

出國報告（出國類別：出席國際會議）

## 第 52 屆聯合國婦女地位委員會暨非 營利婦女地位委員會會議報告

服務機關：臺北市政府社會局

姓名職稱：熊勤之 社工員

派赴國家：美國

出國期間：97 年 2 月 23 日至 3 月 7 日

報告日期：97 年 5 月 27 日



公務出國或赴大陸地區報告提要

類別：其他活動

出國或赴大陸地區報告名稱： <b>第 52 屆聯合國婦女地位委員會暨非營利婦女地位委員會會議報告</b>		含附件： <input type="checkbox"/> 是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 否
出國計畫主辦機關： <b>臺北市政府社會局</b> 聯絡人：熊勤之 電話：(02)2832-1174		
出國人員姓名/服務機關/單位/職稱/電話 <b>熊勤之/社會局婦幼科/臺北婦女中心/約聘社工員/02-2832-1174</b>		
出國類別：其他 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 出席國際會議 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 表演 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 比賽 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 競技 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 洽展 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 海外檢測		
出國期間： <b>97 年 2 月 23 日 至 97 年 3 月 7 日</b> 報告日期： <b>97 年 5 月 28 日</b>	出國地區： <b>美國紐約</b>	
內容摘要：(300 至 500 字)  <p>本府為與國際同步瞭解性別平等政策，自第五屆女性權益促進委員會提案編列預算，讓府內同仁能長期參與重要國際婦女會議，瞭解國際間對於婦女議題最新共識，故今年本府指派府內代表，參與第 52 屆聯合國婦女地位委員會。</p> <p>婦女地位委員會自 1997 年起，於每年二月中至三月初，在紐約定期召開為期兩個星期的年會。會中，各會員國代表將針對該國推動性別平等之成果及困境發表意見，大會再予以審查檢視，並就婦女政策運作部份給予意見。而今年度的主題為「促進性別平等及女性權之性別預算及財務籌措」(Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women)。</p> <p>參與會議中多場研討會中，討論到有關性別預算的意義與定位、性別預算的困難與挑戰、政府部門實行性別預算原則，以及其他國家性別預算現況。經由與多個國家代表，互相交流討論，提供本府在性別議題有關政策的參考。</p>		



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## 壹、計畫緣起與目的

聯合國（United Nations）為消除性別歧視以及推動性別平等，於 1946 年於經濟社會理事會下成立聯合國婦女地位委員會（Commission on the Status of Women，簡稱 CSW）。婦女地位委員會具有對經濟社會理事會之提案權，其範圍包含婦女對於政治、經濟、公民、社會及教育等領域，為婦女的最高人權委員會。1979 年，聯合國大會通過「消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約」（Conventions of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women），為國際人權體系重要的一環，該公約具體保障女性基本權利，堪稱「婦女人權法典」。在 1985 年第三屆世界婦女大會上「性別主流化」（Gender Mainstreaming）主張首次被提出，要求各國政府將性別意識廣泛實施於所有法令及政策。

婦女地位委員會於 1995 年起以北京婦女行動綱領（Beijing Platform for Action，簡稱 BPfA）內之十二項議題為主要精神，藉以督導所有會員國對於此綱領於每年大會報告執行情形。同時自 1997 年開始，在每年婦女地位委員會開會時，以北京婦女行動綱領中選出兩主題做為當年度的討論主題。

婦女地位委員會自 1997 年起，於每年二月中至三月初，在紐約定期召開為期兩個星期的年會。會中，各會員國代表將針對該國推動性別平等之成果及困境發表意見，大會再予以審查檢視，並就婦女政策運作部份給予意見。而今年度的主題為「促進性別平等及女性權之性別預算及財務籌措」（Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women）。

上述之婦女地位委員會（CSW）為聯合國會員國純政府官方組織，為使民間團體也有機會參與並且提供意見，非政府組織婦女地位委員會（The Non-governmental Organization Committee on the Status of Women，簡稱 NGO-CSW）在促進會員組織間對聯合國相關活動合作扮演著重要的角色。非政府組織婦女地位委員會由聯合國審核後之國際非政府組織（INGO）所集結而成，於 1972 年在紐約成立，並在日內瓦及維也納皆設有分部。因為臺灣並非聯合國會員國，故此行所有同仁皆以 INGO 組織身份參加本次的會議。

今年度的非政府組織婦女地位委員會之會前會（NGO Consultation）於 CSW 的前一天 2 月 24 日於 UN 附近大學的演講廳召開。選在聯合國正式會議的前一天開會，是希望所有的 INGO 可以對於今年相關的主題做初步的暖身討論，且綜合各國的意見。然而在大會召開這兩個星期間，NGO-CSW 在聯合國周圍同步舉行多場的研討會（parallel events）及專家核心會議（caucuses）等，針對所有婦女相關的子題作深入詳細的討論。

臺灣之所以開始關注到聯合國婦女地位委員會以及 NGO-CSW 年會，起因於 1999 年由第五屆臺北市女性權益促進委員會張委員珏，以世界心理衛生聯盟（World Federation for Mental Health, WFMH）會員身份申請參加 CSW 會議，又世界心理衛生聯盟駐聯合國代表 Nancy Wallace 女士，長年來邀請張委員參加每年三月在聯合國本部紐約的婦女地位委員會暨 NGO-CSW 會議。並協助本國各民間團體及政府部門參與會議。自張委員於 1999 年首次參加第 43 屆 NGO-CSW 會議起，往後每年都會有臺灣代表參加，其中第 48、49 屆是由「台灣婦女團體全國聯合會」負責組團。第 50 屆（2006 年）開始至本次第 52 屆則皆由「財團法人婦女權益促進發展基金會」籌辦。

今年的主題是「促進性別平等及女性權之性別預算及財務籌措」(Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women)，與近年來政府與民間單位所推行性別主流化中的「性別預算」相同。另一項會議的主題，將評估各個國家對第 48 屆會議所做的結論「婦女平等參與衝突預防、管理及衝突解決及衝突後和平建立 (Women's Equal Participation in Conflict Preventions, Management and Conflict Resolution and in Post-conflict Peace Building)」近年來的實際所努力的工作報告。

今年大會如以往在每天早上九點，先安排時間給各 Caucus 會議代表，就前日的結論作出報告，表現出大會對於非營利婦女團體組織彼此合作的重視，更可藉機遊說各會員國政府提供對促進兩性平等。以上所提到的專家核心會議（caucuses）分成三種：Coordinating Caucus、Linkage Caucus 以及 Regional Caucuses。其中 Regional Caucuses 又分為非洲組 Africa、亞太組 Asia-Pacific、拉丁美洲組 Latin America、歐洲組 Europe、西亞組 Western Asia 和美國組 United states。

第五十二屆婦女地位委員會於 2007 年 2 月 25 至 3 月 7 日在美國紐約舉行。今年台

灣的代表團成員來自民間組織、政府部門及學術界共三十二人。為取得參加與會資格，全團共由八國國際性非政府組織報名。除了少數團員因個人行程安排之外，大部份的團員於臺北時間 2 月 23 日出發，於紐約時間 2 月 23 日午夜抵達。且在隔日早上八點參加 NGO-CSW 所舉行的 NGO 會前會（NGO Consultation）。

本府自第五屆女性權益促進委員會嚴顧問祥鸞提案編列預算，讓府內同仁能長期參與重要國際婦女會議，瞭解國際間對於婦女議題最新共識，故自 96 年起本府編列府內代表及府外代表各一名，指派參與每年聯合國婦女地位委員會。今年由本人擔任府內代表，府外代表由第六屆臺北市女性權益促進委員會葉委員德蘭擔任。葉委員不僅在國際間參與婦女相關議題會議，且長期協助本府推動性別主流化工作。

## 貳、 與會過程

### 一、簡表

日期	時間	參與活動	備註
2月23日(六)	20:30	抵達紐約	
2月24日(日)	08:00-17:15	NGO-CSW 會前會 (NGO Consultation)	
	18:00-21:00	團務會議	
2月25日(一)	10:00-13:00	CSW 正式開幕大會	
	13:15	CSW 新參與者說明會 NGO Orientation for new participants	
2月26日(二)	09:00	辦理 UN Ground Pass 通行證	
	17:00	Simply Help 組訓	
	18:00	NGO Reception NGO 交際酒會	
	20:00	團務會議	
2月27日(三)	09:00-9:45	Morning Briefing-早晨簡報	
	10:00-11:30	Conflict Resolution: Good Practices for Gender Empowerment 「衝突解決：在充權性別上的努力」研討會	世界心理衛生聯盟主辦
	15:15-16:45	Financing for Legal Mechanisms to Advance the Status of Women 「資助法律機制，增進婦女地位」研討會	國際女律師聯盟主辦
2月28日(四)	10:00-13:00	UN-CSW 大會報告	
	3:15-4:45	Financing for the Empowerment of Girls and Young Women	韓國女性與政治協

		「對女孩及年輕女性經濟增 權」研討會	會主辦
	18:30	駐紐約臺北經濟文化辦事處歡 迎酒會	
2月29日(五)	10:00-13:00	CSW 大會：衝突預防、衝突解 決及衝突後和平重建	CSW 大會
	13:15-14:45	Women in Cities: Policies and Mainstreaming Strategies 都會中女性之政策與策略	Seoul Foundation of Women and Family 主辦
3月3日(一)	10:00-11:30	Capacity Building for Children and Women: Best Practices from East Asian Perspectives 促進婦女及兒童經濟能力-東 亞經驗	志願服務交流協會 主辦、臺灣家扶基金 會協辦
	12:30-14:30	臺灣婦女團體代表與紐約僑界 座談會	
	15:15-16:45	Reproductive Health Care 女性生育研討會	Endeavour Forum Inc.主辦
3月4日(二)	08:00-14:00	NYC Family Justice Center 紐約家暴中心參訪	
3月5日(三)		啓程返回臺灣	

## 二、每日行程概述

2月24日上午八點集合前往紐約大學醫學中心 NYU Medical Center 參加 NGO-CSW 的會前會 (Consultation Day)。此會議目的是為 UN-CSW 的會前的暖身，並歡迎參與會議的所有 NGOs 團體，藉此機會讓所有參與的 NGO 互相認識，並就本次會議的主題「Financing for Success and Security」交流討論。對於首次參加會議的人，可由臺上講者介紹會議的主題及 NGO-CSW 的組織運作，對瞭解會議概況。報到的同時，所有參加者都會得到一份資料，包含本次會議的活動手冊，刊載著本次大會議程及 NGO-CSW 的所有 Parallel Events，參與者可對接下來兩週有興趣的研討會，作時間上的安排與規劃。

