



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.”<sup>1</sup> The most common form of violence experienced by women globally is intimate partner violence<sup>2</sup>, 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。”<sup>1</sup>在全球范围内，妇女最常经历的暴力形式是亲密关系暴力<sup>2</sup>，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 China<sup>3</sup>**

图1：中国针对家庭暴力的地方性法律法规<sup>3</sup>



# 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.<sup>4</sup>

#### 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 percent<sup>5</sup>. 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 violence<sup>6</sup>.

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)<sup>7</sup>.

#### 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。<sup>4</sup>

#### 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。

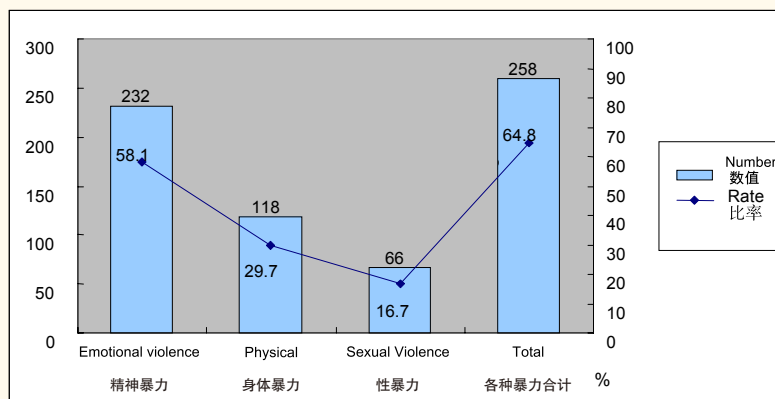
根据一项抽样调查，浙江、甘肃和湖南的家庭暴力普遍程度为34.7%<sup>5</sup>。其中，精神暴力最为常见；有25.1%的妇女报告称遭受过精神暴力，10%的妇女遭受过身体暴力，4.1%的妇女遭受过性暴力。

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<sup>6</sup>。

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。<sup>7</sup>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%<sup>8</sup>（见图表1）。

Chart 1: Some findings from small scale studies of VAW in some rural areas of China<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>



### 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 percent<sup>10</sup>. 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.<sup>11</sup>

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%<sup>10</sup>。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。<sup>11</sup>

### 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 sex<sup>12</sup>. 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等<sup>12</sup>（见表1）。

One small scale study suggested that women who suffer intimate partner violence on average face 7.4 violent acts per year<sup>13</sup> 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 injuries<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup>。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<sup>14</sup>。

**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 countries<sup>15</sup>.

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%<sup>15</sup>。

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 life<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup>。

#### 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.<sup>17</sup>

#### 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 China<sup>18</sup>. 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%).<sup>19</sup> (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。<sup>17</sup>

#### 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<sup>18</sup>。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，焦躁（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%）<sup>19</sup>。（见图表2）

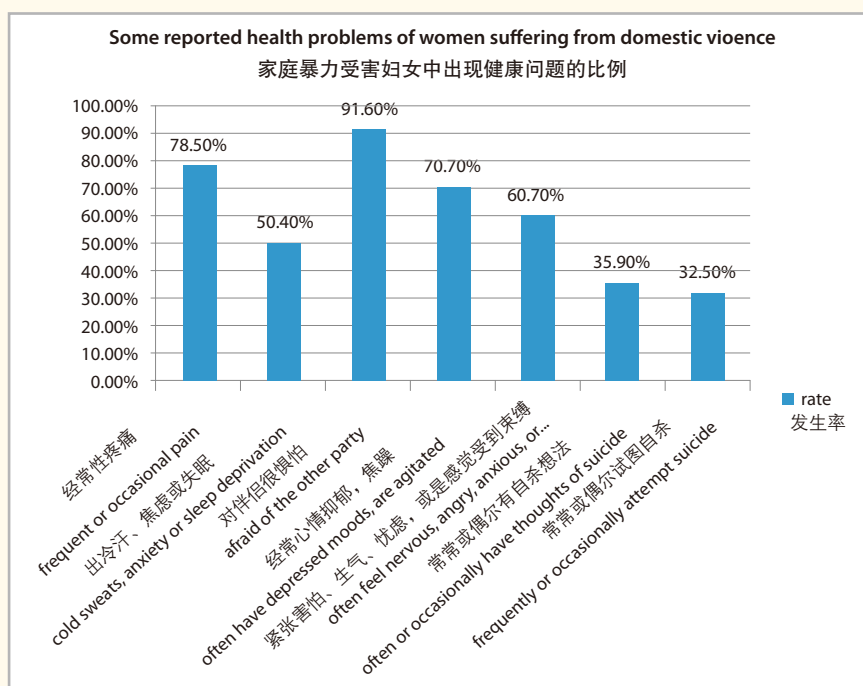
# Costs and consequences of VAW

## General Health Impacts

### 针对妇女的暴力的成本和后果 对健康的总体影响

Chart 2: Some reported health problems of women suffering from domestic violence in China<sup>20</sup>

图表2：中国遭受家庭暴力的妇女报告的健康问题<sup>20</sup>



# 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.<sup>21</sup>

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)<sup>22</sup>.

#### 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。<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>。



# 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.<sup>23</sup>

#### 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。<sup>23</sup>

## 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 leaders<sup>24</sup>.

#### 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<sup>24</sup>。

#### China:

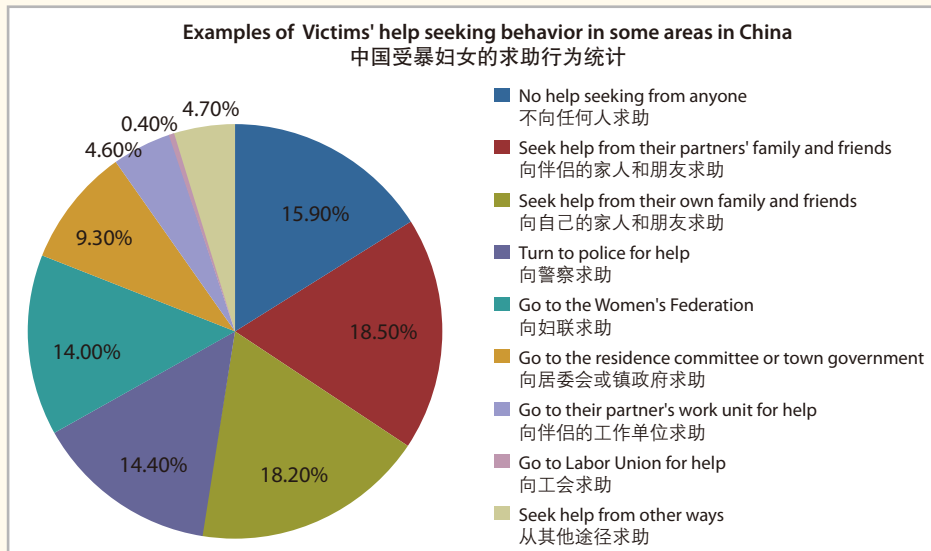
Data from small scale studies shows that about 15.9% of abused women in China have opted for not seeking help from anyone whereas 84.1% of the victims have sought help from informal or formal networks, most commonly from their partner's friends and family (18.5%) or their own (18.2%)(See Chart 3).<sup>25</sup>

#### 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)。<sup>25</sup>

Chart 3: Examples of victims' help seeking behavior in some areas in China<sup>26</sup>

图表3：中国部分地区受害者求助行为示例<sup>26</sup>



## 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

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_20133](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_20133)

