



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL HONG KONG 國際特赦組織香港分會

Message from the Chair

As you may already know, AI will launch its 2-year Stop Violence Against Women (SVAW) campaign in early March 2004. On March 5th, AI will begin four days of campaign and media activities culminating on March 8th, International Women's Day, and the release of the report, *It's in our hands: Stop violence against women*, in which regional statistics on violence against women, its causes, forms and remedies, and its relationship with poverty, discrimination and militarization will be explored. The responsibilities of the state, the community and individuals for taking action to end violence against women (VAW) will also be highlighted.

Violence against women constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women under general international law. According to the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women¹, these rights include:

1. The right to life
2. The right to equality
3. The right to liberty and security of person
4. The right to equal protection under the law
5. The right to be free from all forms of discrimination
6. The right to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health
7. The right to just and favourable conditions of work
8. The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment²

Despite these rights, women throughout the world are victims of violence just because they are women! In early 2002, the Russian government stated that 14,000 women die there every year at the hands of their husbands or other relatives.³ In the USA, a woman is battered every 15 seconds and 70,000 are raped every year.⁴

However, women have organized themselves to counter VAW and achieved dramatic changes in legislation, policies and cultural practices.

The SVAW campaign aims to achieve international solidarity in support of women's movements worldwide and the victims and survivors of VAW, and participation by local sections and structures in national and local initiatives to address VAW in their own countries and in activities to

主席的話

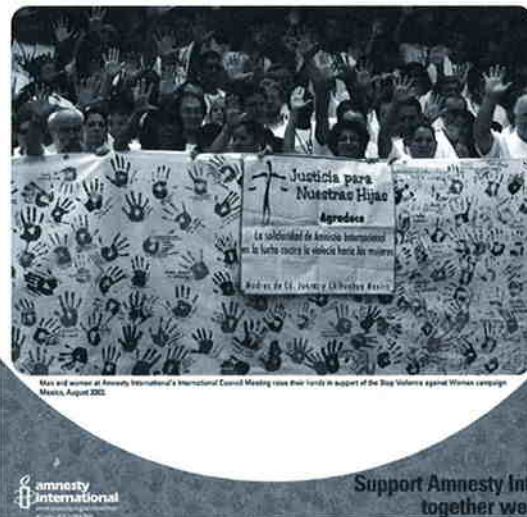
大家也許已經知道國際特赦組織將於3月上旬開展一項為期兩年的「停止對婦女使用暴力」運動。從3月5日開始，直至3月8日的婦女節，國際特赦組織將舉行連串活動作為此運動的第一步，當中包括發表一份有關針對對婦女使用暴力的報告，內容包括：統計數字；對婦女使用暴力的成因、形式；它與貧窮、歧視和戰爭的關係；以及於政府、社區和個人三個層面可作的行動，以制止對婦女使用暴力的事情再發生。

暴力侵犯了女性的基本人權和自由。根據「消除對婦女使用暴力宣言」¹，這些權利和自由包括：

1. 生存權；
2. 平等權；
3. 自由和人身安全權；
4. 受法律平等保護權；
5. 不受一切形式歧視權；
6. 享受可能達到之最高標準之身體與精神健康權；
7. 享受公正和合適的工作條件權；
8. 不被施以酷刑，或予以殘忍、不人道或侮辱之待遇或懲罰權。²

可是，世界各地有不少的婦女受到暴力對待，原因只她們是女性！俄羅斯共和國政府於2002年承認每年有14,000位女性死於她們的丈夫或親友之手³；在美國，每15秒便有一位女性被虐待，每年有70,000名女性被強暴⁴。可惜的是，這些女性憑著堅毅的精神，透過組織行動，成功地改變法律、政策和習俗，制止針對婦女的暴力。

「停止對婦女使用暴力」運動的旨在團結力量，支持曾生活於暴力下的女性，以及世界的婦女運動；各地分會會就當地對婦女使用暴力的情況而行動；而國際特赦組織本身亦會以性別平等為原則，於組織內實踐。



Stop violence against women

Support Amnesty International's campaign: together we can make a difference

mainstream AI's long-term commitment to gender equality within the organisation.

