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• 英文關鍵字	Indigenous people; Community health; Gender analysis; Sustainable development
• 中文摘要	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爲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。結果發現國內原住民部落社區健康營造的計畫與成果分析，都顯示婦女的健康議題很少被討論；而且執行困難，通常都是經費不足以及沒有足夠的人力，所以在推行健康議題上有一定的難度。並且原住民部落健康營造的工作人員，大都不瞭解性別主流化的觀念，所以在活動的設計上不會考慮到性別的差異。第二年係探討原住民社區之健康內涵與永續推動機制。研究方法包括文獻查證、社區觀察、深度訪談以及問卷調查等。本研究之結果將可做爲原住民社區健康及永續發展策略之參考。
• 英文摘要	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 Taiwanese indigenous communities by using gender analysis. Results of this study indicate women's health issues were hardly discussed in the community-based health promotion projects among Taiwanese indigenous communities. Most tribes express that shortage of funding, and lack of manpower are the major barriers of implementing the healthy communities projects. Moreover, subjects seldom realize the meaning of "gender mainstreaming", and they will not consider gender issues when designing projects. The main purposes of the second year project are to exploring indigenous community health capacity building and of sustainable development mechanism by community diagnosis. Research methods for the project include reviewing literature, filed visit, in-depth interviews, and questionnaire survey. The expected results of this study would be beneficial in assessing sustainable development of health policies among indigenous peoples.