**WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO TALK ABOUT THE INTERSECTIONALITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS?**

*Human rights are in such a mutual interaction that, when combined they are more than just the sum of their parts.*

The usual goal behind efforts to point out the intersectionality of human rights was to develop efficient strategies for the protection of rights, so that cases related to the protection of vulnerable individuals would have the greatest possible chance for success. The intersectionality of human rights was most often pointed out in order to ensure that the guarantees of civil and political rights be applicable for providing protection in cases of violations of economic and social rights, as there was not a norm victims of certain social and economic rights violations could call upon, nor were there bodies they could address in such instances.

Such practice raises questions as to why mechanisms for the protection of social and economic rights are often underdeveloped in comparison to mechanisms for the protection of civil and political rights, and also why social and economic rights are often perceived as inferior to civil and political rights.

Critics of economic and social rights point out that these are not true rights and individual powers, rather that they are guidelines and desirable goals for states, that they do not protect fundamental interests, that they are too much of a burden to be justifiable, and that they are too unspecified to be realizable, and that by deciding on social and economic rights cases courts usurp the jurisdiction of the executive and legislative authorities.

The abovementioned critiques definitely contributed to the marginalization of economic and social rights and to the lesser development of mechanisms for their protection. However, numerous counterarguments to the mentioned critiques can be made, and they are increasingly pointed out in front of judicial and quasi-judicial bodies. Both economic and social rights provide protection of very important interests: unavailability of safe water, food or basic health supplies or medicine seriously threatens the right to life. The right to vote does not mean much to individuals who are poor and isolated to such a degree that they are unable to reach their polling stations. Civil and political rights also require significant resources and entail non-negligible judiciary expenses. Finally, both social and economic rights can be formulated as rights and progressively more often receive protection in front of courts. The number of decisions that protect social rights continues to grow and to cover issues such as homelessness, forced evictions, health and social protection, access to clean water and medicine, famine and the right to education.

If economic and social rights are rights, and at that justiciable rights, why do we need to talk about intersectionality? We need to talk about it because it still has practical ramifications, and also because there is a need to prevent excessive reliance on intersectionality. In those national and regional human rights protection systems wherein direct access to justice in cases of violation of economic and social is not available, reliance on intersectionality remains important. However, one must bear in mind that intersectionality entails a two-way influence: as civil and political rights can be used to strengthen and more efficiently realise economic, social and cultural rights, the roles can be switched. Understanding the way in which economic and social rights support other rights is important to understanding the viability and priority of economic and social rights.

Finally, it is also important to understand to what degree intersectionality can be significant for the prevention of human rights violations. In that sense, it is necessary to focus on prevention measures also, not only on sanctions.

Better understanding of the impact of economic and social rights on the realization of civil and political rights can be important when formulating regulations and policies, or when analysing their alignment with relevant human rights standards. Pointing out the intersectionality of human rights can be significant not only for protection following a violation of a human right, but also for prevention. However, it is important in both cases to bear in mind that pointing out intersectionality is not an all-powerful and absolute solution, and that it is necessary to assess when relying on other rights protection strategies or invoking economic and social rights is more useful.

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2. The purpose of the right to vote is questionable when you do not have public transportation to get you to your polling station. A. Sen, stated as according to J. Nickel, *Poverty and Rights.*
4. Countries that are more willing to accept inquiries into the degree of respect for economic rights can be used as an example, due to the weight and stigma establishing violations of civil and political rights entails. Therefore, persons deprived of liberty can more be protected from inhuman and degrading treatment more efficiently. Cismas.