



The Role of Ombudsman Offices in Addressing Gender Bias.

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Gender Biases



- **Gender biases** are generalized or pre-conceived ideas about the qualities, characteristics or roles that women and men have or should have or perform.

Gender biases perpetuate discrimination and therefore inequalities.

General recommendation No. 33 on women's access to justice. CEDAW. (2015).

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Article 5. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:

(a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the **elimination of prejudices** and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;

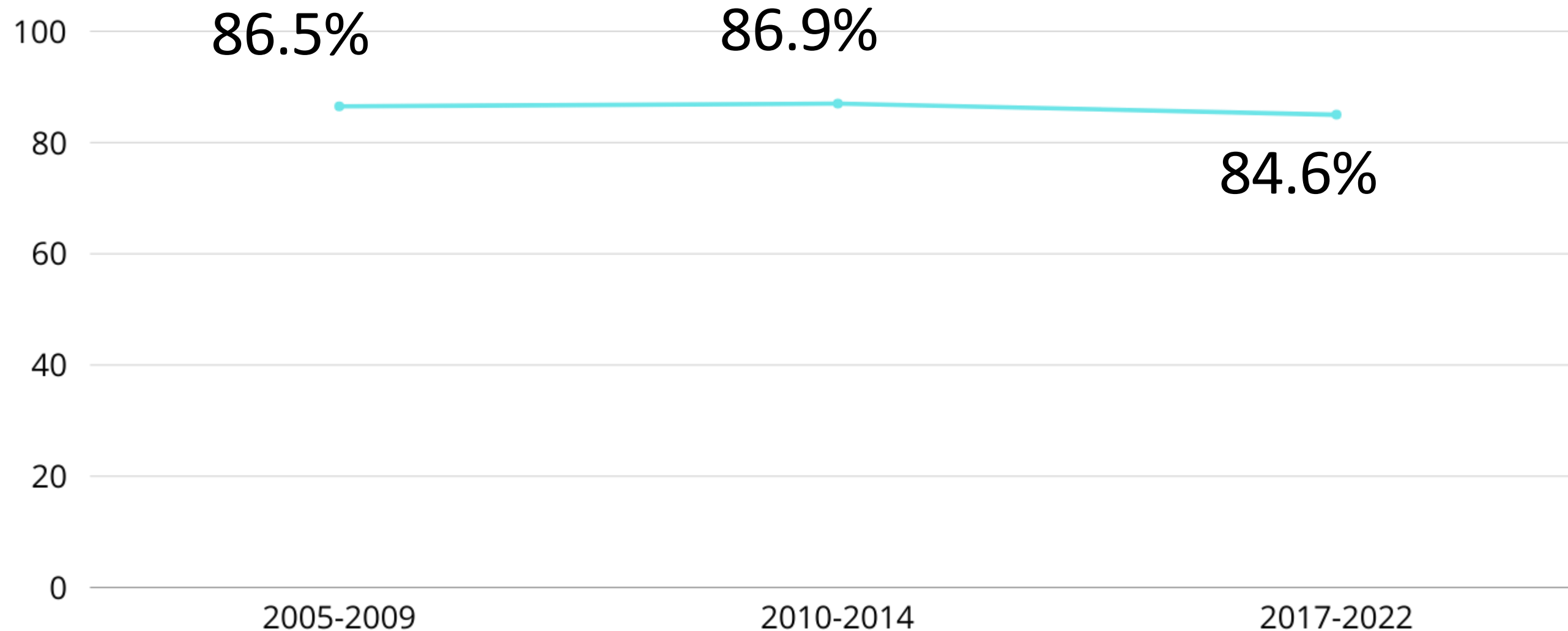
Gender Biases



Gender Social Norms Index (UNDP). GSNI comprises four dimensions— political, educational, economic and physical integrity. It is constructed based on responses to seven questions from the World Values Survey, which are used to create seven indicators. The core index value measures the percentage of people with at least one bias, and lower value indicates less bias. The GSNI draws upon data from **91 countries**

