

# Ending violence against women

From words to action

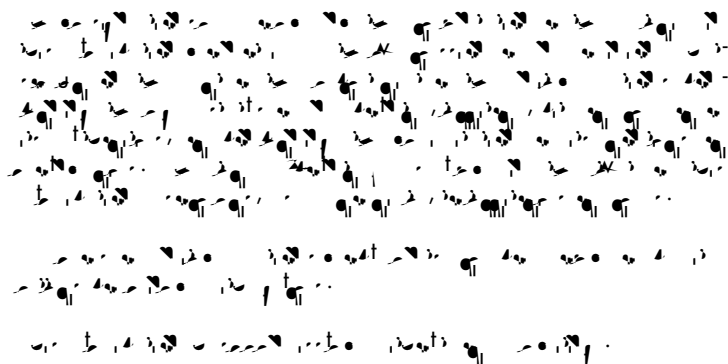
Study of the Secretary-General



UNITED NATIONS

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## NOTE



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8. ج. 06.

B -10: 92-1-112703-3

B -13: 978-92-1-112703-4

2006، ج. 06، ج. 06، ج. 06

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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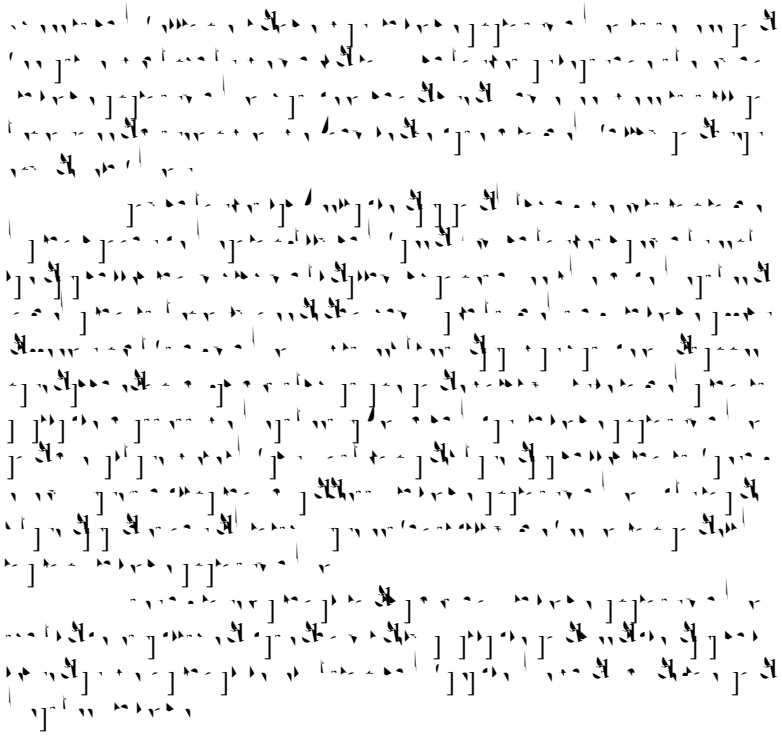


## Forms and consequences

... ..



## The knowledge base





■ States should take urgent and concrete measures to secure gender equality and protect women's human rights

States should take urgent and concrete measures to secure gender equality and protect women's human rights. This includes ensuring that women have equal access to education, employment, and economic resources. It also involves addressing the root causes of gender inequality, such as discriminatory laws and practices, and promoting women's participation in decision-making at all levels of society.

■ The exercise of leadership is essential to end violence against women

The exercise of leadership is essential to end violence against women. Leaders at all levels must take a stand against violence and promote a culture of respect and equality. This includes implementing comprehensive legal frameworks, strengthening law enforcement, and providing support services for survivors. Leadership is also crucial in raising awareness and changing social norms that perpetuate violence.

■ States must close the gaps between international standards and national laws, policies and practices

States must close the gaps between international standards and national laws, policies and practices. This requires a comprehensive review of national legislation and policies to ensure they are in line with international human rights standards. It also involves strengthening the capacity of national institutions to monitor and enforce these standards, and ensuring that there are effective mechanisms for accountability and redress.

■ States should build and sustain strong multisectoral strategies, coordinated nationally and locally

States should build and sustain strong multisectoral strategies, coordinated nationally and locally. This involves developing a comprehensive national strategy that is supported by local-level plans and actions. Key sectors to focus on include education, health, employment, and social services. Coordination and collaboration between different sectors and levels of government are essential for the success of these strategies.



■ **States should allocate adequate resources and funding to programmes to address and redress violence against women**

States should allocate adequate resources and funding to programmes to address and redress violence against women. This includes providing support for victims, such as legal aid, counseling, and shelter, as well as implementing prevention and awareness campaigns. States should also ensure that law enforcement and the judiciary are equipped to handle cases of violence against women effectively.

■ **The knowledge base on all forms of violence against women should be strengthened to inform policy and strategy development**

The knowledge base on all forms of violence against women should be strengthened to inform policy and strategy development. This involves conducting research, collecting data, and sharing best practices among countries. It also includes training for professionals in the legal, medical, and social services sectors to ensure they are up-to-date on the latest findings and interventions. Strengthening the knowledge base is essential for developing evidence-based policies and strategies that effectively address violence against women.



Violence against women must be given greater priority at all levels—it has not yet received the priority required to enable significant change. Leadership is critical. Much can be achieved with political will, but there is also a need for considerable investment of resources and for consistent assistance, especially to the least developed countries and countries emerging from conflict. A more cohesive and strategic approach is needed from all actors, including governments, the international community and civil society.

■ The resources allocated throughout the United Nations system to address violence against women should be increased significantly

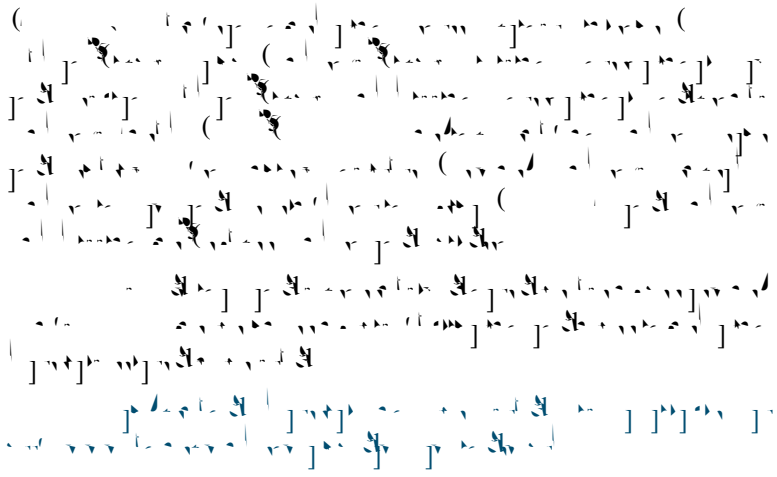
Violence against women must be given greater priority at all levels—it has not yet received the priority required to enable significant change. Leadership is critical. Much can be achieved with political will, but there is also a need for considerable investment of resources and for consistent assistance, especially to the least developed countries and countries emerging from conflict. A more cohesive and strategic approach is needed from all actors, including governments, the international community and civil society.

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Handwritten musical notation on a page with a blue header. The notation consists of multiple staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are written in black ink, and there are several instances of notes with stems pointing downwards. The page contains approximately 18 staves of music, with some staves having a double bar line at the end. The handwriting is clear and legible.



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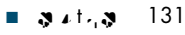
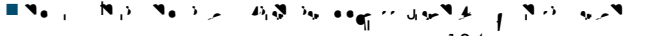



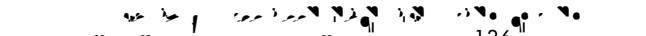

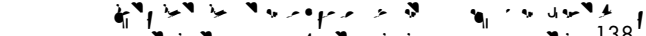

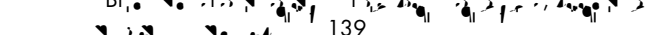
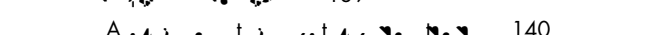

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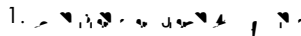



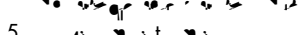
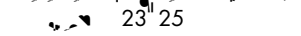
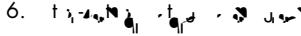
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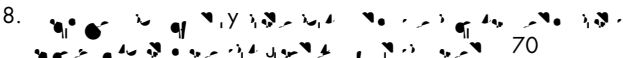
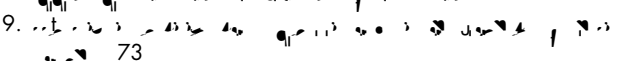
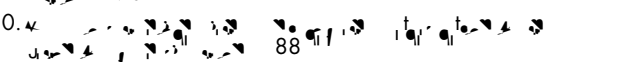


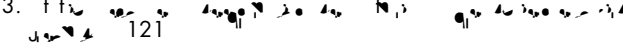
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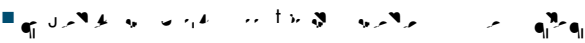
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Handwritten musical notation consisting of several lines of notes and rests on a staff.





