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# 2 Recommended ways to be Assertive and 3 Committed in overweight and obesity control 4 and prevention: A systematic review 5

## 6 Abstract

7 **Aim**-This systematic review article recommends how one who yearns and willing to control/lose  
8 weight in order to prevent obesity can be assertive and committed to the intended course. **Study**  
9 **design**–The study started at the last lap of study in United Kingdom 2014 and concluded in Nigeria  
10 2015. The recommendations herein are not for a particular setting, as these may be useful to anyone  
11 if the outlined principles are adopted by all affected persons irrespective of ethnicity, gender and  
12 location. **Methodology**-A critical online searches were conducted to identify existing strategies and  
13 interventions designed to reduce the trend of obesity. Materials comprising of journal publications  
14 from PubMed, Science Direct, NIH websites, several books from University and College libraries,  
15 personal books as well as books from charity shops covering period from 1992-2014 were accessed  
16 and explored. **Findings**- At least 70 articles were accessed, of which 54 were used as sample. Out  
17 of the 54 materials, 77% stressed regular exercise, adequate sleep and selective/control diet as  
18 obesity preventive/control measures, 14% emphasised exercise, diet rich in vegetables and drugs,  
19 6% said avoid stress and ensure communication, while 3% articles advocate diet and surgery as well  
20 as reports on nursing staff counselling clients and regular exercises **Conclusion**-Based on the  
21 relevance of the existing programmes, this paper postulates the need to tackle the obesity scourge by  
22 applying these two leadership concepts (assertiveness and commitment) to enhance effectiveness  
23 (achieve desired weight reduction) of these already existing weight reducing activities .

24

25 **Keywords;** *obesity; Overweight; Assertiveness; Commitment, Theories and Body mass index.*

Comment [DW1]: Keywords italicized

## 26 Introduction

27 Sequel to the growing concern of the prevalence of overweight/obesity and its  
28 attendant consequences that affect humanity<sup>(1)</sup>;this article recommends to anyone  
29 who yearns to control or lose weight on how to be assertive and committed (AC) in  
30 implementation of the weight reduction or weight control initiatives. These  
31 recommendations become imperative following several unsuccessful weight control  
32 methods adopted by individuals and also to stakeholders who intend to effectively  
33 organise and implement weight reduction programmes in any setting and at any

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34 level. With the mindset that these recommendations will further augment and  
35 motivate their effort to ensure successful programme outcome.

36 To control weight, from time unmemorable, individuals and groups have embarked  
37 upon several weight reduction programmes, according to some authorities these  
38 measures range from dietary, drugs to exercise and others<sup>(1)</sup>. In spite of these line-  
39 up, same writers corroborate and added that obesity persists globally affecting  
40 anyone irrespective of one`s social status, sex, age, ethnicity, creed or religious  
41 affiliation <sup>(1)</sup>.The persistent obesity trend suggests, there is nothing much anybody  
42 can do (no programme can be introduce that will not have bearing with the existing  
43 activities) other than to espouse AC while adopting the existing programmes. That is  
44 the existing programs are good enough to cause the desired change. However,  
45 before this article makes any meaningful input on this issue (lofty policy  
46 recommendations on how to be assertive and committed) that will cause the desired  
47 positive change, it intends to highlight briefly on the negative impact obesity creates  
48 on human being, the global prevalence rate and state the methodology employed to  
49 arrive at AC as key concepts to prevent obesity, state the findings(different  
50 preventive methods from different authors/ books and journals), while the debate will  
51 underscore theories underpinning AC before the discussion of how to be assertive  
52 and committed.

53 The obesity appalling cost on the health sector in global economy and on the  
54 sufferer`s health is huge<sup>(2)</sup>, for instance, the NHS in Europe spends at least £10  
55 billion per annum ,while America spends over \$150 billion annually on treatment of  
56 obesity related ailments<sup>(2)</sup>. Not only that, available data estimates 300,000 yearly  
57 premature deaths due to obesity related complications<sup>(2)</sup>.In corroboration, another

