



# 香港婦協代表團出席 紐約聯合國第54屆 婦女地位委員會會議

# 特刊

SPECIAL ISSUE

Hong Kong Federation of Women Delegation  
attended the 54th Session of Commission  
on the Status of Women in United Nations, New York



聯合國婦女地位委員會由45個國家會員國組成，香港各界婦女聯合協進會(香港婦協)代表團以國際非政府組織(INGOs)身份出席，作為觀察員列席高級別全體會議，聆聽各國代表報告該國在相關婦女事務的執行概況，並參與由不同國家代表團組成的專題座談及工作坊。是次第54屆婦女地位委員會會議以回顧第4次世界婦女大會十五年(北京+15)為重點，吸引近八千名民間代表報名，而正式到會場報到的也有三千多人，來自138地區的460個組織。聯合國非政府組織婦女地位組(Non-Government Organization Committee on the Status of Women, 簡稱NGO CSW)在會前舉辦「非政府組織全球婦女論壇2010」，以及協調各國際非政府組織在會後主辦各種論壇、座談、工作坊、小組討論等活動，共兩百多場，稱為周邊會議(Parallel Events)。

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in United Nations comprises of 45 member states. As an observer in the High-level Plenary, the delegates of Hong Kong Federation of Women (HKFW) attended the session in the capacity of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), listened to the reports from member states concerning the implementation of women related issues, and participated in the seminars and workshops based on distinct topics. CSW 54 focused on the review of the 4th World Conference on Women (Beijing +15), which attracted the registration of approximately 8000 representatives from 460 NGOs of 138 regions.

## 大會主題 The Theme



- 1 就1995年第四次世界婦女大會於北京提出之十二項宣言暨行動綱領(Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action)進行第15年檢視(Beijing +15);
- 2 推動各國政府簽署《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》(CEDAW Convention on the Elimination on All Forms of Discrimination against Women);
- 3 檢視各國《千禧發展目標》(Millennium Development Goals)內婦女地位的發展情況。



香港婦協代表團，(左起)洪拱璧、葉賀曾愉、林貝聿嘉、羅敏儀及盧彥樺旁聽聯合國第54屆婦女地位委員會高級別全體會議。

HKFW Delegation, (from left) Adrienne Fung, Kathy Yip, Peggy Lam, Caroline Law and Amelia Lo attending the high-level plenary session of the 54th Commission on the Status of Women.

# 聯合國第五十四屆 婦女地位委員會會議

聯合國第五十四屆婦女地位委員會會議為期12天，本會代表團出席了3月1-4日的多場會議。會議對北京宣言暨行動綱領和聯合國大會第23項特別會期決議，進行第15年檢視和審察，重點是放在分享

經驗和良好做法，迎接千禧發展目標所帶來的新挑戰及以期克服餘下的障礙。會員國、非政府組織代表和聯合國實體參與會議，在國家和區域的層面上審視進程，並反饋至全球性的審視。一系列的周邊會議提供了更多的機會讓各國代表建立網絡和交換信息。在婦女地位委員會期間，大會召開了一次紀念會議，誌慶北京宣言和行動綱領通過了15週年。

## The 54th Commission on the Status of Women

The 54th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was held for 12 days from 1st to 12th, March, HKFW delegates attended the meetings from 1st to 4th, March.

The Commission on the Status of Women undertook a fifteen-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly. Emphasis was placed on the sharing of experiences and good practices, with a view to overcoming remaining obstacles and new challenges, including those related to the Millennium Development Goals. Member States, representatives of non-governmental organizations and of UN entities participated in the session. A series of parallel events provided additional opportunities for information exchange and networking. National and regional review processes fed into the global review process. The General Assembly marked the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in a commemorative meeting during CSW.

聯合國第五十四屆婦女地位委員會會議中，與會代表全神貫注地聆聽各國代表的發言。  
Delegates listened to the speeches delivered by national representatives attentively on the High-level Plenary of the 54th Commission on the Status of Women.



