

為殘疾兒童而設的融合教育

委員會自1996年9月開始運作以來，即十分着重在學校推廣平等機會。我們深信把有殘疾的兒童安排在普通學校進行融合教育，長遠而言，是推動殘疾人士獲得平等機會的關鍵。教育署在1997年9月推出為期兩年的「融合教育先導計劃」。這計劃的收生對象是聽障、視障、肢體傷殘、輕度弱智、或有自閉症而智力正常的兒童。該署成立了「融合教育先導計劃督導小組」，成員包括各界專業人士和專家。委員會積極參與了督導小組的會議，並就先導計劃的總方向、宣傳計劃，以及在挑選學校和學生方面提供意見。

《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》

聯合國大會於1979年通過《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》(下稱《公約》)。《公約》確保兩性有機會參與政治及公共生活，為實現兩性平等奠下基礎。直至1998年，約160個國家同意遵守《公約》的條款。《公約》亦於1996年10月延伸到香港。根據《公約》的規定，各締約國均需定期向聯合國提交報告。香港特別行政區的第一次報告於1998年8月與中國本身的報告一併由中國提交予聯合國。

平等機會委員會(委員會)作為一個非政府組織，向聯合國提交了一份非政府組織報告，該報告於1998年11月26日公開發表。報告呼籲政府成立一個高層中央機制，以執行和監察香港對《公約》應履行的國際責任。

委員會建議負責處理婦女事務的中央機制應：

- 處理與《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》有關的課題
- 制定婦女政策
- 就一切政府政策對婦女的影響提出意見
- 基於這些政策，直接向有需要的範疇撥款
- 着手解決婦女問題
- 編纂有關兩性的統計數字和分析
- 作為婦女培訓項目的資訊服務中心

在撰寫有關報告時，委員會曾與23個非政府組織舉行兩次諮詢會議，並促請它們就本身機構所關注的事宜，向聯合國提交非政府組織報告。各非政府組織均認為有需要成立一個中央機制去處理婦女事務。

提 倡 平 等 機 會



Integrated Education for Children with Disabilities

The Commission places great emphasis on promoting equal opportunities in schools since we commenced operation in September 1996. We firmly believe that integration in education for children with disabilities in ordinary schools is key to the equalization of opportunities for people with disabilities in the long run. The Education Department launched a two-year pilot project on the integration of children with special needs in ordinary schools in September 1997. The target pupils of this project are children with hearing impairment, visual impairment, physical handicap, mild grade mental handicap, or autistic disorder with average intelligence. The department set up a Steering Group for the Pilot Project on Integration of Children with Special Needs in Ordinary Schools, with members coming from a broad spectrum of professionals and experts. We participated actively in the Steering Group meetings and gave advice on the general direction of the pilot project as well as its publicity programme and the selection of schools and students.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. It provides the basis for realizing equality between men and women through ensuring access and opportunity in political and public life. By 1998 some 160 nations have agreed to be bound by its provisions. CEDAW was extended to Hong Kong in October 1996. According to the convention, each State is obliged to submit regular reports to the United Nations. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's Initial Report was submitted by China together with its own report in August 1998.

The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), as a non-governmental organization (NGO), submitted a report to the United Nations which was released to the public on 26 November 1998. The report called on the government to set up a high level central mechanism to implement and monitor Hong Kong's international obligations under CEDAW.



平等機會委員會
EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION

無暴力對待婦女的世界 A World Free of Violence Against Women

A d v o c a c y



聯合國「消除對婦女歧視委員會」於1999年2月舉行對中國-香港特別行政區政府報告聽証會，平等機會委員會主席以觀察員身份出席。「消除對婦女歧視委員會」的報告對我們的工作及建議表示認同。

「無暴力對待婦女的世界」工作坊

為回應世界各地人士對婦女受暴力對待問題的關注，我們於1999年3月舉辦「無暴力對待婦女的世界」工作坊。

二十年來，以暴力對待婦女的行為已被認定為一種歧視。聯合國於1979年通過的《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》條文，亦觸及這問題。有關的課題也是1995年在北京舉行的第四次世界婦女大會的《行動綱領》一致通過的十二個最受關注的範疇之一。

對婦女的暴力行為是令婦女無法在社會上享有平等機會的主要障礙，這種行為侵犯婦女的人權、貶低婦女、不把婦女當人看待、威脅婦女的人身安全及保障、影響婦女的身心健康，在最壞的情況下，更會奪去婦女的性命。

委員會維護婦女權利，率先籌辦此工作坊，邀請政府官員、學者、和關注團體成員共同探討消除對婦女的暴力行為方面需要採取行動的範疇及策略。這些策略包括立法、執法、支援及預防措施、培訓、公眾教育和研究等。

委員會希望藉此工作坊引發積極的行動。我們正繼續與關注組織、政府和學術界的有關機構策劃跟進工作。





The Commission recommends that the central mechanism on women's affairs should:

- deal with issues in relation to CEDAW
- formulate policies on women
- advise on the impact on women of all government policies
- direct funding into areas based on these policies
- address women's problems
- compile gender statistics and analyses
- act as a clearing house on training programmes for women

In writing its report, the Commission held two consultation meetings with 23 non-governmental organizations and also urged them to submit NGO reports about the concerns of their own organizations. The need to set up a central mechanism on women's affairs is a consensus among the NGOs.

The Chairperson of the EOC attended the UN Committee's hearing of the China-Hong Kong SAR's CEDAW Report as an observer in February 1999. The work and recommendations of the Commission were recognized in the CEDAW Committee report.

"A World Free of Violence Against Women" Workshop

In response to the world-wide attention on the issues of

violence against women, we organized a Workshop called "A World Free of Violence against Women" in March 1999.

Violence against women has been recognized as a form of discrimination in the past 20 years. This concern is already implicit in the articles of CEDAW when this convention was adopted in 1979. It is also one of the 12 critical areas of concern in the Platform for Action adopted unanimously at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

Violence against women constitutes a major barrier to women's access to equal opportunities in society. It violates the human rights of women. It degrades and dehumanizes women and threatens women's safety and security. It affects women's health and well being and, in the worst case scenario, it takes away women's lives.

As an advocate for women's rights, the Commission has taken the lead to organize the Workshop as a first step to involve the government, academics, and concern groups to identify areas of need and strategies for eliminating violence against women. These strategies include legislative measures, law enforcement, assistance and preventive measures, training, public education, and research.

The workshop was a call for action. We continue to work with concern groups and interested parties from the government and academia to identify follow-up actions.