

2. The research has to provide spaces for women to share and reflect on their personal experiences in using or not using state and non-state justice mechanisms; to articulate why and how they brought their grievances to a justice mechanism; to evaluate their experiences with the processes that were followed, the rules or norms that were applied, and the results that were achieved; and to identify and examine the political, economic and socio-cultural barriers or factors that affected their decisions not to pursue rights claims or redress for violations or harmful experiences in state and non-state justice mechanisms. Women have to participate in identifying their needs and determining the action that should be taken to enhance their access to justice.
3. Women with disabilities have specific access-to-justice issues and experiences that have to be considered in the research. Procedural accommodation (e.g., using interpreters) is one requirement for persons with disabilities to have access to justice, which is specified under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Some barriers to accessing justice for women with disabilities may be reflective of society's view of disabilities as pathological. This view is institutionalized in state law and its institutions, resulting in the deprivation of persons with disabilities of legal capacity, personal agency, and rights.
4. Some of the questions that may be pursued in this area are:
 - (1) What *specific experiences* are perceived or identified by women as violations of their rights or as harmful to them, but considered by other people in the community as non-violations, not harmful enough to be addressed, or not harmful to women at all? What accounts for the differences in perception or identification? Is state law or cultural tradition a factor?
 - (2) If women perceived those *specific experiences* as rights violations or as harmful to them, what action did they take to address or seek redress or relief for the violations or harm?
 - a. If no action was taken, what accounted for the decision not to take action? Who or what was influential in the decision not to take action?
 - b. If action was taken but it did not include accessing any justice mechanism, whether state or non-state, what accounted for the decision not to access the mechanisms?
 - c. If action was taken involving accessing a mechanism, whether state or non-state, what accounted for the decision to take action and the choice of mechanism? Who or what was influential in the decision to choose a particular mechanism?