58 empirical study affirms that, not only does obesity have negative impact on global  
59 economy, but it is a significant cause of problem in body systems, it elevates  
60 mortality and morbidity<sup>(3)</sup>. That could probably be the reason why the NHS and other  
61 health institutions spend so much on patients suffering from obesity complications.  
62 For instance, the author cited the burden obesity creates on the endocrine system;  
63 obesity precipitates type 2 diabetes due to insulin resistance, infertility due to  
64 polycystic ovarian syndrome, amenorrhea and hirsutism<sup>(3)</sup>. At the cardiovascular  
65 system, it induces hypertension, deep vein thrombosis leading to varicosities and  
66 cerebro-vascular diseases and ischaemic heart disease<sup>(4)(5)</sup>. Yet others believe  
67 obesity results in respiratory system malfunctioning; breathlessness, hypoventilation  
68 and other pulmonary problems secondary to excess adipose tissue overlying the  
69 chest cage<sup>(1)</sup>. It impedes gaseous exchange, vital capacity and expiratory volume  
70 decrease that result to low arterial oxygen tension, high carbon dioxide tension and  
71 sleep apnoea.<sup>(6)</sup> At the genitourinary system, it results in stress incontinence, gall  
72 bladder stones and other related problems<sup>(7)</sup>. Similarly, obesity affects the muscular-  
73 skeletal and gastrointestinal systems; it is a major cause of hypercholesterolemia  
74 and some cancers in human<sup>(8)</sup>. The emotional or psychological consequences of  
75 obesity vary from persons to persons, but quite often some obese have low self-  
76 esteem, binge-eating, night eating habits, lacks social skill, weak willed and blame  
77 others for their predicament<sup>(9)</sup>. These figures assert the affirmation of other authors  
78 in “Prevalence and associated co-morbidities of body mass index ranges”; in the  
79 International Journal of medicine described obesity and overweight is the fifth  
80 leading risk for global death; causing at least 7%-41% of cancers and 2.0billion  
81 people world—wide of overweight and obesity associated morbidities<sup>(5)</sup>.

82 *Table 1 Health effects of obesity on body systems*

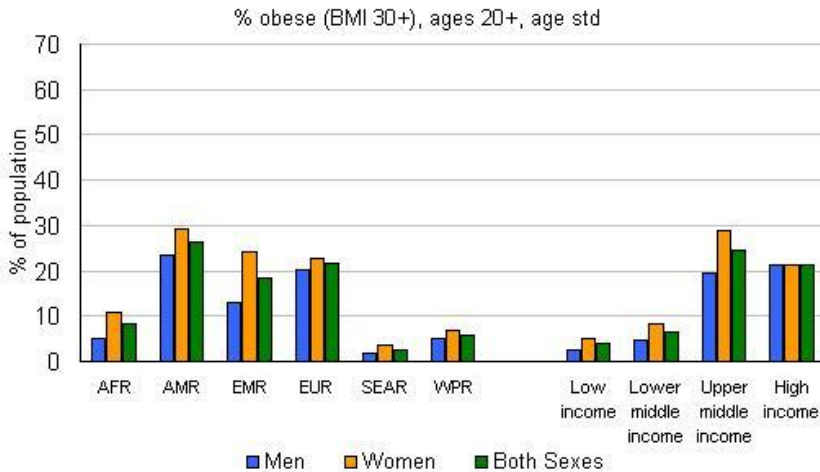
Endocrine system	- Precipitates type 2 diabetes
Reproductive system	-Polycystic ovarian syndrome -Amenorrhea and -Hirsutism
Cardio-vascular system	- Hypertension - Deep veins thrombosis - Varicosities - Cerebro-vascular diseases
Respiratory system	- Breathlessness - Hypoventilation - Low vital capacity and expiratory low arterial oxygen /carbon dioxide tension and sleep apnoea
Urinary system	- Stress incontinence - Gall bladder stones
Muscular- skeletal system	- Arthritis
Gastro- intestinal system	- Hypercholesterolemia - Cancers
Emotional consequences	- Low self-esteem - Binge eating - Night eating - Lacks social skills - Weak will

84 Obesity occurs when the energy intake far exceeds the energy expenditure thereby  
85 causing overweight overtime <sup>(9)</sup> and it is widely expressed by a number of methods  
86 these include: use of height and weight tables, skin fold thickness <sup>(9)</sup>. Other methods  
87 are; hydrostatic weighting, measurement of oxygen intake and bio electric  
88 impedance analysis and the body mass index (BMI) in appropriate ratio of weight to  
89 height <sup>(10)</sup>.

