

會議名稱：聯合國第 55 屆婦女地位委員會非政府組織周邊會議

與會時間：2011 年 2 月 21 至 3 月 4 日

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（一）參與 NGO 周邊會議內容（三場）

I had opportunities to attend a number of parallel events at the Church Center and at the Salvation Army during the UN NGO/CSW. I have summarized my notes from the meetings and include my reflections at the end of each session.

Session # I

Thursday, Feb 24, 10-12p; Gender issues in education

UNICEF representative on education

Why education relates to girls is a topic of concern?

This issue is often under valued, under discussed at international communities. A brief overview of the historical background on issues related women

- 19th century: slavery
- 20th: terrorism & extremism
- 21st: child/girl missing, mass violence, gender-based violence, more women gone missing (approximately 600 millions) than men lost in WWI & WWII in combined.

From UN perspectives, most may focus on day-to-day operations, yet issues related to women & girl children have surfaced in current discussion.

- consideration in field data collection: front arms data collected from small seeds of funds, yet later found out the seeds/resources have turned into armed forces.
- arms collection has shifted to community education, issues related to women & children have taken to the front line
- female aspects & presence in society have decreased in level of conflicts, major impact in security
- lack of aids: this has been a major concern in the global society, which has linked to development and implementation of micro-financing in many countries and rural areas
- at the same time, men should also be brought to the front line discussion

Experience from Tanzanian

Issues related to gender protection, education & child education including:

- 85% of girls are illiterate, factors are early forced marriage, teenage pregnancy, poverty.
- policies are implemented in the rural, city areas. But not in remote areas.
- work with local organizations, key leaders from the field. Rooted in locals to have key persons from main household involved.
- initiate early childhood development for 3-6 y/o, currently have 5. With goals to provide education. Then expand to satellite schools.
- caregivers start initiating additional educational centers. Currently there are 12 schools.
- once the girl children have attend primary schools, they tend to move on for 2ndary.

Question from the audiences: funding, structures, community support available from the governmental agencies?

Answer from the speaker: currently, there are 24% national budget devotes to education

Comments from the audiences: safety/security still remain as one of the major issues for girls to access education in remote areas. The use of technology to address girl child trafficking, such as the use of data tracking system and the use of cellular phones to report missing children in the US. Tip sheet from national child mission program. Myth about prostitution, esp. addressing issues with boys should also be brought to the frontline discussion.

Personal reflections: refugee education model used in Indianapolis – collaborate with telecom/foxcom, 8 weeks computer literacy- use of technology/hardware, software, confidentiality, computing & online safety, compacting homework, receiving donated used computers from industry. What we learned - life skills training, social interaction, in addition to academic performance.

Session II

Feb 28, 10-12; Church Center 11th Floor; Women slavery & the review of a film on human trafficking and slavery

Film: not for sale II, join the fight by <<http://www.notforsalefilm.com/>>

NGO highlighted in the film: NightLight International

< <http://www.nightlightinternational.org/> >

Programs/services: making jewelry, English skills, registered jewelry designs, and all other forms of functional occupations.

International justice mission <<http://www.ijm.org/>>

Gary Haugen, Founder & President

Brief bio: Dr. Haugen, working as a lawyer at the U.S. Department of Justice and as the United Nations' Investigator in Charge in the aftermath of the Rwandan genocide,

founded International Justice Mission as a response to this massive need. Today, IJM has grown to more than 300 professionals working in their own communities to fight injustice.

Notes from the interviews:

- important to address safety & after care, skills training, job employment support, life skills, policies need to make it a priority from all sources, including GOs & NGOs.
- need to enhance law enforcement, education embedded in general public
- spirituality, support network to share stories

Comments from the audiences: all organizations including law enforcement, social services, and stakeholders

Principles: national policies, strong legislation, when something there needs to be rescue (employment, skills training, education, life skills)

Session III

Feb 28, 12-2; Church Center; Violence against girls

UN CSW NGO sub-committee, including UNICEF committee members Ms. Collette Tampo, co-chair of ATTY

Document: 180 adopted "a war fit for the children", UN Motion # 57

Maria Jose, senior advisor for UN Women on CSW NGO: global issues, ideas, recommendations, ESP. In 600 millions adolescent girls, at the time of entering adolescent hood, because of age & gender, vulnerability needs to be particularly concerns, minority groups, HIV/AIDS, poverty, refugees

- think of when policies are developed, how services are provided, budgets, development aids, support to after violence, health, reproductive health, education,
- smart investment, to break cycle of poverty,
- violence as the primary reason that girls drop out of school,
- important collaboration btw governmental structures,

