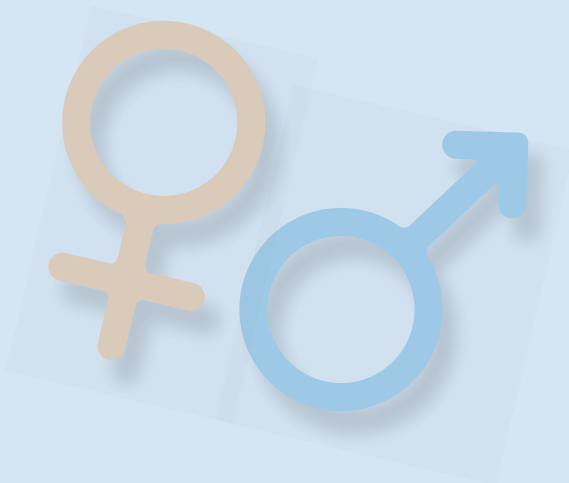




# ENGLISH-CHINESE GLOSSARY OF GENDER PROGRAMMING TERMS

## 社会性别项目相关词汇 中英文对照表



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照片供稿：今晚报

Cover photo: Every women, man and child has the right to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity.

Photo by Jin Wan Bao

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## 社会性别项目相关词汇中英文对照表

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●● 引言

这一词汇表的开发是为了给联合国人口基金的同事、翻译、合作伙伴和研究人员一致和准确地使用社会性别项目的关键词汇提供一个工具。联合国人口基金的三个核心领域包括：性与生殖健康、性别平等及人口与发展战略。基于这些核心领域以及联合国人口基金驻华代表处性别项目的重点领域，该词汇表主要收录了关于社会性别主流化、男性参与、性别暴力、出生性别比、性与生殖健康以及项目管理等方面的相关词汇。联合国多语言专业术语数据库(UNTERM)是验证词汇表中所包含的部分关键词汇的中文翻译的重要工具。词汇表的开发不仅仅是为了减少对词汇的错误理解，更重要的是希望为使用赋权的语言提供指导。

词汇表已被广泛转发给各利益相关机构和专家们寻求意见和建议，并根据这些意见和建议作了相应的修订。但是作为一个技术工具，这一词汇表不是一个完结稿，而是一个需要在今后对其进行更新和完善文件。我们也欢迎您将意见和建议反馈给wen@unfpa.org。我们期待着在2013年根据收到的反馈对词汇表再次进行修订。在开发这个工具的过程中，我们也讨论到在今后的修订中可能对词汇表所提及的一些特定术语和概念进行解释，以便更好地使用这一词汇表。本词汇表的词汇按字母顺序排列。

This glossary is designed as a tool to enable a consistent and proper use of key terms on gender programming by UNFPA colleagues, translators, partners and researchers working on the issues. The three key areas of the UNFPA mandate are sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and population and development strategies. In line with the UNFPA



mandate and country office's main focus areas on gender programming, the glossary includes terms on gender mainstreaming, male involvement, gender-based violence, sex ratio at birth, sexual and reproductive health, and programme management. United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database (UNTERM) has been used as an important reference to validate the translations of some key terms in this glossary. This glossary aims not only to decrease misunderstandings of terms but more importantly to give guidance on using empowering language.

The glossary has been widely circulated among relevant stakeholders and scholars in China and it has been revised based on their feedback. As a technical tool, this glossary is neither definite nor final. It is a living document that will be updated accordingly. Any comments and suggestions are welcome to be sent to: [wen@unfpa.org](mailto:wen@unfpa.org). Furthermore, another round of feedback and revision is expected in 2013. While preparing this tool, it was discussed that further possible explanation about the meaning of certain terminology and concepts may be needed in a future edition of the glossary to make it more useful. The terms in the glossary are arranged in alphabetical order.



## 2. PREFERRED TERMINOLOGY

### ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●● 优先使用的术语

联合国机构所使用的一些文件<sup>1</sup>，已经指出了使用推荐优先使用的术语并避免使用错误的语言很重要。参考这一指导原则，这一词汇表也强调在阐述性别相关议题的一些敏感问题例如性别暴力时使用推荐的术语。例如，“幸存者”，“受害者”，和“施暴者”这几个词的使用已经被广泛讨论<sup>2</sup>。有些人建议应该避免使用“受害者”一词，因为这个词带有被动、软弱和天生脆弱的含义，不能反映出妇女具有适应力和能动性的现实。另一些人认为，“幸存者”这个词有问题，因为它不能体现出遭受暴力犯罪侵害的妇女的受害经历这层含义。