除了由 NGO-CSW 紐約分會的主席 Vivian Pender 為歡迎開幕致詞，及其他幹部代表報告外，主辦單位也邀請美國哥倫比亞大學 (Columbia University, New York) Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak 教授發表演講。其表示全球有關女性基本權利的提昇，要由點到面的推行，「教育」是唯一的方法，所以致力於訓練種子師資，希望這些種子老師能將其所學到的帶回去給更多的學生瞭解。此外，她更把自己的經驗與大家分享，當她在大學教書時，她覺得她可以幫助的很多學生瞭解，但當她去印度鄉間幫助婦女們時，才發覺自己什麼都不會，因為她不瞭解他們的文化及生活；所以要幫助別人之前，必須要先瞭解對方的需求及能力。

Consultation Day 的下午分為八個 breakout sessions，與會者可依個人興趣參加，今年的討論子題如下：性別預算—提高女性可見度 Gender Budgeting-Making Women Visible；女性組織創新募款 Innovative Funding for Women's Organizations；強化國際財務託付 Strengthening International Financial Commitments；女性創業培力 Fostering Women's Entrepreneurship；1325 決議衝突解決與和平建立 Resolution 1325 on Peace and Security；倡導策略-女性財源籌措 Advocacy Strategies-Financing Women's Empowerment；反對婦女暴力 Violence Against Women；性別平等建築學 Gender Equality Architecture。

為配合本府近年來性別主流化所推動的性別預算，所以本人選擇 Gender Budgeting 小組，討論中 NGOs 們指出，性別敏感度預算對 NGOs 而言的意義是「who gets what?」，透過對政府預算的監督，去瞭解公共資源從何而來，又用於那些群體中。惟這樣的過程中，NGO 對於政府有極大的主導權，為使有效的推動性別預算的實

踐，NGO 團體需要以下三項的重點：有力的 NGOs 結合以監督政府、與財政專業人員合作及要求政府作人民易懂且透明化的預算。

24 日晚間的團務會議，是全團抵達紐約後的第一次聚會。老師們經由當地友人的建議，前往一家美式 BBQ 餐廳聚餐，團友們更互相認識了彼此，建立了未來幾天在紐約大家共同生活的基礎。

25 日 10 點整，第五十二屆婦女地位委員正式於 conference 2 開始，NGO 會員們可樓上旁聽，但由於樓上席位已坐滿，另開放 conference 4 以大螢幕讓其他 NGO 會員們參與會議。本屆主席為比利時籍的 Olivier Belle 擔任，副主席共有 3 位分別是 Armenia 籍 Ara Margarian，韓國籍 Enna Park 以及巴拉圭籍 Julio Peralta。首先由 Mr. Belle 主席表示性別統計指標對於消除婦女暴力的過程中的重要性，並應該再推動建立其他與女性生活相關的統計指標。此外，DAW（Division for the Advancement of Women）主席 Carolyn Hannan 強調非政府組織在 CSW 會議中扮演著重要的角色與功能。當日聯合國秘書長潘基文亦至開幕會場致詞，並表示對倡導反對婦女受暴的支持，期望能整合聯合國資源，共同為婦女爭取權益。

25 日下午 1 點是 NGO-CSW 為所有第一次參加 CSW 的與會者所舉辦的 Orientations 說明會。聯合國的組織分工龐大，CSW 為下設之一的委員會，每年的議程規劃及周邊 NGO-CSW 同步配合進行的研討會種類繁多，對於第一次參加者的確會感到方向不清。聽完說明會後，不僅幫助個人能對 NGO-CSW 的組織有進一步的瞭解，對於會議的運作也較能進入狀況。此外，在這個說明會的小插曲，有位非洲法語系國家代表抗議，會場為何沒有同步翻譯？僅有英文的討論對於使用其他語言為母語的國家來說，是否就阻礙其他人參與的機會？這個狀況的發生，讓我重新去思考所謂的語言強勢的問題。語言應該是使用的工具，不應該是阻礙，尤其對我們這個非英文為母語的國家來說，這的確是一個可以探討的問題。

26 日一早 8 點半，前往聯合國辦理 CSW 會議期間使用之通行證 Grounds Passes。Grounds Passes 換發分為兩個步驟，先由工作人員核對身份發給臨時通行卡三天；再於三日內由保全人員拍照並再次核對身份後，領取附有照片的 Grounds Passes。以上

兩個步驟皆耗費非常長的時間，由於工作人員太少，導致每次皆須等得 2 至 3 小時，各國代表雖不停的抱怨，但從另一個角度來看，反而在等候時間裡，有與其他非營利組織成員建立關係的機會。

26 日下午 5 點是 **Simply Help** 的組訓。**Simply Help** 是本次為協助報名所掛牌的 INGO 組織，因為臺灣並非聯合國會員國，此次所有的成員都必需具有 INGO 身份才能參與此次會議，而 **Simply Help** 此次並協助本團約有 10 位報名，理所當然必須對該組織的有所瞭解。當天 **Simply Help** 執行長 **Tina Bow** 也特別從加洲過來，為我們說明該機構是以濟貧、職能教育訓練及災害救助為主要宗旨；在美國東西岸皆有分會，至目前為止所幫助地區遍及中南美洲、中國大陸、東南亞、非洲等。執行長 **Tina** 提出了一個很重要的觀點，是非常值得我們學習的。**Simply Help** 不只是給他們所需要的食物及用品，更以長遠為規劃，給予所需的教育及技能。這種「給魚吃，不如教他捕魚」的信念，不僅讓現在生命得以存續，更可以讓他們的下一代真正脫離貧窮。

26 日晚上 6 點是 NGO-CSW 為所有與會者安排的歡迎酒會 **Receptions**，在聯合國對面的 **Turkish Center** 舉行。主辦單位準備了簡單的茶點及飲料，會場人數眾多，所有 NGO 的代表們齊聚一堂介紹自己與所代表的機構，在交誼的同時也建立起網絡的連結。團員們結束酒會回到飯店後，於晚上 8 點在 **Millennium** 飯店大廳召開第二次團務會議。這次的團務會議，因為團員們對於紐約以及 CSW 都有初步的瞭解，大家提出疑問，向已有多年參與經驗的老師們請教。團長與副團長也針對未來一週本團團員所主辦或參與之 **panels**，做最後的分工及時間的確認；亦請團員們協助宣傳。

27 日早上，我去參與每天早上在 **Conference 2** 從 9 點至 9 點 45 分的早晨簡報 **Morning Briefing**。所有的 NGO 參與者，都可從早晨簡報的內容中得知前天的會議的結論，以及當日所有週邊會議的異動。本團團員也趁著這個機會，為本團當日與世界心理衛生聯盟共同舉行的研究會發散宣傳單，邀請各國的 NGO 代表們參與。

27 日上午 10 點，本團與世界心理衛生聯盟共同主辦之「衝突解決：在充權性別上的努力（**Conflict Resolution：Good Practice for Gender Empowerment**）」研討會，

由臺灣大學衛生政策所張珣教授擔任主持人，並由東吳大學社工系廖美蓮教授、內政部家庭暴力防治委員會林慈玲執行秘書、彰師大輔導與諮商系陳金燕教授、及世界心理衛生聯盟會長 Nancy Dubrow 擔任與談人。會中，具有多年在第一線與受暴者工作經驗的廖教授提到，家庭暴力本身即是性別不平等所產出的結果，受暴者若沒在性別意識上有所改變，難以真正的充權，對於創傷後的復原，也會有影響。彰師大陳教授也以諮商輔導觀點提出，受暴兒童原有的多元文化特質，以其本身具有的優勢，是充權時候必需要考量兩個觀點。此場研討會結合充權理論的與實務執行經驗，與各國 NGO 分享臺灣在家庭暴力防治的倡導現況。

另外，本團貼心的在現場提供由內政部家防會所製作的防止家暴的貼紙、磁鐵、印有 113 專線多國語言手提袋、影片..等宣傳品，提供其他婦女團體做為參考。臺上與談人與臺下參與者討論熱烈，讓我們瞭解到台灣在家暴防治的努力在國際間是相當先進的，尤其一位來自肯亞與會者表示，以家暴防治與預防衝突觀點結合，對非洲地區戰事頻傳的國家來說，會有相當幫助。

27 日下午 3 點，我參加由國際女律師聯盟 (International Federation of Women Lawyers, 簡寫 FIDA), 所主辦之研討會，主題為「資助法機制, 增進婦女地位 (Financing for Legal Mechanism to Advance the Status of Women)」。實踐大學社工系嚴祥鸞教授榮幸獲邀為本場引言人，並有非洲與美國籍律師、荷蘭籍前法官共合與會。嚴教授指出我國 1998 年通過家庭暴力防治法，及 2005 年所通過的性騷擾防治法後，每年相關的預算逐年都在增加，但雖然預算每年都在增加，卻仍然不夠。可以肯定的是，本國在家暴執行上的面向，從一開始的對於推廣大眾對於家暴瞭解，到現在針對外籍配遇的特殊服務，都是持續在進步的。其他的報告者內容不難發現，與性別相關預算皆是從最根本的沒有到現在的不足，是所有國家共有的現象，法律人對於經費預算的瞭解也有其困難所在，如何讓性別意識與經費預算互相連結是目前最應該所努力的。

28 日早上，我參與 CSW 是例行的大會報告，由各個會員國對去年一年中，對婦女政策的工作報告，所實行的成果以及困難。此場 CSW 大會報告，僅能在二樓的旁聽席， NGO-CSW、聯合國兒童基金會 (UNICEF)、聯合國婦女發展基金會

(UNIFEM) 等組織，可各派 1 至 2 名代表列席。在各會員國的報告中，不難發現中低度開發國家，與已開發國家在性別政策上的不同。許多的中低度開發國家，女性的社會中仍沒有參與或決定權，所以主要是在教育女性並提高他們的參與度。而對於已開發國家來說，如何讓資源能夠平等的分配，尤其是在國家在做重大的專案計劃時，在編列預算時就必需要考量到的。

