

# PPSEAWA TAIWAN REPORT

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Date: 2010 05/05

Reporting Period: 2008-2010

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## *1. PROMOTING THE LOVE AND PEACE*

In March 2nd, 2008 PPSEAWA Taiwan invited more than 40 leaders from women's organizations to spread motherly love, peace and kindness by reaching out to dark corners of communities with legal aid, assistance, and social services to help poor children who suffered abuse and help them to start a new life.

## *2. Conference for building up the equal gender right*

After participating the alliance to take action for character education in 2007, PPSEAWA Taiwan connected more than 100 groups of charity organizations, schools and enterprises by seminars to complete the questionnaires by **December 18, 2008** to discuss the solution for children's moral character education. These questionnaires submitted to governmental institutes for support to cultivate children on the importance of integrity, responsibility, sense of honor, citizenship, respect, courtesy, compassion and filial piety and build up the equal gender in their heart and action to improve the bad social influence in the modern society. The president of R.O.C. DR MA joined us.

**2009 Oct 30 held conference of establishment of an equal family system value equal parental liability have 120 persons (include the leader of women group and affair of government and teacher parent of student) joined us.**

## *3. Training seminar for women right*

The board members of PPSEAWA Taiwan attended the training camp to empower women to participate on international affairs and promote women rights in December 12 and 13, 2008 sponsored by National Women's League of the Taiwan R.O.C. 250 women participated in the training and workshop discuss how to enhance the ability of women to promote the equal gender on business and political affairs

#### *4. Supporting blind people to achieve surrounding Taiwan by jogging*

PPSEAWA Taiwan participated the event of "JOG for HOPE" around the island with 5 blind accompanied by normal people to overcome the mission impossible challenge hoping to encourage unemployed people to face difficulties with courage to see the hope for future.

#### *5. Raise the knowledge in fire control*

PPSEAWA Taiwan increase our members knowledge in Fire control and Financial Protection during emergency, we held an activity to visit Museum of Fire Fighting and Fei Cui Reservoir on Dec/17th, 2008.

#### *6. Review meeting for MDG3 event*

In response to the developmental goal of MDG3, on 2008 Dec 14th the board of PPSEAWA Taiwan recommend the suggesting for examine the current conditions of woman policies in Taiwan in terms of women' s personal safety, and equality in matters of economy, health system, participation in politics, work place, and law and plan to hold conference for MDG3

#### *7. A friendly gathering among our members to enrich our understanding of the Taiwanese cultures and customs*

To enhance the alliance of our members and to promote the awareness of our traditional folk culture, PPSEAWA R.O.C Taiwan held an excursion to Jiaosi Hot Spring and visit Wu-jie Town Art Centre in Yi-lan.

#### *8 .MDG Goal 3 PPSEAWA TAIWAN Report*

PPSEAWA Taiwan member conference to announce protect gender equality in protection under laws to prevent eliminate culture and gender prejudice on 2009 Sep.

Government and NGO groups(include PPSEAWA Taiwan) work with each other to promote gender PPSEAWA Taiwan participate workshop for promoting gender equality in protecting under law on 2009 Oct.

In 1955the Fourth World Conference on women, Beijing officially declared the concept about "gender mainstreaming" . Since then PPSEAWA R.O.C Taiwan and other women groups ask R.O.C. government

To take “gender” into consideration whenever they design implement, supervise and judge the policies in the fields of politics, economy and society The R.O.C government has already open the system and enrolled the women groups in 1997 the Executive Yuan established the **Committee of Women ’ rights Promotion and officially** include the initiatives of the representatives from women’ s groups scholars and experts into the national supreme policy-making mechanism

2009/3/27 PPSEAWA Taiwan former president Evelyn Yi Fen Wang and current president Sophia Lin attended the conference of CEDAW for initial report of Republic of China (Taiwan) on the elimination of all forms of all discrimination against women about MDG Goal3 R.O.C (Taiwan) government efforts in the promotion of gender equality we can see the government’ s has made some progress as follows

(1) **Increase in seats in parliament held by women by 11% .** The seat of legislators held b y women in R.O.C increased from 19.1% in 1966 to 30.1% in 2008

(2) **Increase in the percentage of female senior official and managers.** The percentage of female senior officials and managers in the R.O.C was 14.5% of the total management in 1997, an increase of 17.5% in 2007

(3) **Year-by-year reduction in the percentages of female and male professional and technical workers:**

