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• 中文摘要	本研究是「影響婦女健康的問題與永續發展策略」之整合型計畫的子計畫二，預計分兩年進行。第一年主要研究目的爲彙整聯合國、世界衛生組織所召開之各種會議中與原住民婦女健康有關的議題與成果和方案，以及探討國內原住民婦女健康政策現況與研 究成果，研究方法包括文獻分析、問卷調查以及赴國外考察。第二年之研究則是基於性別主流化的觀點，以實地調查來探討國內原住民婦女所面臨的健康問題以及研擬改善策略之建議。聯合國在 1990 年宣佈 1993 年爲「國際原住民年」，主題是「原住民族—新夥伴關 係」，其後在 1995 年宣佈「世界原住民國際十年」（1995-2004）。而在婦女議題方面，聯合國除了「國際婦女十年」（ 1976-1985），近年來亦提出三大重點，包括：落實性別主流化理念、提昇婦女之社會參與，以及發展有益婦女之計劃等。而如澳洲、紐西蘭等先進國家，對於原住民婦女之衛生政策，亦有詳盡之規劃，並由原住民婦女積極參與。我國原住民雖然只佔全國人口約 2%，但近年來隨著社會變遷與憲法修正條文對於原住民族地位與多元文化發展之肯定與保障，許多與原住民有關之健康議題亦被納入國家重要衛生政策，而針對原住民的性別統計指標亦陸續發展中，但仍缺乏以性別主流化的觀點研擬原住民婦女健康政策。另外，根據本研究針對衛生工作人員之問卷調查結果發現：山地鄉、平地鄉與都會區的原住民婦女衛生需求有其差異性，且不同族別的風俗習慣對於婦女健康行爲也有影響，尤其在生育健康方面。本研究之結果將可做爲原住民婦女健康永續發展策略之參考。
• 英文摘要	This project was a sub-project of a two-year group project, i.e. the "Exploring Factors Influencing Women's Health and Proposing Strategies for Sustainable Development" project. The main purposes of the first year project are to abstract the preempt issues of the commitment about the indigenous women's health that had been made in all the convention and World Summits held by the UN, World Health Organization and other international organizations; and to analyze the related research and health policies among indigenous women in Taiwan. The main purposes of the second year project are to assess the women's health

problems and develop cultural sensitive strategies for indigenous peoples from a gender mainstreaming perspective. Research methods include reviewing literature, conducting questionnaire survey, and visiting international organizations. In 1990, the United Nations (UN) proclaimed 1993 the International Year of the World's Indigenous People and the theme for the year was "Indigenous people---a new partnership". In 1995, the UN proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004). In addition to the project of "Women's Decade" (1976-1985) that was held by the UN, a three-pronged strategy was adopted by the UNESCO. It included: mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policy-planning, programming, implementation and evaluation activities; promoting the participation of women at all levels and fields of activities; and developing specific programs and activities for the benefit of girls and women. It is noted that the indigenous women's health policies are well developed in several countries, such as Australia and New Zealand. The indigenous people comprise approximately 2% of the total population in Taiwan. Indigenous health related issues have become one of the most important national health policies in recent years due to the transition of society and the modification of the Constitution in order to respect and ensure aboriginal status that is based on multiple cultural perspectives. However, it did not include the gender mainstreaming perspective in policy development process. Furthermore, results of the questionnaire survey revealed that indigenous women's health needs are vary according to geographic areas. Their health behaviors are also influenced by the customs and cultural beliefs among different ethnic groups/tribes, especially salient in reproductive health issues. The results of this study would be beneficial in assessing sustainable development of health policies among indigenous peoples.