28 日下午 3 點，由韓國女性與政治協會 (Korean Institute for Women and Politics) 主辦的「女孩及年青女性經濟增權」研討會。該場研討會由韓國性別平等教育機構、韓國女童子軍、菲律賓的亞太女性政治參與中心 Center for Asia Pacific Women in Politics、日本的 Gender Equality Bureau of the Cabinet Office 等四位與談人發表。韓國性別平等教育機構 Hyunjoo Song 小姐表示，韓國近十年為保障性別平等努力，持續的修法及建立新的法律，並在 1987 年通過工作平等法。於 2000 年修改了政府組織法，建立「性別平等部 (Ministry of Gender Equality)」，而後改至現今的「家庭與性別平等部 (Ministry of Gender Equality and Family)」；該衍伸 2003 年至 2007 年婦女政策白皮書上指出，藉由性別預算的觀念納入國家財政體系中，使得性別平等的觀念確實與政策制訂相互結合。韓國民間團體也積極向政府提出性別預算，在各方努力結果，於 2006 韓國國家財政管理法通過，韓國各中央政府單位在 2010 年前，必須在制訂預算及方案計劃時，全面使用性別預算工具。

28 日晚上，我國駐紐約台北經濟文化辦事處舉行歡迎酒會，由駐美大使主持，會中邀請紐約地區華人團體代表與友人、此次參加 CSW 大會 INGO 代表、以及本團團員。會中由本團團長張珺教授介紹全團團員，分享臺灣近年來參與聯合國 CSW 大會所做的努力，並特別感謝僑界及駐紐約代表處的協助。

29 日早上，本屆 CSW 大會討論的主題為除了與預算有關，另一個主題即是評估 2004 年第 48 屆會議之結論「婦女平等參與衝突預防、管理及衝突解決及衝突後和平建立 (Women's Equal Participation in Conflict Preventions, Management and Conflict Resolution and in Post-conflict Peace Building)」的施行狀況。許多目前處於戰爭狀況的非洲與中東國家，都討論到婦女及兒童是戰爭中最直接的受害者，所以女性在停戰協商、安置人民、戰後的復原討論上，是否都能有實際參與的權利。不

少國家也發表他們對女性軍官的訓練方案，由原本的男性為主取向，改變適合女性的訓練方案。

29 日下午，我參加於聯合國 UN-CSW，由漢城婦女與家庭基金會 Seoul Foundation of Women and Family 所主辦的研討會，主題為「都會女性：政策與主流化策略 Women in Cities : Policies and Mainstreaming Strategies」。因韓國為聯合國會員國之一，該研討會由漢城市政府及韓國政府外交部與家庭與性別平等部共同辦理。會中提出，首爾市政府自 2006 年新任市長以來，推出「女性友善城市計劃 Women Friendly City Project」，該計劃分成多年實施，希望藉由多方面政策的制訂，能鼓勵女性參與社會，建立一個女性友善社會文化環境，讓所有的首爾市民們感到幸福。該方案分成五個主要城市任務，Caring Seoul—增加社會資源托育服務、Work-conducive Seoul—增強女性經濟與社會參與能力、Prosperous Seoul—提供女性文化休閒機會、Safe Seoul—減少犯罪率和環境污染、及 Convenient Seoul—增加大眾運輸工具方便性。這個方案將結合各個學術方面的專家學者們，提供政策制定者最佳的參考資訊，讓首爾成為國際化且具有性別敏感的城市。

這場研討會 UN-Habitat（聯合國人居中心）的 Lucia Kiwala 提出了都會中的女性在性別主流化執行的幾個觀點：（1）都會中低收入住宅中單親女性人口較多，女性和貧窮較密切關係（2）加強對草根性女性的政治參與能力（3）女性在非正式組織（如：社區中）的影響力遠大於男性（4）性別統計對性別政策規畫的必要性。以上的觀點都可以作為本府在執行性別相關政策的參考方向。

3 月 3 日早上，由本團志願服務交流協會主辦、臺灣家扶基金會協辦的「Capacity Building for Children and Women : Best Practice」研討會，本會由實踐大學嚴祥鸞老師擔任主持人，家扶基金會王之燕專員、伊甸基金會陳雅緝專員及勞委會楊靜雅科長、以及來自於日本的 Masako Hiramatsu 與 Nobuko Kurosaki 醫生。與會所有人共同分享臺灣及日本在培育婦女及兒童的困境及方法。其中伊甸基金會陳專員，為新移民婦女工作多時，其討論到跨國婚姻本身的困難，再加上沒有深厚的感情基礎，造成離婚後的單親家庭越來越多。當這些單親媽媽帶著孩子回越南後又遇到國籍問

題無法就學，而如何在經濟上與教育上是提供他們幫助，並在第一線與越南當地政府合作。

3月3日中午12點，於駐紐約臺北經濟文化辦事處舉行之僑界交座談會，由廖港民大使主持，本團團長張珏教授、副團長嚴祥鸞教授介紹本團各團員及僑界團體代表。勞委會副主委曹愛蘭及內政部家庭暴力及性侵害防治委員會執行秘書林慈玲二位，針對婦女經濟政策及家暴防治婦女人身安全主題和僑界共同討論。多位僑界朋友，雖然多年不住在臺灣，但對臺灣近年來家暴的政策與目前新移民之子教育現況提出討論。另有勵馨基金會駐紐約分會的工作人員，對在紐約的華人提供多元文化社會福利工作經驗互相交流。

3月3日下午3點，回到聯合國對面的Church Center參與一場由Endeavour Forum Inc.主辦的生育健康照護研討會。該場研討會針對美國長久以來在「墮胎」議題，所謂Pro-Life與Pro-Choice的爭議，再度熱烈的討論。因為宗教背景在美國文化中扮演相當重要的角色，而宗教教義中的反墮胎（Pro-Life），支持胎兒在母體內已經具有生存的權利，這個觀點與支持婦女有自我決定權的（Pro-Choice）團體，有著相對立的觀點。因該會主辦單位為具宗教背景的反墮胎（Pro-Life）人士，會中安排了三位具有墮胎痛苦經驗的女性，發表她們墮胎後悔痛苦故事。十分有趣的是，會中持相反意見的（Pro-Choice）支持者，仍有機會表達她們的看法，即使是在一片反對聲音中，仍不懼發表自己的意見，如此成熟且具有理性的討論，值得學習。

3月4日一早，非常感謝目前留居美國的婦女救援基金會前執行長高小帆協助安排，參訪近年成立的整合型法院（Integrated Court），以及「Family Justice Center」家庭暴力中心。位於布魯克林區King County的法院，以往遇到家庭暴力案件時，都會將暴力部份的刑事責任交予刑事法庭，兒童安置等監護權問題交予家庭法庭，結果皆造成不同法官因無法完全瞭解案情全貌，難以做出最佳的判決。而新式的整合型法院（Integrated Court），將兩種判決交由同一個法庭來裁決，為當事人的問題做整體的處置。本團參與參訪的人員，有幸坐在陪審團旁聽席，參與一件正在審理的家暴案件。

「Family Justice Center」家庭暴力中心，由美國聯邦政府出資，與法院系統相結合，在法院旁設置一棟全方位型家暴服務中心。中心是由 50 個社會福利機構組成，提供家暴事件受害者，法律、人身安全、心理治療、個案管理、新移民等服務。大部份個案由法院內檢察官（District Attorney's Office）所轉介。「Family Justice Center」家庭暴力中心希望所有的個案所需要的資源，能在這個中心內一次取得，也就是所謂的 One-Stop Services（單一窗口服務）。該中心亦體會到紐約地區為多元種族文化的結合，中心內設有多國語言翻譯人員以及社工員，並且針對案主不同文化背景，有宗教性社福機構。

## 參、心得

### 一、複雜的聯合國體系組織

聯合國顧名思義是由全世界眾多主權國家所共同組成，經由簽訂聯合國憲章，尊重基本人權，維持國際和平及安全。聯合國下設六個機關，分別為大會、安全理事會、託管理事會、經濟社會理事會、秘書處及國際法院。而聯合國婦女地位委員會（The Commission on the Status of Women, 簡稱 CSW）是隸屬於經濟社會理事會下設的八個職司委員會（Functional Commissions）之一。

非會員國的臺灣，僅能以國際非營利組織身份參與，非政府組織婦女地位委員會（The Non-governmental Organization Committee on the Status of Women, 簡稱 NGO-CSW）雖非聯合國內部官方組織，但因近年 NGO 組織發展蓬勃，對聯合國 CSW 大會已具有相當大的影響力。

這樣世界級的組織，分工的複雜程度，對於第一次的參加者，即使事前已閱讀許多相關的資料，到了聯合國的現場，仍需要有經驗的老師們的帶領及說明。經過幾天親自實地參與會議後，瞭解到 CSW 大會與 NGO-CSW 會期間的配合運作分為三個部份：第一部份是聯合國 CSW 的正式會議，僅會員國可參與，NGO 等組織可在 2 樓旁聽；第二部份是由聯合國兒童基金會 UNICEF、聯合國婦女發展基金會 UNIFEM、聯合國會員國代表、等聯合國內部組織所辦理的研討會；第三部份就是由 NGO-CSW 主辦的同步多場研討會，於聯合國外的 Church Center 舉行。

除了 CSW 的大會會場是固定的，其他周邊會議時間和地點仍以當天早上公告為準，並在 CSW 大會會場外發放流程。所以在 CSW 大會會場外總是有許多人在那交誼，一方面是所有會議的交流站，同時也是 NGO 代表們宣傳及建立關係的地點。對於本團來說，那裡也是大家互相支援及資訊分享的地方，我也有幾次在會場外收集資訊的同時，因泰國代表邀請參與他們所舉行的研究會，有相互交流的機會。

### 二、以 NGO 向國際接軌

對於臺灣目前的政治情勢來說，由 NGO 的角度向國際接軌是非常必要的，就如

本團中的所有政府官方代表，全都必須隱藏我們的身分，以 NGO 的立場參與，雖為無法以官方的身分發表我們的意見感到可惜，但藉由來由臺灣的學者專家在 Panels 的報告，將我們在國內所做的經驗傳送給全世界知道，臺灣是一個重視婦女人權的國家，我們做的絕對是可以與先進國家比較的。

