credit

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia improved access to credit information by beginning to distribute data from retailers, including positive and negative data.

Madagascar

+ Accessing institutions

Madagascar enacted a new nationality law in 2016 that equalizes the rights of married women to confer nationality to their children.

+ Building credit

Madagascar improved access to credit information by increasing the coverage of the credit registry so that it now covers more than 5% of the population. It does not have a minimum loan threshold and distributes payment data from microfinance institutions.

Malawi

+ Building credit

Malawi improved access to credit information by establishing a new credit bureau that reports data collected from utility companies and microfinance institutions.

+ Protecting women from violence

A constitutional amendment removed all exceptions to the legal age of marriage, raising the minimum age from 15 to 18 for boys and girls.

Malaysia

+ Protecting women from violence

Malaysia now allows victims of sexual harassment to seek civil remedies.

Maldives

+ Building credit

Maldives prohibited discrimination based on gender and marital status when accessing financial services.

Mali

+ Accessing institutions

Mali introduced a quota for women on candidate lists for elections at the national (30%) and local (33%) levels.

Malta

+ Going to court

Malta increased the maximum amount for small claims procedures.

+ Building credit

Malta improved access to credit information by launching a new credit registry that covers more than 5% of the adult population.

Marshall Islands

+ Going to court

Established in 2015, the Human Rights Committee of the Marshall Islands receives complaints of discrimination based on gender.

+ Protecting women from violence

The Marshall Islands removed exceptions to the legal age of marriage for girls, raising the minimum age from 16 to 18.

Mauritania

+ Building credit

Mauritania's credit registry now reports payment information from microfinance institutions, including positive and negative data.

Mauritius

- + **Getting a job**
Mauritius increased the length of maternity leave from 84 to 98 days.
- + **Protecting women from violence**
The Protection from Domestic Violence Act was amended to include protections against economic violence and marital rape.

Mexico

- + **Protecting women from violence**
All exceptions to the legal age of marriage were abolished in the Civil Code of Mexico City, raising the minimum age from 16 for boys and 14 for girls to 18 for both.

Moldova

- + **Accessing institutions**
Moldova amended its electoral law in 2016 to include a 40% candidate list gender quota along with sanctions for national and local elections.
- + **Getting a job**
Moldova introduced 10 days of paid paternity leave. It is also gradually increasing and equalizing the ages at which men and women can retire and receive full benefits.
- + **Building credit**
Moldova's credit bureau now includes positive and negative payment information from microfinance institutions.
- + **Protecting women from violence**
Moldova established criminal penalties for domestic violence.

Mongolia

- + **Getting a job**
Mongolia is gradually increasing and equalizing the ages at which men and women can retire and receive benefits.
- + **Providing incentives to work**
Mongolia replaced child allowances with several emergency cash allowances, including an allowance for families with children younger than age 16 who need permanent care.

+ Protecting women from violence

Mongolia's new domestic violence law extended protection to former spouses and partners. It also established criminal penalties for domestic violence and marital rape.

Namibia

- + **Building credit**
Namibia enhanced access to credit information by starting to report data from utility companies.

Nepal

- **Accessing institutions**
Nepal enacted a new constitution and local election law to implement the mandated 40% quota for women representatives in municipal councils.
- + **Going to court**
In April 2016, the first woman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nepal was confirmed.
- + **Protecting women from violence**
Nepal extended legal protection from domestic violence to former partners or spouses. Additionally, free legal aid is now provided to victims of domestic violence. Nepal also prohibited sexual harassment in public places and eliminated exceptions to the legal age of marriage.

Netherlands

- + **Building credit**
The Netherlands improved access to credit information by lowering the minimum loan amount to be included in the credit bureau's database.
- + **Protecting women from violence**
The Netherlands removed all exceptions to the legal age of marriage, raising the minimum age from 16 to 18.

New Zealand

- + **Getting a job**
New Zealand replaced maternity leave with parental leave and increased it from 112 to 126 days.

Nigeria

- + **Building credit**
Nigeria improved access to credit information by beginning to distribute data from utility companies, including positive and negative data.

Norway

- + **Going to court**
In March 2016, the first female Chief Justice in the more than 200-year history of Norway's Supreme Court was appointed.