** UN initiative at empowerment of adolescent girls task force

1. Access to timely quality, evidence based care
2. Ensure boys also have access to care, as preventive care. Developing primary preventive services to boys in young age
3. Adolescent boys & girls: need to have strategic planning
4. Youth leadership: fostering youth as community leaders, enhance leadership to speak using their language
5. National responses: how to institutionalize national programs,

6. How to step up & get information to general public: community of network & providing education & training to the front line. Ie the use of technology
7. Critical time of falling into poverty, economic & skills development. Collaborate, collaborate & collaborate

Marian Affiant Chief of UN Trust Fund

Program development, former affiliation in Afghan

- interagency trust fund, collected support of efforts to work on addressing g programs related to violence against girls.
- established UN GA in 1995
- 2009, received 600 proposals; in 2010, received 2000. 1.2 billions lately in program development funded via trust funds. To address 2 areas
 1. Work with member nations to push the issue on the political agenda
 2. To increase numbers of organizations to develop programs.

History: under funding, which shapes program implementation via national policies, social justice

- Proposals received from hundreds of member countries, which include training to law enforcement, to teachers in public education, community centers
- Article 3 of declaration of human rights as the bounding document
- what is after data collection? Even sound research data have been presented, it is still challenging to change decision making at the international levels.
- currently active programs in 72 countries, found more outcomes are received from parter agencies. This has become a priority in UN Women to enhance coordinated efforts to address the same or similar issues.

Margaret, SI international at UK, www.soroptimistinternational.org

former home & rehab nurse

Join SI UK in 1991

- violence again girls, truth is far from eliminated
- when in vulnerable situations trafficking is likely to increase
- 6000 members in 125 countries, as grant proposals are received.
- goals: girls enjoy equality, safe places to live, access to education, lead to shape life skills, advocacy, work in community,
- work with members to address community grassroots issues.
- hold conferences, train the front line professionals.
- advocacy: statement about trafficking, lobbying using unified statement. Persistency
- current project: hope & dream for everyone, idea is to work with girls in boarding school who are vulnerable of being trafficked. Capacity building, re-entering the society.

- Thailand, work with community agency, partner to work with 12-21 years, counseling, training to earn own living. Current expend to 19 villages. Scholarships have been provided 1900 girls with support to life skills & job training.
- education to girls on the topic of relationship.
- work with local partner in Sierra Leona on street children in Freetown. Work with social workers.
- keys are to work with local & community partners.

Questions/comments from the floor: Access to young girls who are married early, 26 millions adolescent girls not receiving education: in society where they are kept at homes... Safe places in community, example in Ethiopia starting in city areas. Examples of using life cycle ceremony, when a major life event occur such as birth, death, changes in major life cycle... In Mexico, where is the strategic entering point in education depending on the specific cultural contexts. Such as going over religious training. Welcome proposals at UN Women, by using technology in post- conflict & girls who are tortured to address issue. Marginalized adolescents, levels of children out of school. Non- state actor, under article 5 of declaration of human rights. Grouping of Sub-committee or organization

SI international: review proposals from potential partners whose mission & objectives are close in line. Sustainability to self- independent.

UN Women: safe places, girls united campaign announced on Friday, leadership campaign with en effort to have global NGO initiative.

UNFGM & UNICEF collaborations

World faith based peace initiative with training manual to interfaith organization

(二) 旁聽 CSW 官方會議觀察 (若有)

I had opportunities to go into the UN-NYC Headquarter a couple times during the 55th session of the UN NGO/CSW conference. Some sessions which had stronger impacts on my reflections of the works I do with women and adolescent girls include: the opening remarks, panel 3 on the “evaluation of progress in the implementation of the agreed conclusions on “the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child”, panel 5 on the “elimination of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and the empowerment of women (*CSW resolution 54/5*), networking with members from UN Women and UNICEF, and reports from the closing remarks. Related reports and archived webcast could be found from the UN webpage at <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/55sess.htm>>

As indicated in the closing remarks of the conference, Ms. Michelle Bachelet, the Executive Director of UN Women stated:

“Ending violence against women is one of the *five thematic priorities* for UN Women, and this year’s review theme on the elimination of discrimination and violence against the girl child provided a welcome opportunity to evaluate progress, identify obstacles and challenges, and highlight necessary steps and measures. As violence against the girl child continues to require urgent need for action, UN Women will work with partners to help bring greater attention to the situation of the girl child in laws, policies and programs.”

Professionally, I take this statement to my heart as a clinician working extensive in the field of trauma and mental health and as a current participant through the Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma < <http://hprt-cambridge.org>>, I definitely understand the long term negative impacts of violence, trauma and tortures on humans. As human trafficking is an urgent crisis around the globe, I recommend policy makers, the national security and law enforcements take measures in establishing proactive roles by setting up priorities and action plans to eliminate sex trades and human trafficking in the regions. This could be done through a collaborative effort between governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations, such as partnership between policy makers, public media, community advocates and stakeholders.