尽管“受害者”或是“幸存者”的使用是根据情境来决定，“受害者”一词在多数情况下应尽量避免使用，因为它建构着经受暴力的人处于被动和丧失力量的图景。然而，虽然越来越多的国际文件倾向于使用“幸存者”一词来认可和强调个人的能动性以及应对创伤经历的能力，使用“幸存者”一词仍然存在问题，因为它基于人们的某一项经历来定义了这个人。也就是说，当我们试图避免使用消解女性权力的词汇如“受害者”一词时，我们同样也要避免使用“幸存者”一类的词把行为和身份混淆<sup>3</sup>。就“幸存者”，“受害者”和“施暴者”这几个词来说，我们不推荐使用任何一个，因为它们都暗示着某一项行为和经历构成了此人的身份。因此，我们推荐使用“受暴妇女/男性”，或“施行了暴为行为的男性”。

1 例如《联合国艾滋病规划署术语指南》指出语言塑造人们的信念并可能影响人们的行为，使用恰当的语言可以加强全球对艾滋病蔓延的应对。

2 例如，根据联合国第61届会议，临时议程\*项目60(a)提高妇女地位，《“关于针对妇女的一切形式的暴力行为的深入研究”的秘书长报告》，关于“受害者”和“幸存者”这两词的使用一直存在争论。该研究报告在在涉及刑事司法时采用“受害者”一词，在涉及宣传时采用“幸存者”一词。在其他地方则采用：“受害者/幸存者”。参见报告A/61/122/Add.11第12页。

3 2011年10月31日至11月2日在斯里兰卡科伦坡召开的“积极改变”的第三次地区会议上，与会者也强调了避免消解女性的权力和避免把行为和身份混淆的问题。“积极改变：了解性别、男性气质和权力以预防性别暴力”，是一个由预防伙伴（Partners for prevention）协调的预防性别暴力的亚太地区研究项目。



在中国，尽管越来越多的专业人员和学者已经意识到避免消解经历了暴力的女性的权力很重要，但诸如“受害者”一类的词还是被广泛使用。正因为如此，我们更应该倡导使用恰当的词汇来描述经历了暴力的人们。

Some documents developed by UN agencies have emphasized that it is important to recommend preferred terminology and point out errors to avoid.<sup>4</sup> Referring to this principle, this glossary also addresses the importance of using preferred terms to describe gender-related topics and sensitive issues such as gender-based violence. There has been a wide discussion about the terms such as “survivor,” “victim,” and “perpetrator.”<sup>5</sup> Some suggest that the term “victim” should be avoided because it implies passivity, weakness and inherent vulnerability and fails to recognize the reality of women’s resilience and agency. For others the term “survivor” is problematic because it denies the sense of victimization experienced by women who have been the target of violent crime.

Despite the use of the “victim” or “survivor” term when it is contextualized, the term “victim” needs to be avoided in most cases as it constructs a passive and disempowerment picture of person who experience violence. However, even there has been increased inclination to use the term “survivor” in international document to recognize and address an individual’s agency and ability to cope with the experienced traumatic events, the use of “survivor” is still problematic because it defines a person by her/his one experience. In other words, when we try

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4 For example, *UNAIDS Terminology Guidelines* addresses that language shapes beliefs and may influence behaviors, and considered use of appropriate language has the power to strengthen the global response to the HIV epidemic.

5 As stated in 61st session of the General Assembly, Item 60(a) on Advancement of Women, Secretary-General's report, In-depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women, there is an ongoing debate over the use of the terms “victim” and “survivor.” In this report, the term “victim” is generally used in the criminal justice context and the term “survivor” in the context of advocacy. At other points the term “victim/survivor” is used. Please see page 12, A/61/122/Add.1



to avoid disempowering women by using terms such as “victims,” we should also avoid conflating behavior and identity by using the terms such as “survivor.”<sup>6</sup> Therefore, we do not recommend using the terms “survivor,” “victim,” and “perpetrator,” because they suggest that one particular act and experience is what makes people who they are. Instead of these terms, we recommend using “women/men who have experienced violence” or “men who have been violent/men who have perpetrated violence.”

Though more and more professionals and researchers in China have realized that avoiding disempowering women who have experienced violence is important, some of them still use inappropriate terms such as “victim” . Therefore, it is very important when advocating for the issue to use the proper terms to describe people who have experienced violence.

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6 The principle to avoid disempowering women and to avoid conflating behavior and identity is also addressed during the 3rd regional research meeting of The Change Project, which was held on 31 October-2 November 2011 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. "The Change Project: Understanding Gender, Masculinities and Power to Prevent Gender-based Violence" is a regional research project coordinated by Partners for Prevention, which aims to prevent GBV in Asia and the Pacific.



## 3. GLOSSARY 词汇表

### 3.1 Gender Mainstreaming

#### ●●●●●●●● 社会性别主流化

discourse 话语

discrimination in law (“de jure” discrimination) 法律上的歧视

discrimination in practice (“de facto” discrimination) 事实上的歧视

discrimination on the basis of pregnancy 基于怀孕的歧视

elimination of discrimination against women 消除对妇女歧视

empowerment of women 增强妇女的力量; 赋予妇女权力; 增强妇女能力<sup>7</sup>

equal pay for equal work 同工同酬

equal pay for work of equal value 同等价值工作同等报酬

femininity 女性气质

feminism(s) 女性主义

formal equality 形式平等<sup>8</sup>

gender analysis 性别分析

gender awareness 性别平等意识

gender bias 性别歧视

gender blindness 无视性别差异

gender difference 性别差异

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7 这三种翻译在UNTERM数据库都有。Three translations are used in UNTERM.