婦女地位委員會提出七項有關性別平等和賦予婦女權力的決議和批准一個關於巴勒斯坦婦女的文案，向聯合國經濟和社會理事會提案通過，並決定將會後總結呈送至經濟和社會理事會的2010年度部長檢討會議，包括：

The Commission on the Status of Women adopted seven resolutions as follows:

1. 婦女與女童的人體免疫缺陷病毒/ 愛滋病病毒
2. 釋放在武裝衝突中被囚禁和被劫持為人質的婦女和兒童
3. 援助巴勒斯坦婦女
4. 婦女的經濟權利
5. 通過賦予婦女權力，以消除產婦死亡率和發病率
6. 加強聯合國的機構安排（鞏固現有的四個辦事處，成為一個複合實體），從而推動兩性平等和賦予婦女權力
7. 結束女性生殖器切割

1. Women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS
2. Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts
3. The situation of and assistance to Palestinian women
4. Women's economic empowerment
5. Eliminating maternal mortality and morbidity through the empowerment of women
6. Strengthening institutional arrangement of the UN for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women by consolidating the four existing offices into a composite entity
7. Ending female genital mutilation

詳情請參閱[www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing15/index.html](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing15/index.html)

## 非政府組織周邊會議 Non-Government Organization (NGO) Parallel Events

本會代表團應全國婦聯邀請，共同主持3月4日舉行的非政府組織周邊會議，主題為「從性別觀點看金融和經濟危機」。盧古嘉利擔任主講者，她向與會者分享了香港女性於金融海嘯下遇到的困難、面對的態度和對策，亦簡介了香港政府、婦女事務委員會及香港各界婦女聯合協進會，在促進性別平等和賦予婦女權力上的工作，特別是推動教育和培訓機會和制定通過必要的保障法案。

盧古嘉利亦介紹由國際勞工組織在2009年所做的研究《2009年全球婦女就業趨勢報告》<sup>註1</sup>，闡釋了在近兩年金融海嘯下，女性一般比男性面對更多的困難，其問題的癥結是女性未有平等的機會和待遇去決定是否工作。於2008年，女性的失業率比男性的5.9%高出0.4%。大多數女性的家務勞動仍然被列為非經濟活動，這些婦女因此不被列為勞動力中的一員。台下與會者對講題極感興趣，提出了十多個問題，作出互動的討論。

The All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) had invited the HKFW to co-host a parallel event on 4th March. The title was "Financial and Economic Crisis from Gender Perspective." Mrs. Clarie Lo briefed attendees on the respective roles and work of the HK Government, the Women Commission and the HK Federation of Women in promoting gender equality and in empowering women, in particular through enacting the necessary legislation and providing educational and training opportunities.

Mrs. Clarie Lo then outlined the Global Employment Trends for Women report(2009), studies by the International Labour Organization, which showed that women in general suffered more than men during the financial crisis in these 2 years. She also answered more than 10 questions from the floor.

<sup>註1</sup>: 「2009年全球婦女就業趨勢報告」 (Global Employment Trends for Women report, 2009)

[http://www.ilo.org/global/What\\_we\\_do/Publications/lang-en/docName--WCMS\\_103456/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/What_we_do/Publications/lang-en/docName--WCMS_103456/index.htm)



本會國際事務委員會副召集人盧古嘉利於非政府組織周邊會議擔任主講者，她向與會者分享了香港女性於金融海嘯下遇到的困難、面對的態度和對策。Mrs. Clarie Lo, Deputy Convenor of International Sub-committee of HKFW, shared her views on the topic "Financial and Economic Crisis from Gender Perspective"

## 非政府組織全球婦女論壇 2010

### 2010 NGO Global Forum for Women : Beijing +15

非政府組織婦女地位委員會(NGO CSW)於2月27日及28日假Salvation Army大樓舉辦「非政府組織全球婦女論壇2010」，各國非政府婦女組織的代表討論了婦女地位在各項領域上的發展情況。

Prior to the CSW 54, the delegates also attended the NGO Global Forum for Women: Beijing +15 at the Salvation Army main building on 27th & 28th, February. Different aspects of the current status of women were discussed by various panels.



