



Violence against Women (VAW) can be generally defined as “violence directed against a woman because she is a woman or which affects a woman disproportionately. It includes physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty.”¹ The most common form of violence experienced by women globally is intimate partner violence², also commonly referred to as domestic violence or spousal abuse, which is the focus of this brochure.

针对妇女的暴力一般可以定义为“因为某人是妇女而对之施加的暴力行为，或者动机与性别无关但受害者主要为妇女的暴力行为。它包括身体、精神和性方面的伤害或痛苦，威胁进行这类行为，以及强迫和其他剥夺自由的行为。”¹在全球范围内，妇女最常经历的暴力形式是亲密关系暴力²，也就是通常所说的家庭暴力或伴侣暴力，这也是这本小册子着重关注的问题。

Data Sources

Limited comprehensive data exists globally on Violence against Women due to the sensitivity of the issue, underreporting and limited research. World data is drawn from the WHO multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women. For purposes of comparison, data of developing countries in the region, namely Thailand and Bangladesh, is used from the WHO study. The range of percentages for Thailand and Bangladesh represents the findings from rural and urban sites in both countries.

In China, there is no official data on the prevalence and nature of domestic violence; this brochure is therefore based on small scale studies which show some consistent patterns and indicative information. Due to the limitations of data, comparison between the world and China is somewhat difficult.

数据来源

由于话题敏感、报告不足、研究有限，世界上有关针对妇女的暴力的全面数据非常有限。全球范围的数据来自世界卫生组织“对妇女健康和针对妇女的家庭暴力的多国研究”。出于比较的目的，这里也会引用世界卫生组织该研究中同区域发展中国家的相关数据（也就是泰国和孟加拉国）。下文中涉及的泰国和孟加拉国的数据范围代表了这两个国家农村和城市地区的调查结果。

中国在家暴方面还没有官方的全国性数据；本小册子提供的信息是基于小规模研究得出的结果；但这些研究反应了中国家庭暴力问题的普遍程度和具体特点，可以说明一些问题。由于数据有限，有时不易将中国的情况和全球其他地区进行直接比较。

World:

Many countries have passed gender equality laws and/or laws on prevention of domestic violence although the quality and comprehensiveness of the laws greatly varies between the countries and implementation is usually a concern. In Asia, for example, Japan has enacted Basic Law for Gender Equal Society (1999) and the Law on Prevention of Spouse Violence and Protection of Victims (passed in 2001, amended in 2007). Thailand has passed Law on Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence in 2007. The Bill on domestic violence in Bangladesh was passed in 2006.

全球:

世界上许多国家都通过了性别平等法案或防治家庭暴力的法律。但是，这些法案或法律的质量和涵盖面在不同国家存在着巨大的差异，其执行情况也令人堪忧。在亚洲，日本于1999年颁布实施了《性别平等社会基本法》，并在2001年通过了《预防配偶暴力及保护受害者法》（2007年修订）。泰国2007年也通过了《家庭暴力受害者保护法》。孟加拉国则在2006年通过了有关家庭暴力的法案。

China:

In China, there is not yet a national Domestic Violence Law; however, the Marriage Law and Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women explicitly prohibit domestic violence. To date, also 27 provincial local laws and policies on domestic violence have been issued (See map 1).

中国:

中国尚没有针对家庭暴力的全国性专门立法，但《婚姻法》、《妇女权益保障法》等明确禁止家庭暴力。到目前为止，全国各地共有27个直辖市、省、或自治区制定了有关家庭暴力的地方性法律、法规、或政策(见图1)。

Map 1: Existing provincial laws and regulations on Domestic Violence in China³

图1：中国针对家庭暴力的地方性法律法规³



An overview of key facts and figures

Prevalence of Violence against Women

重要事实和数据综述 针对妇女暴力的普遍程度

World:

Data shows that physical and sexual violence against women is common in every setting. In most countries, more than a quarter of women have been physically or sexually assaulted at least once since the age of 15 years; in some settings the figures are between 60 and 70 percent. Emotional violence was reported by between 20 and 75 percent of surveyed women. Globally, women in non-conflict settings are at greatest risk of violence from their husband or intimate partner, rather than from strangers or others known to them. In Thailand, about 41 percent of women had suffered violence from a partner. In Bangladesh the figure was between 53 and 62 percent.⁴

China:

There is no official data on prevalence in China. Due to different methodologies used, the existing data is somewhat difficult to compare.

According to one sample investigation, the prevalence of domestic violence in Zhejiang, Gansu and Hunan provinces was 34.7 percent⁵. Of that, emotional violence was most common, reported by 25.1 percent of women. Ten percent of women had suffered physical violence, and sexual violence was reported by 4.1 percent.