Handwritten musical notation consisting of two systems of staves. Each system contains five staves with complex rhythmic and melodic notation, including various note values, rests, and bar lines. The notation is dense and appears to be a score for a multi-staff instrument or ensemble.







## Introduction

The United Nations has been instrumental in the development of international law, particularly in the area of human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948, is a landmark document that has inspired the development of numerous international treaties and conventions. The United Nations has also played a key role in the development of international criminal law, through the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The United Nations has also been instrumental in the development of international environmental law, through the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992.

## International attention: the women's movement and the United Nations

The women's movement has been a major force in the development of international human rights law. The United Nations has been instrumental in the development of international law, particularly in the area of human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948, is a landmark document that has inspired the development of numerous international treaties and conventions. The United Nations has also played a key role in the development of international criminal law, through the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The United Nations has also been instrumental in the development of international environmental law, through the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992.

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Handwritten musical notation on a page, consisting of several staves of music with notes and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on a page, consisting of several staves of music with notes and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on a page, consisting of several staves of music with notes and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on a page, consisting of several staves of music with notes and clefs.



**Box 2**  
**The Beijing Platform for Action**

دنيا ۾ ڪيترائي ڏهن ڪروڙين جي تعداد ۾ عورتون ۽ ٻالو ٻچا آهن جن کي ڪمزور ۽ محروم ڪيو ويو آهي. انهن کي تعليم، صحت، روزگار، ۽ ٻين بنيادي ڀيڻن کان محروم ڪيو ويو آهي.

- ڪيترائي ڏهن ڪروڙين جي تعداد ۾ عورتون ۽ ٻالو ٻچا آهن جن کي ڪمزور ۽ محروم ڪيو ويو آهي.
- انهن کي تعليم، صحت، روزگار، ۽ ٻين بنيادي ڀيڻن کان محروم ڪيو ويو آهي.
- انهن کي تعليم، صحت، روزگار، ۽ ٻين بنيادي ڀيڻن کان محروم ڪيو ويو آهي.

ان ڪري، دنيا ۾ ڪيترائي ڏهن ڪروڙين جي تعداد ۾ عورتون ۽ ٻالو ٻچا آهن جن کي ڪمزور ۽ محروم ڪيو ويو آهي. انهن کي تعليم، صحت، روزگار، ۽ ٻين بنيادي ڀيڻن کان محروم ڪيو ويو آهي. انهن کي تعليم، صحت، روزگار، ۽ ٻين بنيادي ڀيڻن کان محروم ڪيو ويو آهي.

**Consequences of addressing violence against women as a human rights concern**

ڪيترائي ڏهن ڪروڙين جي تعداد ۾ عورتون ۽ ٻالو ٻچا آهن جن کي ڪمزور ۽ محروم ڪيو ويو آهي. انهن کي تعليم، صحت، روزگار، ۽ ٻين بنيادي ڀيڻن کان محروم ڪيو ويو آهي. انهن کي تعليم، صحت، روزگار، ۽ ٻين بنيادي ڀيڻن کان محروم ڪيو ويو آهي.

ڪيترائي ڏهن ڪروڙين جي تعداد ۾ عورتون ۽ ٻالو ٻچا آهن جن کي ڪمزور ۽ محروم ڪيو ويو آهي. انهن کي تعليم، صحت، روزگار، ۽ ٻين بنيادي ڀيڻن کان محروم ڪيو ويو آهي. انهن کي تعليم، صحت، روزگار، ۽ ٻين بنيادي ڀيڻن کان محروم ڪيو ويو آهي.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation consists of a series of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together. Below the staff, the text "c. VI" is written.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes some dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes some dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes some dynamic markings.



Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring rhythmic patterns and clef-like symbols.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring rhythmic patterns and clef-like symbols.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring rhythmic patterns and clef-like symbols.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring rhythmic patterns and clef-like symbols.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring rhythmic patterns and clef-like symbols.





Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various rhythmic values and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various rhythmic values and clefs. The notation includes a section labeled *c. VII*.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various rhythmic values and clefs.

**Box 4**

**Guidelines on violence against women by the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations**

... (2006) ...  
... 20% ... 20% ... 20% ...  
... A ... B ...

... (2003) ... B/2003/13 ...  
... (2002) ... 6/2 ...

... (2002) ...  
... 3'696 ... 4 ...

... (2002) ... A ... 1951 ... 1967 ...  
... B ... 3 58 ... 4 ...

... (2003) ...  
... 7 ... 7 ...

... (2003) ...  
... 20% ... 2023%20 ...

... (1999) ...  
... 2023%20 ...











## Box 5 (c)

### Regional treaties

A. (B. )  
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A. A.

### International policy instruments

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A.  
B. A.  
A. 2000: t  
A (-23/3)

### Selected recent General Assembly resolutions

48/104  
52/86  
55/2, 25.  
56/128  
58/147  
59/165  
59/166  
60/139  
2005 t 60/1, 58 ().

### Security Council resolution

1325 (2000)

### Commission on Human Rights resolution (most recent)

2005/41

### United Nations treaty bodies

- [Article 12](#) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- [Article 14](#) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- [Article 19](#) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- [Article 25](#) of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man
- [Article 28](#) of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (3)
- [Article 14](#) of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man
- [Article 16](#) of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (3)

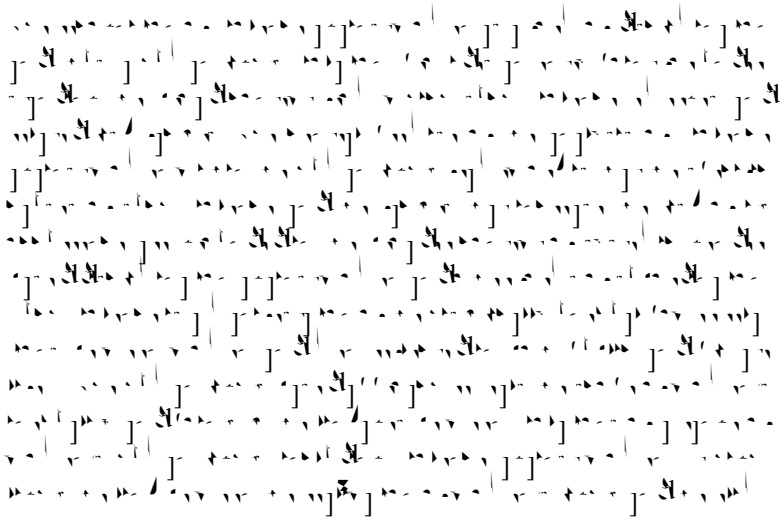
### Inter-Parliamentary Union

- [Article 12](#) of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (2006)
- [Article 60/251](#) of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (2006)
- [Article 60/251](#) of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (2006)
- [Article 60/251](#) of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (2006)
- [Article 60/251](#) of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (2006)





## Introduction







Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring rhythmic patterns and notes.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring rhythmic patterns and notes.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring rhythmic patterns and notes.









Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, consisting of approximately 15 measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. The ink is dark and the handwriting is somewhat dense.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, consisting of approximately 15 measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. The ink is dark and the handwriting is somewhat dense.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, consisting of approximately 15 measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. The ink is dark and the handwriting is somewhat dense.

Violence against women is a global public health problem. It is a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination. It is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by a variety of factors, including social, cultural, and economic factors. It is a problem that affects women of all ages, ethnicities, and social classes. It is a problem that is often underreported and underinvested in. It is a problem that we need to address if we want to create a more just and equitable world for all.

Violence against women is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by a variety of factors, including social, cultural, and economic factors. It is a problem that affects women of all ages, ethnicities, and social classes. It is a problem that is often underreported and underinvested in. It is a problem that we need to address if we want to create a more just and equitable world for all.

## **Causal and risk factors for violence against women**

Violence against women is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by a variety of factors, including social, cultural, and economic factors. It is a problem that affects women of all ages, ethnicities, and social classes. It is a problem that is often underreported and underinvested in. It is a problem that we need to address if we want to create a more just and equitable world for all.





... ( c. VI

### **Risk factors for violence**

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...

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The image displays a complex musical score with multiple staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. In the middle section, there are several lowercase letters: 'a', 'b', 'c', 'a', 'c', 'a', 'c', 'a', 'a'. These letters are positioned below the staves, possibly indicating specific measures or sections of the music. The overall appearance is that of a professional musical manuscript.

**Implications for State and intergovernmental action**

This block contains a smaller section of musical notation, similar in style to the larger score above. It features multiple staves with musical notes and symbols, though it is less dense than the upper portion of the page.