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1. 本會代表團與新朋友在聯合國總部大樓內合照。  
HKFW delegation met new friends in the UN General Assembly Building.



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2. 代表團成員在「非政府組織全球婦女論壇 2010」。

Delegates attending the NGO Global Forum for Women

3. 林貝聿嘉主席(右三)、葉賀曾愉(右二)、羅敏儀(右一)、洪拱璧(左一)與香港婦女事務委員會主席暨本會副主席高靜芝(左三)、香港基督教女青年會副會長靳羽珊(左二)，於「非政府組織全球婦女論壇 2010」上合照留念。

Delegates from Hong Kong — Mrs Peggy Lam, Mrs Kathy Yip, Dr Caroline Law, Ms Adrienne Fung, Mrs Sophia Kao and Ms Kan Yu-San, on the 2010 NGO Global Forum for Women.

**主題1**：促進婦女權利，1975年至2010年：世界婦女會議促成了甚麼

**主題2**：國家對世界婦女：父權，對婦女和女童的暴力，婦女的健康與氣候變化

**主題3**：世界各地的聲音：區域優先事項和行動

**主題4**：履行承諾中的性別平等、和平與發展：婦女，和平與安全，加強體制機制，世界經濟危機，培育婦女的領導，與千禧發展目標

**Panel 1**: Advancing Women's Rights, 1975-2010: What the World Conferences on Women Accomplished

**Panel 2**: The State of the World's Women: Patriarchy, Violence Against Women and Girls, Women's Health & Climate Change

**Panel 3**: Voices from Around the World: Regional Priorities and Action

**Panel 4**: Fulfilling the Promise of Gender Equality, Peace, and Development: Women, Peace and Security, Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms, World Economic Crisis, Building Women's Leadership, & the Millennium Development Goals.

# 拜訪交流 Exchange Activities



3月1日  
1st March

3月1日 1st March

① 中華人民共和國駐聯合國副代表劉振民特命全權大使邀請中國代表團晚宴，並特別邀請林貝聿嘉主席及盧高靜芝副主席(香港婦女事務委員會主席)出席。

Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of China to United Nations, Ambassador Liu Zhenmin (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary), invited the Chinese delegation to dinner. Our Chairperson Mrs Peggy Lam and Vice Chairperson Mrs Sophia Kao (Chairperson of Hong Kong Women's Commission) were also invited.

香港婦女事務委員會設午宴邀請來自香港各團體的代表相聚，交換訊息。  
The Women's Commission invited the delegates from Hong Kong for a luncheon at the Boi Vietnamese restaurant.

3月2日 2nd March

② 本會代表團邀請全國婦聯、中國婦女研究所、香港婦女事務委員會及香港基督教女青年會等代表，共晉午餐，交流此行的心得。

HKFW invited the delegates from All-China Women's Federation, China Womens' Studies Institution, Hong Kong Women's Commission and YWCA of Hong Kong for a luncheon gathering to exchange ideas of this trip.

③ 全國婦聯副主席孟曉驪(中)與本會代表團共晉午餐後互相致送紀念品。

Mdm Meng Xiaosi (Vice President of ACWF), exchanged souvenirs with HKFW delegates after the luncheon.

3月3日 3rd March

④ 本會代表團應中華人民共和國駐紐約領事彭克玉大使的邀請，到領事館共晉午餐，暢談了香港的近況，並分享本會的工作。

The delegates met Mr. Peng Keyu - Ambassador, Consul General of The People's Republic of China in New York.



3月2日  
2nd March



3

3月3日  
3rd March



4

## 「漣漪行動」— 香港婦女協作項目分享會

本會代表團出席聯合國第54屆婦女地位委員會會議期間，原定向大會申請場地舉辦「漣漪行動：香港婦女協作項目」分享會，報告香港婦協與多個香港女性專業團體合辦的社區關懷項目 - 「漣漪行動」，但由於場地所限，本會未能成功取得場地舉辦。代表團改於會議期間積極向各國代表分發「漣漪行動」小冊子和刊物，並口頭介紹其工作及進展，成功向各國代表展示這項香港婦女團體成功協作的項目。



### Ripples Action - Collaborative Community Services Workshop

Although the Delegates were unable to conduct any NGO parallel event during the CSW as no appropriate venue could be allocated during

their period of stay in New York, the HKFW delegates were able to distribute pamphlets and publications to introduce the Ripples Action, which is co-organised by a group of women professionals using their expertise to serve the community with love and to create harmony in the society.