Another investigation covering most provinces across the country, found that 30 percent of the women surveyed had suffered physical violence from a partner, and did not look at other forms of domestic violence⁶.

Another survey conducted in rural areas found 29.7 percent suffered physical violence. This investigation also found that in rural areas emotional violence was reported by 58.1 percent of women, and sexual violence by 16.7 percent, and the rate of women encountering any form of domestic violence was 64.8 percent (see Chart 1)⁷.

全球:

数据显示，针对妇女的身体和性暴力在任何文化和社会背景下都十分普遍。在大多数国家，超过四分之一的妇女15岁以后都遭受过至少一次身体或性侵害；在某些文化和社会背景下，这一数字高达60%-70%。在一些接受调查的妇女当中，25%到75%的妇女声称自己曾经遭受过精神暴力。在全球的非冲突地区，妇女遭受暴力的最大风险来自她们的丈夫或亲密伴侣，而不是陌生人或其他认识的人。泰国有大约41%的妇女遭受过来自伴侣的暴力；而在孟加拉国，这个数字在53%到62%之间。⁴

中国:

目前，中国没有有关家庭暴力普遍程度的官方数据。由于研究方法不同，现有的一些数据与全球数据有时不易进行直接比较。

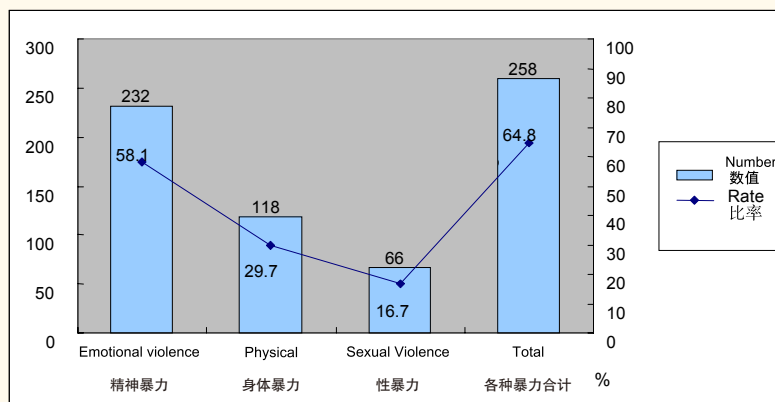
根据一项抽样调查，浙江、甘肃和湖南的家庭暴力普遍程度为34.7%⁵。其中，精神暴力最为常见；有25.1%的妇女报告称遭受过精神暴力，10%的妇女遭受过身体暴力，4.1%的妇女遭受过性暴力。

另一项覆盖中国大部分省份的抽样研究显示，接受调查的妇女当中，30%遭受过来自伴侣的身体暴力，但该研究没有考察其他形式的家庭暴力⁶。

在农村地区进行的一项研究得到的结果是，29.7%的妇女遭受过身体暴力。⁷这项研究同时发现，58.1%的妇女遭受过精神暴力，遭受过性暴力的妇女比例是16.7%，而遭受过至少一种形式的家庭暴力的妇女比例为64.8%⁸（见图表1）。

Chart 1: Some findings from small scale studies of VAW in some rural areas of China⁹

图表1：关于中国部分农村地区针对妇女的暴力的小型研究调查结果⁹



World:

Acts of violence mainly include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and economic control. Between 20 and 75 percent of women globally had experienced one or more emotionally abusive acts, most commonly insults, belittling, and intimidation in their lifetime. In Thailand and Bangladesh, these figures were 36.8 - 39.1 percent and 30.9 - 44.4 percent respectively. Moderate physical violence, such as being slapped by their partners, was suffered by between 9 and 52 percent of women globally. In Thailand, that figure was between 10 and 16 percent, and between 21 and 22 percent in Bangladesh. Globally, between 13 and 26 percent of women reported severe violence by partner, like being hit with a fist. In Thailand that figure was between 15.3 and 22.9 percent, and between 38.5 and 39.6 percent in Bangladesh. Furthermore, most acts of physical violence by an intimate partner reflected a pattern of continuing abuse.