In Hong Kong, our aims for this campaign are to increase awareness of international standard of women's human rights in the region and to participate in a joint platform to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Right after the campaign launch, we will have the honour to invite Ms Clara Law, Centre-in-charge of the Lai Kok Centre of the Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres and experienced counselor in women-oriented services, to share her frontline experience and her observations on local VAW situations. The talk will take place on 12 March 2004 in the AIHK Office, beginning at 7:00pm and ending at 8:30pm. It will be conducted in Cantonese. Please contact the office at 2300 1250 if you are interested in attending.

Violence is not far away from us. Maybe some of us, or our friends or relatives are now suffering from some form of violence. Act now; another world *is possible!*

Si-si Liu

¹ General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993.

² Ibid. Article 3

³ Amnesty International Russia Campaign material.

⁴ Amnesty International Stop Torture Campaign material.

香港分會推展「停止對婦女使用暴力」運動的目標有二：1. 提升本地對婦女人權的認知；2. 與其他團體共同監察「消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約」於本地的實踐。我們很高興邀請了香港婦女中心協會麗閣中心主任羅櫻子女士作為我們下一位分享的嘉賓，羅女士是一名資深的輔導員，專門處理受婚姻問題困擾女性的個案。她將與我們分享作為婦女為本工作者對本地對婦女使用暴力的情況的前線經驗和觀察。以下是分享會的詳情：

日期：2004年3月12日 時間：晚間7時至8時30分

地點：國際特赦組織香港分會辦公室

* 分享會將以粵語進行，有意參加者請先致電辦公室（電話：2300 1250）*

其實，暴力離我們並不遠，它可能會隨時在我們身邊出現，又或者我們當中有些人、親人或朋友現正活在暴力的陰霾下，只有透過發聲和行動，改變才會出現。

廖珮珊

¹ 聯合國大會 1993年12月20日第48/101號決議

² 同上，第3條

³ 國際特赦組織 俄羅斯共和國運動資料

⁴ 國際特赦組織 制止酷刑運動資料

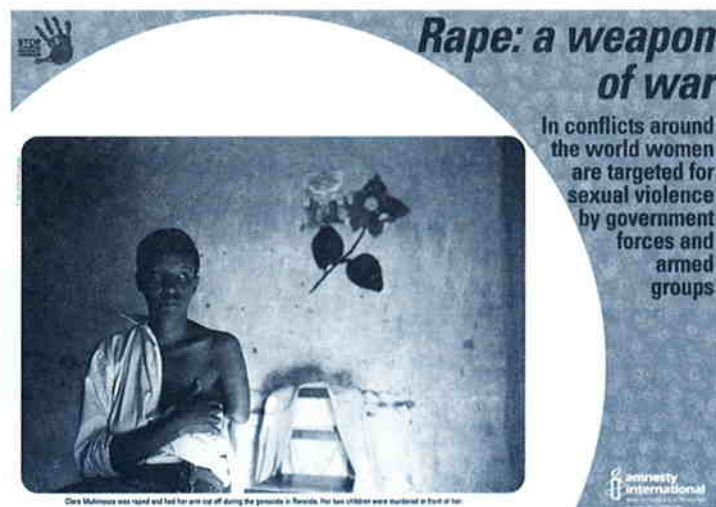
The Stop Violence against Women campaign (SVAW) 停止對婦女使用暴力運動

Mexico

Paloma was one of several hundred young women raped and killed over a period of 10 years in Ciudad Juárez, on the Mexican/US border. The authorities did not investigate because the victims were poor, many having come to Ciudad Juárez to work in factories set up by multinationals. Despite opposition, the mothers of the victims have been agitating for justice and, with AI and others, have succeeded in pressurizing the Government to intervene to try and end the killings.