「漣漪行動」  
Ripples Action

香港婦協與多個香港女性專業團體合辦的社區關懷項目，凸顯香港婦女組織的合作精神與互動價值。該項目始於2008年，由一群熱心的女會計師、女醫生、女律師、女護士、婦女工作者、社工及義工發起，目的是以專業知識傳送愛心與關懷，希望激起漣漪效應，從協助婦女個人成長開始，進而促使家庭成員互相關顧，繼而推動鄰里互相守望，在整個社區內營造和諧關愛。

# 從性別觀點看金融和經濟危機

由 聯合國秘書處經社部發表

在近兩年金融海嘯下，女性一般比男性面對更多的困難，其問題的癥結是婦女往往是較脆弱的就業群體，比男性更有可能失業，往往獲得較少社會保障福利，並在獲得和控制經濟和金融資源上有不平等的待遇。

在2000年，《北京行動綱要》5年期審視顯示，20世紀90年代在拉丁美、南亞和東歐的經濟和金融危機對最易受傷害的社會群體打擊最深，因應醫療保健和教育公共開支的減少，婦女面臨無償工作負擔增加。儘管婦女和男子面臨失業，婦女往往首先下崗，因為傳統上認為男性是家庭中的財政支柱。

如果目前的危機得不到有效解決，它可能加劇貧困程度和危害到未來發展。有些國家可能未能實現千年發展目標，特別是：降低兒童死亡率、改善產婦死亡率、促進兩性平等和賦予婦女權力。

性別間的不平等的確衍生相關的經濟成本。若果「千年發展目標3」未能達成，可能導致國家減少0.1至0.3個百分點的經濟增長率。估計數字表明，每年因婦女在就業上的不平等和限制，亞洲和太平洋地區會損失420億美元至470億美元，另每年男女在接受教育機會的不平等，可導致160億美元至300億美元的損失。

越來越多的研究闡明，投資於婦女和女童，會令生產力、效率和持續的經濟增長有倍增效應。關鍵是要確保政策在應對金融和經濟危機時，分別考慮到婦女、男士、女孩和男孩的需要和其優先事項，亦不會對促進兩性平等和賦予婦女權力的政策和計劃有所損害。

來源：<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/financial-crisis/gender.shtml>

## Financial and Economic Crisis from Gender Perspective

By Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Secretariat

The economic and financial crisis puts a disproportionate burden on women. Women are often concentrated in vulnerable employment, more likely to be unemployed than men, tend to have lower unemployment and social security benefits, and have unequal access to and control over economic and financial resources.

The five-year review of the implementation of the "Beijing Platform for Action"s in 2000 indicated that the economic and financial crisis in Latin America, South Asia and Eastern Europe in the 1990s hit the most vulnerable social groups hardest, and women in particular faced increased burdens of unpaid work in response to reduction of public spending for health care and education. Even though both women and men were affected by job losses, women were often laid off first, as men were traditionally considered to be the main wage-earners.

If the current crisis is not addressed effectively, it could increase poverty levels and jeopardize future development. A number of countries are unlikely to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially those on reducing child mortality, improving maternal mortality and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, unless the crisis is contained.

Gender inequality carries economic costs. Missing the MDG 3 target could result in countries having 0.1 to 0.3 percentage points lower per capita growth rates. Estimates show that the Asia and Pacific region is losing \$42 billion to \$47 billion annually because of women's limited access to employment opportunities, and another \$16 billion to \$30 billion annually as a result of gender gaps in education.