全球:

暴力行为主要包括身体虐待、情感虐待、性虐待和经济控制。在全球范围，20%到75%的妇女一生中遭受过一次或一次以上的情感虐待，最常见的形式是侮辱、蔑视和恐吓。在泰国，这个数字在36.8%到39.1%之间，孟加拉国是30.9%到44.4%。全球范围内，有9%到52%的妇女遭受过被伴侣扇耳光之类的轻微身体暴力。泰国的比例是10-16%，孟加拉国是21-22%。全球范围内，13-26%的妇女遭受过来自伴侣的严重暴力，比如被用拳头击打。泰国的比例是15.3-22.9%，孟加拉国是38.5-39.6%。另外，大部分来自亲密伴侣的身体暴力都是长期持续的。

Furthermore, in most settings, 10 to 50 percent of women suffered or had suffered from sexual abuse by their partner. In Thailand, between 28.9 and 29.9 percent reported sexual abuse by their partner, while in Bangladesh that figure was 37.4 - 49.7 percent¹⁰. For many women their first sexual experience was forced. In Bangladesh that was the case for 24 to 30 percent of the women - the highest reported rate in the WHO Study in the world - and for 4 to 5 percent of Thai women, which was among the lowest. Information on economic control or restriction of freedom is very limited. The prevalence of injury among women who had ever been physically abused by their partner ranged from 19 to 55 percent. Although the majority of women injured reported only minor injuries (bruises, abrasions, cuts, punctures, and bites), in some places more serious injuries (broken bones and injuries to the eyes or ears) were relatively common. More than 20 percent of women who had been injured by violence reported that they had suffered injuries multiple times, and among them between 23 and 80 percent had needed health care.¹¹

另外，在全球大多数的文化和社会背景下，遭受或者曾经遭受过伴侣性虐待的妇女的比例都在10%到50%之间。泰国妇女报告的遭受伴侣性虐待的比例是28.9-29.9%，孟加拉国是37.4-49.7%¹⁰。很多女性的初次性经历都是被胁迫的。据世界卫生组织的研究表明，在孟加拉国，这个比例为全球最高，达24-30%。泰国的比例则属于最低之一，为4-5%。经济控制和限制自由方面的数据非常有限。全球范围内，有19%到55%的遭受伴侣身体暴力的妇女身体受伤。虽然大部分遭受伤害的女性都是轻微伤（淤青、擦伤、划伤、刺伤、咬伤），但在某些地区，更严重的身体伤害（如骨折、眼伤或耳伤）则也相对常见。遭受暴力并受伤的妇女中有超过20%都曾表示受到过多次伤害，她们中有23-80%的人需要接受医疗救治。¹¹

China:

Types of violence towards women which are commonly acknowledged in China include physical violence, emotional violence, and sexual violence. As seen previously, different studies show different rates of prevalence for each form of violence. Descriptions of emotional violence included restriction in freedom of movement, economic violence, insults and threats. Physical violence included all physical violence from slapping to attacking with knives, and sexual violence included forcing ones partner to have sex¹². See Table 1.

中国:

在中国，一般认为家庭暴力包括身体暴力、精神暴力和性暴力。正如上文提到的，不同研究得出的各类暴力的普遍程度数据不尽一致。精神暴力包括限制行动自由、经济控制、侮辱和威胁。身体暴力包括掌掴、刀砍等一切针对人身的暴力行为。性暴力则包括强迫伴侣进行性行为¹²（见表1）。

One small scale study suggested that women who suffer intimate partner violence on average face 7.4 violent acts per year¹³ in certain parts of China. Furthermore, data shows that of women who suffered physical violence, 26.4 percent suffered injuries such as sprains, bruises, swelling, organ injuries, fractures and genital injuries¹⁴.

一项小型研究表明，在中国某些地区，遭受亲密伴侣暴力的妇女每年受到暴力攻击的平均次数为7.4次¹³。另外，在遭受身体暴力的妇女中，26.4%的人有扭伤、淤青、肿胀、器官损伤、骨折和生殖器伤害¹⁴。

Table 1: Examples of types of violence in China

表1：暴力类型示例（中国）

Violence types 暴力类型	Physical violence 身体暴力	Emotional violence 精神暴力	Sexual violence 性暴力
Description of acts 行为描述	Pushing, grasping, twisting arms, pulling hair, slapping, kicking, strangling, beating with a stick or belt, intentional burning or fighting using a knife. 推搡、抓扯、扭手臂、揪头发、掌掴、脚踢、勒脖、用棍子或皮带殴打、故意烧伤或用刀具攻击。	Cursing and insulting, repeated threatening to beat, restricting freedom of movement, providing no basic living allowance, taking no notice of and /or refusing to talk to partner, threatening to kill partner. 谩骂、侮辱、多次威胁要进行殴打、限制行动自由、拒绝提供基本生活费用、无视伴侣存在或拒绝与其交谈、威胁杀死伴侣。	Forcing partner to have sex. 强迫伴侣进行性行为。



Costs and consequences of VAW

General Health Impacts

针对妇女的暴力的成本和后果 对健康的总体影响

In addition to direct injuries, violence against women has serious consequences to the woman's health and well-being, can affect their ability to participate in society, and has implications for the family's well-being. It is estimated that domestic violence and rape account for five percent of the total disease burden for women aged 15 to 44 in developing countries, and 19 percent for those in developed countries¹⁵.

