Dennis Engbarth

Executive Supervisor

Association of Taiwan Journalists

June 25, 2014

We urge the CEDAW review committee to include in its conclusions to renew the proposal of the ICCPR/ICESCR panel of independent human rights experts that the Taiwan government should promote the early enactment of a proposed ``Act for the Prevention of Media Monopoly and Encouragement of Media Diversity``, now under review in the Legislative Yuan. Besides dealing with the issue of preventing further media concentration and ensuring editorial room autonomy for journalists, the above mentioned law contains provisions to require all news media, whether broadcast or print, to establish news ethnical committees with extensive civil society involvement and external directors and mechanisms for monitoring and review. Such a measure is critical to promote self-discipline and respect for privacy within the news media in coverage of instances of sexual assault, child abuse, gender discrimination and human trafficking.

Joint Statement

1. The Taiwanese government should establish an independent investigative mechanism to process for members of the public who suffer gender discrimination or from other cases that violate CEDAW during legal or court proceedings.

2. The Taiwanese government should establish a gender violence prevention fund and allocate sufficient budget to implement primary, secondary and tertiary gender violence prevention

3. The Taiwanese government should address internet crime against women and children, and the problem of online sexual exploitation, by introducing practical and effective preventative measures, and establish an Executive-Yuan level cross-departmental investigation and command unit.

4. The Judicial Yuan should investigate and monitor court decisions on gender violence, analyze whether they violate the articles of CEDAW, and propose policies to make improvements.

5. The Taiwanese government should revise current criminal prosecution codes or other regulations, or introduce special temporary measures , to improve the status of victims in cases of sexual harassment or sexual assault, and introduce appropriate safety and protection mechanisms

6. The Taiwanese government should monitor how laws to prevent gender violence protect the privacy of victims, swiftly complete necessary legal reform, actively carry out investigations and punishments, and establish administrative standards for media reporting of gender violence cases to help the courts, prosecution, and police respect and protect information on victims. To stop discriminatory media reporting of criminal cases of gender violence which repeat gender stereotypes and deepen gender discrimination, the Taiwanese government should collect and analyse data on relevant media reports, and hold regular dialogues with the media, NGOs and the public on this issue.

7. In future CEDAW reports the Taiwanese government should follow General Recommendation No. 19 and publish an independent expert report on the current status, policy measures, problems and future plans in regard to gender violence.

婦女救援基金會/Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation
勵馨基金會/The Garden of Hope Foundation
現代婦女基金會/Morden Women's Fundation
台灣防暴聯盟/Taiwan Goalition Against Violence

Joint NGO Statement on Physical Safety for the 2014 CEDAW Review

一、性別平等的預防工作

A Preventing Gender Violence

1.CEDAW第二條關於性別暴力防治這部分，台灣政府現階段提供的數據資料過於片段，對於多元族群的性別統計、性別分析等基礎資料相當缺乏，例如：高家暴比率的外籍配偶、身心障礙者、老年女性，要求政府須提出具體的改善措施與精進作為。

2. 政府部門的官員對於性別意識概念仍不足，卻代表在重要會議發言性別刻板的言論，如此對於台灣未來整體規劃或制定政策時，將缺乏友善性別觀點，要求政府加強落實公務人員的性別平等訓練計畫。

3.建議政府增加男性參與反性別暴力的政策預算及方案規劃。

1. Data released by the Taiwanese government in regard to Article 2 of CEDAW and prevention of gender violence is too one-dimensional. There is not enough cross-referencing with other information on ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and age, so it is impossible to analyze the impact of domestic violence on high-risk groups such as foreign spouses, the disabled and elderly women. We demand that the government implement policies to improve this situation.

2. Taiwanese government officials are still not fully aware of gender issues, and repeat gender stereotypes even in important international gatherings. We are concerned that in the future the drafting of development plans or policy measures will lack a gender perspective. We therefore demand that the government strengthen and implement an effective gender equality training program for civil servants.