90 As regards the prevalence of overweight and obesity, experts view it to be highest in  
91 America, Europe and South East Mediterranean (62% for overweight in both sexes,  
92 and 26% for obesity), out of these figure 50% of women were overweight, but in  
93 South East Asia records 14% overweight in both sexes and 3% for obesity<sup>(11)</sup>. For all  
94 three of these regions, roughly half of overweight women are obese (23% in Europe,  
95 24% in the Eastern Mediterranean, 29% in the America)<sup>(12)</sup>. In all WHO regions  
96 including the Sub-Saharan Africa, women were more likely to be obese than men.  
97 Eastern Mediterranean and South East Asia, women had roughly doubled the

98 obesity prevalence of men attributable to hormones (oestrogen and progesterone)  
 99 responsible for childbirth<sup>(13)</sup>.

100 Figure 1 An excerpt from global health observatory trend in obesity



101

- 102 AFR----Africa
- 103 AMR--- America
- 104 EMR--- East Mediterranean
- 105 EUR--- Europe
- 106 SEAR--- South East America Report
- 107 WPR--- West Pacific Report

Comment [DW2]: Elaborated abbreviations, though am not too sure if this what is required.

109 In same vein researchers affirmed 35% of adults aged 20+ were overweight (BMI ≥  
 110 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) of which 34% men and 35% of women<sup>(13)</sup>. The worldwide prevalence of  
 111 obesity has nearly doubled between 1980 and 2008. Same report in 2008 states  
 112 10% of men and 14% of women in the world were obese (BMI ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>),  
 113 compared with 5% for men and 8% for women in 1980<sup>(13)</sup>. An estimated  
 114 205 million men and 297 million women over the age of 20 are obese<sup>(14)</sup>. In other  
 115 words, more than half a billion adults worldwide are identified to be obese<sup>(14)</sup>.  
 116 Scholars further observed the raised BMI prevalence with income level of countries  
 117 stating that, the prevalence in high income (HI) and upper middle income (UMI)  
 118 countries was more than double that of low income(LI) and lower middle income

119 (LMI) countries<sup>(14)</sup>.The same paper also affirm that, more than triple from 7% obesity  
120 in both sexes in LMI countries to 24% in UMI countries and that women's obesity  
121 was significantly higher than men`s with the exception of HI countries where it was  
122 similar<sup>(14)</sup>. In low and MI countries, obesity among women was approximately double  
123 among men <sup>(14)</sup>.

## 124 **Methodology**

125 This study started at the last lap (semester) of study in 2014 in the UK, had a break,  
126 then continued and concluded in 2015 in Nigeria. What this implies is that, the  
127 recommendations herein are not meant for a particular setting, age, geographical  
128 location or sex, as these suggestions may be useful to everyone irrespective of  
129 status. The accessed materials (population) carried obesity subject matter generally.  
130 However, the reviewed were basically on weight reduction and prevention activities  
131 regardless of the context the data emanated from, then those articles that never had  
132 weight reduction measures even though it discussed obesity were excluded in order  
133 to narrow it down to the interest subjects. The study articles included were from  
134 Europe, Sub-Saharan African, South East Asia and America, meaning it covers  
135 every region.

136 The following data bases were searched critically, online, offline as well as books  
137 covering period from 1992-2014 except one article that was found relevant to the  
138 study dated back 1976.The sites were Medline (PubMed), science direct journal  
139 articles, from London South Bank University library, Oasis Charity bookshop,  
140 personal books, College of Health Library, NIH website, gazette, white paper, grey  
141 literature and television weight reduction program. At least 70 articles were  
142 accessed, but 54were preferred and reviewed as sample for obesity reduction or

143 prevention interventions, while others were discarded. As earlier said, the major  
 144 areas that concerns obesity reduction were noted.

145 **Findings**

146 Table 1 *Details of some overweight and obesity studies systematically reviewed and*  
 147 *preventive/control measures found*

<b>SNO</b>	<b>Author's name</b>	<b>Year of study</b>	<b>Material accessed/reviewed</b>	<b>No. of data</b>	<b>Findings (type of obesity prevention intervention)</b>
1	Alexander and Schroeder <sup>17</sup>	1976	Textbook	1	Theory of assertiveness applicable to study
2	Cawson et al <sup>8</sup>	1992	Pathological mechanism of diseases	1	Diet, exercise and surgery
3	Watson and Royle <sup>9</sup>	1992	Medical surgical nursing	1	Diet exercise and surgery
4	Rodley <sup>19</sup>	1993	UN special rapportuer	1	Theory of commitment applicable to study
5	Kaur et al <sub>5</sub>	2015	Research paper	1	Co-morbidities of obesity
6	Mac cane and Huether <sup>10</sup>	1994	Patho- physiology	1	Avoid starvation, regular but little meal at a time
7	Dyer <sup>4</sup>	1994	Traditional treatment does it work?	1	Sleep, exercise and drugs
8	James et al <sup>6</sup>	2004	Obesity epidemic, future preventive strategies	2	Diet, exercise and liberal fluid intake
9	Kohn et al <sup>15</sup>	2006	Journal of adolescent health-position paper	2	Preventing obesity; surgery and counseling
10	Jean-Pierre <sup>7</sup>	2006	European heart journal	1	Abdominal obesity; diet, exercise and more water intake than fruit juice