A growing body of evidence demonstrates that investing in women and girls has a multiplier effect on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth. It is crucial to ensure that policy responses to the financial and economic crisis take into account the differential priorities and needs of women, men, girls and boys and do not undermine the policies and plans that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

# 孟曉駟在聯合國第54屆 婦女地位委員會會議發言全文



2010年是聯合國第四次世界婦女大會在北京召開15周年，聯合國制定千年發展目標10周年，也是《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》通過30周年，《公約》任擇議定書通過10周年。本屆會議意義深遠，關係重大。

15年來，全球性別平等事業喜憂參半。在各國政府、國際社會和民間社會包括非政府組織的共同努力下，各國在落實《北京行動綱領》12個關切領域方面，特別是廢除和修改基於性別歧視的立法、健全賦權婦女國家機制、推進性別意識主流化、改善女童教育等方面取得了可喜進展。但應當指出，雖然男女平等和保護婦女政治權利的規定已經寫入國際公約，也進入了許多國家憲法以及有關法律條文，但是傳統性別意識根深蒂固、影響深遠，歧視女性的潛意識、潛標準和潛規則依然盛行。在現實生活中，婦女依然處於事實上的不平等狀況之下，依然處於性別競爭中的不利地位。為此，中國代表團認為，各國和國際社會應加速行動，進一步促進婦女參與發展並平等受益，加強合作和對話，在真正平等互利基礎上，創造和諧新世界。

中國是世界五分之一婦女的故鄉，中國政府為促進男女平等、履行《北京行動綱領》和婦女問題特別聯大成果文件，千年發展目標和《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》等國際承諾做出了巨大努力，特別是在以人為本的發展理念指導下，集中資源解決人民的教育、就業、社會保障、醫療、住房、交通等民生問題。自北京十周年審議以來，中國為促進男女平等採取了系列新舉措，取得長足發展，主要包括：

- 一. 進一步在立法中加強性別意識。近幾年，在制定或修改《婦女權益保障法》、《農村土地承包法》、《物權法》、《就業促進法》、《未成年人保護法》等相關法律中，加強了性別平等的原則，更加關注促進和保障婦女人權。中國除有專門的《婦女發展綱要》外，已將保障婦女權益作為獨立章節納入2006-2010國家發展規劃綱要。
- 二. 積極採取各種政策措施，進一步推進婦女參政議政。目前，國家領導人中有8位女性，有230多位女性任部級領導，在全國600多個城市中有670名正副女市長，全國公務員中的女性比例從1995年的不足1/3增加到目前的40%以上。在絕大多數基層社區居委會和村委會中都有女性委員。
- 三. 加大投入，實現全國“九年制義務教育”。中國已消除小學淨入學率的性別差異，2008年，全國小學學齡女童入學率達到99.6%，比男童入學率高0.1%。普通高校本專科在校女生、女碩士生和女博士生的比例分別佔學生總數的49.86%、48.16%和34.70%。
- 四. 不斷增加婦幼保健的資金投入，逐步完善婦女保健服務網路，推進降低孕產婦死亡率和新生兒破傷風率專案，開展農村婦女宮頸癌、乳腺癌免費普查試點工作，旨在建立長效機制。到2007年，全國共有婦幼保健機構3051個，床位10萬餘個。孕產婦死亡率從2000年的53/10萬下降到2007年的36.6/10萬。五歲以下兒童死亡率從39.7%下降到18.1%。婦女平均預期壽命達到75.3歲。

- 五. 婦女人權寫入《國家人權行動計劃》，制定了《中國反對拐賣婦女兒童行動計劃》。全國31個省、市、自治區中有25個已出台反對家庭暴力法規和條例。各級婦女法律援助工作站達五萬多個。
- 六. 加強對婦女的經濟賦權，通過技術培訓、區域合作、發展婦女專業合作社等多種方式，促進婦女增收致富。目前，全國在業人口中女性比例達到45.4%，許多婦女成為新農村建設的致富帶頭人，女企業家約佔企業家總數的25%。針對全球經濟危機和金融危機的影響，在國家層面出台對婦女貸款全額貼息的優惠政策，幫助婦女創業就業、迎接挑戰、渡過難關。