3. We recommend that the Taiwanese government increase its budget to fund programs and implement policies to encourage men to join campaigns against gender violence

二、性別暴力的服務深化

B. Strengthening Gender Violence Services

1. 受暴婦女需要經濟獨立，然而政府所規劃的托育服務僅能滿足6%的婦女及家庭。另外94%的婦女沒有托育資源的支持，便無法就業。要求政府須提出具體的托育政策。

2.反性別暴力相關網絡的專業人員訓練成效不彰，也沒有後續的影響力。例如：司法人員缺乏訓練的評估機制、監督機制，以及在業務執行上有困難時，提供即時的支持與諮詢。要求政府極需建立司法人員訓練成效評估的機制。

1. For women who are victims of violence becoming economically independent is a priority, yet the government's childcare services are only sufficient to meet 6% of demand. The other 94% have no access to childcare support and no means of holding down a full-time job without it. Therefore, we demand the Taiwanese government implement an effective childcare policy.

2. The government's anti-gender-violence training courses are not effectively educating professionals in the field, and are they not making a lasting impact after the courses are over. For example, training for judicial staff lacks an evaluation mechanism, and does not provide support information to help staff deal with practical problems when they arise. Therefore we ask that the government

implements an assessment mechanism for judicial staff training.

三、性別暴力的身心治療與後續追蹤

C. Physical and Emotional Treatment, and Follow Up Work for Victims of Gender Violence

1. 除了家暴受害者的服務外，要求政府須加強家暴加害人處遇計畫的執行效果，並提高政府部門對家暴相對人的預算與資源。

2.性侵害的部分，要求政府落實性侵犯在獄中的強制治療及刑後治療等評估方案的有效性。

1. Apart from services for victims of domestic violence we demand that the government strengthen effective implementation of treatment plans for perpetrators, and increase available funding and resources for the subjects of domestic violence.

2. Regarding sexual assault and harassment, we demand that the Taiwanese government implements compulsory treatment while the perpetrator is in custody and rehabilitation after the perpetrator has been released.

連署團體：Joint Petitioners

YWCA (中華民國基督教女青年會協會), MHAT (中華心理衛生協會), The League of Welfare Organizations for the Disabled (中華民國殘障聯盟), Taipei Twins Association (台北市雙胞胎協會), Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation (台北市婦女救援社會福利事業基金會), Taiwan Coalition Against Violence (台灣防暴聯盟), Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association (台灣性別平等教育協會), Mental Health Action Coalition (心理健康行動聯盟), Modern Women's Foundation (現代婦女基金會), Garden of Hope Foundation (勵馨社會福利事業基金會)

Review and Presentation of the ROC CEDAW Second National Report

Statement of Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association (06/25/2014)

Our Concerns: Education and training on sexual orientation and gender identity

The fact that the Ministry of Education appointed people who have openly opposed diversity on sexual orientation and gender identity as the committee members of the national highest level of "Gender Equity Education Committee" is a hug drawback on Gender Equity Education Act and implementation of CEDAW. These board members not only challenge the definition of gender (i.e., gender only means men and women) but also disregard the CEDAW principles and standards. It is almost impossible to propose any substantial improvement of the status for lesbian, bisexual and transgender students, given the fact that there are quite a few youngsters have been harmed due to their gender identity and sexual orientation and few of them have attempted suicide each year.

Our suggestions:

1. Only those who are with gender equity consciousness and expertise should be invited to be the committee members of "Gender Equity Education Committee" for each level.
2. The Ministry of Education should develop appropriate educational materials with a view to address homophobic biases that affect students' perceptions of gender identities other than their own.
3. The Ministry of Education should take the lead in developing and implementing effective information and awareness-raising initiatives on the equal right of everyone regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity.
4. The Ministry of Education should ensure the implementation of Gender Equity Education Act by requiring schools to undertake targeted measures for the protection and promotion of the rights of students who are marginalized and disadvantaged because of their gender identities.