8 刘伯红(2009)和国际劳工组织(2010)总结了中国妇女就业中的保护和平等三种不同形式:形式上的平等、保护性的平等和实质上的平等。形式上的平等是指法律面前人人平等的原则很长时期以来被认为是只要消除了歧视性的规则 and 规定, 就可以实现男女平等。妇女与男子被完全同样对待, 妇女在社会中要承担和男性一样的责任。这种平等没有考虑女性和男性的生理差异和社会文化差异。LIU Bohong (2009) and ILO (2010) have summarized there are three different approaches to gender equality in China: formal equality, protective equality and substantive equality. Formal equality refers to that equality within the law and was interpreted for many years as the removal of discriminatory rules and regulations as this was deemed sufficient to realize equality between women and men. Women and men are treated the same, and women are expected to fulfill the same roles in society as men. This “sameness” approach to equality ignores biological, social and cultural differences between women and men.



gender dimension	性别层面
gender diversity	性别多样性
gender equality	性别平等
gender equity	性别公平
gender gap	性别差距
gender identity	性别认同; 性别身份
gender inequality	性别不平等
gender justice	性别公正
gender mainstreaming	性别平等主流化
gender parity	性别均等
gender perspective	性别视角
gender role	性别角色
gender stereotype	性别陈规定型观念
gender stereotypical image	性别陈规定型印象
gender studies	性别研究
gender wage gap	性别工资差异
gender-based division of labor	性别分工
gender-based pay inequalities	基于性别的报酬不平等
gender-biased	具有性别偏见的
gender-neutral	性别中立; 不带性别色彩的; 不分性别的 <sup>9</sup>
gender-sensitive	对性别问题有敏感认识的 (性别敏感的) <sup>10</sup>
gender	社会性别; 性别 <sup>11</sup>

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9 这三种翻译在UNTERM数据库都有使用。Three translations are used in UNTERM.

10 UNTERM数据库里将“gender-sensitive”翻译为“对性别问题有敏感认识的”。为求简洁，在此也翻译为“性别敏感的”。

11 Gender在中文语境中常译为“社会性别”或“性别”，这两种翻译同样正确，视情况使用。本词汇表中为简洁起见，多用“性别”来翻译“gender”一词。



horizontal and vertical job segregation by sex 横向和纵向的职业性别隔离<sup>12</sup>  
infringement upon women's rights and interests 侵害妇女权益  
International Women's Day (8th March) 国际妇女节  
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersexual (LGBTQI) 女同性恋者、男同性恋者、双性恋者、跨性别者、酷儿、中间性别者  
multiple feminisms 多元女性主义  
occupational segregation by sex 职业上的性别隔离  
protective equality 保护性平等<sup>13</sup>  
sex 性; 生理性别  
structural (or systemic) discrimination 制度性歧视<sup>14</sup>  
subordination 社会从属(地位)  
substantive equality 实质性平等<sup>15</sup>  
unequal retirement age 不平等的退休年龄  
women's liberation 妇女解放  
women's political participation 妇女参政

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12 “Vertical job segregation by sex” is also called “glass ceiling”. 纵向的职业性别隔离也称为“玻璃天花板”。关于“horizontal job segregation by sex”和vertical job segregation by sex (“glass ceiling”)的讨论, 请参看: 国际劳工组织ILO (2010), *Equality and non-discrimination at work in China: training manual*.

13 保护性平等, 即假定女性为弱者, 不适合从事某些工作。虽然保护妇女远离有害的工作环境是出于善意, 但在实践中却造成了妇女被排除在某些机会之外, 限制了其自由选择职业的能力。除了对妇女造成的歧视性限制外, 这种保护还会误导人们认为男性不需要任何针对危险或不健康工作条件的保护。(资料来源: 国际劳工组织2010; 刘伯红2009)Protective equality is based on the belief that women are weak and “unsuitable” for certain work. While protection of women from hazardous work originated from good intention, it has led to excluding women from certain opportunities or restricting their ability to freely choose their occupation in practice. In addition by imposing discriminatory restrictions on women, this protectionist approach also fails to recognize that not just women but also men need to be protected from occupational hazards and unhealthy working conditions. (Source: ILO 2010 and LIU Bohong 2009)

14 结构性歧视(或称制度歧视)是指歧视在社会制度、组织结构和法律建设方面的制度化, 并反映了歧视性做法及其结果。这种歧视必须作为公共政策问题随着时间的推移予以解决。(参看国际劳工组织2010; 刘伯红2009) Structural (or systemic) discrimination refers to the institutionalization of discrimination in social patterns, organizational structures and legal constructs that reflect and reproduce discriminatory practices and outcomes. It must be addressed over time as a matter of public policy.

