

從武裝衝突法的性別解讀審視聯合國性別架構下性別觀點融入軍事事務之國際實踐

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關鍵詞：性別、性別觀點、武裝衝突、武裝衝突法、國際人道法、性別諮詢官員、性別領域官員、性別聯絡點、混和交戰團隊

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摘要

從波士尼亞、赫塞哥維納、秘魯及盧旺達的武裝衝突中，女人及女孩均特別被檢選出來強姦、關押、凌虐及處死，而系統性的強姦在種族清洗中被用作戰爭武器，此種情況已發展到無法接受的地步，而必須團結一起終結亂象。由於存在男人及女人在不同文化中的刻板印象，導致關於武裝衝突的一切（包含女性的感受、法律等）均建立於男性的想法上。我們必須直接面對性別議題而非透過濾鏡觀察，男人及女人在武裝衝突中及衝突後的需求是不同的。此為聯合國安全理事會第 1325 號決議所由生，面對及回應真實需求並且將性別觀點融入軍事組織及軍事行動中，是達成目的最佳途徑。

On Execution of Implementing a Gender Perspective in Military Operations under UN Framework of Gender Policies by Gender Interpretation on the Law of Armed Conflict

Kung, Pei-Cheng

Abstract

From conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina to Peru to Rwanda, girls and women have been singled out for rape, imprisonment, torture and execution. Systematic rape is often used as a weapon of war in 'ethnic cleansing'. The situation is unacceptable and the world is not as unified as it should be to try to end the chaos. Owing to stereotype between men and women in the context of most culture, that whole things about armed conflicts (perception of women, law, etc) were established by men's think. We should face the issue of gender directly rather in lens. The needs of men and women during and after armed conflicts are different. That's why UNSCR1325 was issued. Facing and responding these true needs and implementing a gender perspective in military organisations and operations are best approaches to destination.