

Taiwan  
Women's  
Center  
台灣國家婦女館

Foundation for Women's  
Rights Promotion  
and Development  
財團法人婦女權益促進發展基金會

# 【104年第一次婦女中心人才培力暨聯繫會議】 北京宣言20年及千禧年宣言下 國內外發展

顏詩怡（婦權基金會研究發展組組長）

# 聯合國婦女人權進程：公約 & 婦女大會



1945 聯合國人權宣言



1975 1<sup>st</sup> 墨西哥世界婦女大會



1979 消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約



1980 2<sup>nd</sup> 哥本哈根世界婦女大會

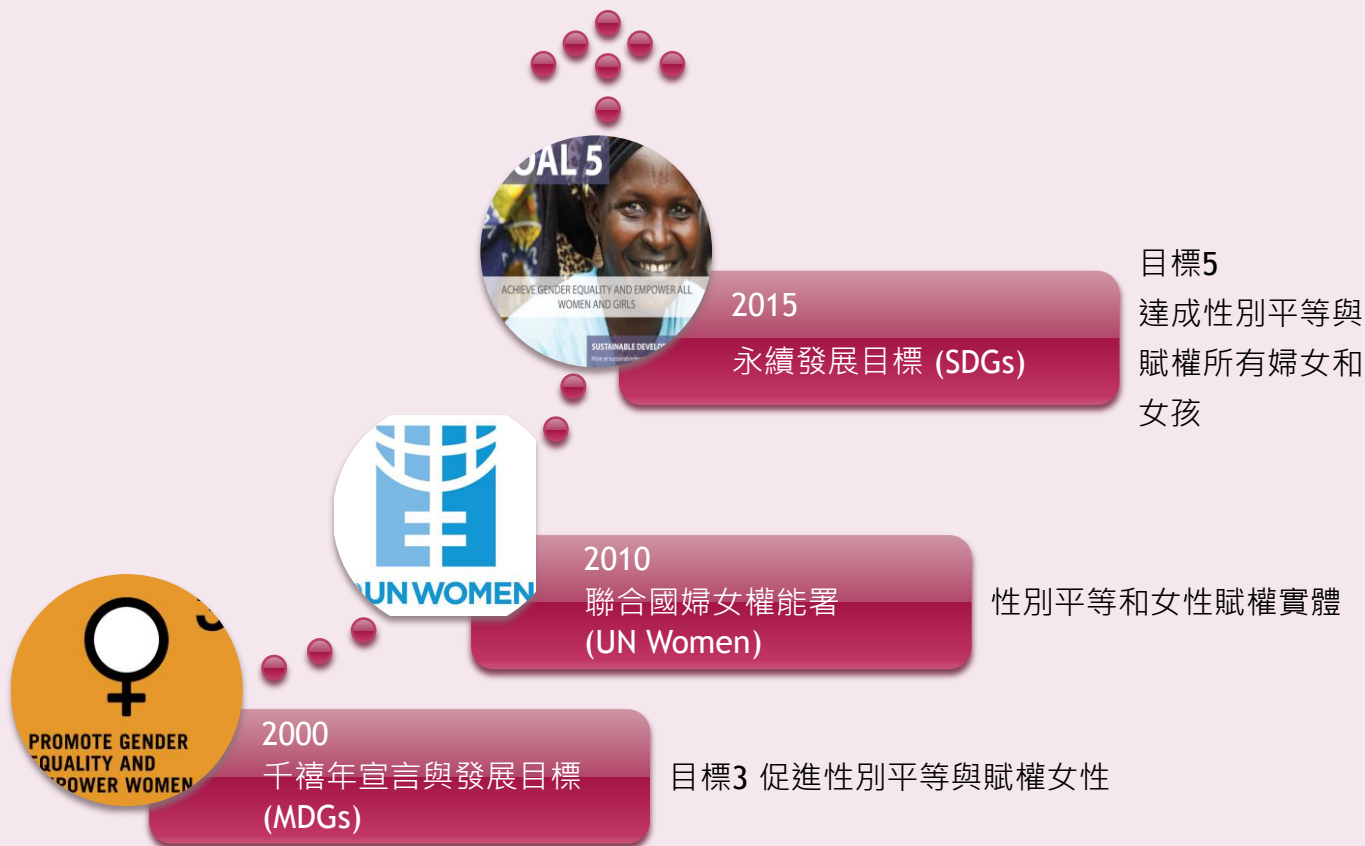


1985 3<sup>rd</sup> 奈洛比世界婦女大會



1995 4<sup>th</sup> 北京世界婦女大會

# 聯合國婦女人權進程：性別主流化



# 北京宣言暨行動綱領(BPFA)

- 1995年第四次世界婦女大會通過
- 提出12重大關切領域及具體行動

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北京宣言：確認過去十年來婦女在某些重要方面的地位有所提高，但進展並不均衡。男女仍然不平等，重大障礙仍然存在.....這需要本著決心、希望合作和團結的精神，現在就採取緊急行動，把我們帶進下一個世紀。

# 北京宣言暨行動綱領：12項關鍵領域



賦權婦女 賦權人類 展望未來!



紀念北京  
行動綱要  
20周年

6

# 從北京+20看聯合國如何推廣性別



# 婦女權益小測驗

全球婦女議題與現況

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## Category: Women and Poverty

Q.1 Women in high-income countries can expect to live how many more years on average than women in low-income countries?

- 9
- 19
- 50

高所得國家女性的平均壽命比低所得國家多幾年？

Q.2 Which country has the world's largest global share of people living in extreme poor?