除直接的身体伤害之外，针对妇女的暴力还会对女性的健康和福祉造成严重的破坏，影响她们参与社会的能力，以及整个家庭的状况。据估计，发展中国家15到44岁的女性所患疾病中，5%是由家庭暴力和强奸造成的；而在发达国家，这个比例是19%¹⁵。

General health effects include increased risk behaviors, increased mental and physical health problems, illnesses related to sexual and reproductive health, including unwanted pregnancies, STIs and HIV infection, injuries and loss of life¹⁶.

对健康的总体影响包括妇女高风险行为增多，精神和身体健康问题增加，诱发与性健康和生殖健康相关的诸如意外怀孕、性传播传染病以及艾滋病等疾病，还可能令妇女严重受伤，甚至失去生命¹⁶。

World:

Data on violence-related health issues shows there are many possible consequences. Women are more likely to report poor general health if they have experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner. In Thailand 20 – 27 percent of women who experienced violence reported poor general health, compared to 13 – 18 percent of those who did not. In Bangladesh those figures were 19 – 21 percent and 13 – 16 percent respectively. In reproductive health, abused women who had ever been pregnant were more likely to have had abortions. In Bangladesh women were twice as likely to have had an abortion, while in Thailand they were three times as likely. In terms of mental health, women experiencing abuse reported more mental distress. In Thailand 6.9 – 7.9 percent of women who experienced violence reported mental distress, compared to 4.4 – 5.5 percent of those who did not. In Bangladesh those figures were 7.4 – 7.9 percent and 5.2 – 5.4 percent respectively. Abused women were more likely to have suicidal thoughts, in Bangladesh three times more likely than the never-abused and in Thailand twice as likely.¹⁷

China:

Most studies show an increase in reported unhappiness, lower overall health, mental distress, disrupted sexual functions, low satisfaction with sexual life and urinary and reproductive system problems for abused women in China¹⁸. According to one small scale study, 28.5 percent of abused women reported that they were unhappy with life, compared to 11.3 percent of women who had never suffered physical violence. Mental distress was reported by 55.8 percent of abused women, compared to 41.3 percent of those not abused, and poor health by 36.2 percent compared to 31.6 percent. These differences increased with the severity of the violence, and there was approximately a 15 – 20 percent difference in reporting health effects between women who had suffered severe violence and those who had not suffered violence.

Abused women reported physical problems such as frequent or occasional pain (78.5%), cold sweats, and anxiety or sleep deprivation (50.4%). Emotionally, most women who have encountered violence say they are afraid of the perpetrator (91.6%), often have depressed moods or are agitated (70.7%), often feel nervous, angry, anxious, or constrained (60.7%), often or occasionally have thoughts of suicide (35.9%) and frequently or occasionally attempt suicide (32.5%).¹⁹ (See Chart 2)

全球:

数据显示，暴力导致的健康问题可能造成多种负面后果。遭受过伴侣身体或性暴力的妇女更有可能报告糟糕的总体健康水平。在泰国，遭受过暴力的妇女有20-27%总体健康水平较低，从未遭受暴力的妇女中仅有13-18%总体健康水平较低。孟加拉国遭受过暴力的妇女有19-21%总体健康水平较低，而从未遭受暴力的妇女中，仅有13-16%的人总体健康水平较低。在生殖健康方面，受过虐待的妇女如果怀孕，她们流产的可能性比一般人群高。在孟加拉国，受过虐待的妇女流产的几率是一般人群的两倍，泰国则高达三倍。就精神健康而言，遭受过虐待的妇女有更多的精神压力。在泰国，遭受过虐待的妇女中有6.9-7.9%受到精神压力的困扰，一般妇女中该比例为4.4-5.5%。孟加拉国遭受过虐待的妇女中有7.4-7.9%受到精神压力的困扰，一般妇女中该比例为5.2-5.4%。受过虐待的妇女更容易有自杀的念头；在孟加拉国，受虐妇女中有过自杀念头的比例是从未受过虐待的妇女的三倍，泰国则是两倍。¹⁷

中国:

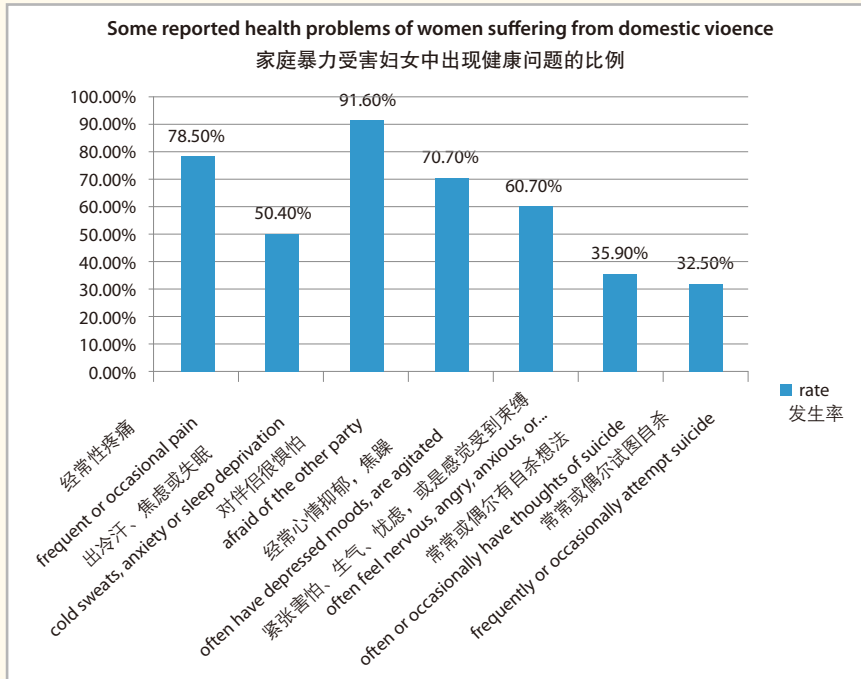
大多数研究显示，在中国，受过虐待的妇女较一般妇女幸福感差、健康水平低、精神压力大、性功能紊乱、性生活满足感低，并更容易有泌尿和生殖系统病变¹⁸。据一项小型研究显示，遭受过虐待的妇女中认为生活不幸福的高达28.5%，而从未遭受身体暴力的妇女中这一比例是11.3%。遭受虐待的妇女受精神压力困扰的有55.8%，未遭受虐待的妇女中这一比例是41.3%。两个群体中健康水平低的比例则分别为36.2%和31.6%。暴力严重程度越高，这些数据与未遭受虐待群体的差别就越大。对于遭受严重暴力的妇女群体，出现这些问题的比例一般比未遭受虐待群体高15-20%。

遭受虐待的妇女往往有经常性或偶发疼痛（78.5%）、出冷汗、焦虑或失眠（50.4%）等问题。在情感上，多数遭受过暴力的妇女表示她们对施暴者很惧怕（91.6%），经常心情抑郁，焦虑（70.7%），总感到紧张，生气，焦虑，或感觉到束缚（60.7%），经常或偶尔有自杀的念头（35.9%），以及经常或偶尔试图自杀（32.5%）¹⁹。（见图表2）



Chart 2: Some reported health problems of women suffering from domestic violence in China²⁰

图表2：中国遭受家庭暴力的妇女报告的健康问题²⁰



Costs and consequences of VAW

Social and economic costs:

针对妇女的暴力的成本和后果

社会和经济成本

World:

The social and economic costs of violence against women are enormous and have ripple effects throughout society. There are several types of costs, both in the short and long term. Firstly, there are the direct costs of services in relation to violence against women, like the added burden on the justice and health systems. Secondly, there are the indirect costs of lost employment and productivity and thirdly, the value placed on human pain and suffering. In addition, VAW often also has negative consequences for children who witness violence, such as their mental and physical well being, their capacity to reach their full potential, need for counseling and the possibility of them entering a cycle of violence, either as future victims or perpetrators.²¹

Estimates from studies assessing the economic costs of VAW vary considerably as a result of differences in methodology. Some estimates of annual costs are \$34 billion USD or \$654 per capita (UK), nearly \$1 billion USD or \$672 per capita (Canada), and \$125 million USD or \$25 per capita (Finland)²².