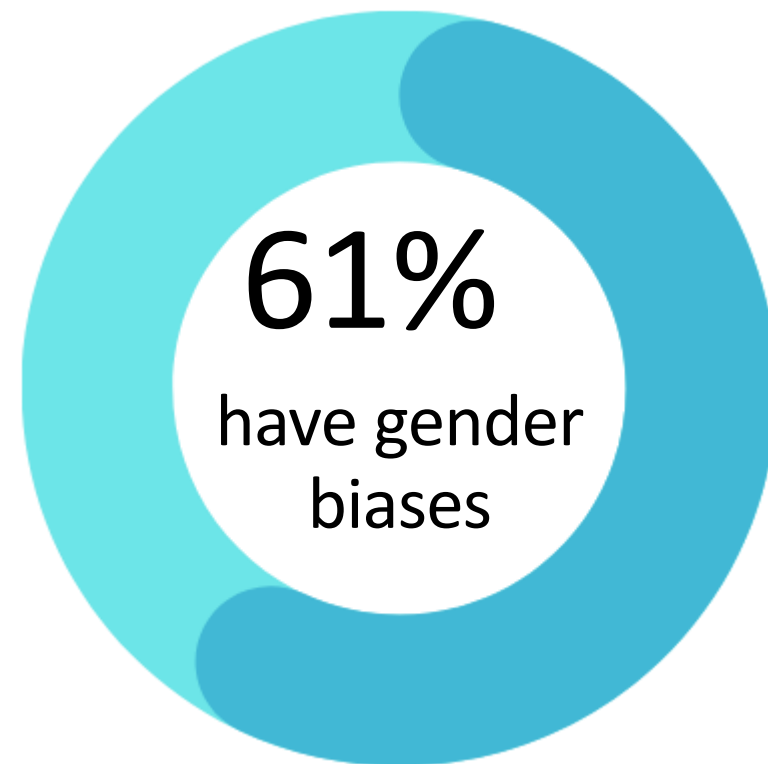
It has been quantified since 2005 until the results of 2023.

Percentage of population with gender biases



Gender Biases: Dimensions

1. Political Dimension



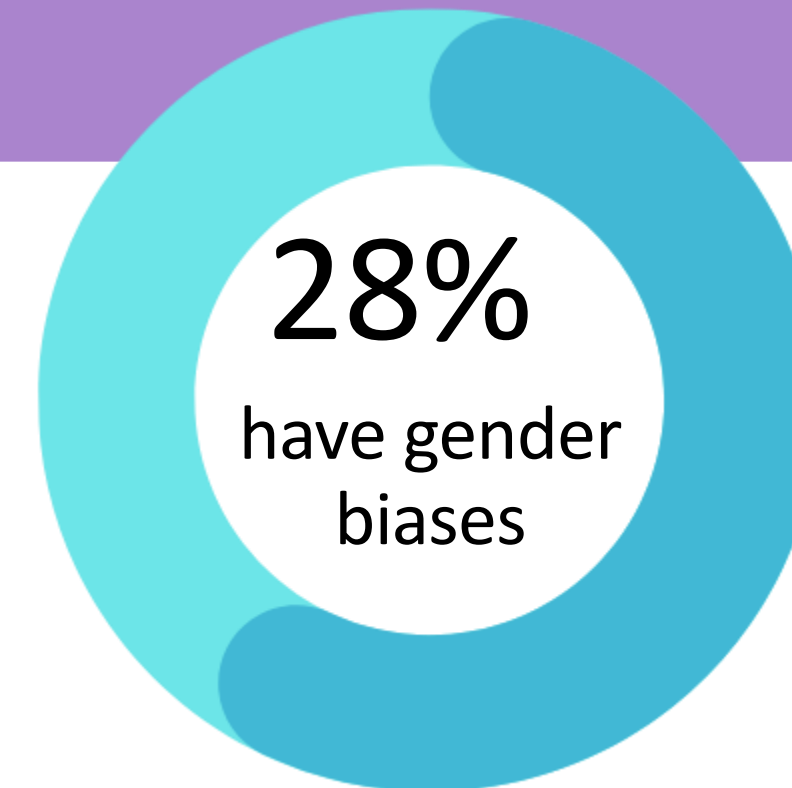
Indicators

- Is not essential for democracy that women have the same rights as men.
- Men make better political leaders than women do.

73%

49%

2. Educational Dimension. Gender gaps in education might no longer be linked to gender gaps in income



Indicator

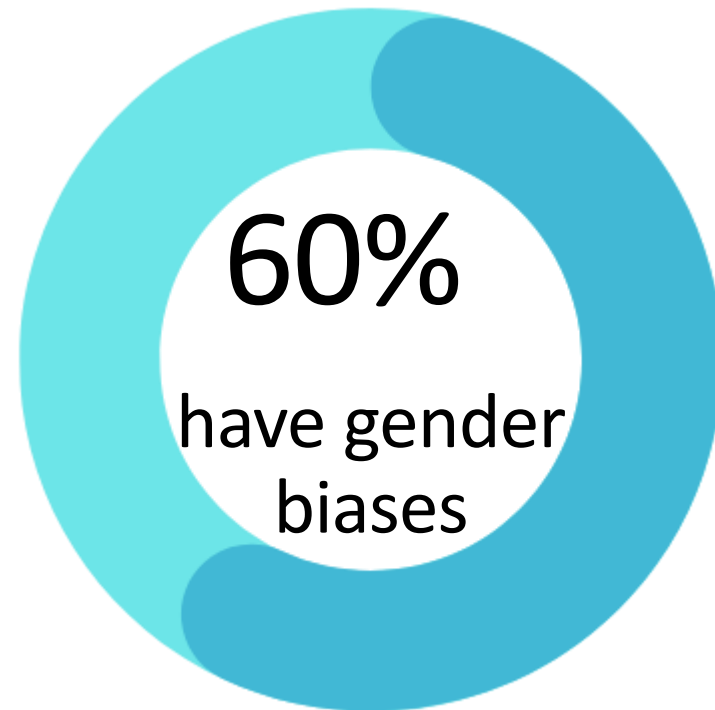
- University is more important for men than for women.