然而要與國際接軌，與各國及各 NGO 代表們的 networking 聯結是最重要的一環，但 networking 的連結是需要時間促成。持續的參與 CSW 會議，讓其他各國代們見持續見到熟悉的面孔，是建立互信的基礎。除了張珏教授、嚴祥鸞教授，此次本府女委會葉德蘭委員，都至少參與 3 次以上，她們的長期參與，與國際友人的互信，增加臺灣的能見度，也才讓我們有這樣的機會站在與世界同步的聯合國一起進步。

### 三、換證危機

在出發前所有的參與者都會收到聯合國所發的 Confirmation Letter，這封信代表以成功註冊成功，抵達美國紐約後，再憑著這封信領取 CSW 會議期間的聯合國會員證 Grounds pass。出乎意外的，換領 Ground pass 程序必須的二步驟，都非常的耗費時間。實在很難想像，世界各國菁英所聚集在此的聯合國，讓從來自全球的代表們平均站著等上 3 至 4 小時才能拿到通行證。

工作人員的不足、機器設備數量缺乏、化簡為繁的安全管理流程，都造成原可避免的時間浪費。在漫長的等待過程中，與排在後面的加拿大籍代表，反而有了交談的機會，大家互相抱怨時，有人竟突發奇想應該要「迪士尼集團」來幫忙才是！的確，迪士尼應該很擅長處理這種大批人群的經驗。

除了大排長龍的換證等候之外，本團有三位成員竟在拍照換證時，受到中共安全室抗議，因中華民國並非聯合國會員國，所以護照遭受到拒絕，無法領到聯合國通行證。我們所參與的是 NGO-CSW 的會議，每會團員都是 INGO 的身分，既然是非官方的組織身分，不應該有國籍的限制。這件事讓本人重新的審思 UN 的精神與國家的定位，這不再是一個新聞上的政治事件，我深切的感受到「我的國家」為什麼不被認同呢？有點氣憤、有點無奈，也有點感傷。

#### 四、 語言是工具，不應是隔閡

來自世界各國的代表們，齊聚於聯合國內，目前共有漢語、英語、法語、俄語、阿拉伯語、西班牙語，六種官方語言，其中使用最廣的語言就是英文。身為英文非母語的我，在會期當中因語言而帶來的議題，讓我重新去思考「語言是工具，不應是隔閡！」這個問題。

在 NGO-CSW 所舉辦的 Orientation 中，有位非洲法語系的國家代表，突然很氣憤的以法語發言，我雖不懂法語，但她的表情及事後主持人的說明，她抗議主辦單位沒有設置法文翻譯，強勢的英文阻礙她參與會議的權利。語言只是一個工具，它不該阻礙溝通！主辦單位單位瞭解後，立刻表達歉意，說明因為沒有經費設置翻譯，並請熟悉英法雙語者坐在旁邊協助。

我十分感佩這位代表的勇氣，並非常認同她的想法。的確，在參與國際事務時，英文是共通的語言，但是不會英文的人並不應該感到困擾，甚至是自卑！當我們為人權平等努力，為弱勢發聲爭權時，英文不好的人不就是弱勢的人嗎？誰又為弱勢的人做了什麼。我因為較幸運地，有在美受教育的機會，英文對我的阻礙較低，而我期許自己能做的，就是儘可能的為本團需要翻譯的團員提出協助，讓他們的阻礙降到最低。

#### 五、 性別預算的意義與定位

性別預算在 1995 年聯合國第四屆婦女大會提出「性別主流化」後，至今是全球各國為達成性別平等的重要策略。其中性別主流化中所談到對預算進行性別分析，並做為公共預算編列與支出的調整，來檢視政府預算對不同性別族群的影響，就是目前所謂的「性別回應預算（Gender Responsive Budget）」。

而這次 CSW 大會雖以性別預算為主題，本府目前現正推行「性別預算」，原想收集一些經驗可帶回參與，但參加幾場研討會後，發現深入討論到性別預算實踐的經驗國家非常的少，似乎「性別預算」只是一種概念？它的實踐的可能性與方法是什麼？我也曾向幾位老師請教到這個問題，性別預算之所以難以實踐，因為必須具

備有瞭解預算財政專業知識的人，並且具有性別平等概念人才非常的少，所以如何讓此兩種專業相互結合，才能真正使性別預算徹底實踐。

此外，也有另一種學者主張說「性別預算」是一種概念，目的是期望所有在編列預算的人都能帶著性別意識的觀點，在編列、執行、檢討的時候都能考慮到對不同性別的影響，讓所有的性別族群都可以平等受益。

## 六、 性別預算的困難與挑戰

在第一天的 consultation day 中，各國代表們都討論到，NGO 在性別預算上所最關心的焦點就是「Who gets what?」。預算來自於全體人民，如此的公共資源最後到底是用在那些人的身上？是否有公平的分配？要結合不同民間 NGO 的力量，去監督政府，是非常需要專業人員與有力 NGO 的合作。

在推動「性別預算」上，企業、政府、NGO 三方角色是不同的定位。企業相對的角色是客戶，在巴西針對女性客戶提供女性投資學的課程，就是企業協助女性經濟充權最好範例。而政府與 NGO 的關係就較複雜，NGO 在性別預算中扮演著推動者，不斷地向政府倡導，但因政府預算是由政府單位所編列的，所以「性別預算」到底要不要做？怎麼做？做到什麼樣的程度？政府有著絕對的主導權。而且，政府預算編列過程的繁複性，又如何用 NGO 或一般大眾可以瞭解的方式，呈現性別預算實行過程與結果，這都是政府部份在執行時需要努力的地方。

## 七、 都會女性政策參與

在 29 日下午的研討會中，在 UN-habitat 聯合國人居中心的 Lucia Kiwala 女士提出在性別主流化執行要注意到的觀點，其中對於女性在社會參與的部份，特別提出女性在非正式組織中的影響力，是遠大於男性的。尤其是在社區中的參與程度，明顯的比男性高出許多。以臺北市的都會取向來說，應鼓勵女性從非正式組織參與為基礎，進入社會更高層的政治決策參與，讓女性能在多面向角度下發聲。

## 八、 政府部門實行性別預算原則

在聯合國會員國 CSW 開會期間，僅有 10 多天議程，對於部份主題實有困難做

深入討論，再加上臺灣非會員國的身份，有關政府部門實行性別預算的經驗分享，此行並無機會參與，但在本團在聯合國場內取得的資料中，有份歐洲國家對於政府在實行性別預算，整理出幾項必要條件。

首先，政府必須對性別平權理念支持時，才有可能將性別主流化的政策納入施政項目中，並且再進一步經由預算編列，將公共資源，平均的分給不同族群。再者，政府必須建立性別統計資料，才能夠徹底的瞭解性別對不同政策方案的影響，也才能在編列預算是作為參考資料。最後，對於政府團隊的性別意識知能訓練，並且在預算編列過中的監督，才能使性別預算能夠實際施行。

## 九、 其他國家性別預算現況

就已開發國家來說，許多歐洲國家政府已開始實行性別預算，但大部份仍屬於地方政府或是中央局部層級，並未有成熟及顯著的成果，尚在規劃及初步實行的階段。對於低度開發國家而言，反而因為財政資金由多個聯合國組織，或是國際 NGO 組織援助，對於資金運用的性別影響，能做一定程度的要求與控制。

在一個南亞各國 NGO 主辦的研究會中，各個國家也簡單分享目前性別預算規劃。韓國政府近年來對女性權益的努力，是亞洲地區不可忽視的，在前年韓國首都首爾更訂立了 2006-2010 年長程性別主流化計劃，並全面要求政府各機關互相配合。菲律賓政府在 1992 年已有法律規定，政府預算中 5% 需與婦女計畫議題相關，但地方政府的實際執行率達不到一半（僅有 42%），在實際執行層面仍有改善空間。尼泊爾政府計劃在政府財政部門下設「性別敏感預算委員會（Gender Responsive Budgets Committee）」，期望能夠有實際的影響。

如此相比較起來，本府對於性別主流化政策，在臺北市女性權益促進委員會的監督下，本府對於性別主流化的推動，以近年推行的性別檢視清單已有五個局處完成，計劃在明年（98 年）本府各局處全面施行，在國際間比較下，算是相當的積極並且值得肯定的。

## 肆、 建議事項

### 一、 出席與會代表

CSW 每年年會都規劃與女性平權有關不同的主題，今年的主題為「促進性別平等及女性權之性別預算及財務籌措」，若本府能有主計處同仁能共同參與討論，勢必能讓財政預算與性別議題，有更深入的討論。明年 CSW 將以「兩性責任平均分工，包含愛滋病患者照顧工作」，建議本府可派 1 名衛生局相關業務同仁代表出席。

本團由財團法人婦女權益促進發展基金會組團，全團 31 位團員，其中約有 5 位團員曾經參與 CSW 二次以上，很明顯地，長期參與者不僅較其他團員能夠進入狀況，因為其他 NGO 組織中也有交流的經驗，發揮的影響力也較大。對於公部門參與者而言，參與的層級與民間 NGO 監督者的關係，建議本府可以提高參與者的層級，並能夠長期參與，進而能發揮的影響力就越大。

### 二、 培育性別教育種子師資

為改變父權文化，增加兩性平權，讓大眾接受性別教育是最根本的改變方法。尤其對於女性來說，在經濟環境不佳的偏遠地區，女性總是比更男性更容易被賦予負擔家務的期待，受教權的犧牲是發生的狀況。在參加 2 月 24 日 consultation day 時，Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak 教授也提到的，全面推行性別教育種子師資，讓教育由點到面的推行出去，才是越消除傳統不平等觀念，有效的方法。建議本府加強訓練性別教育種子師資，將性別觀念深入家庭、學校與社區，讓兩性從小就接受到平等意識的價值觀。

### 三、 鼓勵在地婦團參與

在聯合國 CSW 會議中，民間 NGO 團體的團結，形成相較於政府組織的重要力量。每每看到其他國家婦女團體，在研討會上所分享的成果，想到國內婦團其實也有很多寶貴的經驗，若有機會可以分享那該有多好。當然，參與國際事務是需要準備的，建議本府加強訓練國際語言能力，並培訓婦女團體對於「消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約 CEDAW」瞭解於執行，鼓勵國內婦女團體參與國際事務，促進與國際間交流。