Panama

- + **Accessing institutions**
Panama introduced the sanction of inadmissibility of candidate lists that do not respect the mandated gender quota for national elections.
- + **Getting a job**
Panama introduced three days of paid paternity leave.

- + **Protecting women from violence**
Panama removed all exceptions to the legal age of marriage, raising the minimum age from 16 for boys and 14 for girls to 18 for both.

Paraguay

- + **Getting a job**
Paraguay increased the length of paid maternity leave from 63 to 98 days and the percentage of wages received during maternity leave from 50% to 75%. It also increased the length of paid paternity leave from 2 to 10 days.
- + ○ **Protecting women from violence**
Paraguay now covers economic violence as a form of domestic violence. It also lowered the legal age of marriage from 20 to 18, and raised the minimum age of marriage with judicial consent for boys and girls from 14 to 16.

Peru

+ Getting a job

Peru increased the length of paid maternity leave from 90 to 98 days.

+ Protecting women from violence

Peru now covers economic violence as a form of domestic violence.

Philippines

+ Protecting women from violence

The Philippines criminalized sexual harassment in public places.

Poland

+ ✘ Getting a job

Poland replaced 42 days of paid maternity leave with paid parental leave. It also eliminated all restrictions on women's employment.

However, it reversed a 2012 law that was gradually increasing and equalizing the retirement ages for men and women. Now, the retirement age is set to be lowered back to 60 years for women and 65 for men.

+ Going to court

Poland appointed the first woman president of its Constitutional Tribunal in December 2016.

Portugal

+ Getting a job

Portugal increased the length of paid paternity leave from 20 to 25 days.

Rwanda

+ Accessing institutions

Rwanda granted both spouses equal rights to choose the marital home. It also removed the provision designating the husband as "head of household."

○ Using property

Rwanda reformed the law and now there is no default marital property regime. Spouses must opt into the regime of their choice at the time of marriage.

+ Getting a job

Rwanda increased the percentage of wages received during maternity leave from 60% to 100%. Additionally, the employer and government now share the cost of maternity benefits, whereas previously the employer was solely responsible.

+ Protecting women from violence

Rwanda removed exceptions to the legal age of marriage.

Samoa

+ Going to court

Samoa raised the maximum amount for small claims.

Senegal

+ Accessing institutions

Senegal enacted a new national identity card law in 2016, introducing biometric cards. The application process is now equal for married men and women.

Serbia

+ Accessing institutions

Serbia now recognizes sexual and economic violence as forms of domestic violence. It also established specialized procedures for cases of domestic violence and criminal penalties for sexual harassment.

Seychelles

+ Getting a job

The Seychelles introduced 5 days of paid paternity leave.

+ Going to court

In August 2015, the Seychelles appointed the first woman Chief Justice in the nation's history.

Singapore

+ Getting a job

Singapore increased the length of paid paternity leave from 5 to 10 days.

Slovak Republic

+ Getting a job

The Slovak Republic increased the percentage of wages received during maternity leave from 65% to 75%.

+ Going to court

The Slovak Republic increased the maximum amount for small claims.

Slovenia

+ Protecting women from violence

Slovenia prohibited sexual harassment in education. Additionally, its new family code raised the minimum age of marriage with judicial consent to 15, where previously minors at any age could marry with the authorization of the Social Work Center.

Solomon Islands

+ Protecting women from violence

The Solomon Islands explicitly criminalized marital rape.

South Africa

+ Getting a job

South Africa increased the percentage of wages received during maternity leave from 60% to 66%.

Spain

+ Getting a job

Spain increased the length of paid paternity leave from 15 to 30 days.

+ Protecting women from violence

Spain raised the minimum age of marriage for boys and girls with judicial authorization from 14 to 16.

Sri Lanka

+ Accessing institutions

Sri Lanka introduced a 25% legislated quota for women representatives in municipal councils.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

+ ✕ Getting a job

St. Vincent and the Grenadines increased the percentage of wages received during maternity leave from 75% to 87%.

But as employers pay for maternity leave, the cost of hiring women of childbearing age has increased from the employer's perspective.

Suriname

○ Protecting women from violence

Suriname lowered the legal age of marriage from 21 to 18.

Sweden

+ Getting a job

Sweden increased the allocation of parental leave for mothers and fathers from 60 to 90 days.