(三) 整體感想與建議

On May 12th, 2008, a major earthquake measuring 7.9 on the Richter scale struck Sichuan Province and neighboring regions in Western China. As of May 26, 182 aftershocks measuring 4 or higher on the Richter scale have been reported. By June 9, the death toll increased to 69,142, with a total of 374,065 people injured and 17,551 others remained missing. It was estimated that 45 millions affected by the earthquakes, including 15 millions displaced by the disaster (UN, 2008). On January 12th 2010, a catastrophic 7.0 moment magnitude scale (MMS) earthquake hit Léogâne, approximately 16 miles west of Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti. The earthquake caused major damage in Port-au-Prince and other settlements in the region. The Haitian government reported that an estimated 316,000 people had died, with around 1.5 to 1.8 million homeless (BBC News, 2010).

Natural disasters can lead to acute and chronic physical injuries, psychological distresses, and decreased participation (Kilic & Ulusoy, 2003; van Griensven et al., 2006). Başoğlu et al. (2002) studied earthquake survivors and found individuals who experience a natural disaster have an increased rate of depression and PTSD. In their study, an estimated 47% of individuals developed PTSD. PTSD can turn into a chronic and debilitating condition with varying ranges of impairment (Levit, 2005, Chap. 8). It can disrupt the normal patterns and routines of people’s lives. PTSD symptoms can influence a person’s balance in their occupations, which include: activities of daily living/instrumental activities of daily living, education, work, play, leisure, and social participation (American Occupational Therapy

Association, 2002). In addition, North et al. (2004) found that those with PTSD had more problems functioning in daily life than did those without PTSD.

Overall, the knowledge and information learned from the 55th session of the UN NGO/CSW echo the essences of key elements related to emergency preparedness and program planning as indicated earlier, including sound public policies, supporting partnership between GOs & NGOs, interagency collaborations, economic sustainability, community integrations with support from stakeholders, advocacy and outcome measurements. While I am preparing this report, a 9.0 MMS earthquake struck near Sendai Japan on Friday, March 11th 2011, which was one of the five largest earthquakes ever-recorded on seismometers since 1900. The earthquake triggered devastating tsunami and damaged nuclear plants. As the death toll, numbers of injuries, and fears from the damaged nuclear plants are rising as we speak, the urgent needs of addressing emergency preparedness and recovery especially with services and programs targeted to vulnerable populations, including women and girls, become even more evident. We understand from scientific literature the importance of preventing secondary trauma by providing access to education, health care, and economic development, which have all been highlighted through the 55th session of UN NGO/CSW. In addition, in taking a proactive measure, on March 7th 2011 – UNICEF has launched a \$1.4 billion dollar appeal to respond to increasingly severe humanitarian crises. This year's 'Humanitarian Action for Children' report emphasizes the importance of helping vulnerable communities to prepare for disasters before they occur. This effort also highlights the importance of capacity building and health promotion.
<http://www.unicef.org/emerg/index_57810.html>

All of the information reported and learned from the most current session could serve as a blueprint, with adaptation from the environmental factors and cultural analysis, for Taiwan to address gender based issues (such as child slavery, girl trafficking from aboriginal tribes, community mobility and accessibility for people with disabilities, domestic violence and sexual abuses) to guide our national public policies and legislations in setting up priorities to better support women and girls at the community levels. In addition, grassroots community efforts have to take place in bringing stakeholders together to work on strategic planning in identifying what we have had in the communities, and what else should be established through programming, development and implementation of services, plans of outcome evaluation, and contingency planning.

(四) 資料蒐集：提供您在會議中所蒐集到的論壇宣傳單及簡報資料

Please see PDF documents attached with this report.

(五) 網絡連結：提供您在會議中所結識的國際友人名片、Email 等聯絡方式

Please see PDF documents attached with this report.

(六) 其他文件：其他可供存檔參考之會議相關資料（條列編著者、文件名稱、日期、出版單位）

UNICEF. (2011). The State of the World's Child. (PDF version attached with this report)

Please see other PDF documents attached with this report.

二、各項補助費用檢附單據規定（郵寄至台北市杭州南路一段 15 號 9 樓）

Please see receipts for reimbursements attached with this message.

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住宿費	旅館原始單據 （含每日費用明細）	1. 旅行業代收轉付收據 2. 住宿券影本（請在住宿前影印留存）
NGO CSW 諮詢會議報名費	列印網路報名成功頁面或現場報名單據	