11	NOF <sup>3</sup>	2006	Gazette- National obesity forum	1	Impact of obesity; health education on diet, exercise and drugs
12	Gupta & Ghaj <sup>11</sup>	2007	Textbook- prevention/social medicine	1	Obesity: causes, prevention; diet and exercise
13	Park <sup>13</sup>	2007	Textbook- prevention/social medicine	1	Obesity: causes, prevention; counseling and diet
14	Kosier, et al <sup>1</sup>	2008	Textbook-fundamentals of nursing practice	1	Obesity: causes, prevention, BMI etc-moderation, activity, avoid starvation, counseling
15	Ikenyiri & Thom <sup>15</sup>	2010	Textbook-Family life & Emerging health issues	1	Assertiveness
16	NASO <sup>14</sup>	2010	Summary report-	1	Obesity prevention
17	Global health observatory <sup>13</sup>	2010	Position paper-	1	Obesity situation; moderation in diet exercise,
18	LSBU <sup>18</sup>	2012	Coincide career guide-textbook	1	Commitment
19	BBC <sup>2</sup>	2013	News report-	4 times	Effects/prevention of obesity; diet, exercise, rest
20	Derby <sup>21</sup>	2013	UK, television program	1	Weight management- exercise/diet and communication
21	National Institute of Health <sup>20</sup>	2014	Weight control article	1	Weight reduction/control- exercise diet, avoid stress and adequate rest

148 Some of these articles used while in the UK could not be accessed; these are not all  
149 that were reviewed. However, out of the 54 materials, 77% stressed regular exercise,  
150 adequate sleep and selective/control diet as obesity preventive/control measures;



151 14% emphasised exercise; diet and drugs; 6% said avoid stress and ensure  
152 communication while 3% articles advocate diet and surgery as well as reports on  
153 nursing staff counselling clients and regular exercises<sup>(12)</sup> and <sup>(1)</sup>. These results simply  
154 imply that, the core weight prevention and control measures are adopted by all those  
155 who had made frantic efforts to reduce weight by themselves or are been told to do  
156 so by a program designers (personal physicians, dieticians and other fitness/  
157 wellbeing programmers).However, the effectiveness of these programmes were not  
158 ascertain as this was not the aim of study. Again, the search also identified  
159 recommendation from position paper in preventing and treating obesity published in  
160 the Journal of adolescent health. The writer emphatically enjoined “*all adolescent*  
161 *healthcare advocates would have to work assertively to achieve the needed*  
162 *change*”<sup>(15)</sup>.Although this article does not intend to flaw the preposition of <sup>(14)</sup>, rather,  
163 it builds upon their work. Therefore, these suggestions in this article are made with  
164 the view to encourage those concerned to work assertively and with utmost  
165 commitment, these are to be adopted and followed by all age groups while trying to  
166 reduce or prevent weight, rather than for adolescents alone as recommended by <sup>(15)</sup>.

167 AC are hypothesized to be best options given that the traditional programmes so far  
168 designed as indicated at the table above are appropriate to cause the desired weight  
169 lose, yet the impact is sluggish or in some instances not palpable. Meaning, there is  
170 an area implementers or beneficiaries are not getting it right. And considering the  
171 fact what is not right cannot be ascertain, AC are viewed to be appropriate measures  
172 to reduce and prevent overweight and obesity.

## 173 Discussion

**Comment [DW3]:** Why there are less figures and tables in most of my write ups are that, my university discourages too many figures and tables, unless it is extremely necessary. This is because, they believe, students do fill up papers with less explanation. They believe discussions are paramount in papers for publication and dissertations. However, in my sunsequent bulletins i 'll endeavour to use tables/figures to make it more presentable.

174 In this article, these words (assertiveness and commitment) are inextricable based  
175 on their relevance and what these words present. Although not bearing same literal  
176 meaning, but in this instance, both words could serve to demonstrate the  
177 significance of the idea behind the issue at stake.