全球:

针对妇女的暴力会造成巨大的社会和经济成本，它的负面效应也会扩散到社会的方方面面。这些成本有好几个种类，包括短期和长期成本。首先是针对妇女的暴力直接造成的服务成本（如对司法、医疗系统造成的额外负担）；第二，就业机会和生产力的损失造成的间接成本；第三，受害者身体和精神双重痛苦的成本。另外，针对妇女的暴力往往还会给目睹暴力的儿童带来负面影响。他们的精神和身体健康，以及他们充分发掘自身潜能的机会，都将受到影响。这些儿童可能需要心理疏导，也有可能陷入暴力循环，成为暴力的受害者或加害者。²¹

由于研究方法不一，各项研究中对针对妇女的暴力经济成本的估计值相差较大。有的估计值（英国）高达340亿美元，人均654美元。有的估计值（加拿大）将近10亿美元，人均672美元。还有的估计值（芬兰）为1亿2千5百万美元，人均25美元²²。



Costs and consequences of VAW

Social and economic costs: 针对妇女的暴力的成本和后果 社会和经济成本

China:

China currently lacks statistics on social and economic costs of VAW, but some small scale investigations indicate similar costs to global findings. Because of violence, women may isolate themselves, have lower capacity to work, reduced salaries, reduced participation in everyday activities, and have no ability to take care of themselves or their children. Women who suffer from violence are annually on average bed-ridden and unable to work for 12.7 days, visit the hospital 2.3 times and spend \$ 400 USD on medical treatment more than women who do not suffer from violence.²³

中国:

目前没有全国性的针对妇女的暴力的社会和经济成本的数据，但有些小型研究得出的结论与世界其它地区的研究结果类似。由于遭受暴力，妇女可能将自己与外界隔绝起来，工作能力降低，薪资水平下滑，参加日常活动的频率减少，没有能力照顾自己或孩子。遭受暴力的妇女每年平均要卧床、失去工作能力12.7天，去医院就医2.3次，比未遭受暴力的女性多花合约400美元(2509人民币)的医疗支出。²³

Help seeking behavior 求助行为

World:

One of the greatest challenges to addressing VAW is that rather than use formal services, women usually seek help from informal networks such as family, friends and neighbors, or never tell anyone of the violence. Globally, between 20 and 80 percent of women had never told anyone of the abuse.

In Thailand, 37 – 46 percent of victims never told anyone about the violence they had experienced. When they had told someone, it was usually their parents or the partner's family. Only 10 - 20 percent of physically abused women had turned to formal services for help. In Bangladesh, 66 percent of women who were physically abused by their husband never told anyone about the violence. About 18 percent told their parents, 10 - 12 percent told their neighbors, and 5 – 7 percent of physically abused women sought help from local leaders²⁴.

China:

Data from small scale studies shows that about 15.9% of abused women in China have opted for not seeking help from anyone whereas 84.1% of the victims have sought help from informal or formal networks, most commonly from their partner's friends and family (18,5%) or their own (18,2%)(See Chart 3).²⁵

全球:

解决针对妇女的暴力的最大挑战之一是女性在遭受暴力后不愿意接受正规的服务，而往往向家人、朋友和邻居等非正式网络寻求帮助，或者干脆不告诉任何人。全球范围内，20-80%的妇女在遭受虐待后从未告诉过任何人。

在泰国，37%到46%的暴力受害者从未告诉过任何人关于自己遭受的暴力经历。如果要告诉，她们一般也只告诉自己的父母或是伴侣一方的家人。遭受过身体虐待的妇女中只有10-20%寻求过正式机构的帮助。在孟加拉国，遭受过自己丈夫的身体虐待但从未告诉过任何人的妇女比例高达66%。18%的妇女告诉自己的父母，10-12%的妇女告诉邻居，5-7%的妇女寻求当地领导人的帮助²⁴。

中国:

小型研究数据显示，中国遭受虐待的妇女中大约有15.9%选择不向任何人寻求帮助，84.1%的受害者向非正式或正式的社会网络寻求过帮助，最常见的是她们伴侣的朋友和家人（18.5%）或者她们自己的家人(18.2%)（见图表3）。²⁵

Chart 3: Examples of victims' help seeking behavior in some areas in China²⁶

图表3：中国部分地区受害者求助行为示例²⁶



Responding to and combating VAW

Multi-sectoral response

应对及制止针对妇女的暴力

多部门共同应对

Even though a multi-sectoral response is needed to prevent and address VAW, the health sector can often serve as a vital entry point. In many cases, the health sector may also be the only sector that can identify, screen and refer someone suffering from violence.

