



GLOBAL SUMMIT TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
LONDON, 10 – 13 JUNE 2014

Draft: 7 April 2014
EXTERNAL

| Time | Event | Location (TBC) |
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| <p>WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE: EXPERTS' DAY</p> <p>This day is for government officials and civil society experts. Sessions on this day will look in substantive detail at the range of sexual violence in conflict issues, discuss challenges and identify recommendations for future action that will help build a global consensus on how to implement the commitments contained in both the G8 Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict and Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict launched by the Foreign Secretary at the UN General Assembly in September 2013.</p> <p>The sessions will take a variety of formats to encourage information sharing and debate facilitated by high-level and eminent expert speakers and Chairs from governmental, intergovernmental and civil society backgrounds to help lead and frame each discussion.</p> | | |
| <p>9.30- 10.30</p> | <p>OPENING PLENARY</p> <p>Following a welcome from a UK Government Minister and a keynote address from the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Mrs Zainab Hawa Bangura, four speakers will give short, framing presentations on the following four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Accountability, impunity and complementarity - the key challenges to more effective national and international justice systems; (ii) Survivor centred support and protection - breaking down the barriers to protection; (iii) Peace and security institutional reform - enabling effective prevention, response and reduction of sexual violence crimes; and (iv) Improving international strategic cooperation to deliver a more effective multilateral response. <p>Emma Hopkins, Head of the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative in the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office will then set out the objectives and the format of the Summit.</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 7,8,9,10,11,12</i></p> |



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| 10.30– 11.00 | REFRESHMENTS | |
| MORNING WORKING SESSIONS (7 PARALLEL SESSIONS) | | |
| 11.00 – 12.30 | <p>SESSION 1: The documentation and investigation of sexual violence in conflict</p> <p>Issue: A culture of impunity continues to prevail around sexual violence in conflict. Those who document and investigate incidents of sexual violence often face practical challenges that affect the value of the information they collect and impact the lives of survivors and their communities. The International Protocol aims to set out best practice standards for the documentation and investigation of sexual violence in conflict. These standards will help to ensure that information collected in the field can support future investigations and prosecutions at the national and international level. These standards will help to ensure that information is collected in such a way as to increase and preserve its evidentiary value, that survivors receive sensitive and sustained support and – critically – that actors involved in collecting information and working with survivors are doing so in a coordinated and mutually supportive way.</p> <p>Questions: What are the key challenges faced by documenters and investigators of sexual violence in conflict situations? Why is there a need to improve the mechanisms and techniques in place for the collection and protection of information on sexual violence in conflict? How can we best minimise duplication of efforts and increase information-sharing among actors? How can we embed and explain the “do no harm” principle? Why is there a need for the International Protocol – what are its aims and how can it be used as a practical tool to address some of these challenges?</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 16-17</i></p> |
| 11.00 – 12.30 | <p>SESSION 2: Putting PSVI into context, the women peace and security agenda and women’s participation.</p> <p>Issue: A key element of international commitments to Women Peace and Security, and UN SCRS 1325 – 2106 is improving women's participation. This session will aim to strengthen collective understanding of the value of improving women’s participation in addressing peace and security, and will consider how the inclusion of women in post conflict peace and political settlement can strengthen commitments to address conflict</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 14-15</i></p> |



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| | <p>related sexual and gender based violence.</p> <p>Questions: To what extent and in what ways does the participation of women have both intrinsic and instrumental value in global efforts to address peace and security? What practical measure can be taken to improve women’s participation in the context of peace and reconciliation processes?</p> <p>The session will build on the presentation of case studies (including, but not limited to the experience of women’s participation in the Geneva II dialogue).</p> | |
| <p>11.00 – 12.30</p> | <p>SESSION 3: Survivor centric responses in emergencies (Prevention)</p> <p>Issue: There is no single strategy or approach to preventing sexual violence in conflict and emergencies. It is a complex issue and therefore requires analysis of specific causes, dynamics, and the situational determinants related to victimisation and perpetration.</p> <p>Questions: What are the best ways to respond in this context? How do humanitarian actors address the multiple challenges? How can we best stop sexual violence before it starts? How do we reduce risk, vulnerability and threats?</p> | <p><i>Fringe Hall Room tbc (level 1)</i></p> |
| <p>11.00 –12.30</p> | <p>SESSION 4: Closing the impunity gap: legislative frameworks</p> <p>Issue: There is a culture of impunity surrounding perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict who are never brought to justice. The breakdown of national criminal justice systems during conflict, contributes to the difficulties of prosecuting crimes. The ICC and other international criminal tribunals have made important contributions to ensuring accountability by demonstrating how sexual violence can be used as a means to perpetrate genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. However, progress made at the international level is not enough. Improving the ability and the will to undertake national prosecutions for sexual violence crimes is a vital component in tackling impunity.</p> <p>Questions: How can national legal frameworks be strengthened to enable national authorities to investigate</p> | <p><i>Fringe Hall Room tbc (level 1)</i></p> |