28%

Gender Biases: Dimensions



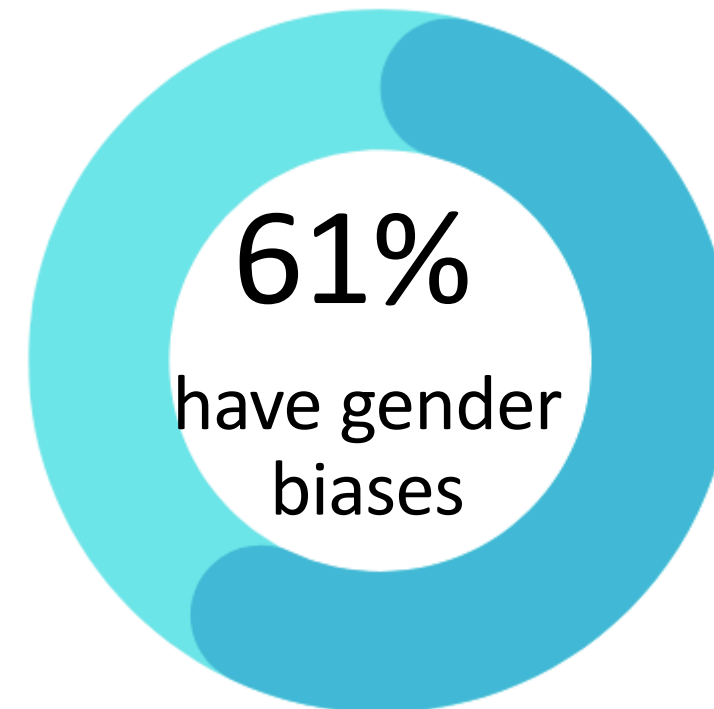
3. Economic Dimension



Indicators

- Men should have more right to a job than women. 46%
- Men make better business executives than women do. 43%

4. Physical Integrity Dimension



Indicators

- Proxy for intimate partner violence. 25%
- Proxy for reproductive rights. 58%

Gender Biases

Percentage of prevalence of gender bias per Country 2023.



Africa		
1	Morocco	93.67%
2	Kenya	95.49%
3	Tunisia	96.68%
4	Zambia	97.28%
5	South Africa	97.39%
1	Rwanda	99.15%
2	Egypt	99.52%
3	Nigeria	99.58%
4	Mali	99.63%
5	Libya	99.72%

North América		
1	Canadá	41.14%
2	United States	50.22%
1	México	90.09%

Latin america and the caribbean		
1	Uruguay	60.78%
2	Argentina	71.93%
3	Chile	79.74%
1	Ecuador	92%
2	Nicaragua	93.17%
3	Haití	98.91%

Europa		
1	UK	29.60%
2	Netherlands	30.64%
3	Germany	37.45%
1	Slovakia	86.53%
2	Belarus	89.30%
3	Russia	90.68%

Pasific Asia		
1	New Zealand	27.39%
2	Australia	34.83%
3	Singapore	77.14%
1	Thailand	95.80%
2	Myanmar	99.42%
3	Philippines	99.50%

Central Asia		
1	Kasakhstan	93.23%
2	Kyrgyztan	80%
3	Uzbekistán	98.03%
1	Qatar	98.91%
2	Tajikistan	99.2%

