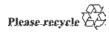
Commission on the Status of Women Fifty-seventh session 4-15 March 2013 Agenda items 3 (a) (i) an(c)

Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender eqality, development and peace for the twentyfirst century":

Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives: priority



25790 (E) *1325790* and of systemic gendebased discriminatior Despite increased global commitments to addresing the issue, violence against women and girls continues to persist in all countries and regions with national statistics indicating prevalence rates of alarming proportions. Violence against women and girls has devastating consequences for survivors. can result in serious injury and dealy fiolence has short and long term effects on the survivors ights and health including sexual and reproductive healthas well assignificant mental health consequences and can lead to a higher risk of subsequence victimization. Violence against women and girls also hinders social and economic development and reduces productivity. It has enormous direct and indirect costs for countries terms of the health sector, the mobile outreach to individual women and girlishese can be tailored to address one form of violence, mainly domestic and/or sexual violence, or to respond to multiple forms of violence.

8. Some of these services have been established dights and survivorbased approach and are based on the understanding that one size does not fit all. Interventions must alstake account of women's realities by providing services that respond to different manifestations and forms of violence and to the diverse needs of specific groups of women and girls, including women with disabilities, indigenous women, migrant women, women living with HIV at he lesbian, gay, bisexualand transgender community

9. Participants confirmed that health systems and headth-services areften a key point of entry for survivorsTherefore it is importantthat health services be an integral part of effective multisectoral responses. The provision of comprehensive quality health care should encompass free medical treatment and caredirigclu emergency contraception and peexposure prophylaxis and coundined support. Facility infrastructure should be upgraded to ensure privacy and adequate supplies, and protocols and guidelines should be been and responsing appropriately to survivors of violence. While respecting the right survivors to decide whether or not to report incidences of violence to police, headthre professionals play a key role in providing support, referring survivors to other specialized services, including the police, and collecting forensic evidence and documentation. A shared understanding and comprehensive referral mechanisms between police and health services to facilitate reporting procedures for survivors and minimize revictimization are

17. Providing sustained supporto and accompanying women and girls throughout the reporting and recovery process, aseans of empowering survivors, are essential.Participants stressed that a holistic approach necessarily entails going beyond the provision of quality immediate and shtering support to the provision of long-term assistance, including employment assistance, access tetelong housing, social reintegration, reintegration into education for girls, and access to reparationsthat, in addition to provide restitution, compensation, rehibitation and reintegrationare transformative in nature and address the root and structural causes of discrimination and inequality underlying violence against women and girls.