(15脚注请详见9页)





## 3.2 Male Involvement and Masculinities

### ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●● 男性参与和男性气质

care economy 照料经济

care giver 照料者

effeminate 阴柔的

engaging men 将男性纳入

fatherhood 父职身份

hegemonic masculinity 支配性男性气质; 霸权的男性气质<sup>16</sup>

heterosexuality 异性恋

homophobia 恐同性恋

homosexuality 同性恋

International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) 国际男性与性别平等调查

male involvement in pre-natal care 男性参与产前照料

male involvement in raising of children 男性参与儿童养育

male involvement 男性参与

male-to-male violence 男性间暴力

masculinity 男性气质

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15 实质性平等强调同时实现法律上和事实上的平等，让男性和女性都能在劳动力市场上享受到结果的平等。这种平等考虑到男性和女性之间生理上的和社会文化上的差异，并通过适当的方式对男女都予以保护（如生育保护）。这种方法认识到了实质性平等的实现需要有配套的政策及纠偏行动来克服以往歧视的影响。（资料来源：国际劳工组织2010；刘伯红2009）Substantive equality focuses on realizing equality in law and in practice and achieving equal, fair and just labour market outcomes for women and men. The approach recognizes different biological, social and cultural roles of men and women, and protects them in adequate ways (e.g. maternity protection). This approach recognizes that achievement of substantive equality requires supportive policies and affirmative action to overcome the impacts of past discrimination. (Source: ILO 2010 and LIU Bohong 2009)

16 这两种翻译在中文的文献里都有使用。方刚在《男性研究与男性运动》(2008)一书中，将其翻译为“支配性男性气概”。Both translations have been used in Chinese literature. Please refer to Fang Gang (2008), *The Study on Masculinities and Men's Movement*.



men as agents of positive change 男性作为积极变革行动者  
men as clients 男性作为服务对象  
men as partners 男性作为合作伙伴  
MenEngage 男子参与联盟  
Network of Men Leaders 男性领导人网络  
parent-child relationship 亲子关系  
paternity leave 男性育儿假  
patriarchy 父权制  
patrilinear 父系制度  
plural masculinities 多元男性气质  
privilege 特权  
rigid gender norms 僵化的性别规范  
same-sex marriage 同性婚姻  
shared parenting 共同养育子女; 亲职共享<sup>17</sup>  
single father 单亲父亲  
stigma 污名  
UNiTE Campaign 团结运动  
White Ribbon Campaign 白丝带运动

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17 这两种翻译在UNTERM数据库里都有。Both translations are used in UNTERM.



### 3.3 Gender-based Violence

#### ●● 基于性别的暴力/性别暴力

16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence Campaign

消除性别暴力16日行动

alcohol abuse 酗酒

alcohol and drug dependence 酒精和药物（毒品）依赖

certificate of injury 伤情鉴定书

child abuse 虐待儿童

child marriage 童婚

child sex offender 儿童性侵害犯罪者

civil law 民法

coercion 强迫

combat human trafficking 打击人口拐卖

commercial sex 商业性行为

commit suicide 自杀

consent 同意

counselling 咨询

criminal law 刑法

cycle of violence 暴力循环

domestic violence (DV) 家庭暴力

drug abuse 药物(毒品)滥用

economic control 经济控制

economic violence 经济暴力

emotional /psychological violence 情感/心理暴力

emotional abuse 情感虐待

female genital mutilation 切割女性生殖器官

first sexual experience 初次性经历

forced labor 强迫劳动



forced sex	强迫性行为
forensic examination	法医检验
gather and preserve evidence	收集并保存证据
gender-based violence (GBV)	基于性别的暴力; 性别暴力 <sup>18</sup>
harassment	骚扰
harmful cultural practices and traditions	有害的文化习俗与传统
help seeking behavior	求助行为
history of violence	暴力史
hotlines	热线
human rights violation	侵犯人权
humiliation	羞辱
injury appraisal	伤情评估
injury identification	伤情鉴定
inter-generational cycle of violence	暴力的代际传递
International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women	消除对妇女的暴力行为国际日
intimate partner violence (IPV)	亲密伴侣间的暴力行为; 亲密伙伴间的暴力行为
legal aid agency	法律援助机构
legal counseling	法律咨询
legislation	立法
mediation	调解 <sup>19</sup>
men who have been violent/men who have perpetrated violence	施暴的男性
multi-sectoral model	多部门合作模式
multi-sectoral response	多部门共同应对