178 Literally, assertiveness is described as the ability of someone to express his or her  
179 opinion without infringing into other people`s right <sup>(16)</sup>. In view of the fact that weight  
180 control is an uphill task for the affected he or she does by setting up one`s own  
181 priorities, being reasonable and determine to venture into an overwhelming weight  
182 reduction action. However, if the obese or institutions responsible for weight  
183 reduction focuses at specific problem and decides to set up the routine control  
184 activities with determination without infringing into other people`s right, obviously  
185 they will easily achieve the purpose for which assertiveness is employed, hence, the  
186 decision for this article to consider the theory of assertiveness to support this point.

187 The theory of assertiveness as propounded by <sup>(17)</sup> is on the premise in this article  
188 that, every individual possess some basic human rights to be involved in an activity,  
189 right to have one`s need and the right to make mistakes without feeling guilty. In this  
190 context, the policy makers or implementers at all level before embarking on weight  
191 reduction programme should unequivocally agree with the targeted audience or  
192 person on what is involved in other not to impose programmes against the  
193 beneficiary`s will. The idea is to gain their cooperation and support which are  
194 essential for uninterrupted program participation. Likewise, another idea is that,  
195 during implementation of weight reduction activity, rather than being frightened and  
196 uncertain about the outcome, when errors are identified (s) he should take  
197 advantage of the error made to review the process and re-strategize.

198 Again, bearing in mind the theory of assertiveness has positive correlation ship with  
199 behaviour and communication with other people, in view of that fact, those who  
200 yearn to reduce weight must cultivate the habit of constantly communicating with  
201 interest groups to eschew problems that might result from lack of understanding in  
202 the process. Accurate understanding through effective communication is essential  
203 for effective weight prevention and control programme in a direct, honest and  
204 appropriate manner <sup>(18)</sup>. Understand the process and procedures; understand diet  
205 and other programs aimed at achieving the set weight reduction goals.

206 On the other hand, commitment is absolute dedication to a particular course of  
207 action that one truly believes <sup>(19)</sup>. This the group, individual or organisation sticks to,  
208 follow up and put in the best of one`s effort and ability.

209 In building and sustaining commitment toolbox, it states commitment as the  
210 backbone of any set goal especially in obesity control, because the greater  
211 commitment any group or individual shows in an exercise, the greater the assurance  
212 of attaining positive result <sup>(19)</sup>. Like the assertiveness, this theory could be applied to  
213 support this concept. It postulates commitment as an expression of an obligation of  
214 total support of an issue agreed upon even when you are unhappy or encounter  
215 difficulties along the line <sup>(19)</sup>. This is sequel to the fact that you have invested time,  
216 finance and other resources into this venture. This theory is applicable in this  
217 instance because, a writer believes, time and again formulated programmes sound  
218 laudable at the face value, but in real sense, implementation processes are weak,  
219 enforcement is unlikely and cost of non-compliance are low <sup>(19)</sup>. To ensure  
220 effectiveness of any weight reduction approach, stakeholders should not dwell on the

221 challenges, rather be strengthened by the challenges to achieve the desired  
222 purpose(s).<sup>(20)</sup>

223 Another essence of applying the theory of commitment to reduce weight is, no doubt,  
224 weight reduction is frustrating and boring as it involves depriving oneself of activities  
225 (s)he has been indulging in for a considerable length of time. Regardless of obvious  
226 challenges that situate on the assignment, it requires interest group to show  
227 remarkable devotion to achieve set goals. Assertiveness and commitment are  
228 possible means to avert the distress, negative prejudice and stress all resulting from  
229 the looks have created on the obese and their families. Appreciable commitment to  
230 the weight reduction course would irrefutably grant legitimacy in the eyes of all, both  
231 individuals who intend to lose weight and program implementers alike. Based on the  
232 following explanations, be it an individual, group, organisations or government  
233 institutions, adopting AC would motivate others to be faithful in implementation or  
234 response to achieve positive outcome in obesity reduction/prevention. In view of the  
235 above reasons, this article makes the following lofty recommendations;

236 It is apparent, AC cannot occur abruptly, but overtime, sometimes might be lifelong  
237 activity. As such, If significant success is to be attained by any of the stakeholders  
238 involved in the programme, then it needs a concerted effort and a fundamental  
239 attitude of success through; developing a positive mental attitude, ascertain the  
240 situation and have the details of programme at hand, anticipate other people`s  
241 behaviour as well as identify specific behaviour the asserter would prefer (system of  
242 communication). The best ways to apply these theories are to refer to the precepts in  
243 <sup>(15), (16)</sup>. Implementers are advised to assess the strengths weaknesses opportunities  
244 and treats (SWOT analysis) of the program, if need be form a coalition or a

245 consortium without derogating each other, take unanimous decision, avoid  
246 duplicating programmes, ensure and encourage continuity. This article also enjoins  
247 implementers to show undivided AC, by being; open and clear about the mission and  
248 intended achievable goals. Likewise, relevant stakeholders should carryout regular  
249 periodic process monitoring to ascertain response of participants, carryout critical  
250 observation, review and evaluation of outcomes.