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# IV. FORMS, CONSEQUENCES AND COSTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

## Introduction

Violence against women is a global phenomenon that has become a major public health and human rights issue. It encompasses a wide range of acts, from physical assault and sexual violence to psychological abuse and forced marriage. The consequences of violence against women are severe and long-lasting, affecting their physical health, mental well-being, and social status. The costs of violence against women are also significant, both in terms of individual suffering and broader societal impacts.

The forms of violence against women are diverse and often overlap. Physical violence includes hitting, slapping, and other forms of bodily harm. Sexual violence includes rape, sexual harassment, and forced sexual acts. Psychological violence involves threats, intimidation, and emotional abuse. These forms of violence can have devastating effects on women's lives, leading to physical injuries, mental health problems, and social isolation.

The consequences of violence against women are far-reaching. They include physical injuries, chronic pain, and reproductive health problems. Mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder are also common. Socially, women who experience violence often face stigma, discrimination, and a loss of support from family and community members.

The costs of violence against women are both direct and indirect. Direct costs include medical expenses, legal fees, and the cost of counseling and support services. Indirect costs include lost productivity, reduced earning capacity, and the overall burden on society. The societal costs of violence against women are particularly high, as they affect the well-being of the entire community.

Understanding the forms, consequences, and costs of violence against women is essential for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies. It is crucial to address the root causes of violence and to provide support and resources for women who have experienced violence. By working together, we can create a safer and more equitable society for all women.

## Forms and manifestations of violence against women in various settings

Violence against women (VAW) is a global public health problem that affects women of all ages, ethnicities, and social classes. It is a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination. VAW can occur in various settings, including the home, the workplace, and public spaces. The forms and manifestations of VAW are diverse and can range from physical violence to psychological abuse. This paper discusses the forms and manifestations of VAW in various settings, including the home, the workplace, and public spaces. It also discusses the impact of VAW on women's health and well-being, and the need for effective interventions to prevent and address VAW.





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... 5 ...

... 5 ...



A dense block of musical notation, likely a score for a piece, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is arranged in approximately 12 horizontal staves. The notes are small and closely spaced, suggesting a complex or fast-paced composition. The overall appearance is that of a handwritten or printed musical manuscript.

Handwritten musical notation on a page, consisting of several staves of music. The notation includes notes, rests, and other musical symbols, but is largely illegible due to the image quality and the density of the handwriting. The notation appears to be a single melodic line, possibly for a voice or a single instrument. There are some markings that look like '5' and '6' which could be measure numbers or fingerings. The page is otherwise blank.



Handwritten musical notation on a staff, consisting of several lines of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music, possibly a score for a string instrument or a vocal line. The notes are written in a cursive style, and the staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall appearance is that of a handwritten manuscript.



Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring various rhythmic values and clefs.

Handwritten text: *Handwritten text ( c. V*

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, continuing the piece with complex rhythmic patterns and clefs.



## Forced sterilization

Forced sterilization is a form of violence against women and girls, often used as a tool of oppression and control. It involves the removal of a person's ability to reproduce, typically through surgical procedures. This practice has been used in various contexts, including colonialism, slavery, and modern-day human rights violations. It is a severe violation of human rights and can have long-lasting physical and psychological effects on the individuals affected.

## Violence against women in armed conflict

Violence against women in armed conflict is a widespread and systematic form of human rights abuse. It includes various forms of physical, sexual, and psychological violence, such as rape, sexual slavery, and forced prostitution. These acts are often used to terrorize and control civilian populations, particularly women and girls. The impact of such violence is devastating, leading to long-term physical and psychological trauma, and the loss of family and community. International law and human rights organizations have consistently condemned these practices as war crimes.

... (1989 1994)

...  
205 ...  
... 15 79

...  
49 ... (100) ...

... (1980 1986)

/A, t ...

... (1999)

... 288 ...

... (1991 1999)

... t ...  
3 ...  
2001: 991 ...  
9,166 ...

## Violence against women and multiple discrimination

1. The Committee notes that the author's husband was a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and that she was a member of the CPSU as well. She claims that her husband was arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1953, and that she was also arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1954. She claims that she was subjected to physical and psychological abuse during her detention and that she was forced to work in a factory during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to sexual harassment and abuse during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to discrimination on the basis of her gender and her political affiliation.

2. The Committee notes that the author's husband was arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1953, and that she was also arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1954. She claims that she was subjected to physical and psychological abuse during her detention and that she was forced to work in a factory during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to sexual harassment and abuse during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to discrimination on the basis of her gender and her political affiliation.

3. The Committee notes that the author's husband was arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1953, and that she was also arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1954. She claims that she was subjected to physical and psychological abuse during her detention and that she was forced to work in a factory during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to sexual harassment and abuse during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to discrimination on the basis of her gender and her political affiliation.

4. The Committee notes that the author's husband was arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1953, and that she was also arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1954. She claims that she was subjected to physical and psychological abuse during her detention and that she was forced to work in a factory during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to sexual harassment and abuse during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to discrimination on the basis of her gender and her political affiliation.

5. The Committee notes that the author's husband was arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1953, and that she was also arrested and detained in a psychiatric hospital in 1954. She claims that she was subjected to physical and psychological abuse during her detention and that she was forced to work in a factory during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to sexual harassment and abuse during her detention. She claims that she was also subjected to discrimination on the basis of her gender and her political affiliation.

Handwritten musical notation consisting of approximately 10 staves of music. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music, possibly a score for a string ensemble or a similar instrument. The notes are written in a cursive, handwritten style, and the staves are connected by a continuous line of notation. The music is written in black ink on a white background.

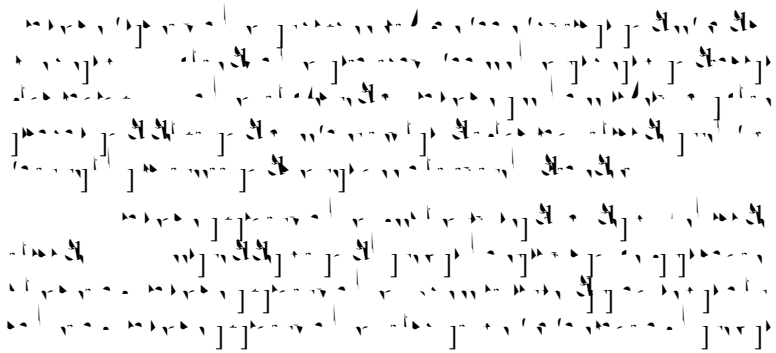
## Areas requiring enhanced attention

There are several areas that require enhanced attention in the current context. First, the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach across all sectors is crucial. This involves strengthening the legal framework, improving the capacity of law enforcement agencies, and ensuring the effective implementation of policies. Second, the role of the judiciary is pivotal in ensuring justice for victims and holding perpetrators accountable. This requires the recruitment and training of judges and prosecutors, as well as the establishment of specialized courts. Third, the protection of victims and witnesses is a paramount concern. This includes providing them with safe and confidential services, such as counseling, medical care, and legal assistance. Fourth, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women are essential for preventing violence against women. This involves addressing the root causes of violence, such as gender discrimination and unequal power relations. Finally, the role of civil society organizations is vital in raising awareness, providing support to victims, and advocating for policy changes. These organizations play a key role in ensuring that the voices of women are heard and that their rights are protected.

## Consequences of violence against women

The consequences of violence against women are far-reaching and devastating. For the victims, the physical and psychological trauma can be long-lasting, leading to chronic health problems, depression, and anxiety. The social stigma and isolation that often accompany violence can further exacerbate these effects. For society as a whole, violence against women is a major public health and social justice issue. It undermines the development of a peaceful and equitable society by perpetuating a cycle of violence and discrimination. The economic burden of violence against women is also significant, as it leads to lost productivity and increased healthcare costs. Addressing violence against women is therefore not only a moral imperative but also a practical one for achieving sustainable development and social progress.

## Health consequences







The first part of the report discusses the current state of the world, highlighting the challenges we face, such as climate change, inequality, and the loss of biodiversity. It emphasizes the need for a more sustainable and equitable global system. The second part of the report outlines the vision for a better world, one that is more just, more resilient, and more inclusive. It describes the key areas of action that we need to focus on, such as education, health, and the environment. The report concludes with a call to action, urging all of us to work together to create a better future for all.

### Social and intergenerational impacts

The report highlights the significant social and intergenerational impacts of the current global challenges. It notes that the most vulnerable populations are often the least equipped to deal with the effects of climate change and other global issues. This creates a cycle of poverty and inequality that can be passed on to future generations. The report also discusses the importance of education and skills training in preparing young people for the challenges of the future. It emphasizes the need for a more inclusive and equitable system of education that provides all children with the opportunity to learn and grow. The report concludes by calling for a more just and sustainable world, one that is more resilient and more inclusive.



Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various rhythmic values and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various rhythmic values and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various rhythmic values and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various rhythmic values and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various rhythmic values and bar lines.







Population-based surveys are a type of survey that involves a random selection of individuals from a defined population. These surveys are designed to provide a representative sample of the population, allowing researchers to make generalizations about the entire population based on the responses of the sampled individuals. Population-based surveys are commonly used in social sciences, public health, and market research to gather data on various topics such as attitudes, behaviors, and demographic characteristics.

## Population-based surveys

### Description of population-based surveys

Population-based surveys are characterized by their random selection of individuals from a defined population. This random selection ensures that every individual in the population has an equal chance of being included in the survey, which helps to minimize bias and increase the representativeness of the sample. The data collected from these surveys can be used to estimate the prevalence of certain characteristics or behaviors within the population, as well as to identify trends and patterns over time. Population-based surveys are often conducted using a variety of methods, including face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, and mail surveys.

One of the key advantages of population-based surveys is their ability to provide a comprehensive overview of a population. By sampling a wide range of individuals, researchers can gain insights into the diversity of opinions and behaviors within a community. Additionally, population-based surveys are often used to monitor public health issues and to evaluate the effectiveness of social programs. However, these surveys can be costly and time-consuming, and they may be subject to non-response bias if individuals do not participate in the survey.



Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

*b* 6

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

( *b* 6

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, similar to the first block. It features rhythmic notation and bar lines, continuing the musical piece.

The data on violence against women is often fragmented and incomplete. Many countries do not have national-level data, and the data that is available is often outdated. This makes it difficult to compare data across countries and over time.

In addition, the data on violence against women is often self-reported, which can lead to underreporting. Many women may be reluctant to report violence against them, or they may not even realize that what they are experiencing is violence.

### **Gaps and challenges in population-based data on violence against women**

The data on violence against women is often fragmented and incomplete. Many countries do not have national-level data, and the data that is available is often outdated. This makes it difficult to compare data across countries and over time.

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### **Types of violence measured**

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جاءت في كتابه في بيان ما كان عليه حال العرب في ذلك الزمان

1. *Violence against women: A global perspective* (2013) (b) 8

## Other sources of data and information on violence against women

### Service-based data

1. *Violence against women: A global perspective* (2013) (b) 8

1. *Violence against women: A global perspective* (2013) (b) 8

1. *Violence against women: A global perspective* (2013) (b) 8

## Box 9

### Issues that affect the comparability of data on violence against women<sup>a</sup>

- a.
- $\frac{15}{49} \times 100 = 30.6\%$  (18%)
  - $\frac{15}{49} \times 100 = 30.6\%$  (18%)
  - $\frac{15}{49} \times 100 = 30.6\%$  (18%)
  - $\frac{15}{49} \times 100 = 30.6\%$  (18%)
- b.





Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring a series of rhythmic patterns and notes. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines, suggesting a complex rhythmic structure. The ink is dark and the handwriting is somewhat dense.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, continuing the rhythmic patterns from the first section. The notation is dense and includes various note values and rests, with some larger notes and smaller notes interspersed. The overall appearance is that of a detailed musical score or exercise.

... (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ... (11) ... (12) ... (13) ... (14) ... (15) ... (16) ... (17) ... (18) ... (19) ... (20) ... (21) ... (22) ... (23) ... (24) ... (25) ... (26) ... (27) ... (28) ... (29) ... (30) ... (31) ... (32) ... (33) ... (34) ... (35) ... (36) ... (37) ... (38) ... (39) ... (40) ... (41) ... (42) ... (43) ... (44) ... (45) ... (46) ... (47) ... (48) ... (49) ... (50) ... (51) ... (52) ... (53) ... (54) ... (55) ... (56) ... (57) ... (58) ... (59) ... (60) ... (61) ... (62) ... (63) ... (64) ... (65) ... (66) ... (67) ... (68) ... (69) ... (70) ... (71) ... (72) ... (73) ... (74) ... (75) ... (76) ... (77) ... (78) ... (79) ... (80) ... (81) ... (82) ... (83) ... (84) ... (85) ... (86) ... (87) ... (88) ... (89) ... (90) ... (91) ... (92) ... (93) ... (94) ... (95) ... (96) ... (97) ... (98) ... (99) ... (100) ...

**Gaps and challenges in service-based data on violence against women**

... (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ... (11) ... (12) ... (13) ... (14) ... (15) ... (16) ... (17) ... (18) ... (19) ... (20) ... (21) ... (22) ... (23) ... (24) ... (25) ... (26) ... (27) ... (28) ... (29) ... (30) ... (31) ... (32) ... (33) ... (34) ... (35) ... (36) ... (37) ... (38) ... (39) ... (40) ... (41) ... (42) ... (43) ... (44) ... (45) ... (46) ... (47) ... (48) ... (49) ... (50) ... (51) ... (52) ... (53) ... (54) ... (55) ... (56) ... (57) ... (58) ... (59) ... (60) ... (61) ... (62) ... (63) ... (64) ... (65) ... (66) ... (67) ... (68) ... (69) ... (70) ... (71) ... (72) ... (73) ... (74) ... (75) ... (76) ... (77) ... (78) ... (79) ... (80) ... (81) ... (82) ... (83) ... (84) ... (85) ... (86) ... (87) ... (88) ... (89) ... (90) ... (91) ... (92) ... (93) ... (94) ... (95) ... (96) ... (97) ... (98) ... (99) ... (100) ...

... (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ... (11) ... (12) ... (13) ... (14) ... (15) ... (16) ... (17) ... (18) ... (19) ... (20) ... (21) ... (22) ... (23) ... (24) ... (25) ... (26) ... (27) ... (28) ... (29) ... (30) ... (31) ... (32) ... (33) ... (34) ... (35) ... (36) ... (37) ... (38) ... (39) ... (40) ... (41) ... (42) ... (43) ... (44) ... (45) ... (46) ... (47) ... (48) ... (49) ... (50) ... (51) ... (52) ... (53) ... (54) ... (55) ... (56) ... (57) ... (58) ... (59) ... (60) ... (61) ... (62) ... (63) ... (64) ... (65) ... (66) ... (67) ... (68) ... (69) ... (70) ... (71) ... (72) ... (73) ... (74) ... (75) ... (76) ... (77) ... (78) ... (79) ... (80) ... (81) ... (82) ... (83) ... (84) ... (85) ... (86) ... (87) ... (88) ... (89) ... (90) ... (91) ... (92) ... (93) ... (94) ... (95) ... (96) ... (97) ... (98) ... (99) ... (100) ...

## Qualitative data collection

Qualitative data collection involves gathering non-quantifiable information. This can be done through interviews, focus groups, and observations. The goal is to understand the underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations behind people's behaviors and attitudes. This type of data is often used to explore new areas and to develop hypotheses for quantitative research.

There are several methods for collecting qualitative data. Interviews are one-on-one conversations where the researcher asks questions to explore a topic. Focus groups are group discussions where the researcher asks questions and observes the interactions between participants. Observations involve watching and recording behaviors in a natural setting. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of method depends on the research objectives.

Qualitative data collection is a complex process that requires careful planning and execution. Researchers must choose their methods based on their research goals and the nature of the data they want to collect. They must also ensure that their data collection process is ethical and that they are able to analyze and interpret the data effectively. Qualitative data collection is a valuable tool for understanding the human experience and for developing theories and hypotheses.

Qualitative data collection is a key component of many research designs. It allows researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the social world and to identify patterns and themes in their data. This information can then be used to inform quantitative research and to develop more effective interventions and policies.



Illegible text, possibly a list or table of contents, with a small number '5' visible in the middle.

**Femicide**

Illegible text following the section header.



## Trafficking in women and girls

1. The Committee is concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being trafficked across international borders or being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage. It is also concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage.

2. The Committee is concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage. It is also concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage.

3. The Committee is concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage. It is also concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage.

4. The Committee is concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage. It is also concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage.

5. The Committee is concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage. It is also concerned that the law does not provide for the possibility of a woman or girl being recruited into prostitution or the pornography industry, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage or marriage.