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18 性别暴力是基于性别的暴力的简洁表达。

19 调解指的是由中立的第三方与争议双方非正式的商谈和讨论以寻求解决争端的过程。在处理家庭暴力的案件中，调解(mediation)与和解(reconciliation)的区别应该被注意到。和解往往以调和双方重新回到一起为目的，而调解并不为整个过程的最终成果提供价值判断。Mediation is a process by which a neutral party, the mediator, works with both sides of the dispute in an informal discussion, to help resolve the dispute. In respect of domestic violence cases, the difference between mediation and reconciliation should be noticed. Reconciliation aims to reconcile the two parties (get back together), whereas mediation does not offer any judgment on the outcome of the process.



organ injury 器官损伤  
perpetrator 施暴者  
physical violence 肢体暴力  
post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 创伤后应激障碍<sup>20</sup>  
privacy 隐私  
prosecution 起诉/控诉  
psychological degradation (心理上) 贬低  
public security 公安  
rape 强奸  
reconciliation 和解<sup>21</sup>  
referral 转介  
remedies 救济  
restraining order; protection order 禁止令;保护令  
risk management 风险管理  
safety plan 人身安全计划  
Say NO to violence against women 对针对妇女的暴力行为说不  
screening 筛查  
severe violence 严重暴力  
sex exploitation 性剥削  
sex offender 性侵害犯罪者  
sexual abuse 性虐待  
sexual assault 性攻击  
sexual exploitation 性剥削

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20 又译为创伤后心理压力症，或创伤后心理压力紧张综合症。

21 针对家庭暴力案件和解的一个首要批评在于，在这类的案件中，经济的不平等和文化规范往往将妇女置于被动的处境中，在很大程度上影响着案件的处理。A prime criticism of reconciliation in respect of domestic violence cases is that in such cases the economic inequality and cultural norms can have the strongest impact in a negative way upon women.



sexual harassment 性骚扰  
sexual violence 性暴力  
shelter 庇护所  
spousal violence 配偶暴力  
strengthening the response to GBV 加强对性别暴力的应对  
suicide ideation 自杀意念  
survivor (暴力)幸存者  
survivor-centered approach 以(暴力)幸存者为中心的方法  
suspect 犯罪嫌疑人  
The Change Project: Understanding gender, masculinities and power to prevent gender-based violence 积极改变: 了解性别、男性气质和权力以预防性别暴力  
threat/danger assessment 威胁/危险评估  
trafficking for labour exploitation 以劳动剥削为目的的拐卖  
trafficking women and girls 拐卖妇女和女童  
trafficking 拐卖  
victim 受害者; 受暴者<sup>22</sup>  
violation of privacy 侵犯隐私  
violence against women (VAW) 对妇女的暴力行为; 暴力侵害妇女行为<sup>23</sup>  
WHO multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women 世界卫生组织关于妇女健康与家庭暴力侵害妇女问题多国研究报告  
women who have experienced violence 受暴妇女  
zero tolerance 零容忍

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22 “Victim”一词的对应翻译应为“受害者”，但也常被翻译为“受暴者”，这两个词常被互换的使用。尽管如此，这两个词在语义上的差别应被注意。在某种程度上，“受害者”带有被动、软弱和天生脆弱的含义，而“受暴者”则注重表达遭受暴力的事实。此外，所前所述，“受害者”一词在大多数情况下应尽量避免使用。The equivalent for “victim” in Chinese is “*shou hai zhe*”, but “victim” has also been translated as “*shou bao zhe*” as well. Although “*shou hai zhe*” and “*shou bao zhe*” have been used interchangeably, the difference between these two terms needs to be noted. To some extent, “*shou hai zhe*” implies passivity, weakness and inherent vulnerability, whereas “*shou bao zhe*” addresses a person that experienced violence. Definitely, as stated early, the use of term “victim” (*shou hai zhe*) should be avoided in most cases.

23 这两种翻译在UNTERM数据库里都有使用。Both translations are used in UNTERM.



### 3.4 Sex Ratio at Birth

#### ●●●●●●●● 出生性别比

age-sex structure 年龄性别结构

aging 老龄化

arranged and forced marriage 包办和强迫婚姻

arranged marriage 包办婚姻

basic endowment insurance 基本养老保险

basic medical insurance 基本医疗保险

B-ultrasound check B超检查

Care for Girls Campaign “关爱女孩行动”