- India
- China
- Nigeria

世界上生活在極端貧窮的人口中，在哪個國家占有最大比例？

Q.3 Called a "LifeStraw", the blue object in this picture does what?



- Filters water
- Feeds the malnourished
- Dispenses insect repellent

照片中這個被稱為「生命飲管」的藍色物體是做什麼用的？



## 婦女與貧窮



## Category: Education and Training of Women

Q.1 Globally, 80 per cent of women on average are literate. Approximately what per cent of women are literate in least developed countries?

- 30%
- 50%
- 70%

Q.2 Scientist and two-time Nobel Prize winner Marie Curie is famously known for what?



- Discovery of penicillin
- Radioactivity
- Theory of relativity

全球女性的識字率為**80%**，在最低度發展的國家，女性識字率約為多少？

身為科學家及兩次諾貝爾獎得主的居禮夫人是以哪一項成就聞名？



# 婦女的教育和培訓



# 婦女與保健

Q.1

What is the leading cause of death of women aged 60 and over worldwide?

- Cardiovascular disease
- Cancer
- HIV/AIDS

全世界60歲以上婦女的首要死因是什麼？

Q.2

What's going on with the light on the baby?



- This baby is getting checked for life-threatening birth defects that can only be seen by this light.
- This baby is getting treated for jaundice through phototherapy.