#### 四、 家暴防治中心經驗參考

此行有機會參與位於紐約布魯克林區「Family Justice Center」家庭暴力中心，以及將家暴案件中刑事與民事部份結合的整合型法院（Integrated Court）。King County 近年來把有關家庭暴力相關的多方面社福機構整合起來，讓受害者及其家人只要來到 Family Justice Center 就可以得到全方位的服務。尤其對於多元化文化族群，針於不同宗教、種族、語言等..提供不一樣的協助。建議本府可參考紐約「Family Justice Center」家庭暴力中心，單一窗口服務（One-Stop Services）的概念，檢視本府對家暴受害者提供的服務模式。

#### 五、 國內舉行相關議題研討會

每年主責組團的主辦單位，都協助團員處理許多行政事務，在事前的準備上繁瑣的工作也非常的多。若是有全國性跨部會的單位，能在回國之後，舉行與本次會議相關的研討會，將所有到的知識及經驗讓更多的人瞭解，充份將所得到的資源共享；並對於明年度的 CSW 會議主題，為讓明年要參加的團員們，對討論主題可以事先討論瞭解，並共同整合國內經驗，將討論的結果將更可完整的呈現出來。

#### 六、 性別預算編列

本府在性別主流化推行部份，性別檢視清單已有部份局處試辦當中，即將於 98 年全面執行。其中性別預算表，是以目前本府局處擇一選擇其執行完成的方案後，檢視執行前預期對不同性別族群的影響，與執行後的結果比較。建議本府在各局處編列預算時，所有財政預算專業人員，皆應受過性別意識的訓練，並與性別專家學者相互研究，使財政專業與性別專業能融合，讓性別預算的編列能達到真正的性別平權。

附錄一

第 52 屆聯合國婦女地位委員會會議決議

(英文版)





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### Commission on the Status of Women

#### Fifty-second session

9 March 2007 and 25 February-7 March 2008

Agenda item 3

**Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”**

### **Agreed conclusions on financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women**

The following agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the General Assembly as an input into the preparations for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008.

#### **Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women**

1. The Commission on the Status of Women reaffirms the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which emphasized the need for political commitment to make available human and financial resources for the empowerment of women and that funding had to be identified and mobilized from all sources and across all sectors to achieve the goals of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, which called upon Governments to incorporate a gender perspective into the design, development, adoption and execution of all policies and budgetary processes, as appropriate, in order to promote equitable, effective and appropriate resource allocation and establish adequate budgetary allocations to support gender equality and development programmes that enhance women's empowerment.

2. The Commission reaffirms the declaration adopted on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, which stressed that challenges and obstacles remained in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and pledged to take further action to ensure their full and accelerated implementation.

3. The Commission recalls the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey, Mexico, in 2002, which affirms, inter alia, that a holistic approach to the interconnected national, international and systemic challenges of financing for development — sustainable, gender-sensitive, people-centred development — in all parts of the globe is essential.

4. The Commission also recalls the 2005 World Summit, and reaffirms that the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, the International Conference on Population and Development and other relevant United Nations summits and conferences are essential contributions to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular, on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

5. The Commission reaffirms the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and takes note of the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women towards the practical realization of the principle of equality between women and men and between girls and boys.

6. The Commission also reaffirms that States have primary responsibility for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and that gender mainstreaming and national machineries are necessary and play a critical role in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and that for national machineries to be effective, a strong institutional framework with clear mandates, location at the highest possible level, accountability mechanisms, partnership with civil society, a transparent political process, adequate financial and human resources and continued strong political commitment are crucial.

7. The Commission recalls that the Platform for Action recognizes that its implementation requires adequate financial resources committed at the national and international levels, and that strengthening national capacities in developing countries in this regard requires striving for the fulfilment of the agreed targets of overall official development assistance from developed countries as soon as possible. The Commission recognizes the importance of the full utilization of all sources of development finance.

8. The Commission also recognizes the importance of gender mainstreaming as a tool for achieving gender equality and to that end the need to promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender.

9. The Commission reaffirms that gender equality and the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are essential for advancing development, peace and security, and stresses

that peace is inextricably linked to equality between women and men and to development.

10. The Commission reaffirms that the promotion and protection of and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women, including the right to development, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, should be mainstreamed into all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty, and reaffirms as well the need to take measures to ensure that every person is entitled to participate in, to contribute to and to enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development.

11. The Commission notes the growing body of evidence which demonstrates that investing in women and girls has a multiplier effect on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth and that increasing women's economic empowerment is central to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and to the eradication of poverty, and recognizes that adequate resources need to be allocated at all levels, mechanisms and capacities need to be strengthened and gender-responsive policies need to be enhanced to fully utilize the multiplier effect.

12. The Commission reaffirms the goals aimed at reducing maternal and child mortality, combating HIV/AIDS and improving maternal health by 2015 contained in the Millennium Development Goals and the goal of achieving universal access to reproductive health established by the International Conference on Population and Development, which are critical to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

13. The Commission recalls the recognition in the Beijing Platform for Action of the role of the United Nations, including funds, programmes and specialized agencies, in particular the special roles of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), within their respective mandates, and recognizes the role of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women, as part of the United Nations system, in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and therefore in the implementation of the Platform for Action.

14. The Commission further recalls that the Bretton Woods institutions, other financial institutions and the private sector also have an important role to play in ensuring that financing for development promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

15. The Commission recognizes the importance of non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, in advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

16. The Commission is concerned that insufficient political commitment and budgetary resources pose obstacles to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and continue to undermine the effectiveness and sustainability of both national mechanisms for the advancement of women and women's organizations in advocating for, implementing, supporting and monitoring the effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly.

17. The Commission is concerned about the growing feminization of poverty, and reiterates that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, including the least developed countries. In this regard, the Commission stresses that achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals is a global effort that requires investing sufficient resources for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

18. The Commission remains concerned about the lingering negative consequences, including for women, of structural adjustment programmes, stemming from inappropriate design and application.

19. The Commission expresses its concern at under-resourcing in the area of gender equality in the United Nations system, including UNIFEM and INSTRAW, the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women, and stresses the need for more effective tracking of resources allocated to and spent on enhancing gender equality and the empowerment of women across the United Nations system, including on gender mainstreaming.

20. The Commission states that the global commitments for the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women since the Fourth World Conference on Women, including through the Monterrey Consensus, have yet to be fully implemented.

21. The Commission urges Governments and/or, as appropriate, the relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, and invites the international financial institutions, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, bearing in mind national priorities, to take the following actions:

(a) Increase the investment in gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, taking into account the diversity of needs and circumstances of women and girls, including through mainstreaming a gender perspective in resource allocation and ensuring the necessary human, financial and material resources for specific and targeted activities to ensure gender equality at the local, national, regional and international levels, as well as through enhanced and increased international cooperation;

(b) Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for activities targeting the elimination of persistent obstacles to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in all critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action;

(c) Design and strengthen poverty eradication strategies, with the full and effective participation of women, that reduce the feminization of poverty and enhance the capacity of women and empower them to meet the negative social and economic impacts of globalization;

(d) Create an environment in which women and girls can fully share the benefits of the opportunities offered by globalization;

(e) Integrate a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of all national economic policies,

strategies and plans, in a coordinated manner across all policy areas, including in national development, social protection and poverty reduction strategies, and involve national mechanisms for the advancement of women and women's organizations in the design and development of such policies, strategies and plans with the goal of gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(f) Incorporate gender perspectives into all economic policymaking and increase the participation of women in economic governance structures and processes to ensure policy coherence and adequate resources for gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(g) Give priority to assisting the efforts of developing countries, including the least developed countries, to ensure the full and effective participation of women in deciding and implementing development strategies and integrating gender concerns into national programmes, including by providing adequate resources to operational activities for development in support of the efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(h) Remove barriers and allocate adequate resources to enable the full representation and full and equal participation of women in political, social and economic decision-making and in administrative entities, in particular those responsible for economic and public finance policies, so as to guarantee the full and equal participation of women in the formulation of all plans, programmes and policies;

(i) Strengthen the capacities and mandates of institutional frameworks and accountability mechanisms, including of national machineries for the advancement of women, and ensure that they are continuously and adequately resourced and given the authority necessary to carry out their critical role in advocating for, supporting, monitoring and evaluating the integration of gender perspectives in all policy areas and the implementation of gender equality plans, programmes and legislation;

(j) Strengthen a coordinated and institutionalized dialogue between national mechanisms for the advancement of women, relevant governmental agencies and entities, including ministries of finance and planning and their gender focal points, and women's organizations to ensure the integration of gender perspectives into all national development policies, plans and budgets;

(k) Cost and adequately resource national policies, programmes, strategies and plans for gender equality and the empowerment of women, including gender mainstreaming and affirmative action strategies, and ensure that they are incorporated into overall national development strategies and reflected in relevant sector plans and budgets to achieve international and regional commitments for gender equality, including Millennium Development Goal 3;

(l) Allocate resources for capacity development in gender mainstreaming in all ministries, particularly within national women's machineries and finance ministries and, as appropriate, local authorities, to ensure that domestic resource mobilization and allocation are carried out in a gender-responsive manner, and reinforce national efforts in capacity-building in social and gender budget policies;

(m) Improve, systematize and fund the collection, analysis and dissemination of sex-disaggregated and gender-related data, including data disaggregated by age and other factors and data on women's contribution to the care economy, and develop necessary input, output and outcome indicators at all levels to measure progress in financing gender equality and the empowerment of women, in particular in introducing and implementing gender-responsive approaches to public finance;

(n) Undertake and disseminate gender analysis of policies and programmes related to macroeconomic stability, structural adjustment, external debt problems, taxation, investments, employment, markets and all relevant sectors of the economy and support and facilitate research in those areas, with a view to achieving the objectives of the Platform for Action and with respect to their impact on poverty, on inequality and particularly on women, as well as to assess their impact on family well-being and conditions and adjust them, as appropriate, to promote more equitable distribution of productive assets, wealth, opportunities, income and services;

(o) Carry out gender-sensitive analysis of revenues and expenditures in all policy areas and take into account the review and evaluation results in budget planning, allocation and revenue-raising so as to enhance the contribution of Government expenditures to accelerating the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

(p) Develop and implement, where appropriate, methodologies and tools, including national indicators, for gender-responsive planning and budgeting in order to systematically incorporate gender perspectives into budgetary policies at all levels, with a view to promoting gender equality in all policy areas;