census 人口普查

child mortality by sex 分性别的儿童死亡率

common-law marriage 习惯法婚姻

demography 人口学

distribution of resources 资源分配

female infanticide 溺弃女婴

fertility 生育率

feticide 堕杀胎儿

gender asymmetry 男女不均衡

identify the sex of the fetus for non-medical purpose 非医学需要的胎儿性别鉴定

marriage market 婚姻市场

maternal mortality 孕产妇死亡率

matrilineal descent 母系继嗣

matrilocal residence 从妻居

missing girls 女孩漏报

mortality rate 死亡率



patrilineal descent 父系继嗣  
patrilocal residence 从夫居  
Population Statistics Yearbook 人口统计年鉴  
population sample survey 人口抽样调查  
prenatal sex determination 产前性别鉴定  
prenatal sex selection 产前性别选择  
real name registration 出生人口实名登记  
sex distribution 性别分布  
sex ratio at birth (SRB) 出生性别比  
sex ratio by birth order 分孩次出生性别比  
sex ratio imbalance 性别比失衡  
sex ratio in the general population 总人口性别比  
sex ratio of children under five years old 5岁以下儿童性别比  
sex ratio; male-female ratio 性别比  
sex selection 性别选择  
sex structure 性别结构  
sex-selective induced abortion 性别选择性人工终止妊娠  
son preference 男孩偏好; 重男轻女<sup>24</sup>  
total fertility rate 总和生育率  
unemployment insurance 失业保险  
village regulations and local rules 村规民约

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24 这两种翻译同样正确，在不同的语境下使用，重男轻女是较为口语化的翻译。Two translations are equally correct and used in different circumstances.





### 3.5 Sexual and Reproductive Health

#### 性与生殖健康

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 获得性免疫缺陷综合征 (艾滋病)

asexual 无性欲者

child mortality 儿童死亡率

commercialized sex 商业化性行为

condom promotion 安全套使用推广

consensual sex 自愿性行为

contraceptive 避孕方法

disrupted sexual functions 性功能紊乱

family planning policy 计划生育政策

family planning services 计划生育服务

family planning worker 计划生育工作者

female condom 女用安全套

female feticide 堕除女胎

forced abortion 强迫堕胎

give birth at home 在家分娩

high risk behavior 高风险行为

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) 人类免疫缺陷病毒 (艾滋病病毒)

induced abortion 人工流产

infertility 不孕不育

informed choice of contraception 避孕方法知情选择

male condom 男用安全套

maternal and child health care 妇幼保健

maternal and child health 妇幼健康

maternal mortality (rate) 孕产妇死亡率



maternity insurance	生育保险
maternity	产妇
men who have sex with men/ men having sex with men (MSM)	男男性行为者
miscarriage	自然流产
out-of-plan birth	计划外生育
people living with HIV	艾滋病病毒感染者
pregnancy, obstetrical period and nursing period “三期”	(孕期、产期和哺乳期)
public health	公共卫生
reproductive tract infection (RTI)	生殖道感染
rights to get sexual pleasure	享受性愉悦的权利
safe motherhood	安全孕产
safe sex practices	安全性行为
sex behavior	性行为
sex worker	性工作者
sex-specific marriage rates	按性别分列的结婚率
sexual and reproductive health	性与生殖健康
sexual health	性健康
sexual orientation	性倾向
sexual penetration	插入; 性交
sexually transmitted infection(STI)	性传播感染
transactional sex	性交易
unprotected sex	无保护措施性交
unsafe sex	不安全性行为
unwanted pregnancies	意外怀孕
women of reproductive age	育龄妇女
women who have sex with women (WSW)	女女性行为者



## 3.6 Project Management

### ●●●●●●●●●● 项目管理

baseline survey 基线调查

Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) 行为改变交流

bilateral donor 双边捐助者

capacity building 能力建设

China Gender Facility for Research and Advocacy 中国社会性别研究和倡导基金

civil society organization 民间组织; 民间社会组织<sup>25</sup>

confidentiality 保密; 保密的义务; 保密问题<sup>26</sup>

cultural sensitivity 文化敏感

endline survey 终线调查

evidence-based policy advocacy 基于实证结果的政策倡导

facts and figures 事实与数据

faith-based organization 宗教组织

gender advocacy 性别平等倡导

gender and culturally sensitive information, education and communication plans 对性别和文化问题有敏感认识的信息、教育和沟通计划

gender and development (GAD) 性别与发展<sup>27</sup>

gender awareness raising 性别意识提升

gender empowerment measure 妇女权力指数

Gender Equity Index 性别公平指数

25 这两种翻译在UNTERM数据库里都有。Both translations are used in UNTERM.

26 这三种翻译在UNTERM数据库都有。These three translations are used in UNTERM.

27 建议使用“性别与发展”(GAD)代替“妇女参与发展”(WID)。从WID到GAD的转变意味着认识到了分析男性与女性的社会关系的必要性,更多地意识到了在发展问题中其它的如阶级、年龄和个人的能动性等各种因素。Prefer to use Gender and Development (GAD) instead of Women in Development (WID). The change in terminology from WID to GAD signified a shift towards recognizing the need to analyze social relationships between men and women, and to be more aware of factors such as class, age and personal agency in development issues.