圖中照在嬰兒身上的光是什麼？



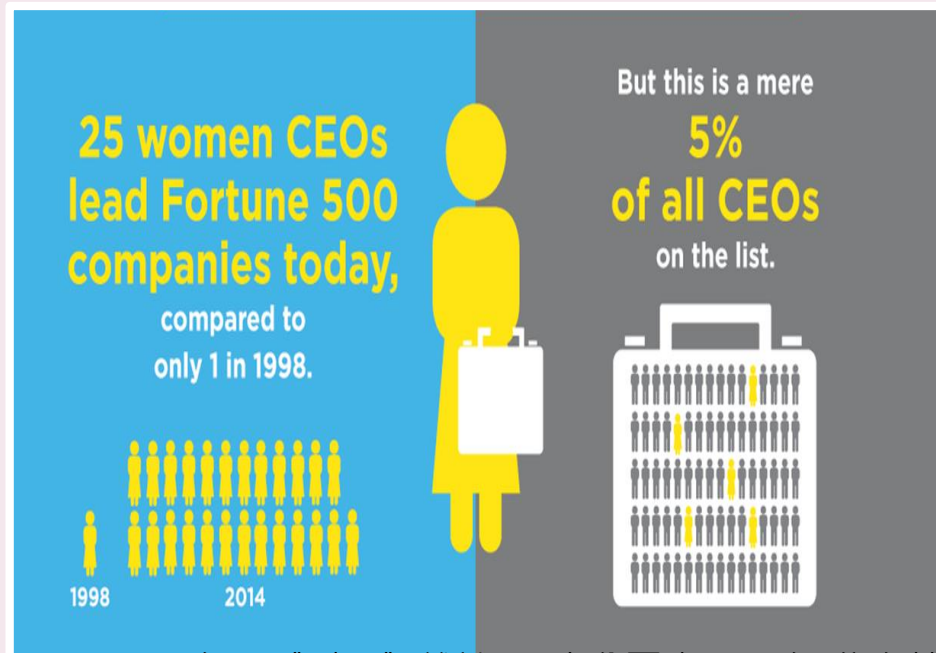
## 性別統計懶人包

北京+20的進展與挑戰

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## 婦女與經濟

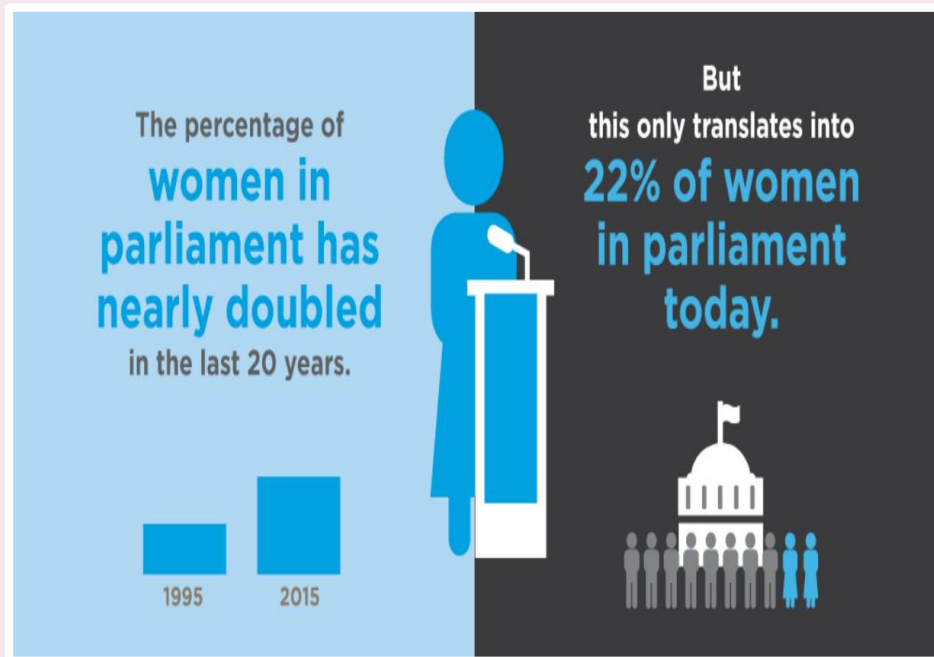


但女性仍然只占有所有CEO的5%

1998年，《財星》雜誌500大公司中，只有1位女性執行長；2014年，增加到25位女性



## 女性參與權力和決策



但今日各國國會中，女性仍然只占22%

20年來，全球女性在國會的席次成長了近兩倍



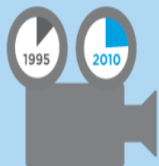
## 婦女與媒體

### Women's presence as news subjects

in print, radio, and  
television has

**only increased  
to 24%**

in 2010 from 17% in 1995.



And  
**46%**  
of stories  
reinforce  
gender  
stereotypes,  
while only 6%  
challenge  
stereotypes.\*

\*2010 figures based on a study of 108 countries.  
1995 figures based on a study of 71 countries.

有**46%**的故事在強化性別刻板印象，只有**6%**的故事挑戰了刻板印象

1995年，女性作為出版品、廣播和電視主題的比例是**17%**；  
2010年成長到**24%**



## 提高女性地位的機制



至2014年，聯合國195個會員國中，有143國的憲法保障男女平等

但對婦女的歧視仍然透過法律政策、刻板印象、社會規範和慣例持續著

The slide features a decorative left margin with vertical stripes in various shades of pink and purple. Several solid circles of different sizes are scattered in this area, some overlapping the text.

聽婦女/人權工作者說.....

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## 對婦女的暴力行為

### Nicole Kidman – Play your part to end violence against women

UN Women Goodwill Ambassador and Academy Award-winner Nicole Kidman raises awareness to end violence against women. With UN Women, she has travelled to countries, highlighting the challenges and solutions on the ground to end violence against women. She has worked to amplify the voices of women survivors, advocating not only for a stop to the pandemic of violence against women, but also for support services for survivors. Here, she urges members of society to play their part in ending this scourge that affects one in three women and girls globally.