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| | and prosecute international crimes. What role can the extension of universal jurisdiction play? | |
| 11.00 – 12.30 | <p>SESSION 5: Enhancing Military Capability</p> <p>Issue: Conflict-related sexual violence, when used as a tactic of war, is a security issue that demands a security response. The military is a critical partner for protection and prevention. The aim of this session is to develop a collective understanding of how best to address improved accountability within military structures. It will also address the issue of improving capability and capacity within military hierarchies and drive key recommendations for ministers.</p> <p>Questions: What doctrine and training is required to support improved capacity? How best is this delivered and who is best placed to do so? How to ensure that the training is available to all ranks within the militaries? What difference can gender advisors make?</p> | <i>Fringe Hall Room tbc (level 1)</i> |
| 11.00 –12.30 | <p>SESSION 6: Improving the collection and use of evidence and data</p> <p>Issue: Reporting of crimes of sexual violence by all victims remains low. There are a variety of reasons for this. This session will explore the evidence base for understanding the prevalence and distribution of the problem, and will aim to identify practical ways to improve evidence collection, analysis and routine monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>Questions: What do we know about the nature, scale and extent of sexual violence in conflict? What do we need to know? What is the optimum way to both collect data and to better monitor and report on both incidence and response?</p> | <i>Fringe Hall Room tbc (level 1)</i> |
| 11.00 –12.30 | <p>SESSION 7: Improved accountability through the deployment of sexual and gender-based violence expertise</p> <p>Issue: The deployment of SGBV experts offers an opportunity to assist with international or national investigations, or the development of national capacities to promote accountability for sexual violence in</p> | <i>Fringe Hall Room tbc (level 1)</i> |



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| | <p>conflict. Interest in deploying international expertise and in the development and maintenance of sexual and gender-based violence rosters has grown in recent years.</p> <p>Questions: Is there scope for increased co-operation on the recruitment, training, roster-ing and deployment of such expertise? What are the key challenges? How do we overcome these? How do we ensure that the deployment of international, regional or local expertise is both strategic and adds real value?</p> | |
| 12.30 – 14.30 | LUNCH (delegates are encouraged to attend Fringe events) | <i>Cyber Café</i> <i>(level 1)</i> |
| EARLY AFTERNOON WORKING SESSIONS (6 PARALLEL SESSIONS) | | |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | <p>SESSION 8: Workshop I - Application of the International Protocol: documenting sexual violence in conflict: Syria case study</p> <p>Issue: This session will look at how local actors work to promote future justice and accountability for survivors in Syria through the practical documentation of sexual violence as a violation of international criminal, human rights and humanitarian law.</p> <p>Questions: How should you approach a documentation mission? How can human rights actors document information that can be useful in future accountability process? What practical applications of best practice standards are there that can assist in conflict affected settings with low service availability? How best to apply international criminal investigation standards in conflict and post conflict settings?</p> | <i>Capital Suite</i> <i>(level 3)</i> <i>Rooms 14-15</i> |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | <p>SESSION 9: Prosecuting sexual violence in conflict - how to ensure successful prosecutions: lessons learnt and strategies for the future</p> <p>Issue: While there remain relatively few prosecutions for crimes of sexual violence in conflict, courts (national and international) have in many cases systematically recorded lessons and now have a good understanding of</p> | <i>Capital Suite</i> <i>(level 3)</i> <i>Room 8</i> |



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| | <p>what is required to improve the chances of successful prosecutions. This session will aim to share this learning and to answer some of the following questions.</p> <p>Questions: What have we learnt about prosecuting sexual violence in conflict at the international and national level? How can we improve the prosecution of sexual violence in conflict?</p> | |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | <p>SESSION 10: Survivor centric responses in emergencies (Protection)</p> <p>Issue: Fulfilling the needs and rights of survivors, including preventing further violence, is a critical aspect of addressing sexual violence. However, despite some progress, services on the ground remain inadequate due to, among other things, a lack of prioritization, resources and capacity.</p> <p>Questions: How can this deficit in services provision best be overcome? What works and does not work in terms of providing direct support for victims and survivors?</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Room 10</i></p> |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | <p>SESSION 11: Sexual violence in conflict - men and boys as victims</p> <p>Issue: It is recognised that men and boys are also survivors of sexual violence. They are subject to such violence in a variety of ways, and there is a strong correlation with the use of sexual violence in detention and as an act of torture.</p> <p>Questions: What is the nature and scale of sexual violence against men and boys? What barriers need to be overcome to improve co-ordination and programming for this group? What is the tension between increased attention to men and boys or a continued focus on direct efforts to support women and girls?</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Room 11</i></p> |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | <p>SESSION 12: The role of regional organisations in supporting states to address sexual violence in conflict.</p> <p>Issue: Regional organisations (the EU, the AU, or OAS for example) often have a critical role to play in providing both policy and practical support to states to their commitments.</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Room 12</i></p> |