Petitioners: National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Associations, Taiwan Action Alliance for Mental Health, Taipei Twins Association, The Garden of Hope Foundation, Modern Women's Foundation, Mental Health Association in Taiwan,

Review and Presentation of the ROC CEDAW Second National Report

Joint Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Article 11 – Employment and economic rights: 06/25/2014

The Government claims that there are *"Act of Gender Equality in Employment, Employment Services Act, and People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act"*, to protect women's employment and economic rights. However, these laws without monitoring mechanisms and measurements remain as a formality. Evidence shows that women's participation in formal economy is low. (in Para 11.1) Family responsibility and childcare are still barriers for women to work. There are still high rates of pregnancy discrimination which leave many women without access to maternity leave and pay, and render laws designed to protect the health and wellbeing of pregnant workers ineffective. (in Para 11.10.1) The gender pay gap across sectors/occupations remains unclear. (in Para 11.12) The Government has limited itself to voluntary agreements with private industry which are clearly ineffective.

Recommendations:

1. **Introduce measures to promote all women's equal opportunities in employment and pay including investment in social infrastructure (education, care and health services) as this generates jobs for women.**
2. **The establishment of gender statistics of occupational segregation is needed to explore the gender pay gap.**
3. **Introduce mandatory equal pay audits for all employers and measures to Guarantee a living wage.**
4. **The establishment of gender statistics for informal economy workers includes the demand for household and unpaid family caregivers, and the specific planning measures, in line with the resources they needed as well.**
5. **From a long term view, it is better to provide a universal, affordable and accessible public service to share care responsibility, including childcare or long-term care. Women can only leave the informal sector, when there is good support system to publicize care responsibility and a women-friendly financial policy to help them economically independent.**

Organization(s): Mental Health Association in Taiwan

YWCA of Taiwan

The League of Welfare Organizations for the Disable R.O.C

The Garden of Hope Foundation,

Taiwan action alliance for Mental Heal

Taipei Twin Association

Tainan Association for the Promotion of Gender Equal

Review and Presentation of the ROC CEDAW Second National Report

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: _____ Contact: _____

Organization(s): Tainan Association for the Promotion of Gender Equality

Language to be used:_____ ☐ Speak in private

Statement	
Session	☐Session(1) ☐ Session (2) ☐ Session (3) ☐ Session (4)
Main Article(s)	11
General Recommendation(s)	No.27
Summary Statement	1. The right to work of the native frontier home care workers in LTC industry should be concerned, because if their payment shift from the hourly wage to monthly wage for a stable income and get real work protection in the Labor Standard Law, and keep the hourly wage for their choice if they want work part-time, then more trained frontier workers will provide services to the aged and service-needed continually. 2. The stability of the workforce and the provision of home and community-based care are important elements for the implementation of the "Aging in Place" policy, one government's policy for years. 3. The stable workforce for the "Aging in Place" policy is also related to the sharing of the care responsibility, burdened by women mostly. 4. We hear from frontier workers that their work-hours were reduced 1 hr. every service time that means they got less income than we had known one year ago.

Review and Presentation of the ROC CEDAW Second National Report
Joint Statement of Non-Government Organizations

"Commitments for women's rights: time to turn empty promises to concrete changes for women's physical and mental health"

Taipei, 25th June 2014 – Taiwan Action Alliance for Mental Health,finds women's health needs is seriously neglected and is calling for its attention. We, undersigned organizations, wish to thank the review committee members for convening the meeting. We find that replies from the government on 25th June 2014 seems too perfunctory, showed serious the lack of gender sensitivity and the several programs mentioned actually showed a huge gap in addressing the needs in the reality. The National Mechinary, Department of Gender Equality, Executive Yuan undergo inssuficient gender responsive budget, it only enough to support the salary of personnel.