尽管阻止和解决针对妇女的暴力问题需要多个部门的共同努力，但医疗部门常常是一个至关重要的切入点。在很多情况下，医疗机构也可能是唯一能够鉴别、筛查和救治遭受暴力的妇女的社会组织。

Responding to and combating VAW

Role of Health Sector

应对及制止针对妇女的暴力

医疗机构的角色

Data shows that women who experience violence by a partner are unlikely to report it to authorities, but very likely to use a health service, especially reproductive health services or ante-natal care.²⁷ Furthermore, a significant percentage of clients attending sexual and reproductive health services are likely to suffer from violence, or be survivors of violence. As data shows, many women and girls who have had unprotected sex are in a violent or coercive intimate relationship. Therefore, systematic screening for violence in health services, especially in reproductive and sexual health, is vital to addressing violence against women.²⁸

数据显示，遭受伴侣暴力侵害的妇女不大可能向政府部门报告，但很可能会到医疗机构就医，尤其是去生殖健康或产前检查机构。²⁷而且，到性与生殖健康机构就诊的病人中很大一部分都可能遭受过暴力侵害。数据显示，许多进行无防护措施性生活的妇女和女孩的婚恋关系都有暴力或胁迫的成分。因此，医疗机构（特别是生殖与健康机构）系统地筛查遭受过暴力侵害的病人对解决针对妇女的暴力至关重要。²⁸

National Response in China

中国的国家响应措施

The “PRC Constitution” (Revised in 2004) states China is a “nation respecting and protecting human rights”, with “women having the same rights as men in aspects such as politics, economics, culture, society, and within the family.” It goes on to state basic principles such as “prohibiting abuse against the elderly, women and children”. Also, both the “PRC Marriage Law” (Revised in 2001) and the “PRC Women’s Protection Law” (Revised in 2005) have provisions prohibiting the use of domestic violence against women, and emphasizing the responsibility of the government and all other social sectors in preventing and stopping domestic violence. However, neither of the two laws above has provided comprehensive instructions on how to address domestic violence at an operational level.

《中华人民共和国宪法》（2004年修正案）指出“国家尊重和保障人权”，“妇女在政治、经济、文化、社会和家庭生活等各方面享有同男子平等的权利”，并明确指出“禁止虐待老人、妇女和儿童”等基本原则。另外，《中华人民共和国婚姻法》（2001年修正案）和《中华人民共和国妇女权益保障法》（2005年修正案）都明令禁止针对妇女的家庭暴力，强调政府及社会各界有责任预防和制止家庭暴力。但是，这两部法律在如何从操作层面解决家庭暴力的问题上均未给予全面的说明。

In 2008, seven ministries including the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, and All-China Women’s Federation jointly formulated the “Several opinions on Preventing and Stopping Domestic Violence” which stipulated the responsibility of all departments in preventing and treating domestic violence. Both the National Plan of Action for Women and Children (2001-2010) and the Human Rights Action Plan (2009-2010) mention curbing VAW as one of their priorities. The China Institute of Applied Jurisprudence issued the “Trial Guide for Cases that Involve Domestic Violence and Marriage” (March 2008), attempting to adopt a protective order system in domestic violence cases, and had set up pilot courts (see map 2) in various cities with positive effects. There are also several local laws and regulations regarding domestic violence, with implementation of shelters, and the non-governmental sector is active in the field of domestic violence prevention and support measures. Non-governmental organizations provide hotlines, legal aid and counseling as well as advocacy activities. In recent years, several proposals to the National People’s Congress have suggested the implementation of a specific law on prevention and prohibition of domestic violence, which may be enacted in the near future.

2008年，包括最高人民检察院、公安部、司法部和全国妇联在内的七个部门联合制订了《关于预防和制止家庭暴力的若干意见》，规定了政府各部门和社会各界在预防和处置家庭暴力方面应负的责任。《妇女儿童国家行动计划（2001-2010年）》和《国家人权行动计划（2009-2010年）》明确提出要把遏制针对妇女的暴力问题作为首要的工作之一来抓。最高人民法院中国应用法学研究所发布了《涉及家庭暴力和婚姻案件审理指南》（2008年3月），试图在家庭暴力案件中采用人身安全保护裁定，并在一些地区的试点法院（见地图2）进行了试行，效果良好。各地也有一些有关家庭暴力的地方性法律法规，以及受暴妇女庇护所；非政府机构在家庭暴力预防和受害者支持措施方面也相当活跃。比如，非政府组织提供热线服务、司法援助和咨询，以及开展宣传倡导活动等等。近年来，全国人大也收到了相关提案，建议制定并实施一部专门针对家庭暴力预防和制止的法律。这部法律有望在不远的将来通过实施。

As shown above, China has policies to address VAW and is starting to provide services to women suffering from violence in some provinces and counties. However, more comprehensive policies are called for. Guiding policies on the national level are needed, and services should be available more widely and comprehensively. There is a special need for nationally representative data on the prevalence and nature of violence.