gender focal point	社会性别问题协调中心; 社会性别问题协调人 <sup>28</sup>
gender impact analysis	性别影响分析
gender impact assessment	性别影响评估
gender inclusive	男女平等地参与
gender responsive	促进性别平等的
gender sensitive social impact assessments	对性别问题有敏感认识的社会影响评估
gender sensitive	对性别问题有敏感认识的
gender sensitivity	性别敏感
gender sensitization	提高性别敏感度
gender statistics	性别统计
gender transformative	改造社会性别关系的
gender-based barriers	基于性别的障碍
gender-based budgeting	基于性别的预算编制(性别预算)
gender-equity-sensitive indicator	性别公平敏感指标
gender-insensitive	对性别问题不敏感
gender-responsive budgeting (GRB)	促进两性平等的预算编制
gender-sensitive budgeting	对性别问题有敏感认识的预算(性别敏感预算)
gender-sensitive data	对性别问题有敏感认识的数据(性别敏感数据)
gender-sensitive indicator	对性别问题有敏感认识的指标(性别敏感指标)
gender-sensitive planning	对性别问题有敏感认识的规划(性别敏感规划)
gender-specific terminology	按性别划分的专门术语
good practice cases	最佳实践案例
harmonious society	和谐社会
household survey	家庭住户调查
inclusion	包容
in-depth life-history interview	生活史深度访谈

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28 这两种翻译在UNTERM数据库里都有。它们在不同的语境下分别使用。Both translations are used in UNTERM. They are used in different circumstances.



Information Education and Communication (IEC) 信息、教育和沟通  
literacy gender parity index 男女识字比率  
marginalized group 边缘化人群  
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) 监测与评价; 督导与评估  
multi donor 多边捐助者  
National Plan of Action 国家行动计划  
outcome 成果  
output 产出  
participatory approaches 参与式方法  
partnership 伙伴关系  
peer education 同伴教育  
pilot intervention 试点干预  
policy/decision-maker 政策制定者/决策者  
prevalence 普遍程度; 流行率; 流行程度; 发生率<sup>29</sup>  
primary prevention 初级预防  
private sector 私营部门  
promoting human rights 促进人权  
protecting human rights 保障人权  
qualitative methodology 定性方法  
quantitative methodology 定量方法  
representative data 代表性数据  
respecting human rights 尊重人权  
Result-Based Management (RBM) 基于结果的项目管理  
rights-based approach 基于权利的方法  
risk factors 风险因素

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29 “Prevalence”一词在不同的语境中可有不同的译法，如在性别暴力中指暴力的发生率，在流行病学中指患病率，在计划生育中为避孕方法的使用率，常与prevalence rate混用。The translation of prevalence is contextualized.



service provider 服务提供者  
sex-disaggregated data 分性别数据  
stakeholder 利益攸关者  
strategic partnerships 战略伙伴关系  
target groups 目标人群  
Thematic Trust Fund on Gender 性别平等专题信托基金  
vulnerability 脆弱性  
well-being 福祉; 安康  
women in development 妇女参与发展  
youth participation 青年参与



## 4. MAIN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

### ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●● 主要国际文件

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948	《世界人权宣言》(1948)
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	《消除（就业和职业）歧视公约》（第111号）(1958)
International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》(1966)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》(1966)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979	《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》(1979)
United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993	《联合国消除对妇女的暴力行为宣言》(1993)
Declaration and Programme of Action of ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development), 1994	《国际人口与发展会议行动纲领》(1994)
The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995	《北京宣言》和《行动纲领》(1995)
Beijing Plus 10 Declaration: Solidarity for gender Equality, Development and Peace, 2005	北京+10宣言：团结合作，实现性别平等、发展与和平(2005)
U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/CHN/CO/6 (25/08/2006), Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: China.	U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/CHN/CO/6 (25/08/2006), 《消除对妇女歧视委员会的结论意见：中国》



## 5. RELEVANT CHINESE LAWS AND POLICY

### ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●● 相关中国法律与政策

Article 49 of the Constitution of People's Republic of China (1985)	《中华人民共和国宪法》第49条 (1985)
Notice on Prohibition of Arbitrary Fetal Sex Identification (1986)	《关于不得任意进行胎儿性别检测的通知》(1986)
Law of People's Republic of China on Maternal and Infant Health Care (1994)	《中华人民共和国母婴保健法》(1994)
Interpretations of the Supreme People's Court on A Number of Issues Concerning the Application of Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China (I), 2001	《最高人民法院关于适用<中华人民共和国婚姻法>若干问题的解释(一)》(2001)
Marriage Law of People's Republic of China (As amended in 2001)	《婚姻法》(2001年修正)
Population and Family Planning Law of the People's Republic of China (2001)	《中国人民共和国人口与计划生育法》(2001)
Interpretations of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China (II), 2003	《最高人民法院关于适用<中华人民共和国婚姻法>若干问题的解释(二)》(2003)
Regulations on Legal Aid of the People's Republic of China (2003)	《法律援助条例》(2003)
China National Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Women and	《中国反对拐卖妇女儿童行动计划(2008 - 2012年)》