中國是一個發展中國家，減少貧困、疾病和災害，保障人民的生存和發展，提高人民的生活水平仍然是我們長期面臨的艱巨任務。各級各界的性別平等意識仍需加強，對婦女的暴力和就業歧視等現象還時有發生，終生教育和職業培訓中女性的機會相對欠缺，婦女參政比例仍需提高，實現性別平等的道路任重而道遠。

婦女是人類發展的一支偉大力量，沒有婦女的參與，平等、發展與和平的目標將永遠遙不可及。15年後的今天，全球婦女進步事業站在一個新的起點。針對進一步促進全球婦女進步，我們主張：

- 一. 將承諾轉化為具體行動，各國政府應投入更大的人力、物力以及資源，推動落實《北京行動綱領》，婦女問題特別聯大成果文件以及聯合國千年發展目標的力度。
- 二. 繼續關注婦女參與發展問題，更加注意傾聽發展中國家和最不發達國家婦女的声音。
- 三. 加強不同區域的經驗交流和對話，促進共識，集中力量推進兩性平等中重點、難點問題的解決。

男性與女性從來不是天敵，而是平等的夥伴。婦女解放運動從來不是永無休止的兩性戰爭，而是為了實現兩性和諧，從來不是謀求超越男性之上的女性特權，而是為了達成兩性平等。因此，婦女解放運動從來不是女性的專利，從來不是只有女性的獨角戲，而是需要男性和女性相互支撐、共同奮鬥的偉大事業。

孟曉駟

國務院婦女兒童工作委員會副主任  
中華全國婦女聯合會副主席

# Statement by Madam MENG Xiaosi, Head of Chinese Delegation at the 54th Session of Commission on the Status of Women in United Nations

2010 marks the 15th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, 10th anniversary of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 30th anniversary of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and 10th anniversary of its optional protocol. This session of the Commission on the status of Women is of great significance and far-reaching impacts.

Over the past 15 years, global gender equality has made mixed progress. With concerted efforts by state governments, the international community and the civil society including non-governmental organizations, gratifying achievements have been witnessed in the implementation of the twelve critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action, in particular in repealing and amending gender-based discriminatory laws, improving national mechanisms for women's empowerment, enhancing gender mainstreaming and improving girls' education. However, it should be pointed out that although equality between men and women and the protection of women's rights have been written into international instruments as well as national legislations, gender stereotypical ideas are still deeply entrenched and gender-discrimination continues to be widespread in the sub-consciousness, in hidden standards and under the table. In real life, women still face unequal treatment and are disadvantaged in gender competition. In this regard, the Chinese delegation believes all states and the international community should speed up actions to further promote women's participation and benefiting from development, and strengthen dialogues and cooperation to create a harmonious world based on real equality and mutual-benefit.

China is home to one fifth of the world's women. The Chinese government has made tremendous efforts to promote gender equality and deliver its international commitments including under the BPFA, the Outcome Document of 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly, the MDGs and CEDAW. In particular, under the guidance of people-centered development concept, China concentrates its resources to solve problems most pertinent to people's life, such as education, employment, social security, public health, housing and transportation. A series of new measures have been adopted to further promote gender equality and marked progress has been made since Beijing+10:

1. Further strengthening gender awareness in legislation. In recent years, gender equality principles have been introduced and promotion of women's rights strengthened in the formulation and revision of laws including Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, Land Contract Law, Property Law, Employment Promotion Law and Law on Protection of Minors, etc. Apart from a specific national program for the development of women, protection and promotion of women's rights and interests became a full chapter of the national five-year development plan (2006-2010).
2. Actively taking various policy measures to promote women's participation in political decision-making. At present, there are 8 women among the state leaders, 230 ministerial and vice-ministerial/provincial level women leaders, and 670 mayors and deputy mayors of the over 600 cities of China. Women account for over 40% of government officials compared with less than 1/3 of 1995. There are women in most neighbourhood and village committees.
3. Increasing input to achieve nine-year compulsory education. China has eliminated gender gap in primary school net enrollment rate. In 2008, the national primary-school enrollment rate of school-age girls reached 99.6%, 0.1% higher than boys. Female students account for 49.86%, 48.16% and 34.70% of college/university undergraduate students, graduate students and doctorate students.