如上所述，中国制定了应对关于针对妇女的暴力的政策，并开始向一些省市县区的遭受暴力的妇女提供服务。然而总的来说还需要制定更全面的政策。在国家层面需要相关的指导性政策，相关的服务也应更加广泛和全面。另外，中国也亟需有关家庭暴力普遍程度和性质的具有全国代表性的数据。

Map 2: Participation in the Protective Order Pilot Courts in China²⁹

图2：中国引入人身安全保护裁定的试点法院分布²⁹



The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) regards violence against women as a human rights violation and a public health priority. As the lead United Nations organization on reproductive health (RH) services, UNFPA has a natural entry point to address VAW.

联合国人口基金(UNFPA)将针对妇女的暴力看作是对人权的侵犯,并且是一个重要的公共卫生问题。作为联合国体系内负责生殖健康服务的领导组织,联合国人口基金对针对妇女的暴力问题具有责无旁贷的责任。

In its VAW work globally, UNFPA supports the formulation of national laws and policies to address VAW. UNFPA supports the collection of data on violence, paying specific attention to service gaps. It aims to guide policy makers and create strategic partnerships to advocate for the elimination of VAW. Through UNFPA support and technical expertise for interventions, multi-sectoral service networks are piloted and scaled up and the expertise, leadership and credibility of service providers and policymakers alike are built-up to strengthen the prevention and response to VAW.

联合国人口基金在全球范围内支持各国制定针对妇女的暴力方面的法律和政策。人口基金支持收集暴力方面的数据,特别关注服务方面的差距,旨在为决策者提供指导,并与各界建立战略伙伴关系,以共同倡导消除针对妇女的暴力。人口基金切实支持干预项目并具备相关方面的专业知识。在人口基金的支持下,多领域服务网络得以建立试点和扩大升级,服务提供部门和决策者的专业水平、领导能力和公信力得以提高,从而加强了针对妇女的暴力的预防和应对能力。

UNFPA Response in China

联合国人口基金在中国的应对措施

Research and Policy:

UNFPA in China works to increase the availability of evidence and data for drafting effective national, provincial and local policies that address VAW. Currently UNFPA China is initiating quantitative research on VAW to gather data to inform policy analysis and the design of effective programmes engaging men and boys as key agents for violence prevention.

研究与政策:

人口基金中国项目致力于提高证据与数据的可用性,以起草有效的国家级、省级和地方政策,来应对针对妇女的暴力问题。目前,人口基金中国项目正在展开针对妇女的暴力的定量研究,将在数据收集的基础上进行政策分析,并且进行有效的项目设计,将成年男子和男孩纳入预防暴力的关键环节。

Intervention Services:

UNFPA China supports pilot interventions in Chengde, Hebei province, and Liuyang, Hunan province, to prevent and respond to violence against women. The multi-sectoral model aims to build a functioning coordination mechanism between relevant sectors such as health, law enforcement, the judiciary and the Women's Federation to provide appropriate referral to women suffering from violence, and to ensure that they receive gender sensitive services in a timely, safe and confidential manner. The pilot programme also attempts to improve service providers' capacity to respond to survivors of violence. It has created the first national protocol on VAW screening for the health sector. Through support for awareness raising campaigns with the Women's Federation and Anti-Domestic Violence Network of China Law Society, UNFPA reaches out to communities to address the root causes that underpin gender inequality and VAW. Special emphasis is paid to promote male involvement to ensure sustainable results and acceptance throughout the community.

干预服务:

为预防和应对针对妇女的暴力,人口基金中国项目对河北承德、湖南浏阳等多个干预试点给予了支持。多部门合作模式旨在建立一个有效的合作机制,协调诸如卫生、执法、司法和妇联等相关部门,为遭受暴力的妇女提供适当的转介机制,保证她们接受到及时、安全和保密、具有社会性别意识的服务。试点项目同时也致力于提高服务提供部门的能力,以更好地为暴力幸存者提供支持。该项目创立了全国首个在医疗机构中筛查针对妇女的暴力的协定。通过与全国妇联和中国法学会反对家庭暴力网络共同支持提升认知度活动,人口基金中国项目深入社区,呼吁关注导致性别不平等和针对妇女的暴力的根本问题。同时,人口基金也特别强调男性的参与,以确保社区活动能被接纳,并取得可持续的成果。

UNFPA is also working together with other UN agencies and national partners to enhance the multi-sectoral response through the Joint Programme on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the China Gender Facility and periodic interventions through the UN Theme Group on Gender.

与此同时,联合国人口基金还广泛开展与联合国其他机构和伙伴的合作,通过“消除针对妇女的暴力联合项目”、“中国社会性别基金项目”以及定期参与联合国性别主题组,来促进多个部门合作,共同应对针对妇女的家庭暴力。

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