(q) Urges developed countries that have not yet done so in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets, inter alia, to assist them in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(r) Ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes, with a view to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(s) Strengthen the focus and impact of development assistance specifically targeting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in line with national development priorities through both gender mainstreaming and funding of targeted activities and enhanced dialogue on those issues between donors and developing countries, and strengthen mechanisms to effectively measure resources allocated to incorporating gender perspectives in all sectors and thematic areas of development assistance;

(t) Encourage the integration of gender perspectives in aid modalities and efforts to enhance aid delivery mechanisms;

(u) Identify and implement development-oriented and durable solutions which integrate a gender perspective to external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including least developed countries, inter alia, through debt relief, including the option of official development assistance debt cancellation, in order to help them to finance programmes and projects targeted at development, including the advancement of women;

(v) Encourage international financial institutions to continue to take gender perspectives into account in the design of loans, grants, projects, programmes and strategies;

(w) Identify and address the differential impact of trade policies on women and men and incorporate gender perspectives in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of trade policies, develop strategies to expand trade opportunities for women producers and facilitate the active participation of women in national, regional and international trade decision-making structures and processes;

(x) Undertake gender-sensitive assessments of national labour laws, policies and programmes and establish gender-sensitive policies and guidelines for employment practices, including those of transnational corporations, building on appropriate multilateral instruments, including the International Labour Organization conventions;

(y) Allocate adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the workplace, including unequal access to labour market participation and wage inequality, as well as reconciliation of work and private life for both women and men;

(z) Establish and fund active labour market policies devoted to the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including the full participation of women in all international and national development and poverty eradication strategies, the creation of more and better jobs for women, both urban and rural, and their inclusion in social protection and social dialogue;

(aa) Take measures to develop, finance, implement, monitor and evaluate gender-responsive policies and programmes aimed at promoting women's entrepreneurship and private initiative, including through microfinance, microcredit and cooperatives, and assist women-owned businesses in participating in and benefiting from, inter alia, international trade, technological innovation and transfer, investment, and knowledge and skills training;

(bb) Fully maximize the role of, as well as ensure access to, microfinance tools, including microcredit, for poverty eradication, generation of employment and especially for the empowerment of women, encourage the strengthening of existing and emerging microcredit institutions and their capacities, including through the support of international financial institutions, and ensure that best practices are widely disseminated;

(cc) Undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women full and equal access to economic resources, including the right to inheritance

and to ownership of land and other property, credit, natural resources and appropriate technologies;

(dd) Take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women and increase their access to and control over bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, giving special attention to poor, uneducated women; support women's access to legal assistance; encourage the financial sector to mainstream gender perspectives in their policies and programmes; ensure women's full and equal access to training and productive resources and social protection; and facilitate equal access of women, particularly women in developing and least developed countries, to markets at all levels;

(ee) Strengthen education, health, and social services and effectively utilize resources to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and ensure women's and girls' rights to education at all levels and the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, as well as quality, affordable and universally accessible health care and services, particularly primary health care;

(ff) Address the overall expansion and feminization of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, taking into account that women and girls bear a disproportionate share of the burden imposed by the HIV/AIDS crisis, that they are more easily infected, that they play a key role in care and that they have become more vulnerable to violence, stigma and discrimination, poverty and marginalization from their families and communities as a result of the HIV/AIDS crisis, and, in that regard, scale up significantly efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010 and ensure that those efforts integrate and promote gender equality;

(gg) Ensure adequate financing for women's full, equal and effective participation at all levels in conflict prevention, management, conflict resolution, peace negotiations and peacebuilding, including adequate national and international funding to ensure proper access to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and other relevant programmes, for women and girls;

(hh) Reduce excessive military expenditures, including global military expenditures, trade in arms and investment for arms production and acquisition, taking into consideration national security requirements, so as to permit the possible allocation of additional funds for social and economic development, including, inter alia, for gender equality and the advancement of women;

(ii) Ensure that adequate resources are allocated for activities targeting persistent serious obstacles to the advancement of women in situations of armed conflict and in conflicts of other types, wars of aggression, foreign occupation, colonial or other alien domination and terrorism;

(jj) Integrate a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of national environmental policies, strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources to ensure women's full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels on environmental

issues, in particular on strategies related to the impact of climate change on the lives of women and girls;

(kk) Strengthen coordination, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency in the United Nations system for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women, including through more effective mainstreaming in all aspects and enhancing its capacity to effectively assist States, upon their request, in implementing their programmes on gender equality and the empowerment of women and, to that end, make adequate and reliable human and financial resources available;

(ll) Create and enhance a supportive environment for the mobilization of resources by non-governmental organizations, particularly women's organizations and networks, to enable them to increase their effectiveness and to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women, including through assisting in the implementation of the Platform for Action and participating in policy processes and programme delivery;

(mm) Provide assistance to States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, upon their request, to support the implementation of States parties' obligations under the Convention.

22. The Commission invites the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to continue to give, while exercising its mandated functions, due consideration to financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women in its work.

23. The Commission requests Member States, with a view to strengthening financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women, to integrate gender perspectives in the preparations for and outcome of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Qatar in 2008.

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## 附錄二

### 第 52 屆聯合國婦女地位委員會會議決議

(中文版)



**經濟及社會理事會**

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**婦女地位委員會**

第五十二會期

2007年3月9日和2008年2月25日至3月7日

議程項目 3

針對第四屆世界婦女會議和聯合國大會第二十三次特別會議「2000年的婦女：二十一世紀的性別平等、發展與和平」(Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century)的後續追蹤。

**為促進兩性平等和賦予婦女權能籌募資金的大會結論**

以下本委員會所通過之大會結論，已引起聯合國大會的注意，將作為2008年11月29日到2008年12月2日在杜哈(Doha)舉行的「檢視蒙特略共識實施成果之籌措發展資金後續國際會議」(Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus)的籌備會議建言。

**為促進兩性平等和賦予婦女權能募集資金**

1. 婦女地位委員會再次重申北京宣言暨行動綱領，因行動綱領強調賦予婦女權能需要政治承諾取得人力和金錢的資源，資金必須明確並調度自各來源和各部門，以達成性別平等和賦予婦女權能的目標。並重申聯合國大會第二十三次特別會議的結論；該會議結論呼籲政府設計、發展、採用和實行各項政策與預算流程時，應適當地納入性別觀點，才能促進公平、有效且適當的資源分配，同時建立適當的預算分配，支持提高婦女權能的性別平等和發展計畫。
2. 委員會肯定第四屆世界婦女大會十週年紀念宣言，該宣言強調實施北京宣言暨行動綱領和聯合國大會第二十三次特別會議結論文件時會面臨的挑戰和障礙，並保證採取進一步的行動確保完全並加速實施綱領和結論文件。

3. 委員會回顧 2002 年墨西哥蒙特略舉行之籌措發展資金國際會議的結論，該會議特別聲明在全球各地籌措發展資金（永續、性別敏感、人本發展）將面臨國內、國際和組織上的連帶影響，因此需考量全面性的方法。
4. 委員會同時也回顧 2005 年世界高峰會，並再次強調要完全並有效地實施北京宣言暨行動綱領、聯合國大會第二十三次特別會議的結論、人口與發展國際會議，以及聯合國其他相關的高峰會和國際會議的結論，是達成國際議定發展目標，特別是包含在聯合國千禧年宣言內的兩性平等和婦女賦權的目標。
5. 委員會重申消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約及其任擇議定書（Optional Protocol）和兒童權利公約，並注意到消除對婦女歧視委員會的工作正朝向實際體現兩性間（男人和女人，男孩和女孩）的平等發展。
6. 委員會也再次重申，國家對促進性別平等和賦予婦女和女孩權能負有主要責任，同時性別主流化和國家機制在實施北京宣言暨行動綱領上是不可或缺，且扮演重要角色；為了讓國家機制發揮成效，該強大的組織架構應盡可能位於最高層級、具備明確的任務、可靠的運作機制、社會團體的參與、透明的政治流程、適當的金融和人力資源，以及持續堅強的政治承諾。
7. 委員會提醒，在行動綱領中承認，實施是需要適當的國家和國際資金的投入，並且強調發展中國家就此方面的能力，需要已開發國家極力履行全面政府發展援助的議定目標。委員會認定充分運用各種來源的發展資金有其重要性。
8. 委員會也承認性別主流化作為達成性別平等工具的重要性。為達成該目的，需要從政治、經濟和社會各方面的政策和計畫的設計、實行、監視與評量中，推動性別主流化的觀念，並加強聯合國體制在性別領域的能力。
9. 委員會肯定性別平等和促進並保護全體人類充分享有人權和基本自由，對於提升發展、和平和安全是不可或缺，並強調和平與兩性間的平等及發展是緊密結合。

10. 委員會聲明促進和保護尊重婦女的人權和基本自由，包括發展的自由，是全球化、無法分割且相互依存並互相影響，並應成為所有消弭貧窮政策和計畫的主流；同時重申應採取措施，確保每個人都有權參與、貢獻並享有經濟、社會、文化和政治的發展。
11. 委員會提到有越來越多的證據顯示：在婦女和女孩上的投資，對於生產力、效能和持續的經濟成長產生乘數效應，並增加婦女的經濟權能，對於千禧年發展目標的達成和貧窮的消弭相當重要；同時確定需要在所有的層級分配適當的資源，必須加強政府結構與能力並推動性別回應政策，充分運用該乘數效應。
12. 委員會重申，千禧年的發展目標即在 2015 年以前減少母親和孩子死亡率，對抗愛滋病毒並改善母親的健康，而人口與發展國際會議制定的目標是達成全球化的生殖健康；這兩項目標對推動性別平等和賦予婦女和女孩權能至關重要。
13. 委員會回顧北京宣言暨行動綱領中聯合國的任務，包括資金，計畫和專家組織，特別是聯合國婦女發展基金會（UNIFEM）和國際婦女發展研究和訓練中心（INSTRAW）在各自的任務中扮演特殊的角色，並肯定聯合國體制中性別議題和婦女發展特別顧問室與婦女發展處的角色，該組織推動了性別平等和婦女賦權，落實行動綱領的目標。
14. 委員會進而回顧布列敦森林機構（Bretton Woods institutions）、其他的財務機構和私人民間機構，都在募集促進兩性平等與婦女和女孩賦權的發展資金方面扮演著重要的角色。
15. 委員會肯定非政府組織與其他民間團體推動者，對推動北京宣言暨行動綱領的實踐上所代表的重要性。
16. 委員會擔心不充分的政治承諾和預算經費，對促進性別平等和婦女賦權會造成障礙，並會漸漸破壞國家對婦女發展的運作機制的成效和持續性，亦會破壞婦女組織擁護、實踐、支持和監督北京宣言暨行動綱領與聯合國大會二十三次特別會議結論的施行成效。