Photo: UN Women/Toby Morris

[Read her art](#)

聯合國婦女署親善大使妮可基嫻：  
發揮你的力量，終結對婦女的暴力



## 婦女的人權

### Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein – Stand in solidarity with courageous women's human rights defenders

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein is the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and has extensive experience in international diplomacy and the protection of human rights. He was the first President of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and the former President of the UN Security Council. In this op-ed, he discusses achievements and gaps in guaranteeing equal rights for all and stresses the importance and courage of women human rights defenders, and the challenges they face. OHCHR will begin a new campaign on Human Rights Day, 10 December, to galvanize recognition for human rights advocates.

[Read his article](#)



Photo: OHCHR

聯合國人權事務高級專員侯賽因：  
跟勇敢的婦女人權捍衛者站在一起



## 女童



© UNICEF/NYHQ2013-0392/Markisz

By Chris Niles

*12 July has been named Malala Day, in honour of 16-year-old Malala Yousafzai's courage and commitment to education. Today, the honouree addressed the United Nations Youth Assembly with a message of strength, forgiveness and compassion – and the power of education.*

[Watch Malala's speech](#) (UN Web TV)

NEW YORK, United States of America, 12 July 2013 – United Nations Headquarters hosted a very special birthday celebration today.

諾貝爾和平獎得主馬拉拉：  
我們看見槍，於是意識到筆和書本的重要

The left side of the page features a series of vertical stripes in various shades of pink and purple. Overlaid on these stripes are several circles of different sizes, also in shades of pink and purple, arranged in a descending staircase pattern from top-left to bottom-right. The largest circle is at the top, and the smallest is at the bottom.

## 用鏡頭紀錄女人的行動

20



## 婦女與武裝衝突：粉碎玻璃天花板





## 婦女與環境：面對氣候變遷



# 20年之後？

**PLANET 50-50 BY 2030**  
**STEP IT UP**  
**FOR GENDER EQUALITY**

**NOW is a critical moment in the struggle for gender equality. As the world gives shape to a new development agenda, we have set our sights on 2030 as the expiration date for gender inequality.**

## 2030 全球同心协力 | 再接再厉 实现性别平等

我们期望在2030年前，世界上每位妇女和女童都有平等的机会和权利。“再接再厉”要求各国政府做出承诺，通过法律、政策、国家行动计划和充足的资金投入来终结性别不平等。现在是时候继续努力了！

### 关于“再接再厉”

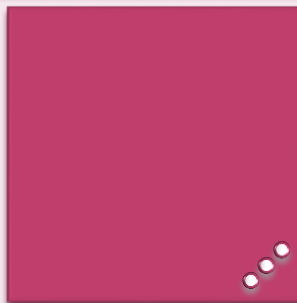
“再接再厉”：全球同心协力，2030实现性别平等”要求各国政府做出承诺，迎接挑战，使妇女和女童实现全部潜能。

2015年国际妇女节启动“再接再厉”，来集中展示各国政府做出的具体承诺。为2015年的联合国大会预热。

目前，国际社会正在起草一份新的全球发展议程以取代千年发展目标，作为这个新全球发展议程的一部分，“再接再厉”的启动适逢其时。

通过新的法律或完善现有法律是实现“再接再厉”的方式之一。其他方式还包括：设计针对妇女和女童暴力的项目方案，鼓励妇女参与决策，推动为促进性别平等的国家行动计划和政策提供资金支持，建立公众教育活动以宣传性别平等，等等。《北京宣言和行动纲要》以及《联合国秘书长关于<议程>实施情况的报告》为实现性别平等提供了有进式的路线图。

每个人都可以发挥作用，使性别平等在2030年前成为实实在在的现实。



## 更多參考訊息

- 北京宣言暨行動綱領全文：

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20C.pdf>

- 性別與千禧年發展目標在臺灣：<https://vimeo.com/99388814>

- 【千禧年發展目標：性別觀點】學習手冊：

[http://www.iwomenweb.org.tw/Link\\_Content5.aspx?n=E8E2E9E3E4EAE332&s=8859E82FE02BF7C4](http://www.iwomenweb.org.tw/Link_Content5.aspx?n=E8E2E9E3E4EAE332&s=8859E82FE02BF7C4)