Taiwan, China

+ Providing incentives to work

Taiwan, China's legislation on early childhood education now applies to children aged two and older. Previously, children aged four and older were covered.

+ Building credit

Taiwan, China enhanced access to credit information by starting to report data from retailers, including positive and negative data.

Tajikistan

+ Getting a job

Tajikistan abolished the general restriction on women's ability to work at night.

Tanzania

+ Providing incentives to work

Tanzania made primary education free and compulsory.

+ Going to court

The Legal Aid Act of 2017 mandates legal aid for indigent persons in civil and criminal proceedings in Tanzania.

+ Building credit

Tanzania improved access to credit information by distributing data from retailers.

+ Protecting women from violence

The Education Act was amended in June 2016, making it illegal for anyone to marry primary and secondary school girls under any circumstances. Previously there were no penalties for authorizing or entering child or early marriages.

Thailand

+ Accessing institutions

Thailand's new constitution specifies sex as a protected category in its nondiscrimination clause.

Timor-Leste

+ Getting a job

Timor-Leste introduced a social security system that provides maternity benefits.

Togo

+ Protecting women from violence

Togo criminalized marital rape.

Trinidad and Tobago

+ Going to court

After a 2004 pilot project successfully established a family court in Trinidad and Tobago, the Family and Children Division Act was passed in 2016 to create a specialized family chamber in the High Court.

Tunisia

+ Accessing institutions

Tunisia now guarantees the principle of gender parity on candidate lists for municipal elections. Lists that fail to respect the quota will not be accepted.

+ Building credit

Tunisia strengthened credit reporting by beginning to distribute payment information from a telecommunications company and microfinance institutions. Both report positive as well as negative data.

Turkey

+ Getting a job

Turkey introduced part-time work options for parents until their child's compulsory schooling begins. It also prohibited discrimination based on gender in several aspects of employment, such as promotions.

+ Going to court

Turkey's 2016 law establishing the Human Rights and Equality Institution allows victims to submit complaints of gender discrimination.

+ Protecting women from violence

Turkey established a specialized police unit to deal with cases of domestic violence.

Ukraine

+ Accessing institutions

Ukraine introduced a 30% candidate list gender quota for national and local elections. Additionally, the law creates financial incentives for parties to put women on candidate lists.

+ Providing incentives to work

Ukraine enacted a new tax law that grants tax benefits to preschool facilities.

United Arab Emirates

+ Accessing institutions

The United Arab Emirates introduced a 20% quota for women on corporate boards along with sanctions for noncompliance.

United Kingdom

+ Providing incentives to work

The United Kingdom introduced a new childcare support scheme that allows parents and the government to contribute to an online account for childcare expenses.

Venezuela, RB

+ Accessing institutions

República Bolivariana de Venezuela introduced the principle of gender parity by requiring women to make up half of the candidates submitted to the 2015 national parliamentary elections, including a sanction for noncompliance.

Vietnam

+ Accessing institutions

Vietnam introduced a 35% quota for women on candidate lists for elections at the national and local levels. Vietnam also removed the institution of "head of household" from its civil code.

+ Getting a job

Vietnam introduced 5 days of paid paternity leave provided by the government.

West Bank and Gaza

+ Getting a job

West Bank and Gaza introduced a social security system that provides maternity benefits and increased the length of paid maternity leave from 70 to 84 days.

+ Providing incentives to work

In 2017, West Bank and Gaza passed a new education law mandating the government to provide one year of free and compulsory public preschool.

Zambia

+ Getting a job

Zambia's Gender Equity and Equality Act now prohibits gender discrimination in various aspects of employment, including hiring and promotions. It also mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value.

+ Going to court

The Gender Equity and Equality Act established a Gender Equality Commission. A constitutional referendum in 2016 also established a constitutional court of 13 justices.

+ Building credit

Zambia now prohibits discrimination based on gender and marital status in access to credit.

+ Protecting women from violence

Zambia established civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment.

Zimbabwe

+ Going to court

Zimbabwe raised the maximum amount for small claims.

+ Protecting women from violence

Zimbabwe's Constitutional Court repealed exceptions to the legal age of marriage, raising the minimum age for boys and girls to 18.