墨西哥

在十年間，墨西哥與美國邊境的華瑞斯有數百婦女被強姦及殺害，巴露馬是其中一位。很多到華瑞斯的人都在由多國公司開設的工廠工作，因為受害者貧窮，有關當局沒有調查這些案件。儘管受到阻攔，受害者的母親已發起訴訟，爭取公義。在國際特赦組織及其他人士的支援下，她們已成功迫使政府介入審訊及終止此等殺害。



強姦
——
戰爭的武器

Pakistan

After her wedding in 1991 to a man more than twice her age 16-year-old Sabira was told by her husband that she must never see her family again. When in December 1993 she tried to break this rule, he and his mother poured kerosene over her and set her on fire, though she was three months pregnant. Despite 60% burns she survived, horribly scarred.

巴基斯坦

十六歲的沙比華1991年下嫁給較她年長一倍的丈夫，他告訴沙比華她不可再見家人。1993年12月，她嘗試打破此規則，而儘管她當時已有三個月身孕，她丈夫及家姑竟向她潑火水及放火。她的身體燒傷達60%仍存活，但身體卻滿佈傷痕。

貧窮與暴力是惡性循環

Poverty and violence: a vicious cycle

Marginalized women and girls who suffer violence have little or no chance of redress



來自不同國家、文化、宗教及社會背景的婦女；受過教育或不識字；富或貧的都在遭受暴力上有一共通點 - 向她們使用暴力的皆國家機關或武裝組織；本身的社區或家庭。

亞洲及中東的婦女因『聲譽』被殺；西非的因習俗被進行割損禮；西歐的新移民及難民婦女因不接納當地的社會習慣被襲；非洲南部的女孩被強姦及感染愛滋病，因肆虐者相信與處女發生性行為可醫治愛滋病；而在世界上最富裕的國家，婦女也會給她們的伴侶虐打致死。

然而，很多政府對這些嚴重問題視若無睹，法律、政策及實際行為都經常歧視婦女及否定平等地對待她們。在世界很多角落，婦女被囚於孕育暴力的貧窮循環中；性別角色及社會結構常常強化了男權高於女權；宗教領袖及傳媒可能宣傳著一些壓制婦女的角色、態度及習俗；戰鬥團體亦常以強暴來打擊及羞辱對方。

The action plan

Through the SVAW, AI intends to:

- call on leaders, organizations and individuals to publicly pledge to make human rights a reality for all women
- lobby governments to ratify the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol without reservations
- demand the abolition of laws which discriminate against women and perpetuate violence
- call for the adoption of laws to protect women and criminalize all sexual violence
- engage with communities to support programs that enable women to live free from violence
- fight for the equal access of women to political power and economic resources and challenge religious, social and cultural attitudes that belittle and endanger women
- campaign to end impunity for violence against women, whether on the battlefield or in the bedroom

The purpose of the campaign is not to portray women as victims or stigmatize men; it is to condemn the violence.

This AI campaign is unique because it calls on individuals to take responsibility. Violence against women will only end when everyone pledges not to do it, permit others to do it, tolerate it, or rest until it is eradicated.

Women from different countries, religions, cultures and social backgrounds, educated or illiterate, rich or poor, are bound by a common thread of violence – often at the hands of the state or armed groups, the community or their own family.

Women in Asia and the Middle East are killed in the name of honour. Girls in West Africa undergo genital mutilation in the name of custom. Migrant and refugee women in Western Europe are attacked for not accepting the social norms of their host community. Girls in southern Africa are raped and infected with HIV/AIDs because the perpetrators believe that sex with virgins will cure them. And in the richest countries of the world, women are battered to death by their partners.

Many governments turn a blind eye. Laws, policies and practices frequently discriminate against women, denying them equality. In many parts of the world, women are trapped in a cycle of poverty which breeds violence. Gender roles and societal structures often reinforce the power of men over women. Religious leaders and the media may promote roles, attitudes and customs which subjugate women. Warring groups often use rape as a tactic to defeat and humiliate.