251 Another rightful step is to work on the situations appropriately; on food (type,  
252 quantity, quality and regularity), exercise and regular check-ups. Again, stakeholders  
253 are to maintain self-control, practice fogging that is, to assert to any truth embedded  
254 in policies, be persistent and rehearse what you are practicing repeatedly to be  
255 acquainted to the activity. Beside these, other ways of being assertive and  
256 committed to the activity are politeness with relative firmness during policy  
257 implementation, total conformity to planned process, accept helpful criticisms and  
258 express positive and negative emotions again that is: a form of communication. It is  
259 also imperative to imitate best practice: listen to success stories and eschew  
260 traditions and values that do not make sense that have hitherto promoted obesity. It  
261 will also not be out of place for the obese to identify his inner motivator and take  
262 responsibility for personal behaviour. For instance, do not be too formal in  
263 implementing programmes, allow your body to be use to your routine weight  
264 reduction programmes, in so doing you would be reminded naturally if forgotten, as  
265 you will instinctually have sense of incompleteness.

266 AC likewise entails making personal sacrifices, find meaning and purpose behind the  
267 target you are ensuing in order to achieve objectives and by being passionate about  
268 the mission. Another positive step in the right direction is the determination to

269 withstand and tackle challenges. As challenge often presents in any activity and  
270 spurs one towards larger accomplishments. Again staying assertive and committed  
271 might necessitate working in synergy with others, on the part of the beneficiary, he  
272 can involve friends in order to bond to arrive one`s destination.

273 In a weight reduction television program, the program coordinator encouraged her  
274 programme participants to have inner drive that would enable them to declare  
275 `enough is enough of the extra calories they are moving with` and work towards  
276 shedding these excess calories<sup>(19)</sup>. This is a classical example of  
277 assertiveness/commitment, which programme stakeholders should emulate to  
278 enhance positive outcome of weight reduction programmes. Finally be committed to  
279 high fruits and vegetables intake, exercise, avoid starvation of any sort and eat little  
280 portion at a time. Likewise, drink more water than energy drinks and avoid fatty foods  
281 <sup>(20)</sup>. This article also highly recommends one to be assertive and committed to the“Six  
282 steps to healthy you” pyramid.<sup>(1)</sup> These six steps are;

- 283 • Activity; Activity is represented by the steps and the person climbing them, as  
284 a reminder of the importance of daily physical activity.
- 285 • Moderation; Moderation in intake of fatty and oily food. However, the more  
286 active you are, the more these foods can fit into your diet.
- 287 • Personalization; <sup>(1)</sup> describes as finding the right food to be taken each day to  
288 satisfy your personal desire.
- 289 • Proportionality is shown at the pyramid by the different width of the food, that  
290 is, how much each food substance to be chosen.
- 291 • Variety; the variety indicates that all food substances are needed each day for  
292 good health and

- 293 • Gradual improvement suggests that individuals can benefit from continually  
294 taking small steps at a time of whatever activity and gradually improve on  
295 these steps, which scholars describe as 'Six steps to a healthier you' <sup>(1)</sup>.

296 These prescriptions are directed at those saddled to design and implement these  
297 programmes and the beneficiaries. It enjoins these stakeholders to consider and  
298 redouble their effort towards being assertive and committed to guarantee the  
299 effectiveness of these interventions

### 300 **Conclusion**

301 This article has made quintessential recommendations to obesity policy makers,  
302 programme implementers and beneficiaries of the need to be assertive and  
303 committed to the course of overweight and obesity reduction. Based on the relevant  
304 programmes in place, this paper postulates the need to tackle the scourge by  
305 applying these two leadership concepts (assertiveness and commitment) to enhance  
306 effectiveness of these programmes.

307 For assertiveness, it was said, there is no subjection for any person to participate in  
308 any programme. It therefore requires stakeholders to consider and respect human  
309 rights in programme design and implementation. As regards commitment, it  
310 admonished all parties to show absolute support, participation, review and update  
311 programmes to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.

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