Gender Biases: Tools for addressing the problem

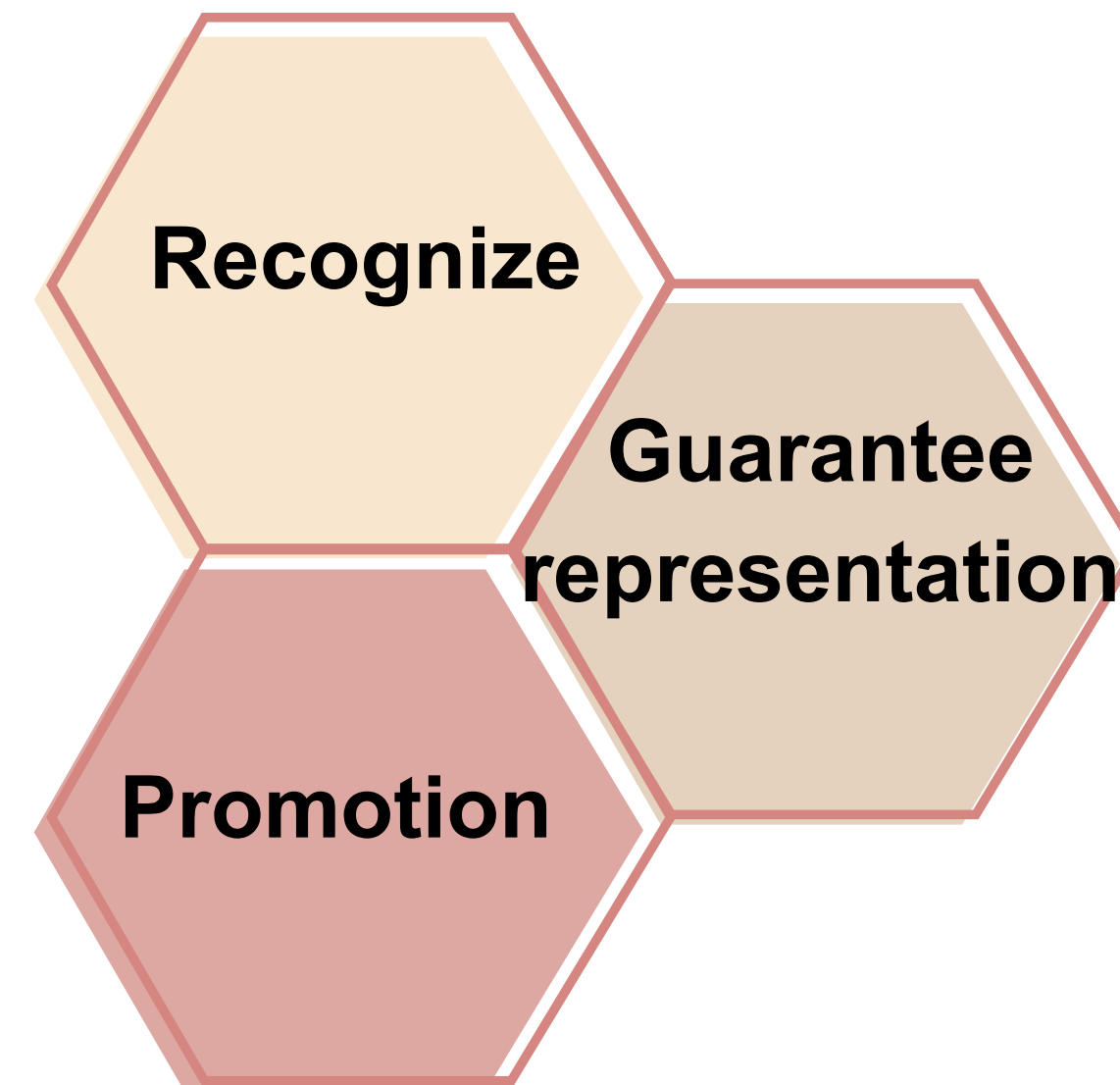


In order to overcome gender biases, it is essential to address the reality from two spheres: institutional and social.

1. Political interventions and institutional reforms



2. Social context



The Role of Ombudsman Offices



1

Mandate

The Paris Principles (1993)

The Venice Principles (2017)

2

Amount and scope

- In the IOI, there are 239 Ombudsman Offices (41 from Africa, 33 from Asia, 18 from South Asia and the Pacific, 56 from the Americas and 91 from Europe).

The Role of Ombudsman Offices



PROMOTION

- Active role in **divulcation and education** on human rights (through informative material, web pages, workshops, training with other government officials).
- **Work with priority groups**, especially children and adolescents, to break down prejudices.
- **Cooperation with State agencies and civil society organizations** to promote public policies that contribute to dismantle gender biases.
- **Research with a gender perspective.**

PROTECTION

- Interlocution abilities based on independence in relation to other authorities.
- Direct attention to victims (privileging the most immediate restitution of their human rights).
- Non-repetition measures as a possibility of structural transformation.
- Cases are analyzed on the basis of guaranteeing human rights analytical methods. This implies prior training within the structure.
- Analysis of norms, regulations or public policies with a gender focus.

GENDER PERSPECTIVE AND INTERSECTIONAL ANALYSIS

PROXIMITY

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE



Thank you

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