不再沉默

行動綱領

透過此運動，國際特赦組織意欲：

- 呼籲領袖、組織及個人公開承諾讓婦女真正享有人權
- 遊說各政府無保留地正式落實聯合國消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約及其任擇性協定
- 要求廢除歧視婦女及延續暴力的法律
- 呼籲立法保護婦女及制裁性暴力
- 與各社群一起支援不同的計劃，使婦女在沒有暴力下生活
- 爭取婦女在政治權力及經濟資源上得到平等；挑戰那些輕視及危害婦女的宗教、社會及文化態度
- 爭取終止對婦女使用暴力可免受刑責，不管是在戰場或是睡房

此運動的目的並非要把婦女描繪為受害者或針對男性，但卻譴責暴力。

國際特赦組織這運動獨特的地方在於呼籲個體負起責任，所以當每一個人都承諾不對婦女使用暴力，它便會終止。

Human Rights Day

On 10 December 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly. December 10th thus became Human Rights Day. In Hong Kong, a carnival to commemorate this important day took place on 7 December at Sha Tin Town Hall Plaza. "Participation, Analysing, Implementing, and Shaping" was the slogan chosen by the Organising Committee in order to attract younger citizens to care and participate in our society and to have a better understanding of global human rights situations, for example that of mainland China. As a member of the Committee, AIHK, along with other NGOs, arranged a series of HRE workshops and debates. With the support of a number of civic groups, the carnival had 18 stalls exhibiting a range of human rights issues. There was also a final debate on the topic of "China should put more effort into economic development than on enhancing civil and political rights." Students from Tseung Kwan O Government Secondary School (against) beat YMCA College and took the trophy home. Also, there were performances by ethnic minority children, the dumb, and foreign workers. The event was bigger and better than last year, and attracted more people. Expenses were sponsored by the Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education.



People reading the materials at the AIHK booth.
市民正在觀看香港分會攤位的資料

人權日

1948年12月10日，聯合國大會通過並採納《世界人權宣言》，所以當天被定為「人權日」。在香港，今年以嘉年華會的形式來紀念這個特別日子。嘉年華會已於十二月七日在沙田大會堂廣場舉行。今年，人權日籌委會以「參與、



The performance by ethnic minority children. 少數族裔小朋友的表演

思考、實踐、塑造」為口號，希望吸引年青人參與，鼓勵他們關心社會，並對中國及世界各地人權狀況有進一步瞭解。香港分會作為籌委會的成員之一，我們早已在九月份開始了一連串的活動，包括為中學生舉辦人權教育工作坊及辯論比賽。得到多個民間團體的支持，嘉年華會共設有十八個攤位展示不同的人權議題。還有，中學生辯論比賽的總決賽，辯題為「中國發展經濟比促進公民及政治權利更為重要」，反方將軍澳官立中學的同學擊敗正方的青年會書院，奪得總冠軍。同場亦上演少數民族兒童的舞蹈、聾啞人士的默劇和外籍勞工團體的話劇等。今年的紀念活動比去年的辦得更大型，吸引了更多民眾的參與。嘉年華會的開支由公民教育委員會贊助。

Walkathon

This year's walkathon was successfully completed on 31 November. Children with mental disability in the Russian Federation were chosen as the theme: their needs are continually being disregarded and their human rights disrespected. AIHK intended to raise awareness of their plight through this event. It was a beautiful day, with glorious sunshine, and some 60 people took part, raising a little more than \$20,000. AIHK would like to express our thanks to students from Canadian International School, Hong Kong International School, Korean International School and South Island School for organising the event, and to The Sandwich Club and Prêt-A-Manger for sponsoring the food. Monique Oakley received the award for the individual who raised the most and Dee Day was the runner-up; Cheng Chek Chee Secondary School was the organisation that raised the most.

步行籌款

今年的步行籌款已於十一月三十日順利進行。本年度的主題為俄羅斯聯邦的智障兒童的人權。智障兒童往往是被忽視的對象，他們的人權不被尊重。我們希望藉此次籌款活動喚起大眾對他們的關注。雖然當天風和日麗，但出席的人數只有約六十多人，為香港分會籌得約二萬多元。此外，我們要特別鳴謝加拿大國際學校、香港國際學校、韓國國際學校和南島中學的學生協助籌備；並 The Sandwich Club和Prêt-A-Manger贊助食品。Monique Oakley和Dee Day分別奪得個人最高籌款額的第一、二名。鄭植之中學則榮獲最高籌款額〔團體〕的獎項。