Based on 2012 Taiwan Gender Equality Policy Guidelines and 2008 Women's health policy, as well as the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act,

1. The government have the obligation to **address the needs of variety groups** including disables women, LBTI (Lesbians, Bisexual, Trans-gender, Trans-sexual, Intersex), rural women (Indigenous, famers, etc.), mothers to twins and multiples births children, victims (battered girls and women, violence witnesses, violence victims who were not reported), care givers (family members, local and foreign workers, care givers for patients with mental illness) and immigrants. According to every aspect of life stages, we urge the government to establish a database with gender sensitivity to properly understand the problem, needs and effectively allocate resource (gender responsive budgets) to conduct policy planning, implementing and adopt a systematic approach for follow-up: statement of changes hoped for, development of outcome criteria, assessment of progress and evaluation of impact.
2. The government have the obligation **to implement 2008 Women's Health Policy** includes putting efforts in promoting mental health, enhancing well-bring, cancer prevention, protecting health of care givers, enhancingmenstrual health, promoting reproductive health, care for battered women, etc. Thus, both mental and physicalhealth, either caused of sickness or been abused, proper therapy and rehabilitation services should be provided toenhance well-being.
3. **Develop networks** between professional bodies, non-governments organization, civil societies and individuals who are involved in cases, actively engage evidence-based program and adopt a systematic approach for follow-up: statement of changes hoped for, development of outcome criteria, assessment of progress and evaluation of impact.
4. The Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistic, Executive Yuan has an obligation to ensure that **women's health data** is collected by each ministry and properly disseminate information to address the need.
5. The government should supervises the use of the **media**, encourage gender-sensitive information should be advocate through the media and effectively reduce the harm to women, both physically and mentally.

National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Associations

We strongly demand that the Taiwanese government:

1. Protect the right of rural women to civic engagement according to Article 4 of CEDAW, and the National Gender Policy Guidelines to revise the organizational regulations and administrative policies for farming, fishery and irrigation associations to ensure the three types of associations:

(1) have a guaranteed quota of one-quarter women members.

(2) establish democratic "women's committees" at the county and city level.

2. Guarantee the rights of women to take part structural changes to villages, including land inheritance, and land expropriation and redevelopment; monitor issues such as grandparents raising children, elderly care, insufficient medical support and others that impact the families and physical and mental health of rural women; and use gender-mainstreaming tools to introduce practical improvement policies.

3. Actively synergize the Council of Agriculture, the Council for Indigenous Peoples, the Hakka Affairs Council, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Health and Welfare, and local governments to establish graded indicators for women, allocate funding, and clear policies to eliminate rural gender stereotypes.

The Statement in CEDAW Review 2014

From Article 14 to an epitome of whole convention

The Cooperative Economy of Rural Taiwanese Women

NATWA, Sophie L.C. Liang

"Connection for good", Cooperative enterprises create a "virtuous cycle" with four elements: of people's lives, ways of life, production, and ecology – all four in unison to eliminate the poverty. It grants to the people the ability to express and nurture their social rights, labor rights, and economic rights; it has a double character, starting from a philosophy of social concern and developing a special body of economic enterprises. The Government should not discriminate against the cooperative enterprises, instead, should widely apply this Social Economic Business model to incubate women learning self-help, mutual help to participate community economic development. Response to ICA (2014) "Cooperative Enterprises achieve to sustainable development for all", and to UN appointing "2014, the International year of Family Farm, IYFF".

The recommendation as followings:

Actuate Article 145 of the Constitution of the Republic of China, respecting the seven cooperative principles of the ICA; the government should adopt legislation facilitating the policy of Cooperative Economic Development for the country, to promote "the Mechanisms of economic development and financing for the Third Sector", to overcome the deprivations and defects caused by large commercial interests, and to ensure the citizens' stability of livelihood. (See Figures 2 & 4, Parts 2&3, Table 1, and the Supplement Table in the Report)

1. Set Woman's cooperative economic policy, reinforce cooperative education to all governmental agencies and all citizens. (By GEC, NDC, MOI, NPO/NGOs, Universities, Central and Local Governments)

2. Establish the Data Bank of Cooperative Enterprises.(the special budget from Execute Yuan)

3. Coordinate the tasks of all government agencies concerning cooperatives, especially with MOEA, MOI, MOE, MOA, MOL, H&W, CIP, FSC, MOF.

