**附件2：**

**中华女子学院2021年留学生论文集英译汉翻译服务采购项目翻译原稿摘录**

Gender equality has been identified as the key element in support and promotion of CEDAW, UNDP (2017:01), added up in line with the sustainable Development Goal number five on the framework of Agenda 2030. SDG’s appear to be an ‘inter-continental’ mechanism, but looking  at it closely,  every goal was well designed based on the accommodation of gender equality UNDP (2018:2).

UN women (2019:01) reports that at least seven million women at date are making a living in the informal economy through limited access to social protection, public services and infrastructure that supplements their productivity and income security.  One in three women are estimated to likely to face violence in their lifetimes, yet public services, urban planning and transport systems are rarely planned with women ‘s safety and mobility in mind.

Millennium Development goals still continues to be a proper channel through which gender equality concept can be attained and communicated among continents, since in every part of the world, women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence, UN (2019:03).

Gender equality is reported not to be the only fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world because a lot of ideas have emerged out of it.

According to UN women (2019:03), at most one in five women and girls between the ages of 15 to 49 have reported experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period and 49 countries currently have no laws available in women from domestic violence.  Progress is therefore occurring regarding the harmful practices such as child marriage and FMG (Female Genital Mutilations), which has declined by 30% in the past decade.