In 1997, the female professional and technical workers accounted for 42.3% of the total professional and technical workers (including specialist, technicians and assistant specialists) in the R.O.C the percentage increased to 46.4% in 2007. In other words, the difference in the percentages of female and male workers was reduced from 15.4% to 7.2%

(4) **Year-by-year increase in the percentage of GDP per capita for females in GDP per capita for males:** In 2000, the GDP per capita for females in the R.O.C was \$15,112 and G DP per capita for males was \$28,883.The GDP per capita for females accounted for 52.3% of the GDP per capita for males . In 2005, the GDP per capita of females increased to \$21,098, the percentage of which in the GDP per capita for males increased to 58.8%

(5) **Establish the environment for equality in education resources**

School enrollment rates for men and women are very close at the stage of elementary and junior high school senior high school and senior vocational high school and college /university education on elementary school students net enrollment rate men is 99.4% women is 99.2% Junior school students net enrollment rate men is 96.7%

women is 96.4% on percentage of seeking higher education after graduation from junior high school net enrollment rate men is 95.5% women is 97.1% on percentage of seeking higher education after graduation from senior high school net enrollment rate men is 87.6% women is 87.8% . On percentage of seeking higher education after graduation from senior vocational high school net enrollment rate men is 82.6% women is 84.7%.

Nevertheless, the school enrollment rates for men and women at the stage of graduate school and special academic subjects appear to be distinguished from each other and present a wide gap in gender proportions.

**(6) Current status about adult education.** To bridge the gap in between the educated male and uneducated female, which stems from the unequal gender status in early society and to eliminate the newly-immigrants illiteracy. The Enforcement Rules for Adult Basic Education sponsored by Ministry of Education was enacted. It sponsors the establishment of adult basic education classes to train school dropouts (mostly older women), foreign spouses and Mainland spouses to have listening reading writing and calculating ability and to enrich their basic knowledge about life, enhance their language and communication ability, develop their interpersonal relationship, adapt themselves into the modern social environment and upgrade their life quality. In 2008 the government sponsored a total of 2326 adult basic education classes, including 1245 foreign spouse classes attended by 25000 trainees.

**(7) Protect pregnant student' s interests and rights in education** Pregnancy is one of the key factors for women' s dropping out of school The Taiwan education authority has started to provide pregnant students with adequate sex education and necessary assistance, taking flexible action subject to the relevant requirements about student status, performance appraisal or assessment and also improving school hardware and facilities, application for budget, and network resources of integrated health and medical, social and political, police and civil social welfare, and mental hygiene organizations so as to protect the interest and rights of pregnant students.

**(8) Eliminate discrimination against women in employment.** The R.O.C defines the relevant laws and regulations about the protection of women' s equal right in employment in accordance with the Constitution of the R.O.C., including the "Labor Standards Act" (1984)," Gender Equality in Employment Act" (Gender

Equality in Employment law enacted in 2002, amended as Gender Equality in Employment Act in 2008), Employment Service Act” (1992),” Labor Insurance Act, Employment insurance Act” , “Occupational Accident Labor Protection Law” and “Labor Safety and Health Act” .

#### **(A)Labor participation**

The number of employed women was around 3,907,000 in 2002. The number was 4,718,000 persons in 2008, **The number of employed person increased year by year, and by 22.5%in one decade, higher than the increase rate of men in the same period (5.5%).** Women’ s labor participation rare, from 46.1% in 2002 increasing to 49.83% in 2008, increased by 3.73% in six years. Meanwhile, the gap in regular monthly salary between men and women employed for the first time was shortened from 5% prior to **enforcement of Gender Equality in Employment Act to 2.5% afterwards.**

Women working in department of the service business accounted for 69.2% of the total workers, higher than men workers for 49.4%. Women working in industrial departments accounted for 27% of the total workers, lower than men workers for 44.2%Women engaged in elected representative, enterprise management and managers accounted for 1.8% of the total workers, lower than men workers for 6.5%. Women engaged in service work and sale representatives accounted for 25.2% of the total workers, and women engaged in general affairs was 19.8%, higher than men workers for 14.5% and 4.4%.

#### **(B)Create friendly workplace**

Gender Equality in Employment Committee was established to review and advise issues on gender equality in employment, conduct gender equality in employment.