4. Loosen current restrictions and regulations to create an environment conducive to the development of cooperatives.

Parallel Response on Article 3 and Article 14

Taiwan Rural Front
Wild at Heart Legal Defense Association, Taiwan

1. Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) : The government stated that GIA have been carried out. However, such instrument has not been effective. As far as we know, GIA have yet to be conducted for many development plans with large-scale land expropriation. In addition, Taiwan currently lacks any law or regulation that requires the country to conduct a GIA when entering into treaties. We suggest that the committee urge the government to adopt a statutory law that specifically requires all legislative bills, proposed projects, government policies, and international treaties and agreements be submitted in advance for a comprehensive human rights assessment. The law should also specify the assessment procedures, methods, citizen participation mechanisms, and legal effects.

2. **Participation of Rural Women in Development Planning:** The Council of Agriculture's representative responded to the committee that rural women can participate in policy making through the Farmers Associations. Not considering that the National Report already admits the percentage of women making policy decisions in these associations is relatively low, the main problem actually lies in the fact that large-scale development projects often expropriate huge tracts of agricultural land for industrial and urban development without proper public participation. For example, the Taoyuan Aerotropolis Project – the largest zone expropriation case in Taiwan's history, with over 3000 hectares of land being expropriated, the majority (2500 hectares) being agricultural land. Such large-scale land expropriations threaten the right to adequate housing for rural women and their families, while affecting all aspects of their lives. As we reiterated, the public participation mechanism for land expropriation is still sorely lacking. Also, the Council of Agriculture's representative stated that new forms of agriculture are less energy intensive as compared to traditional land-based agriculture, and are thus more suitable for women. We see a need to call this out as yet another reinforcement of gender stereotypes. We thus suggest the committee further urge the government to lay out

detailed steps that will strengthen the public participation mechanisms in the review process of land expropriation, city planning and regional planning (such as public hearing). There is also a need to clarify the legal effects of not adopting such mechanisms.

Although the United Nations declared the year 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming, our government continues to adopt a pro-capitalist, pro-corporation stand, rather than one that benefits small farmers. We also suggest that the committee urge the government to adopt a budget that provides comprehensive support for small farmers and women involved in family-style production. The meticulous farming methods and diversified production that is a signature of family farms will ensure variety and quality for consumers, while reinforcing the ties between rural women and urban women through the consumption of agricultural products. In time, this will also bolster the connectivity network between consumer cooperatives and producer cooperatives.

Additional report and responses on indigenous women's rights

Association for Taiwan Indigenous Peoples' Policies (ATIPP)
LIMA Youth Working Group (LIMA)
Taiwan International Medical Alliance (TIMA)

Honorable members of the CEDAW committees,

On behalf of several NGOs in Taiwan, we sincerely appreciate all the questions and recommendations you made during the meeting. Regarding the issues on Indigenous women's rights, we would like to address the following key points again to clarify and respond to the government's responses:

A specific chapter on Indigenous women in the next State Report

1. The next state report, due in 2018, shall dedicate a specific chapter to indigenous women to address the progress and challenges facing indigenous women in terms of the realization of human rights covered by CEDAW. That specific chapter should be a coordinated, inter-ministerial effort instead of the sole responsibility of the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP).
2. The information provided by the current State Report was fragmented and failed to portray a clear picture of the situations and systematic obstacles encountered by indigenous peoples. Government representatives also fell far short of responding to the issues of male and female engagement and participation in gender equality promotion.
3. The current state report and responses to the Review Committee inquiries indicated that the administrative branch has adopted a top-down and paternalistic approach in policy formation and services/programs delivery. Indigenous women have long been considered beneficiaries instead of autonomous agents. The future report is expected to situate indigenous women as rights holders and reflect the differences among different indigenous groups.

