

• 系統編號	RN9701-3338	
• 計畫中文名稱	由性別分析探討社區之健康內涵與永續推動機制---子計畫二:由性別分析探討原住民社區之健康內涵與永續推動機制(II)	
• 計畫英文名稱	Exploring Indigenous Community Health Capacity Building and Sustainable Development Mechanism through Gender Analysis (II)	
• 主管機關	行政院國家科學委員會	• 計畫編號 NSC95-2621-Z038-002
• 執行機構	台北醫學大學公共衛生學研究所	
• 本期期間	9508 ~ 9607	
• 報告頁數	82 頁	• 使用語言 中文
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• 中文關鍵字	原住民; 社區健康; 性別分析; 永續發展	
• 英文關鍵字	Indigenous people; Community health; Gender analysis; Sustainable development	
• 中文摘要	<p>聯合國在 1994 年宣告「世界原住民國際十年」(1995-2004)，目的在於強化解決有關原住民問題之國際合作，包括人權、環境、發展、教育及健康等領域。聯合國在 1995 年提出「北京宣言暨行動綱領」，建議以性別主流化作為減少兩性不平等的主要策略，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，但仍缺乏以性別主流化的觀點研擬原住民健康政策。永續發展是建構在環境保護、經濟發展及社會正義的三大基礎上，健康是人類的基本人權，也是永續發展的重要核心，探討有關原住民社區健康與永續發展的議題誠屬重要。本研究是整合型計畫之子計畫，預計分兩年進行，主要研究目的在第一年係基於性別分析的觀點，探討國內外原住民社區健康營造與永續發展之執行方案成果與執行困難。第二年研究方法包括文獻蒐集、深度訪談，以及針對所選定社區之居民問卷調查等方式，進行社區診斷；居民問卷共回收 246 份。深度訪談結果發現原住民社區的問題大概可以歸納為飲酒、青少年性教育問題、夫妻關係、老年婦女照護、孩童教養，以及經濟問題等六大類。從社區居民的家戶面訪調查結果發現，受訪者最希望舉辦的衛生教育宣導是事故傷害預防，其次為菸酒檳榔教育，癌症防治，心血管疾病防治與性教育宣導。然而社區衛生所工作人員並未實施具性別敏感之衛生服務。此外，教會組織為原住民社區重要的社區資源，也是永續發展重要的機制。本研究之結果將可做為原住民社區健康及永續發展策略之參考。</p>	
• 英文摘要	<p>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</p>	

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.