The Constitution of People's Republic of China (As amended in 2004)	《中华人民共和国宪法》（2004年修正）
Action Plan for Extensively Unfolding of the Care for Girls Action and Comprehensively Addressing the Issue of Abnormally High SRB (2005)	《关于广泛开展关爱女孩行动综合治理出生人口性别比偏高问题的行动计划（2005）》
Gender Equality and Women's Development in China (2005)	《中国性别平等与妇女发展状况》（2005）
Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women” (As amended in 2005)	《中华人民共和国妇女权益保障法》（2005年修正）
The Administrative Punishment Law on the Public Security of the People's Republic of China (2005)	《中华人民共和国治安管理处罚法》（2005）
Law on the Protection of Minors of the People's Republic of China (2006)	《中华人民共和国未成年人保护法》（2006）
The Decision on Comprehensively Enhancing Population and Family Planning in order to Addressing Population Issues in a Coordinating Way (2006)	《关于全面加强人口和计划生育工作统筹解决人口问题的决定》（2006）
Opinions on Preventing and Stopping Domestic Violence (2008)	《关于预防和制止家庭暴力的若干意见》（2008）
The Bench book on Marriage Cases Involving Domestic Violence (March 2008)	《涉及家庭暴力和婚姻案件审理指南》（2008年）



## 社会性别项目相关词汇中英文对照表

China National Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children (2008-2012)	《中国反对拐卖妇女儿童行动计划（2008 - 2012年）》
China National Human Rights Action Plan (2009-2010)	《国家人权行动计划（2009-2010年）》
People's Mediation Law of the People's Republic of China (2010)	《中华人民共和国人民调解法》(2010)
The 12th Five-Year-Plan Program for National Economic and Social Development (2011)	《国民经济和社会发展第十二个五年规划纲要》(2011)
The Program for the Development of Chinese Women (2011-2020), 2011	《中国妇女发展纲要（2011-2020年）》(2011)
Program for the Development of Chinese Children (2011-2020), 2011	《中国儿童发展纲要（2011-2020年）》(2011)
Interpretations of the Supreme People's Court about Several Issues Concerning the Application of Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China (III), 2011	《最高人民法院关于适用<中华人民共和国婚姻法>若干问题的解释（三）》(2011)



## 6. LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

## 缩写和缩略语列表

ACWF	All China Women' s Federation	全国妇联
ADVN	Anti-Domestic Violence Network /Beijing FanBao	反对家庭暴力网络/北京帆葆
APRO	Asia Pacific Regional Office	亚太地区办公室
CASS	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	中国社会科学院
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》
CFPA	China Family Planning Association	中国计划生育协会
CP7	Country Programme 7	第七周期国别方案
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan	国别方案行动计划
DV	Domestic Violence	家庭暴力
GBV	Gender-based Violence	性别暴力
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development	国际人口与发展大会
IEC/BCC	Information Education and Communication/Behavioural Change Communication	信息、教育和沟通/行为改变沟通
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey	国际男性与性别平等调查
IPV	Intimate partner violence	亲密伴侣间的暴力行为
JP EVAW	Joint Programme on Elimination of Violence against Women	通过多部门合作预防和应对对妇女暴力的联合项目
MCH	Maternal and Child Health	妇幼保健



## 社会性别项目相关词汇中英文对照表

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	千年发展目标
MMNW	Media Monitor Network for Women	妇女传媒监测网络
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce	商务部
MOH	Ministry of Health	卫生部
MOJ	Ministry of Justice	司法部
MPS	Ministry of Public Security	公安部
MSI	Marie Stopes International	玛丽斯特普国际组织
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics	国家统计局
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission	国家发展和改革委员会
NGO	Non Government Organization	非政府组织
NPC	National People's Congress	全国人大
NPFPC	National Population and Family Planning Commission	国家人口和计划生育委员会
NWCCW	National Working Committee on Children and women	国家妇女儿童工作委员会
P4P	Partners for Prevention: Working to Prevent Gender-based Violence	预防伙伴：致力于预防性别暴力
PSI	Population services International	国际人口服务组织
RBM	Result-Based Management	以结果为基础的项目管理
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection	生殖道感染
SC	State Council	国务院
SOCC	Supreme People's Court of China	最高人民法院



SPP	Supreme People's Procuratorate	最高人民检察院
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth	出生性别比
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection	性传播感染
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	联合国促进两性平等和增强妇女权能署（简称“联合国妇女署”）
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	联合国发展援助框架
UNDP	United Nations Development and Programme	联合国开发计划署
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	联合国教科文组织
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	联合国人口基金
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	联合国儿童基金
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	联合国毒品和犯罪办公室
UNTGG	UN Theme Group on Gender	联合国社会性别主题工作组
VAW	Violence against Women	对女性的暴力行为
WHO	World Health Organization	世界卫生组织
WSIC	Women's Studies Institute of China	全国妇联妇女研究所
BPfA	The Beijing Platform for Action	北京行动纲领
ICRW	The International Centre for Research on Women	国际妇女研究中心



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