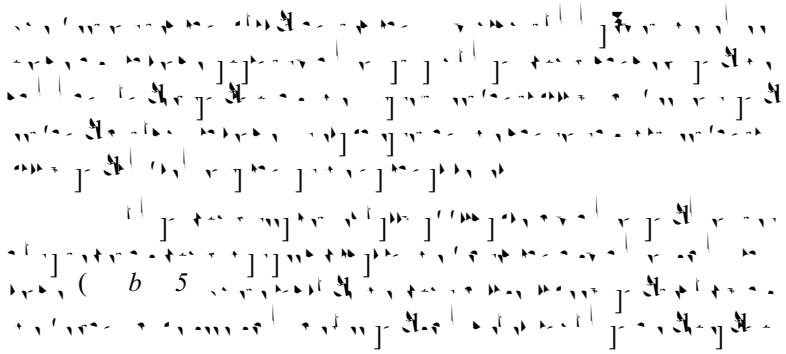




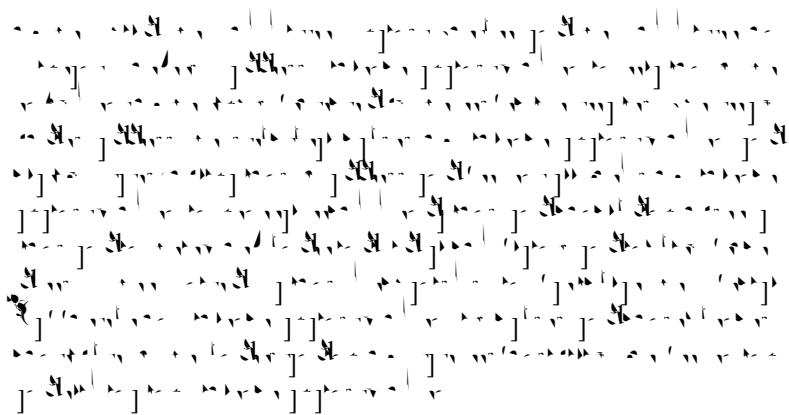




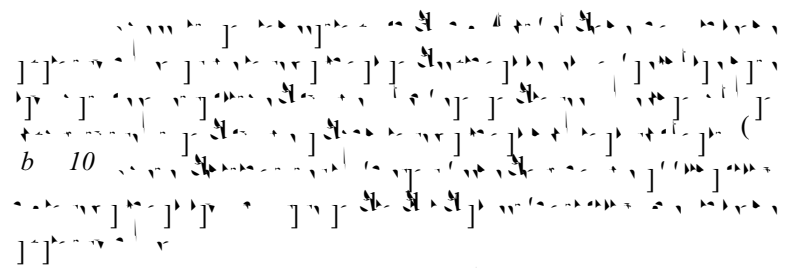
## Introduction



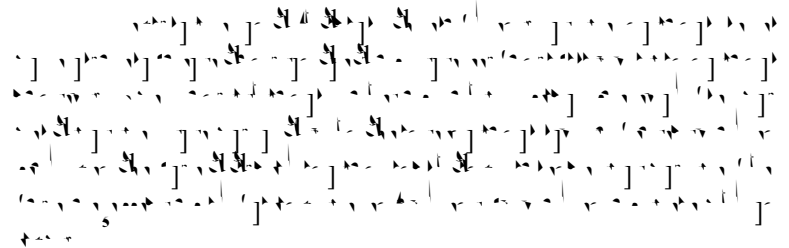
אשר יצאנו ממצרים ואתה עמדת בצד הים ואתה  
אמרת לאמר אלהים ישראל לא יצאנו ממצרים  
אשר יצאנו ממצרים ואתה עמדת בצד הים ואתה  
אמרת לאמר אלהים ישראל לא יצאנו ממצרים



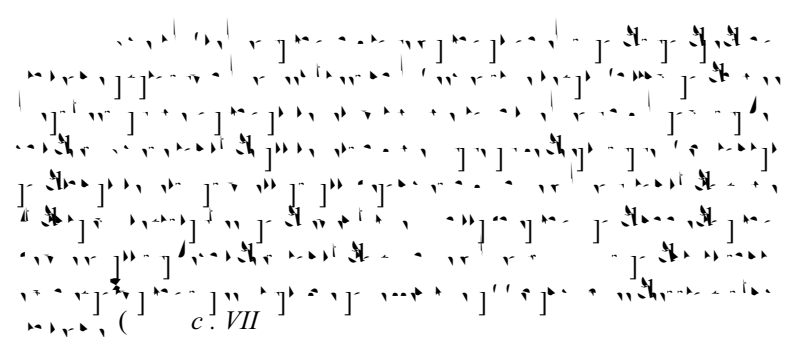
Musical score system 1, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic notation and dynamic markings.



Musical score system 2, including a section marked *b. 10* and continuing with dense musical notation.



Musical score system 3, showing further development of the musical piece with various rhythmic patterns.



Musical score system 4, concluding with a section marked *c. VII* and ending with a large bracket.

## Box 10

### Examples of international and regional jurisprudence on violence against women

#### International

- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 41/1996 (A/51/44), 1997
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 1998, 1998-2, 96-4-2
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 2002, 2002/1, 96-23&23-96
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 2003, 1153/2003
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 2003, 2005, 2/2003
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 2005, 8/2005 (A/51/44)

#### Regional

- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 1979, 6289/73
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 1985, 8978/80
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 1996, 10.970
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 1997, 23178/94
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 2000, 53/01, 11.565
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 2001, 12.051
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 2002, 32574/96
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 2003, 12.191
- *Yugoslavia v. ICTY*, 2003, 39272/98



Handwritten musical notation consisting of five staves. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music, possibly a score for a string ensemble or a chamber group. The notes are written in a cursive, handwritten style, and the staves are connected by a single line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings, though they are difficult to read due to the handwriting and the density of the notes.





...  $X^2$  ...  $N$  ...

...  $Ma$  ...  $M$  ...  $C$  ...  $P$  ...  $Ma$  ...

...  $MC$  ...  $B$  ...

**Criminal justice system**  
**Investigation**

...  $AT$  ...  $H$  ...  $MC$  ...  $B$  ...



Ma a Pa Pa Ma a Fa a Ba  
5

### Support services

AT  
H a

### Modifying attitudes and behaviour





... ..

... ..

### **Training**

... ..

### **Provision of services**

... ..

## Attitudes and stereotypes

1. The Committee is concerned that the State party has not taken sufficient measures to address the attitudes and stereotypes that contribute to violence against women and girls, including the persistence of harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). The Committee notes that the State party has not provided adequate information on the measures taken to address these issues, and that the persistence of these practices is a violation of the rights of women and girls under the Convention.

## Data and research

2. The Committee is concerned that the State party has not conducted sufficient research and data collection to address violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity. The Committee notes that the State party has not provided adequate information on the measures taken to address these issues, and that the lack of data is a violation of the rights of women and girls under the Convention.

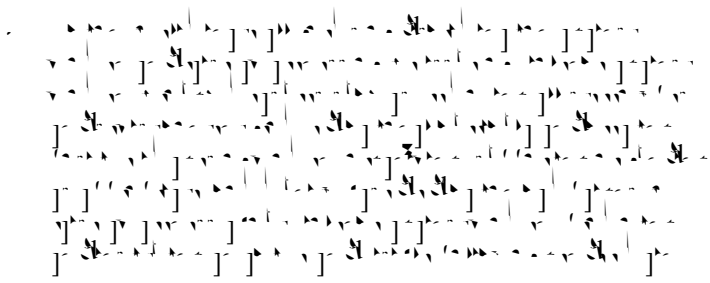
## Actions to be taken by States to meet their international obligations

3. The Committee recommends that the State party take the following measures to address violence against women and girls:

1. Take effective measures to address the attitudes and stereotypes that contribute to violence against women and girls, including the persistence of harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and FGM.
2. Conduct sufficient research and data collection to address violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity.
3. Take effective measures to address the lack of data on violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity.
4. Take effective measures to address the lack of data on violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity.
5. Take effective measures to address the lack of data on violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity.
6. Take effective measures to address the lack of data on violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity.
7. Take effective measures to address the lack of data on violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity.
8. Take effective measures to address the lack of data on violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity.
9. Take effective measures to address the lack of data on violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity.
10. Take effective measures to address the lack of data on violence against women and girls, including the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and ethnicity.







## **Introduction**

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various rhythmic values and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various rhythmic values and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various rhythmic values and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various rhythmic values and clefs.



## Guiding principles for promising practices in law and the justice system

1. **Leadership** – Leaders should be visible, approachable, and supportive. They should set a clear vision and communicate it effectively. They should also be role models for the values and behaviors they expect from their staff.

2. **Communication** – Open and honest communication is essential for building trust and collaboration. Leaders should listen to their staff and encourage them to share their ideas and concerns. They should also communicate regularly and clearly about the organization's goals and progress.

3. **Collaboration** – Encouraging collaboration and teamwork can lead to more effective problem-solving and innovation. Leaders should create a culture where staff feel comfortable working together and sharing their knowledge and skills.

4. **Professionalism** – High standards of professionalism are essential for the law and justice system. Leaders should ensure that their staff are well-trained, ethical, and committed to their work.

5. **Accountability** – Leaders should hold themselves and their staff accountable for their actions and decisions. They should also create a system of accountability that is fair and transparent.



Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.















**Box 11**







... and the ...

... and the ...

