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• Exploring Indigenous Community Health Capacity Building and Sustainable Development Mechanism through Gender Analysis (II)

• NSC95-2621-Z038-002

• 9508 ~ 9607

• 82

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• Indigenous people; Community health; Gender analysis; Sustainable development

1994

1995-2004

1995

2%

246

• In 1994, the United Nations (UN) proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004). The Decade offers an opportunity to strengthen further the partnership established between indigenous people and the international community, and between indigenous people and States. It also intensifies efforts to respond to their legitimate demands and needs, in terms of human right, environment, education and health. In 1995, the UN proclaimed

the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which suggests using mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policy-planning, programming, implementation and evaluation activities to reduce the gender inequality. 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. Sustainable development is built on the foundation of environmental protection, economic development and the justice of the society. Health is the basic human right, and the heart of sustainability. Thus, investigation into the international programs of indigenous community health and the related health programs in Taiwan are necessary. This is the Project 2 of a two-year group project. The main purposes of the first year project are to investigate achievements and barriers regarding implementing the community-based health promotion projects among international and Taiwanese indigenous communities by using gender analysis. The main purposes of the second year project are to exploring indigenous community health capacity building and of sustainable development mechanism. Research methods for the project include reviewing literature, conducting in-depth interview, and questionnaire survey for indigenous community residents. The community diagnosis for the chosen indigenous community will be implemented. A total of 246 subjects were recruited in this survey. Data were collected through face-to-face interview. Results from in-depth interview indicated six major types of health related problems in the indigenous community. They were drinking, adolescent sex education, couple relationships, elderly women's care, children education and economic problems. Results from the community residents'survey indicated that the most popular topics of health education among the subjects included injury prevention, substance abuse education, cancer prevention, cardiovascular disease prevention and sex education. Yet gender sensitive health education strategy was not implemented in this regard. Furthermore, church was found to be the most important community resource as well as sustainable development mechanism in the indigenous community. The expected results of this study would be beneficial in assessing sustainable development of health policies among indigenous peoples.