17. 委員會關心與日俱增的「貧窮女性化」現象，並重複聲明消弭貧窮是目前全世界面臨最重要的全球挑戰，也是永續發展所不可或缺的必備條件，特別是在開發中國家，包括低度開發國家。關於這一點，委員會強調要達成千禧年發展目標和其他國際議定的發展目標，是全球性的工作，需要在性別平等和婦女和女孩賦權方面投入足夠的資源。
18. 委員會持續關心停滯不前的負面成果，包括為婦女所作的結構調整計畫，因不適當的設計和申請方式而停滯。
19. 委員會表達對聯合國體制內性別平等領域缺乏資源的關心，包括聯合國婦女發展基金會（UNIFEM）和國際婦女發展研究和訓練中心、性別議題和婦女發展特別顧問和婦女發展處，並強調需更有效追蹤分配到的資源，以及資源必須用於提升聯合國普遍體制內的性別平等和婦女賦權，包括使用於性別主流化。
20. 委員會說明自從第四屆世界婦女會議後，包括經過了蒙特略共識（Monterrey Consensus），對於性別平等和婦女賦權的全球承諾尚未完全履行。
21. 委員會呼籲政府及／或相關的基金、計畫和聯合國體制內的特別組織在各自的責任範圍內，並請求國際金融機構、社會團體、非政府組織和民間組織，明確規劃國家的施政優先順序並採取下列行動：
  - (a) 增加對性別平等和賦予婦女和女孩權能的投資，考慮婦女和女孩需求和情況的差異性，包括在資源分配中將性別觀點主流化，且確保特定和目標性的活動能獲得必要人力、金錢和物質資源，確保當地、全國、地區和國際上的性別平等，以及提升並增加國際合作。
  - (b) 確保目標性的活動分配到足夠的資源，而可確實消除行動綱領內提及對性別平等與賦予婦女和女孩權能所有關鍵事項的持續性障礙。
  - (c) 規劃和加強消弭貧窮策略，藉由婦女充分、有效的參與，減少「貧窮的女性化」並提升婦女的能力，同時賦予婦女面對全球化社會和經濟負面衝擊的權能。
  - (d) 創造婦女和女孩可完全分享全球化帶來的利潤與機會。
  - (e) 在所有國家的經濟政策、策略和計畫中，將性別觀點整合於設計、實行、監督和評量及報告各階段，以協調一致的態度遍及各政策領域，包括國家發展、社會保護和減少貧窮的策略，並讓婦女發展的國家機關和婦女組織，以性別平等和婦女賦權的目標參與該政策、策略和計畫的設計和進展。

(f) 在所有經濟政策的制定上納入性別的觀點，並增加婦女對經濟治理架構和流程的參與度，以確保政策的一致性，以及性別平等和婦女賦權能獲得適當的資源。

(g) 優先援助發展中國家，包括低度開發國家，確保婦女完全且有效地參與發展策略的決定和實施，並將性別考量整合至國家計畫，包括可藉由提供適當的資源而促進發展的運作性活動，支持達成性別平等和婦女賦權的工作。

(h) 移除所有的障礙並分配適當的資源，讓婦女在政治、社會和經濟的決策上和管理機關內能充分的表達和參與，特別是負責經濟和公共金融政策的管理機關，就此確保婦女完全且平等地參與所有計畫、規劃和政策的制定。

(i) 鞏固制度架構和責任機制的的能力與任務，包括婦女發展的國家機制，並確保能源源不絕地提供這些架構和機制充分的資源，亦授與其執行重要任務的必要權力，主要包括：倡導、支援、監督和評量所有政策領域納入性別觀點，以及性別平等計畫、規劃和立法的實行。

(j) 加強婦女發展國家機制與相關政府機構間協調與制度化的對話，包括財政部、計畫部、各性別聯絡人與婦女組織，確保將性別觀點整合至所有的國家發展政策、計畫和預算內。

(k) 提供性別平等和婦女賦權的國家政策、計畫、策略經費與適當的資源，包括性別主流化和防止歧視的積極行動策略，以確保該策略已納入整體國家發展策略，並反映在相關的部門計畫和預算中，為達成性別平等的國際和區域承諾，包括千禧年發展目標 3。

(l) 將資源分配至所有從事性別主流化的部門，特別是國家婦女機構和財政部門，以及適當的地方政府，確保以性別回應的態度從事國內資源的調度與分配，並加強國家在社會和性別預算政策內的執行能力。

(m) 改善、系統化並贊助依性別分類和性別相關資料的蒐集、分析與推廣，包括依年齡分類的資料和其他關於婦女對經濟的貢獻與資料，並發展各階段輸入、輸出和結果的必要指標，以評量為性別平等和婦女賦權籌資的進度，特別是公共財政中引進和實施性別回應的方法。

(n) 從事並普及有關總體經濟穩定性、結構調整、外債問題、賦稅、投資、就業、市場和所有經濟相關領域的性別分析，達成行動綱領目標的觀點；支持和協助這些相關領域的研究，瞭解對貧窮、不平等，特別是對婦女所造成的影響，同時評估對家庭福利和環境的影響並做適當的調整，而促進更公平分配生產性資產、財富、機會、所得和服務。

(o) 在所有的政策領域對歲入和歲出進行性別敏感分析，在預算編制、分配和提高歲入時考量這些研究和評量的結果，藉此提高政府歲出對加速全面且有效實施北京宣言暨行動綱領的貢獻。

(p) 適當地發展並採用性別回應計畫和編制預算的方法和工具，包括國家性指標，藉此將性別觀點有系統地納入各級的預算政策內，達到在所有政策領域促進性別平等之目的。

(q) 呼籲尚未依其承諾進行的已開發國家進行具體的行動，應盡力將國民生產毛額的百分之零點七提供給開發中國家作為政府發展援助，國民生產毛額的百分之零點一五至零點二零（0.15-0.20）提供給低度開發國家，並鼓勵開發中國家依目標持續成長，以確保政府發展援助有效地運用於協助達成發展目標，特別是幫助開發中國家達成性別平等和婦女賦權。

(r) 確保開發中國家為了促進性別平等和婦女賦權，制定金融準則和法規時能進行有效與公平的參與。

(s) 強化發展援助的重點和影響，明確地將性別平等和婦女與女孩的賦權作為國家發展的優先順序；一方面藉由性別主流化，另一方面則為目標活動和贊助者與開發中國家間對該議題的加強對話募集資金，並且為了將性別觀點納入所有領域和發展援助的主要領域，應鞏固國家機構，以便能有效地配發分配到的資源。

(t) 鼓勵在援助形式和工作中結合性別觀點，增加援助提供機制的價值。

(u) 找出並實行以發展為導向、持久的解決方案，將性別觀點整合至開發中國家（包括低度開發國家）的外債和償債問題，特別是透過減輕債務，包括政府發展援助取消債務的選擇方案，幫助這些國家能為發展目標的計畫和專案（包括婦女地位的提升）募集到資金。

(v) 鼓勵國際金融機構繼續在設計貸款、補助金、專案、計畫和策略時，將性別觀點納入考量。

(w) 找出並說明貿易政策對女性和男性的差別影響，制定、實行和評量貿易政策時應納入性別觀點，發展擴大婦女生產者貿易機會的策略，並協助婦女積極參與全國性、地區和國際貿易決策的架構和流程。

(x) 依據適當的多邊協定，包括國際勞工組織公約，進行國家勞工法規、政策和計畫的性別敏感評量，為就業慣例建立性別敏感的政策和指導方針，包括跨國公司的政策和指導方針。

(y) 分配適當的資源消弭在工作場所對婦女所有型態的歧視，包括參與勞動市場的途徑不平等和不公平待遇，以及女性和男性雙方工作和私人生活的協調方式。

(z) 建立並贊助積極的勞工市場政策，致力於為所有人提供充分、具生產力的就業機會

和良性工作，包括讓婦女完全參與所有國際和全國發展及消弭貧窮的策略，為城市和鄉村的婦女創造更多、更好的工作，讓婦女加入社會保護制度和社會對話。

(aa) 針對倡導女性企業家和私人創業的性別回應政策和計畫，包括藉由微型金融、微型信貸與合作社，展開發展、募資、實行、監督和評量；除此之外，應協助婦女擁有的事業參與和受惠於國際貿易、技術創新和移轉、投資及知識和技能訓練。

(bb) 為消弭貧窮，創造就業，特別是為賦予婦女權能，應將微型金融工具的角色擴張到最大並確保能使用該工具，鼓勵既存和新興的微型信貸機構強化並增強其能力，包括透過國際金融機構的支持，並確保已廣泛地宣傳最佳範例。

(cc) 從事立法、行政改革，讓婦女可完全且公平地接觸經濟資源，包括繼承權和擁有土地和其他的財產、信用、自然資源及適當技術的權利。

(dd) 採取所有的適當措施消除對婦女的歧視，並增加他們取得和掌控銀行貸款、抵押和其他形式財務信用的途徑，特別關懷貧窮、未受過教育的婦女；支持婦女取得法律援助、鼓勵財政部門在政策和計畫內將性別主流化、確保婦女完全且平等地獲得訓練和生產的資源與社會保護；協助婦女，特別是開發中和低度開發國家中的婦女，平等地進入各級市場。

(ee) 加強教育、健康和社會服務，有效地運用資源達成性別平等和賦予婦女權能的目標，並確保婦女和女孩有接受各級教育的權利並享有最高可達標準的生理和心理健康，包括性、生殖的健康，以及有品質、負擔得起、普及的健康照顧和醫療服務，特別是基層保健醫療。

(ff) 處理 HIV／愛滋病傳染病的擴張和女性化，考量婦女和女孩承受 HIV／愛滋病危險所造成之比例失衡的負擔，她們較容易被傳染、扮演主要的照顧者，而且已經因 HIV／愛滋病危險變得更容易受到來自家庭和社群的暴力、羞辱和歧視的傷害，也更貧窮和邊緣化；因此在這方面，應特別加強努力達成全球目標，亦即在 2010 年之前獲得完整的預防計畫、治療、照顧和支持，並確保這些努力能整合且促進性別平等。