### **Guiding principles for promising practices in the provision of services**

... and the ...

... and the ...

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... and the ...

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## Forms of service provision

### Health services

Health services are provided in a variety of ways. Some are provided through general practitioners (GPs) and other primary care providers. Others are provided through specialist services, such as hospitals and mental health services. Some services are provided through community health centres, and others through home care services. The way in which health services are provided can vary significantly between different countries and regions.

#### Box 12

#### One-stop centres

One-stop centres are a type of service provision where multiple services are provided in a single location. This can be particularly useful for people who need to access multiple services, such as a GP, a mental health professional, and a social worker. One-stop centres can also be useful for people who have complex health needs, as they can provide a coordinated approach to care. One-stop centres can be found in a variety of settings, including community health centres, hospitals, and mental health services. They can be a valuable resource for people who need to access multiple services in a single location.

### Sexual assault centres

Sexual assault centres are specialized services that provide support and advocacy for people who have experienced sexual assault. They can provide a range of services, including medical care, legal advice, and emotional support. Sexual assault centres can be particularly helpful for people who are unsure what to do next or who need help navigating the legal system. They can also provide a safe and confidential space for people to talk about their experience and receive support. Sexual assault centres are an important part of the response to sexual violence.

Handwritten musical notation consisting of several staves of music with notes, rests, and other musical symbols.

### Hotlines and helplines

Handwritten musical notation consisting of several staves of music with notes, rests, and other musical symbols.

Handwritten musical notation consisting of several staves of music with notes, rests, and other musical symbols.

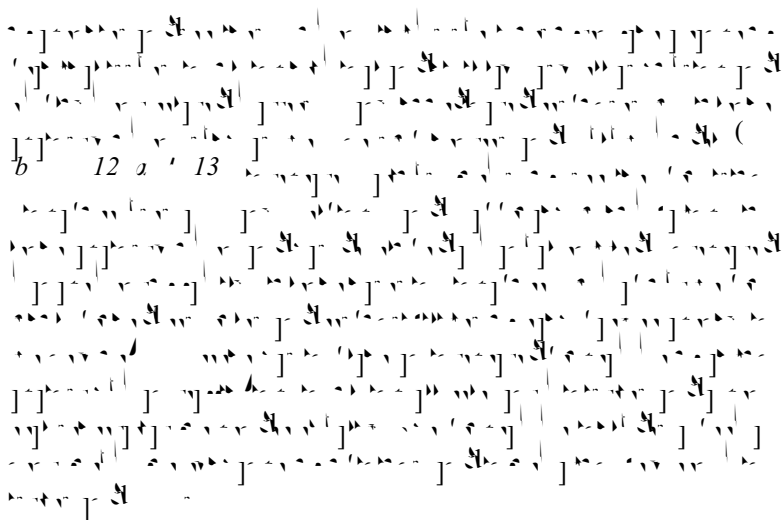
### Shelters

Handwritten musical notation consisting of several staves of music with notes, rests, and other musical symbols.





Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various rhythmic values, stems, and beams.

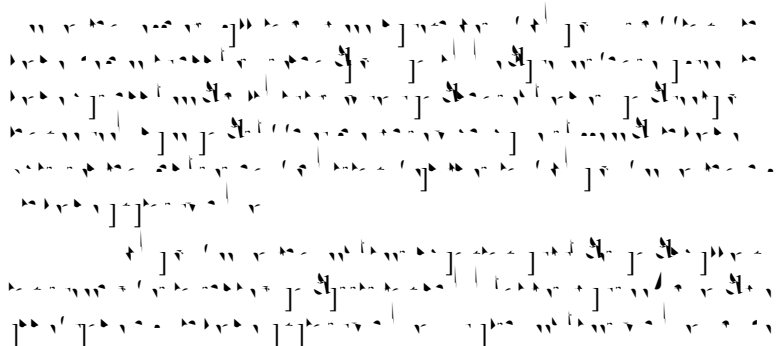


**Box 13**

**Duluth model of a coordinated community approach to domestic violence**

A model of a coordinated community approach to domestic violence, often referred to as the Duluth model, involves a multi-agency response. This approach typically includes law enforcement, the criminal justice system, social services, and community-based organizations working together to address domestic violence. The model focuses on holding perpetrators accountable while providing support and resources for survivors. Key components include: 1) Law enforcement's role in responding to incidents and enforcing protective orders. 2) The criminal justice system's role in prosecuting offenders. 3) Social services' role in providing counseling, housing, and financial assistance. 4) Community-based organizations' role in offering support groups and advocacy. 5) Inter-agency communication and collaboration to ensure a unified response. 6) Public awareness campaigns to reduce stigma and encourage reporting. 7) Training for professionals in recognizing and responding to domestic violence. 8) Support for survivors' safety and well-being. 9) Accountability for perpetrators through legal and community consequences. 10) Ongoing evaluation and improvement of the coordinated response.

**Promising practices in prevention**



1. **Principle of Evidence-Based Practice:** Promising practices should be based on scientific evidence and research. This involves identifying interventions that have been shown to be effective through rigorous evaluation and research.

2. **Principle of Individualization:** Promising practices should be tailored to meet the needs of individual clients or communities. This involves assessing the unique characteristics, strengths, and challenges of each client or community and designing interventions accordingly.

3. **Principle of Cultural Competence:** Promising practices should be culturally sensitive and respectful. This involves understanding and valuing the diverse backgrounds, beliefs, and values of clients and communities, and incorporating this knowledge into the design and implementation of interventions.

4. **Principle of Client and Community Engagement:** Promising practices should involve active participation and collaboration with clients and communities. This involves listening to their voices, involving them in decision-making, and building trust and rapport.

5. **Principle of Sustainability:** Promising practices should be designed to be sustainable and long-lasting. This involves ensuring that interventions are feasible, affordable, and supported by the community, and that they can be maintained and adapted over time.

### Guiding principles of promising practices in prevention

1. **Principle of Evidence-Based Practice:** Promising practices should be based on scientific evidence and research. This involves identifying interventions that have been shown to be effective through rigorous evaluation and research.

2. **Principle of Individualization:** Promising practices should be tailored to meet the needs of individual clients or communities. This involves assessing the unique characteristics, strengths, and challenges of each client or community and designing interventions accordingly.

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5. **Principle of Sustainability:** Promising practices should be designed to be sustainable and long-lasting. This involves ensuring that interventions are feasible, affordable, and supported by the community, and that they can be maintained and adapted over time.

6. **Principle of Prevention:** Promising practices should focus on preventing the onset and progression of health problems. This involves identifying risk factors and implementing interventions that address these factors before they lead to health problems.

7. **Principle of Health Equity:** Promising practices should aim to reduce health disparities and promote health equity. This involves identifying and addressing the social, economic, and environmental factors that contribute to health disparities, and designing interventions that target these factors.

8. **Principle of Multi-Sectoral Collaboration:** Promising practices should involve collaboration across different sectors and disciplines. This involves working with government, academia, industry, and the community to address the complex and interconnected nature of health problems.

9. **Principle of Data-Driven Decision Making:** Promising practices should be informed by data and evidence. This involves collecting and analyzing data to inform the design, implementation, and evaluation of interventions, and using this information to make data-driven decisions.

10. **Principle of Continuous Improvement:** Promising practices should be subject to ongoing evaluation and improvement. This involves monitoring the effectiveness and impact of interventions, and making adjustments as needed to improve their quality and reach.

11. **Principle of Transparency and Accountability:** Promising practices should be transparent and accountable. This involves being open about the methods, data, and results of interventions, and taking responsibility for the outcomes and impacts of these interventions.

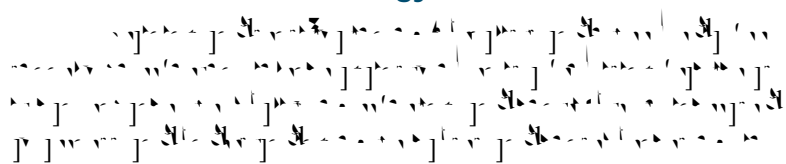




Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation consisting of four staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and bar lines, typical of a musical score. The handwriting is dense and appears to be a personal or working draft.

## Using the news media and information technology







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**Lack of funding**

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# VIII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## Conclusion

The first part of the report discusses the background and objectives of the study. It highlights the importance of understanding the current state of the industry and the challenges it faces. The second part of the report presents the findings of the study, which are based on a comprehensive analysis of the data collected. The findings indicate that there are several key areas where improvements are needed, including the development of new products and services, the enhancement of the customer experience, and the optimization of the supply chain. The third part of the report provides recommendations for addressing these challenges and achieving the study's objectives. These recommendations are based on the findings of the study and are designed to be practical and actionable. The final part of the report concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations, and a statement of the author's appreciation for the support and assistance provided throughout the study.

