Gender and intersectionality perspectives. Mainstream in criminal justice systems

Usefulness and challenges from the Colombian institutional experience.
1. Gender mainstream in criminal justice systems: a duty of the States
2. Operative Level

- Barriers to access
- Vulnerability conditions
- Needs

Adjust and adopting
- Differential approaches

Generate
- Overcome prejudices
- Effective conditions for participation

- Guide for attention and receipt on complaints for GBV
- Adjustments of telephone and virtual platform “Adenunciar”.

Access to justice system.
Quality of information.
Revictimization prevention.
3. Investigative and judicial Level

Investigative Hypothesis

- How does the perpetrator exercise a relationship of domination over the victim?
- How did the discrimination of certain population groups become part of the motive or criminal plan of the perpetrator?
- How were prejudices about gender differences part of the violence exerted by the perpetrator on the victim?
- How does crime differentially impact a certain victim?

- Criminal investigation approach:
  - Overcoming of gaps and opportunities for analysis of evidence.
- Context analysis and “chains of victimization”.
- Design and planning of prosecution investigations.

Protocol for the investigation of sexual violence inside and outside the armed conflict.
4. Strategic Level

- Strategic Direction and Prioritization
- Gender based violence census.
- Specialized groups in gender issues.
- Itinerant clearance routes

- Differentiated data analytics
- Decision-making and focus on investigative resources
- Developing of inclusive and diverse policies of investigation and prosecution
- Overcoming of gaps and statistical biases and identification of relevant phenomena.
5. Conceptual and practical challenges

The gender perspective:

- It is not limited to the analysis of the phenomena that affect women.
- Should be intersectional.
- It is not limited to the characterization of the victims.
- It should be associated with a context analysis.
6. Children and teenagers in the criminal justice system

- Forms and impacts of violence are differentiated for young men and women
- Participation in criminal dynamics is differentiated by gender
- The accused youths have a double condition of victims and perpetrators

- Restorative juvenile justice
- “Fénix” proyecto
7. Proposals for addressing children and adolescents in contact with the criminal justice system

- Understanding and valuing the chain of victimizations that precedes the commission of offenses by young people;
- Strengthening the spaces for tertiary prevention;
- Follow-up and accompaniment inside and outside attention centers for Young people deprived or their freedom;
- Generating spaces for transition for Young people who come from families associated with crime and youth “children under state custody”;
- Provide attractive and competitive reintegration alternatives.