ICERD & Anti-discrimination law

4. The Republic of China (Taiwan) signed and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) respectively on March 31 1966 and November 14 1970.
5. In a public hearing hosted by the Ministry of Interior in July 2013, government and NGO representatives unanimously agreed that ICERD has been binding and taken effect domestically since the 1970 ratification (ref. Judicial Interpretation No. 329). However, no progress has been made after the hearing: the government claimed further consultations would be needed regarding whether to take up the Convention duties. Based

on the experiences of the indigenous peoples, we strongly urge that the government pass the ICERD Implementation Act to make ICERD binding in Taiwan's peculiar situation, as has been the case for ICCPR, ICESCR and CEDAW.

6. We also concur with the CEDAW Review Committee that a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that clearly defines direct and indirect discrimination shall be in place as soon as possible in order to address the double oppression indigenous women have long suffered.

Right to participate in public affairs

7. In this table from the report "Promoting gender mainstreaming implementation plan (2013)" released by the Council of Indigenous Peoples, the M/F ratio was 20:4 (16.16% for females) for officials above *Grade 10*. It is noteworthy that among the 10 most senior officials above *Grade 12*, none of them was female.

Appointment Grade		Male (64)	Female (61)	Total
Elementary	1	0	0	M/F = 5/6 (Female 54.55%)
	2	0	0	
	3	1	1	
	4	2	0	
	5	2	5	
Junior	6	9	14	M/F = 39/51 (Female 56.67%)
	7	12	12	
	8	4	10	
	9	14	15	
Senior	10	3	3	M/F = 20/4 (Female 16.16%)
	11	7	1	
	12	8	0	
	13	0	0	
	14	2	0	

Source

http://www.apc.gov.tw/portal/gender/detail.html?CID=EDC722AEF9435171&DID=0C3331F0EBD318C2A6F41DBF10336A96

8. Representatives from the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP) said today that the M/F ratio of the senior appointment was 19:5 as of May this year (20.83% female). It was only the result of the change of one person as compared to the table above. The female ratio is still lower than the average of governmental departments.
9. The CIP representatives said that 2 of the 6 department directors were female. It is not correct. We have verified that as of June, the Minister, 3 deputy ministers, and the 6

department directors were all male. Ms. Mei-Ping Lee was promoted to chair the Department of Economic Development only recently, while the other female manager Ms. Hui-Ling Huang is the Director of "Bureau of Culture Park".

10. We commend the appointment of female officials in CIP during the past months, (even the change was small), but the CIP has not provided any explanation regarding the factors which hindered the promotion of female officials, or any improvement plan. We would like to see concrete plans to cultivate indigenous female officials.
11. With regard to the participation of indigenous females in public affairs, we regret to find that none of the departments were able to provide answers to the following questions: (1) the participation of females in local elections, (2) how the differences in each tribe are taken into consideration, and (3) the statistics on participation of indigenous women in different types of local public affairs. We urge the government to conduct comprehensive surveys, and devise strategic plans accordingly (rather than the monotonous propaganda), so that the voices of indigenous females really count and have impact on all levels of governmental policies.

Health inequity between indigenous and non-indigenous groups

12. By using the phrase "health inequity" instead of health disparity or health inequality, we emphasize that the health differences between indigenous and non-indigenous groups are unnecessary, avoidable and unjust.
13. Strategies such as transport subsidies or the increase of health facilities can hardly narrow the health gap. On the contrary, we urge the government to invest and improve the social determinants of health (e.g. better and safer working conditions, social security) may well improve health.
14. A well-designed plan to create local job opportunities that fit the cultural and environmental background is in need. Skills in eco-touring, agriculture, and small business management may be examples.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Association for Taiwan Indigenous Peoples' Policies (ATIPP)
LIMA Youth Working Group (LIMA)
Taiwan International Medical Alliance (TIMA)