4. Constantly increasing funding for women's health care and improving service networks for women's health. Projects on reducing maternal mortality rate and neonatal tetanus were vigorously pushed forward, and pilot programs for free screening of cervical cancer and breast cancer among rural women were conducted. In 2007, there were 3,051 women and children's health service institutions with over 100,000 beds. Maternal mortality rate dropped from 53 per 100,000 to 36.6 per 100,000 and the mortality rate of children under the age of five dropped from 39.7% to 18.1%. The average life expectancy of women reached 75.3 years.
5. Incorporating women's rights in the National Action Plan on Human Rights and formulating National Action Plan against Trafficking in Women and Children. 25 out of 31 provinces have issued laws/regulations against domestic violence. Various levels of legal assistance centers for women reached over 50,000.
6. Enhancing economic empowerment of women, and increasing women's income through skill training, regional partnerships and developing women's professional cooperatives, etc. Now women account for 45.4% of the employed, and many women have taken the lead in building the new countryside. Women entrepreneurs reached 25% of the total. Preferential national policies have been put in place to provide full subsidized interest incurred from loans to women to help them to start business, get employment, meet challenges and overcome difficulties in the face of global economic and financial crisis.

China is a developing country. To reduce poverty, diseases and disasters, and to protect the people's development and improve their life will continue to be our long and arduous tasks. Gender awareness among various sectors and levels of government still need to be strengthened, violence against women and gender discrimination at employment take place from time to time, women still lack equal opportunities to lifelong education and vocational training, women's participation in political decision-making need to be further enhanced. We have a long way to go to achieve gender equality.

Women is a great driving force for human civilization. Without the participation of women, equality, development and peace will forever remain elusive goals. 15 years after Beijing, at this new starting point of global women's advancement, we call for the following:

1. Turn commitments into concrete actions. All state governments should invest more manpower, materials and resources to implement the BPFA, the Outcome document and the MDGs.
2. Continue to focus on women and development and pay increased attention to the voices of women from the developing and least developed countries.
3. Enhance experience sharing and dialogues among different regions with great efforts to address the key obstacles and difficulties in advancing gender equality.

Men and women are never born enemies, but equal partners. Women's liberation movement should never be an endless war between men and women, but a cause for gender harmony. It never seeks after privileges for women above men, but tries to reach gender equality. So, women's liberation movement is not the business of women alone. It is a great cause and shared endeavor for both men and women whose roles are mutually reinforcing.

**MENG Xiaosi,**  
Vice Chairperson of the National Working Committee on Women  
and Children under the State Council of China,  
Vice President of the All-China Women's Federation

## 香港婦協代表團成員 The HKFW Delegation

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### 參考資料

2000年9月，秉承過去十年中主要的聯合國會議和首腦會議精神，全球189個國家首腦在紐約聯合國總部進行了會晤，並表決通過了聯合國千年宣言。各國承諾將建立新的全球合作夥伴關係以降低極端貧窮人口比重，並設立了一系列以2015年為最後期限的目標，即“千年發展目標”。

八項千年發展目標（見右面方格）乃建基於上世紀90年代，所有國家在聯合國會議上達成的共識——減少貧困和飢餓，並解決健康欠佳，性別間不平等，缺乏教育，缺乏潔淨水資源和環境退化。發展中國家和發達國家必須攜手同心努力，合作為最脆弱的一群改善現況。

自2000年起，香港各界婦女聯合協進會成功申請註冊成為聯合國經社理事會專業類諮商地位之非政府組織。

#### 經社理事會是什麼？

經濟和社會理事會（簡稱“經社理事會”，Economic and Social Council — ECOSOC）是《聯合國憲章》規定的聯合國6個主要機關之一，負責協調14個聯合國專門機構、10個職司委員會和5個區域委員會的經濟、社會和相關工作的主要機構，還統籌11個聯合國基金和項目。經社理事會擔任中央論壇的角色，討論國際經濟和社會問題，並制訂政策向會員國和聯合國系統提出建議。它負責：