The study has identified several key areas for improvement, including the development of new products and services, the enhancement of the customer experience, and the optimization of the supply chain. These areas are critical to the success of the organization in the long term. The recommendations provided in the report are designed to address these areas and are based on a thorough analysis of the data. It is important that the organization take prompt action on these recommendations to ensure that it remains competitive in the market. The study also highlights the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of these recommendations to ensure that they are effective and that the organization is able to adapt to changing market conditions. The author believes that the findings and recommendations of this study will be of great value to the organization and will help it to achieve its long-term goals.

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Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.



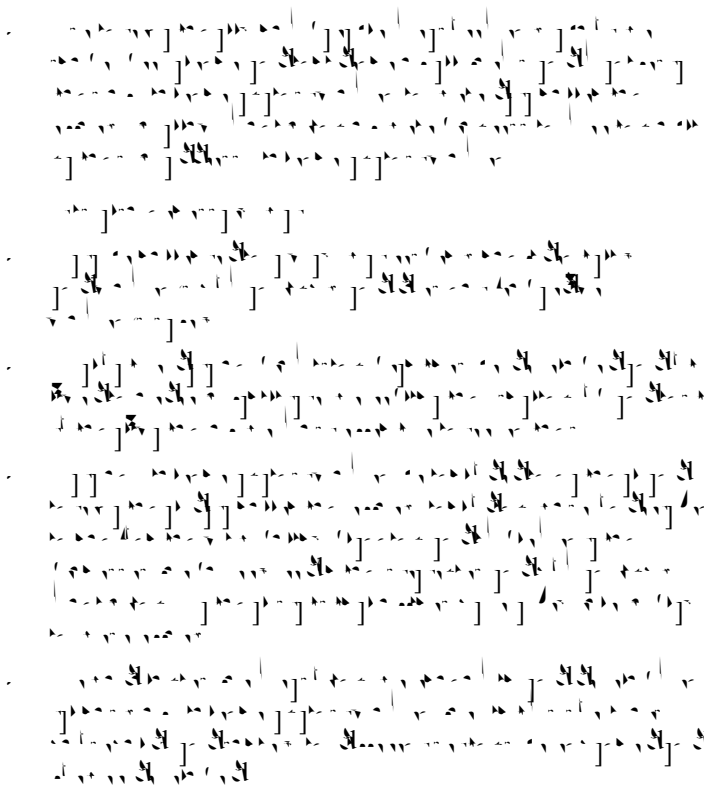




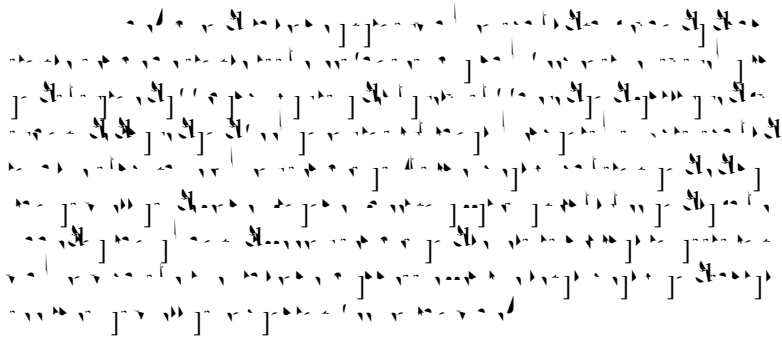
This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation. The score is written on approximately 12 staves. The notation is dense and includes various symbols such as notes, rests, and brackets, which are characteristic of a complex musical composition. The handwriting is in black ink on a white background. The notation appears to be a form of musical shorthand or a specific dialect of musical notation, possibly related to a particular style or region. The overall appearance is that of a personal manuscript or a working draft of a musical score.

Handwritten musical notation consisting of several staves of music. The notation includes notes, rests, and other musical symbols, but is difficult to read due to its cursive and somewhat faded appearance. It appears to be a single system of music, possibly for a vocal line or a specific instrument.





**Build and sustain strong multisectoral strategies, coordinated nationally and locally**



- **Identify the needs of the community**
  - Conduct a needs assessment
  - Identify the community's strengths and weaknesses
  - Determine the community's priorities
  - Identify the community's resources
  - Determine the community's capacity
  - Identify the community's needs
  - Determine the community's goals
  - Identify the community's stakeholders
  - Determine the community's interests
  - Identify the community's values
  - Determine the community's culture
  - Identify the community's history
  - Determine the community's future
- **Develop a plan of action**
  - Set priorities
  - Develop a timeline
  - Identify the resources needed
  - Determine the roles and responsibilities
  - Develop a budget
  - Identify the stakeholders
  - Determine the interests
  - Identify the values
  - Determine the culture
  - Identify the history
  - Determine the future
- **Implement the plan**
  - Mobilize resources
  - Assign roles and responsibilities
  - Monitor progress
  - Evaluate outcomes
  - Adjust the plan as needed
  - Communicate with stakeholders
  - Determine the interests
  - Identify the values
  - Determine the culture
  - Identify the history
  - Determine the future
- **Evaluate the impact**
  - Measure the community's progress
  - Determine the community's needs
  - Identify the community's strengths and weaknesses
  - Determine the community's priorities
  - Identify the community's resources
  - Determine the community's capacity
  - Identify the community's goals
  - Identify the community's stakeholders
  - Determine the community's interests
  - Identify the community's values
  - Determine the community's culture
  - Identify the community's history
  - Determine the community's future

### **Allocate adequate resources and funding**

- **Identify the resources needed**
  - Determine the community's needs
  - Identify the community's strengths and weaknesses
  - Determine the community's priorities
  - Identify the community's resources
  - Determine the community's capacity
  - Identify the community's goals
  - Identify the community's stakeholders
  - Determine the community's interests
  - Identify the community's values
  - Determine the community's culture
  - Identify the community's history
  - Determine the community's future



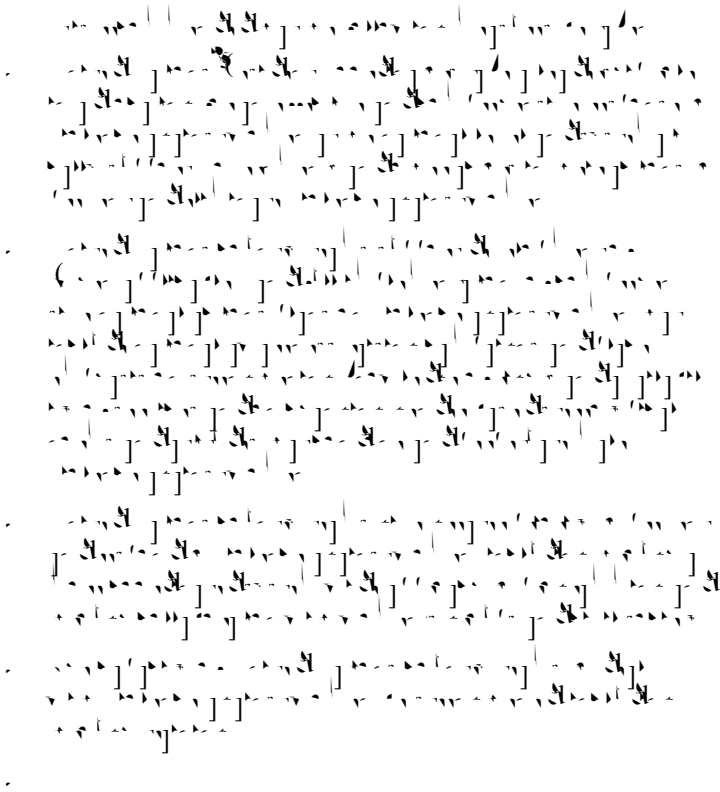






Handwritten musical score for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic values, dynamic markings, and articulation symbols. The piece appears to be in a minor key, with frequent use of accidentals and slurs. The handwriting is in black ink on a white background.