2014/06/25

Organization(s): Good Shepard Social Welfare Services
Name of Author: Lee Pi-chiContact: rd@goodshepherd.org.tw
Name of translators: Wan-Ching Chen Contact:wancc@goodshepherd.org.tw

針對委員們提出政府對弱勢女性就業、創業挑戰及社會福利取得部分，本會以目前原住民婦女處境列點說明如下，並請參考列入總結性意見內：

According to what was mentioned by the committee members regarding the issue of the employment for vulnerablewomen, the challenge of entrepreneurship and accessto social welfare services, Good Shepherd makes the following statement due to the current situation of indigenous women. Please refer to our statement and include it into the ConcludingObservations:

1. 規劃偏鄉婦女短中長期就業促進及在地產業、合作經濟的發展，協助婦女有機會提升經濟地位

1. To developthe shortand long-term employment promotion program for rural women to enhance the local industries development and cooperative economic growth, in order to help women to have opportunity to contribute to their economic independence.

1-1 勞動部以個人工作能力強弱為依據規劃國內就業促進政策，卻未考量因性別、族群、城鄉區域的差異結構，致使就業促進成果不彰，強調大家資格一致，卻缺乏機會取得公平的考量。

1.1 Ministry of Labor plans the interior employment promotion program depending on the personal capacity to work without considering the differences of gender, ethnicity, and gap between urban and rural areas. It is emphasized that the same requirements for all people without considering the opportunity to reach the real equality which results in the under performance of the employment promotion program .

1-2 現行就業促進措施上包括辦理職業訓練，但受訓後無後續的就業輔導措施與就業機會；提供短期就業及多元就業人力申請，多為短期、低層的工作機會，讓婦女易處於低層勞動的處境，無提升的機會；在婦女創業貸款協助上，申請者已經篩選，多為有能力還款、有能力書寫申請表件者，但對於原處弱勢處境婦女則無實質幫助。

1.2 The current employment promotion program includes the career training, but lacks of sustainable policies for vocational counseling and job opportunities. It only provides short-term jobs and multiple employment programs which are short-term and low-level work opportunities. It keeps women as the low-level labors, and lack of opportunity for

promotion. Regarding of the issue of female entrepreneurship and business loan application, the applicants have been selected by their ability to return loan, or to fulfill the requirements of the application form. However, it does not provide the real help for women in vulnerable situation.

2. 強化地方政府及農委會、當地農會對偏鄉原住民部落發展的具體規劃措施

2. To strengthenlocal government, the government's agricultural agency and theFarmer's union to make concrete plans and timetable of implementation for rural development inindigenous areas.

2-1The Farmer's union is an important organization for the farmers. Aboriginals living in hometown are mostly farmers. Many rely on the Old Farmer Support as the only income source. Local aboriginal women participating in this study raised questions on the roles and functions of local Farmer's unions including discriminatory attitude against aboriginals and the benefits and distribution of profit of the union's sales activities of local products.

3. 現行政府正式資源及經濟扶助應跳脫出家戶資產調查方式，以維護弱勢女性的申請權益。

3. The current formal resources and economic subsidies by government should not be based on incomeassessment in order to protect the right of application for vulnerable women.

3-1From the interviewed cases, we found that the needs and rights of women are often attached to the household without being treated individually.The majority of economic assistance in Taiwan is short-term, emergency, or one-off types, while the long-term support would have higher criteria for approval. Both categories require asset check and the assessment is based on households. The female members are often restricted for work and less likely to have assets due to their domestic duties. Paradoxically the policy would require the women to get divorced in order to acquire government support. Such a measure would cause further damage to the women.

Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Second National Report

Statement of Taiwan Alliance to Promote Civil Partnership Rights (TAPCPR)
Representative : Victoria Hsu (Attorney-at-law, CEO of TAPCPR)
Date : 2014/6/25

1. A variety of family forms that exist outside of heterosexual marriage, including same-sex and heterosexual non-marital partnerships, are common and have long existed in Taiwanese society. However, the official government statistics, particularly the Population and Housing Census conducted by the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) of Executive Yuan once each decade continues to list "co-habitat" and "with spouse" under "form of marriage" for the purposes of statistical analysis. This method completely ignores the wide variety of unmarried cohabiting couples and fails to reflect the reality of households in society in the statistical results.

2. It does not exist any registered union/civil partner (or civil union...etc.) system in Taiwan. Laws protect rights and benefits for heterosexual marriages and there is an ongoing lack of understanding and legal protection for same-sex and heterosexual non-marital couples. Yesterday the Representative of the Ministry of Justice said that « even though the cohabiting partners do not have inheritance rights, they could be allocated a certain portion of the deceased partners's property by the family council. » However, we have to point out that in practice, cases of cohabiting partners to obtain property through the above provision are exteamly rare.

3. Recommendations

(1) Civil code should be amended to permit same-sex marriage: Excluding non-heterosexual couples from the institution of marriage simply allows that discrimination and inequality to endure.

(2) Laws should be enacted to protect alternative partnerships and diverse families.

(3) Taiwan government should conduct statistical surveys regarding LGBTI and heterosexual non-marital partners and families in order to better understand and assess the situation of these populations.

Review and Presentation of the ROC CEDAW Second National Report
Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Zoe Ye Contact: +886-2-2211-6761; info@istscare.org
Organization(s): Intersex, Transgender and Transsexual People Care Association

The Unseen Women

We are a group of women that not be legally recognized by the government.

The "Ministry of Health and Welfare" and the "Ministry of the Interior" pass the buck to each other for the revise of transgender registration system. The Department of Gender Equality of the Executive Yuan didn't take responsibility for communication . Yesterday , they completely ignored the two questions asked by Mdm. Mary Shanthi Dairiam .

Question 1 : The timeline of the future revise of the transgender registration system.

Question 2 : The information of other countries' transgender registration system are outdated.

The Taiwan government is still ignoring the urgent needs of the transgender people and disregard the importance of human rights.

The following are our statement:

1. Gender identity is an extremely important part of one's identity. Concerning human dignity, important especially to transgender people. Just as the government acknowledges the struggles of aboriginal peoples for their own ethnic communities and thus they enjoy protections for minorities, transgender people also request recognition of their gender identities and legal protections due to their gender identities.

2. Compulsory surgery infringes on human rights and violates five major United Nations human rights conventions (**CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, CRC**). Restricting reproductive rights violates bodily autonomy. It insults the dignity of transgender, intersex and other gender variant people, and also punishes these people

who change legal gender to have to pay the price of sterility, surgical complications, and mental anguish.

3. Gender stereotypes and multi-faceted sex discrimination:

Compulsory surgery reinforces male and female anatomical stereotypes, such as that a man cannot have breasts, ovaries or a uterus, and must therefore remove them, and vice versa for women.

Compulsory psychiatric evaluation pathologizes gender identity, and also reinforces gender stereotypes, such as that a woman must be gentle, quiet, passive, tactful, etc and that she must wear makeup, have long hair and wear dresses, etc, and vice versa for men.

4. Right to Gender Self-determination:

As mentioned above, gender identity is an inseparable part of one's gender. Gender identity is self-determined, and cannot be evaluated by a third party. Transgender organizations around the world are moving toward gender self-determination as their target and the right to gender self-determination as a human right. The government should immediately recognize the gender identities of all its citizens, implement human rights protections, and advance gender equality.

We propose the following:

1. Immediately abolish compulsory surgery and psychiatric evaluation requirements.

2. Allow a third gender option, freely available to everyone and without compulsion.

PS. There are 467 persons who finished the legal gender change in Taiwan (1998 Jan. ~ 2013 Sep.) But in fact there are much more people in the transgender society want to change their legal gender. Due to the unreasonable restriction , few of them can change.