(gg) 確保適當地提供資金，讓婦女能全面、平等和有效地參與各級紛爭預防、紛爭管理、解決紛爭、和平談判與和平建構，包括適當的全國和國際資金募集，以確保讓婦女和女孩能適當地接觸裁軍、復員和重整及其他相關的計畫。

(hh) 在國家安全需求的考量下，減少過度的軍事支出，包括全球的軍事支出、武器交易和武器生產與採購的投資，如此即可將額外資金分配給社會和經濟發展，特別是性別平等和婦女提升。

(ii) 確保將適當的資源分配給以消除婦女進步的嚴重阻礙為目標的活動，例如在武裝衝

突的情況和其他類型的衝突、戰爭侵略、外國軍事佔領、殖民或其他外國統治和恐怖主義。

(jj) 將性別觀點納入國家環境政策的設計、實行、監督、評價和報告內，加強機制並提供適當的資源確保婦女完全且平等地參與各層級的環境議題決策，特別是關於氣候改變影響婦女和女孩生活的策略。

(kk) 為達成性別平等和婦女賦權的目標，加強聯合國體制內的協調、責任、成效和效率，包括藉由在各方面更有效地主流化，並增加聯合國的能力以便更有效依據各國的請求提供協助，協助各國實行性別平等和婦女賦權的計畫，為達成該目的，應提供適當、可靠的人力和金融資源。

(ll) 創造並提升一個可完全提供援助的環境，讓非政府組織能動員資源，特別是婦女組織和網絡，讓非政府組織能增加成效並為性別平等和婦女賦權貢獻心力，包括協助實踐行動綱領和參與政策決定程序和計畫施行。

(mm) 依據國家請求，對消除婦女一切形式歧視公約內的國家提供援助，讓國家能實踐公約內的義務。

22. 委員會請求消除對女性歧視委員會，除了執行被委託的任務外，在工作中能繼續認真考量為性別平等和婦女賦權提供經費。

23. 委員會請求各會員國，加強為性別平等和婦女賦權籌募資金，將性別的議題納入將於2008年在卡達舉行的「檢視蒙特略共識實施成果之籌措發展資金後續國際會議」的籌備會議和結論內。

## 附錄三

# CEDAW 消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約



# **CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

## ***The States Parties to the present Convention,***

Noting that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Noting that the States Parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights have the obligation to ensure the equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Considering the international conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Noting also the resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Concerned, however, that despite these various instruments extensive discrimination against women continues to exist,

Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

Concerned that in situations of poverty women have the least access to food, health, education, training and opportunities for employment and other needs,

Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice will contribute significantly towards the promotion of equality between men and women,

Emphasizing that the eradication of apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation and domination and interference in the internal affairs of States is essential to the full enjoyment of the rights of men and women,

Affirming that the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of international tension, mutual co-operation among all States irrespective of their social and economic systems, general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control, the affirmation of the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit in relations among countries and the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence, as well as respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, will promote social progress and development and as a consequence will contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women,

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields,

Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, so far not fully recognized, the social significance of maternity and the role of both parents in the family and in the upbringing of children, and aware that the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination but that the upbringing of children requires a sharing of responsibility between men and women and society as a whole,

Aware that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family is needed to achieve full equality between men and women,

Determined to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and, for that purpose, to adopt the measures required for the elimination of such discrimination in all its forms and manifestations,

Have agreed on the following:

## **PART I**

### ***Article 1***

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

### ***Article 2***

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;
- (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;
- (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;
- (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;
- (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;
- (g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

### ***Article 3***

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

### ***Article 4***

1. Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.

2. Adoption by States Parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present Convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory.

#### ***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;

(b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

#### ***Article 6***

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

### **PART II**

#### ***Article 7***

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

(a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

(b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;

(c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

#### ***Article 8***

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

#### ***Article 9***

1. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.

2. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.

### **PART III**

#### ***Article 10***

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

- (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training;
- (b) Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality;
- (c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods;
- (d) The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;
- (e) The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women;
- (f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely;
- (g) The same Opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education;
- (h) Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.

#### ***Article 11***

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- (a) The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings;
- (b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment;
- (c) The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training;
- (d) The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work;
- (e) The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave;

(f) The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction.

2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:

(a) To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status;

(b) To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances;

(c) To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities;

(d) To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.

3. Protective legislation relating to matters covered in this article shall be reviewed periodically in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and shall be revised, repealed or extended as necessary.

#### ***Article 12***

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

#### ***Article 13***

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

(a) The right to family benefits;

(b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;

(c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

#### ***Article 14***

1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:

(a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;

- (b) To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning;
- (c) To benefit directly from social security programmes;
- (d) To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;
- (e) To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self employment;
- (f) To participate in all community activities;
- (g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;
- (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

#### **PART IV**

##### ***Article 15***

1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.
2. States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.
3. States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void.
4. States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.

##### ***Article 16***

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:
  - (a) The same right to enter into marriage;
  - (b) The same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;
  - (c) The same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;
  - (d) The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;

(e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;

(f) The same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;

(g) The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession and an occupation;

(h) The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration.

2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

## **PART V**

### ***Article 17***

1. For the purpose of considering the progress made in the implementation of the present Convention, there shall be established a [Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women](#) (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting, at the time of entry into force of the Convention, of eighteen and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of twenty-three experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention. The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principal legal systems.

2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.

6. The election of the five additional members of the Committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this article, following the thirty-fifth ratification or accession. The terms of two of the additional members elected on this occasion shall expire at the end of two years, the names of these two members having been chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.

7. For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

#### ***Article 18***

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect:

(a) Within one year after the entry into force for the State concerned;

(b) Thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.

2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Convention.

#### ***Article 19***

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

#### ***Article 20***

1. The Committee shall normally meet for a period of not more than two weeks annually in order to consider the reports submitted in accordance with article 18 of the present Convention.

2. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. ([amendment](#), [status of ratification](#))

#### ***Article 21***

1. The Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the reports of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information.

#### ***Article 22***

The specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their activities. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities.

### **PART VI**

#### ***Article 23***

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions that are more conducive to the achievement of equality between men and women which may be contained:

- (a) In the legislation of a State Party; or
- (b) In any other international convention, treaty or agreement in force for that State.

**Article 24**

States Parties undertake to adopt all necessary measures at the national level aimed at achieving the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

**Article 25**

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.
3. The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. The present Convention shall be open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Article 26**

1. A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

**Article 27**

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

**Article 28**

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.
2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.
3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

**Article 29**

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph I of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by that paragraph with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

***Article 30***

The present Convention, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the present Convention.

## 附錄四

### 本團代表成員名單



## 2008 年聯合國第 52 屆婦女地位委員會暨週邊會議

### 代表成員名單

2008. 2. 14

	補助類別	姓名	所屬 NGO 名稱/職稱	報名 INGO 名稱
1	(二)	楊資華	國際蘭馨交流協會中華民國總會/總編輯	國際蘭馨交流協會
2	(一)	王之燕	家扶基金會/專員	國際志工協會
3	(二)	陳靜敏	台北醫學大學老人護理暨管理學系/系主任	國際婦女理事會
4	(二)	張珏	台大衛生政策所/副教授	中華心理衛生協會
5	(三)	袁璧心	前為勤業眾信會計師事務所/審計	世界和平婦女會
6	(四)	嚴祥鸞	實踐大學社工系/教授	國際職業婦女協會
7	(一)	張慧如	台灣女人連線/執行秘書	Simply Help
8	(二)	何佳珣	美國賓州大學/在學學生	世界基督教女青年會
9	(二)	莊聖妮	中華民國基督教女青年會/志工	國際婦女理事會
10	(一)	陳雅緬	伊甸社會福利基金會/專員	國際志工協會
11	(二)	王怡仁	學術交流基金會/顧問	國際職業婦女協會
12	(一)	廖美蓮	東吳大學社工系/助理教授	世界心理衛生聯盟
13	(一)	桂梅君	台灣婦女團體全國聯合會/理事	世界和平婦女會
14	(四)	陳麗瑛	中華經濟研究院/研究員	世界心理衛生聯盟
15	G0	林慈玲	內政部家庭暴力暨性侵害防治委員會/執行秘書	世界心理衛生聯盟
16	G0	曹愛蘭	勞委會/副主任委員	Simply Help

17	GO	莊美娟	勞委會/駐美勞工秘書，將由 D. C. 自行前往 N. Y.	Simply Help
18	GO	楊靜雅	勞委會/科長	Simply Help
19	GO	吳竹君	外交部/國際組織司	Simply Help
20	GO	王明聖	經濟建設委員會	Simply Help
21	GO	彭巧菁	行政院第一組	Simply Help
22	北市府	葉德蘭	台大外文系/副教授	Simply Help
23	北市府	熊勤之	台北市政府社會局	Simply Help
24	自費隨團	陳金燕	彰化師大輔導與諮商學系/教 授	世界心理衛生聯盟
25	自費隨團	陳麗芬	BPW-Tainan-President	國際職業婦女協會
26	自費隨團	袁韻樺	BPW-Tainan-Secretary General	國際職業婦女協會
27	自費隨團	蘇妍妃	BPW-Tainan-Member	國際職業婦女協會
28	自費隨團	李雪津	BPW-Taichung- Vice President	國際職業婦女協會
29	自費隨團	劉燕玲	BPW-Tainan - MEMBER	國際職業婦女協會
30	WRP	盧孟宗	財團法人婦女權益促進發展基 金會/研究員	Simply Help
31	WRP	林慧芬	財團法人婦女權益促進發展基 金會/研究委員	世界心理衛生聯盟
32	WRP	趙佳音	財團法人婦女權益促進發展基 金會/研究員	世界心理衛生聯盟

## 附錄五

### 考察活動剪影



2月24日 團員排隊進入 NGO-CSW 會前會



2月25日 本府代表與其他團員參與 CSW 大會旁聽情況



2月26日 團務會議情形



2月27日 Moring Briefing 早晨簡報會場



2月27日 由本團代表主辦之衝突解決研討會



2月28日晚間 駐紐約台北經濟文化辦事處歡迎酒會實況



2月29日 由臺灣家扶基金會主辦之東亞經濟研討會



3月3日 本團代表與紐約界座談會



3月3日 參訪 NYC Family Justice Center



聯合國總部外各會員國國旗



附錄六

大會手冊