

GENDER EQUALITY IN ACCESS TO JUSTICE FROM AN INTERSECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Challenges, lessons learned and experiences shared in JSCA's seminar.
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Key challenges identified

Intersectional discrimination against certain groups based on their gender, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, and age.

Impunity, favored by stereotypes and the lower importance given to crimes against women

Lack of specialization in the administration of justice

Invisibility of groups in situation of vulnerability, victims of intersectional discrimination

Absence of disaggregated data within the justice system

Lessons learned

Justice reforms must guarantee that all people have the same access to justice regardless of their gender, country of origin, race, economic status, sexual identity, age, etc.

Intersectionality should be used as a legal category for equality and non-discrimination

It is necessary to advance towards gender equality in access to justice by integrating the feminist perspective in the legal training of operators.



Examples of good practices

Creation of specialized routes for guaranteeing access to justice for groups that suffer intersectional discrimination

Specialized protocols for women deprived of liberty

Model for promoting access to justice for migrant women victims of gender-based violence (experience from Costa Rica)