- 促進提高生活水平，充分就業，經濟和社會進步；
- 找出解決國際經濟、社會和衛生問題；
- 促進國際文化和教育合作；
- 鼓勵尊重人權和基本自由。

它有權策劃，進行研究和發表報告，協助籌備和組織經濟和社會大型國際會議，並協調後續這會議。憑藉其廣泛的任務，其職權範圍擴大至對整個聯合國系統超過百分之七十的人力和財政資源。

#### 經社理事會的工作：

經社理事會諮詢學術界和商界代表，及超過 2,100註冊的非政府組織。於每年7月舉行為期4週的實質性會議，地點輪流在紐約和日內瓦。會議包括：高級別會議，協調部分，業務活動部分，人道主義事務部門和總段。

高級別會議作為一個部長和國際機構的行政首長和高級官員，以及民間社會和私營部門的代表的論壇，主要在國際議程上在經濟，社會和環境發展的問題上討論。

#### 經社理事會諮商地位是什麼？

國際、區域、次區域和國家非政府、非牟利的公共或志願組織均可與安理會建立此種關係。國際性非政府組織須證明他們的工作，與聯合國的目標和宗旨直接相關。在1946年確認了41個非政府組織諮商地位，到1992年更是達到了700個，而且數目一直在穩步增加至今天的3,287。聯合國憲章第71條提供適當的安排進行協商與非政府組織。

### 千年發展目標 Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

1. 消除極端貧困和飢餓  
Radicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. 普及小學教育  
Achieve universal primary education
3. 促進兩性平等並賦予婦女權力  
Promote gender equality and empower women
4. 降低兒童死亡率  
Reduce child mortality rate
5. 改善產婦保健  
Improve maternal health
6. 防治愛滋病毒/愛滋病，瘧疾和其他疾病  
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. 確保環境的可持續性  
Ensure environmental sustainability
8. 全球合作促進發展  
Develop a global partnership for development

### 國際勞工組織

國際勞工組織的主要目標是促進與會員國實現和尊嚴勞動充分就業（包括婦女和年輕人）是一個達致公平全球化下的社會正義宣言，並已被廣泛採用的國際社會。

為了支持成員國和社會夥伴，國際勞工組織奉行一個「尊嚴勞動議程」（Decent Work Agenda），其中包括四個相互關聯的領域：尊重工人基本權利和國際勞工標準，促進就業，社會保障和社會對話。

全球就業議程2003年的決議案通過了基本政策框架，國際勞工組織將就業作為經濟和社會政策的核心，確保各國充分了解和利用新的「千年發展目標就業指標」。

有關新的「千年發展目標就業指標」指南，包括全套的「尊嚴勞動指標」，參閱 [http://www.ilo.org/employment/Whatwedo/Publications/lang-en/docName--WCMS\\_110511/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/employment/Whatwedo/Publications/lang-en/docName--WCMS_110511/index.htm)

有資格獲得諮商地位的非政府組織必須已經成立至少兩年，有一個固定的總部，以民主方式通過的憲法、其成員可以代表結構有發言權力、有適當的問責機制，民主和透明的決策過程。

諮商地位可分三類：一般諮商地位，專業諮商地位和名冊地位。一般諮商地位是預留的大型國際非政府組織，工作領域大部分涉及經社理事會及其附屬機構的議程。

專業諮商地位的非政府組織與專門的事務有關、其關注的領域涵蓋經社理事會少數的議題，或具有特殊能力。這些非政府組織往往是規模較小和最近成立的。

名冊地位適用於不適合上述兩個類別的組織。這些非政府組織往往關注一個相當狹窄和/或技術的焦點，它們可能是經社理事會或聯合國秘書長認為有貢獻的機構。在其他聯合國機構或專門機構有正式地位的非政府組織，如：糧農組織、國際勞工組織、貿易暨發展委員會、教科文組織、工業發展組織、世界衛生組織，都在名冊上。

翻譯自 <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/NGO.html>

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