**Operational activities at the country level,  
including in the framework of humanitarian assistance  
and peacekeeping missions**









$T_2$   $\begin{matrix} \text{Ac} \\ \text{Ac} \end{matrix}$   $G$   $E$   $a$   $E$   $W$   $F$   $a$   $c$   
 $U$   $N_2$   $P$   $a$   $c$   $a$   $a$   $A$   
 $U$   $N_2$   $a$   $c$   $a$   $a$

$G$   $V$   $c$   $AD$   $H$   $I$   $($

$A$   $c$   $a$   $a$   $a$   $a$   $c$   $M$   $D$   $G$   $a$   
 $($

$P$   $a$   $Ac$   $M$   $D$   $G$   $a$   $($   $AP$   $a$   $c$   $a$

$] ]$



2004年12月31日，公司总资产为1,234,567,890.00元，净资产为567,890,123.45元。

2004年12月31日，公司总资产为1,234,567,890.00元，净资产为567,890,123.45元。

2004年12月31日，公司总资产为1,234,567,890.00元，净资产为567,890,123.45元。





$P = \frac{D_1}{r} + \frac{D_2}{r^2} + \frac{D_3}{r^3} + \dots + \frac{D_n}{r^n} + \frac{E}{r^n}$





S a] O T a, S A ' T a I E O T H a  
S S : D c a a ' V c A a

1997年12月28日 星期一 晴



$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c & F \\ Na & d & E \\ c & F & V \end{pmatrix}$

$W = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

$AW = 0$

$\begin{pmatrix} a & c & F \\ Na & d & E \\ c & F & V \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} a & c & F \\ Na & d & E \\ c & F & V \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

1996 ( )  
 M  $c \ a \ a$   $C_2$   
 V  $c : F$   $N_2$   $a$   $V$   $c \ a \ a$   $W$   $S$   $I$   $a$   $P_2$   
 D  $a$   $c \ a$   $H \ a$   $S$   $A \ c$   $c \ a \ a$   $c$   $a \ a$   $a \ a$   $V$   $c \ a \ a$   
 $T$   $a$   $c$   $V$   $c \ a \ a$

5  
 H c J S ( 5  
 M c Se c a L a 5  
 ( 5  
 P M c A c J a  
 G c Ob c 2  
 S I a J a L a M c  
 T D a c H K T P c Ac ( J  
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5.  $\text{ker } \alpha = \langle a^2, b^2 \rangle$

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## Prevalence of physical assaults on women by a male partner

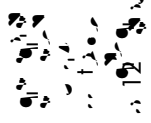
| Country       | Year      | Number of women | Age group | Number of assaults | Prevalence (%) |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| <b>AFRICA</b> |           |                 |           |                    |                |
| Algeria       | 2002      | 2,261           | 15-49     | 29                 | 49             |
| Senegal       | 1984-1987 | 612             | >15       |                    | 42             |
| South Africa  | 2005      | 3,546           |           |                    | 30             |
| Tanzania      | 2003      | 1,367           | 15-49     | 16                 | 31             |
| Zimbabwe      | 1998      | 396             | 18-49     | 11                 | 27             |
| Zimbabwe      | 1998      | 419             | 18-49     | 12                 | 28             |
| Zimbabwe      | 1998      | 464             | 18-49     | 5                  | 19             |
| Zimbabwe      | 1998      | 10,190          | 15-49     | 6                  | 13             |
| Zimbabwe      | 1995-1996 | 1,660           | 20-44     |                    | 41             |
| Zimbabwe      | 2002      | 1,442           | 15-49     | 15                 | 33             |
| Zimbabwe      | 2002      | 1,256           | 15-49     | 19                 | 47             |
| Zimbabwe      | 2001-2002 | 3,792           | 15-49     | 27                 | 49             |
| Zimbabwe      | 1996      | 966             | >18       |                    | 17             |

|    |      | 1990   | 264   | 20-45 | 30' |
|----|------|--------|-------|-------|-----|
| Yi | 2001 | 940    | 15-49 | 8     | 27  |
|    | 2001 | 1,188  | 15-49 | 13    | 35  |
|    | 1993 | 1,000  | 22-55 |       | 26  |
|    | 1997 | 310    | 15-49 | 23    |     |
|    | 2004 | 422    | 15-49 | 4     | 25  |
|    | 1995 | 6,097  | 15-49 |       | 19  |
|    | 2000 | 7,602  | 15-49 | 3     | 44  |
|    | 2002 | 6,807  | 15-49 | 11    | 22  |
|    | 1995 | 11,657 | 15-49 | 12    |     |
|    | 2002 | 10,689 | 15-49 | 6     | 20  |
|    |      |        | 15-49 | 9     |     |
|    |      |        | 15-49 | 6     | 10  |

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

| Year      | Number of cases | Rate per 100,000 | Age group (years) |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1996      | 650             | >15              | 27                |
| 1996      | 1,064           | >15              | 17                |
| 2003      | 34,184          | >15              | 9                 |
| 1995      | 360             | 15-49            | 27                |
| 1997      | 378             | 15-49            | 33                |
| 1998      | 8,507           | 15-49            | 13                |
| 1995-1996 | 5,940           | 15-49            | 10                |
| 2004      | 5,070           | 15-44            | 7                 |
| 2000      | 17,369          | 15-49            | 2                 |
| 2001      | 1,019           | 15-49            | 17                |
| 2001      | 1,497           | 15-49            | 25                |
| 1995-1996 | 4,755           | 15-49            | 13                |
| 1997      | 545             | 22-55            | 10                |

| Country                         | Year      | Population (millions) | Age Group | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>NORTH AMERICA</b>            |           |                       |           |            |
| USA                             | 1993      | 230.0                 | >18       | 29.3       |
| Canada                          | 1999      | 31.5                  | >15       | 8.1        |
| USA                             | 1995-1996 | 230.0                 | >18       | 22.1       |
| <b>ASIA AND WESTERN PACIFIC</b> |           |                       |           |            |
| China                           | 1996      | 1,225.0               | 18-69     | 31.8       |
| India                           | 2002-2003 | 1,036.8               | 18-69     | 31.3       |
| Japan                           | 1992      | 122.5                 | <50       | 47.1       |
| USA                             | 1993      | 230.0                 | 15-49     | 42.0       |
| China                           | 2003      | 1,373.0               | 15-49     | 40.0       |
| India                           | 2003      | 1,329.0               | 15-49     | 42.0       |
| China                           | 1996      | 1,374.0               | 15-49     | 16.0       |
| India                           | 2000      | 1,036.8               | 15-49     | 18.0       |
| China                           | 1999-2000 | 1,225.0               | 20-64     | 15.0       |



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التخطيط  
 الاقتصادي والاجتماعي

البيانات  
 الاقتصادية والاجتماعية

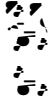
البيانات  
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 الاقتصادية والاجتماعية

البيانات  
 الاقتصادية والاجتماعية

**ASIA AND WESTERN PACIFIC (A.S.P.)**

|           |        |       |      |      |
|-----------|--------|-------|------|------|
| 1998-2000 | 90,303 | 15-49 | 10   | 19   |
| 1999      | 9,938  | 15-49 | 14   | 40   |
| 2004      | 506    | 15-49 | 25   | 35   |
| 2004      | 700    | 15-49 | 20   | 43   |
| 2004      | 716    | 15-49 | 16   | 31   |
| 2000      | 765    | 15-49 | 2    | 11   |
| 2001      | 1,276  | 18-49 | 3    | 13   |
| 2002      | 1,309  | 18-64 | 5    | 30   |
| 2002      | 1,360  | 18-64 |      | 34   |
| 2002      | 628    |       |      | 67   |
| 1993      | 8,481  | 15-49 |      | 10   |
| 1998      | 1,660  | 15-49 |      | 26   |
| 2004      | 1,000  | 15-49 | 6    | 21   |
| 2004      | 5,916  | 20 -  | 13.2 | 20.7 |



$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

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|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Al-Buhairi;<br/>         • زكريا / 4000<br/>         • 4000 / زكريا</p>                  | <p>• زكريا<br/>         • 4000 / زكريا</p>   | <p>( زكريا )<br/>         • زكريا</p> | <p>• زكريا<br/>         • 4000 / زكريا</p> |
| <p>Greaves et al.;<br/>         1995;<br/>         Canada</p>                               | <p>4.2 billion<br/>         Canadian dollars</p>   |                                       | <p>• زكريا<br/>         • 4000 / زكريا</p> |
| <p>Kerr and McLean;<br/>         1996;<br/>         Canada</p>                              | <p>385 million<br/>         Canadian dollars</p>   |                                       | <p>• زكريا<br/>         • 4000 / زكريا</p> |
| <p>Miller et al.;<br/>         1996;<br/>         United States of<br/>         America</p> | <p>105 billion United<br/>         States dollars tangible,<br/>         450 billion United<br/>         States dollars<br/>         including intangibles<br/>         (cost for all crime)</p> |                                       | <p>• زكريا<br/>         • 4000 / زكريا</p> |



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Altogether  
• 14, 19, 21



• **المشكلة:** **المشكلة**

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Access Economics;  
2004;  
Australia<sup>†</sup>

8.1 billion  
Australian dollars

• Access Economics  
• 2004  
• Australia<sup>†</sup>

• 8.1 billion  
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• Access Economics  
• 2004  
• Australia<sup>†</sup>

• 8.1 billion  
• Australian dollars

Walby;  
2004;  
United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland<sup>‡</sup>

5.8 billion  
British pounds direct  
and indirect costs,  
23 billion British  
pounds including pain  
and suffering

• Walby  
• 2004  
• United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland<sup>‡</sup>

• 5.8 billion  
• British pounds direct  
and indirect costs,  
23 billion British  
pounds including pain  
and suffering





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