Project inspection and certify friendly workplaces in order to enforce Gender Equality in Employment Act, and further amend laws to expand the scope of applicability of parental leave without pay. The project inspection under Gender Equality in Employment act enforced in 2007 showed that enterprises/entities have made significant progress in the actions against sexual harassment and about equality in employment.

According to the women worker statistic report of Department of Statistics, Council of labor Affairs dated July 22, 2008, n **73%**

of women workers believed that Gender Equality in Employment Act should be helpful for the elimination of the blocks to women' s employment in 2007.

**(9) Reproductive health**

The National Health Insurance Act provides nationals with complete medical treatment and health care service and also provides women with the medical treatment and care from pregnancy and delivery to childbirth. Following the improvement in public health the death rate of infants (less than one year old) and newborns (less than four weeks after birth) is declining. In 2007 the death rate of newborns declined to 2.9/1999, and the death rate of infants to 4.7/1000. Another important indicator of childbirth health care death rate of pregnant and maternity women has declined to 6.8/100,000 in 2007

**(10) Preventive health care**

Taiwan provides free preventive health care service to meet the special needs for female physiology, including prenatal examination, Cervical Pap smears screen for women of more than 30 years old, and Mammography service for women of more than 50 years old but less than 70 years old.

**(11) Eradication of women' s poverty**

**(A) Enforcement of national pension system**

The System was enforced as of October 1, 2008, which enrolls individuals as the subjects and enables unemployed women (e.g. housewives) to be enrolled in the program without being dependent on their spouses. At the beginning of planning, the program has taken into consideration the basic economic life protection of unemployed women .the subjects enrolled in national pension program are limited to nationals of more than 25 years old but less than 65 years old never cover by military insurance public insurance .labor insurance and farmer insurance program or receiving the elderly benefits under the relevant social insurance programs, including about 4.7 million persons, and most of them are women.

**(B) Support to woman entrepreneurship**

According to statistic in November 2008, women' s labor participation rate was less than 50% in Taiwan, while men' s labor participation was nearly 7 0% (67.06%) The peak women

labor participation rate resides in women 25-29 years old, and the labor participation rate of women of over 29 years old is declining increasingly. The government protects women's basic right to acquire loan and also takes women's economic and social conditions into consideration, and works hard to promote the various projects including "Free and young Program" Business Startup Phoenix.

**(12) Prevent gender discrimination and violence in family or marriage**

R.O.C (Taiwan) has **protection of legal system**

- a. Domestic Violence Prevention Act
- b. Enforcement Rules of Domestic Violence Prevention Act
- c. Rules for Granting of Loan to Domestic Violence Victims to Start Business

The "113" women and children's protection hotline was installed on Jan 13 2001. The end of 2008 18 domestic violence service centers of district court have been established and provided service 227600 persons

**Current difficult**

1. Social worker are insufficient it is difficult to organize the worker Official, the labor turnover rate is high the pay and welfare is poor.
2. The gender equality consciousness of judges, prosecutors, policemen. Medical treatment and education personnel involved in the prevention network still need to be raised.

**Corrective action**

1. Continue increasing resources dedicated to the prevention, enrolling reasonable human resource for social workers and enhancing social workers safety protection act.
2. Provide victims with diversified rescue channel, fulfill the direct service to Victims and enhance the performance of protection and assistance.
3. Continue enhancing the propagation to the public in society, and develop. The prevention education propagation programs with respect to specific counterparts and establish the gender equality culture.
4. Enhance domestic violence prevention for foreign and Mainland spouses.

*9. Fundraising event that helped the calamity caused by Typhoon Morakot*

Typhoon Morakot and 2008 August 8th Flood had caused serious damages in lives, houses and farmlands in the southern part of Taiwan. PPSEAWA Taiwan therefore initiated fundraisings from directors, supervisors, and all members, and passed on the correspondence and condolence from PPSEAWA International President Dr. Viopapa.

*10. Computer training for senior women*

A Senior Women Computer workshop was held on four sequent Saturdays since 2009 Nov13th to enhance women' s ability in computing.

*11. The president of PPSEAWA Taiwan Sophia Lin having her quilt art*

*distribution on 2010 Mar .* Sophia President teach women use art to open

beautiful heart world

*12. Sing in a performance for blind women to raise fund for weak women*

*on Apr 14 2010.*

PPSEAWA Taiwan membership donate NT\$ 25000 for the activity. President Sophia Lin invite the leader of other women group participate in the sing raised fund for blind people.