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| | <p>Questions: How can regional organisations better support states take greater ownership and responsibility? How can they improve the delivery of commitments to reform or to enhance their capacity to address sexual violence in conflict?</p> | |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | <p>SESSION 13: The particular vulnerabilities of children to sexual violence in conflict</p> <p>Issue: Children are often hidden victims. They are disadvantaged in multiple ways and can be overlooked by international actors.</p> <p>Questions: What makes children particularly vulnerable to sexual violence in conflict? How can children be best protected? What changes in policy and practice are needed to reduce the occurrence of sexual violence against children and to ensure the needs of child survivors are appropriately met?</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Room 8</i></p> |
| 16.00 – 16.30 | REFRESHMENTS | |
| LATE AFTERNOON WORKING SESSIONS (6 PARALLEL SESSIONS) | | |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>SESSION 14: Workshop II – Application of the International Protocol: training and co-ordinating multi-disciplinary actors to document sexual violence in conflict</p> <p>Issue: The second of two related sessions on the practical application of the International Protocol standards, this workshop will focus on the challenge of implementing best practices in the collection, documentation, and preservation of forensic evidence. It will demonstrate the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration and network-building in strengthening forensic evidence collection for prosecutions and explore/discuss the specific challenges facing local first responders on the ground from the health, legal, and law enforcement sectors.</p> <p>Questions: What does training on the International Protocol look like in action? What are the roles of different actors? How can multi-sectoral actors work together? How should we best support training on the</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 16-17</i></p> |



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| | use of tools? How do we overcome the challenges of working in low capacity settings? | |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>SESSION 15: The role of peacekeepers in preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict</p> <p>Issue: UN and other peacekeeping forces have an important role to play in the fight against sexual violence. The experts will also look at the challenging issue of offences committed by peacekeeping personnel. Experts from UN Peacekeeping missions will share examples of what has worked well in their missions on how to prevent sexual violence and improve women’s security, as part of peacekeeper’s wider responsibility under a Protection of Civilians mandate.</p> <p>Questions: How can we empower peacekeepers to intervene more systematically to prevent sexual violence? How do we better ensure all personnel receive the full complement of pre or on-deployment training on conflict related sexual violence (including by taking advantage of existing tools)? What else should be done to reduce offences committed by peacekeeping personnel further, and ensure these are all dealt with in line with UNSG’s zero tolerance policy?</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 14-15</i></p> |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>SESSION 16: Reparations for acts of sexual violence committed in conflict</p> <p>Issue: In post conflict contexts, and transitional justice contexts, the issue of reparations is cited by many victims and survivors of sexual violence as key to their social, psychological and economic recovery. Yet dealing with reparations is proving problematic. Not only do financial reparations go unpaid, in many cases, there are legal and political obstacles.</p> <p>Questions: What does reparation mean for victims of sexual violence in conflict? What guiding principles should underpin the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of reparation programmes? Reparation in practice – what are our global perspectives?</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Room 9</i></p> |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>SESSION 17: Practical actions for enabling human rights defenders</p> <p>Issue: In conflict contexts, those individuals and groups who seek to support commitment to uphold human</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Room 7</i></p> |



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| | <p>rights principals and protect those who are threatened, are very often subject to increased threats to their own security.</p> <p>Questions: How can the international community support national governments to strengthen support and protection for human rights defenders and grassroots organisations?</p> | |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>SESSION 18: Addressing specialized models for prosecuting sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict environments</p> <p>Issue: Access to justice in post conflict contexts has proven difficult for a host of reasons. These include, poor infrastructure in remote and difficult to access locations, weak capacity among law enforcement and judicial officials, inadequate measures to support victims and witnesses.</p> <p>Questions: What lessons can we learn from experiences of innovative domestic accountability mechanisms in Kenya and the DRC (mobile courts)? What other experience of survivor-centred approaches to accountability (for example forms of reparative justice) offer insight into the means to support a diversity of approaches in national settings?</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Room 11</i></p> |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>SESSION 19: Integrating sexual violence in conflict into security and justice sector reform.</p> <p>Issue: At the heart of improved institutional responses to sexual violence in conflict is the need to build greater capability and capacity within the security sector. This involves reforms to policy, legislation and practice and to build the means to address accountability into security organisations and institutions.</p> <p>Questions: How do we ensure that security sector reform consistently and coherently integrates mechanisms for responding to sexual and gender based violence? What are the priorities for reform? What works and does not work to build accountability mechanisms into security sector enterprises through comprehensive SSR assistance/training/capacity building?</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Room 12</i></p> |
| 18.00 | CLOSE | |



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| <p>THURSDAY 12 JUNE: MINISTERS' DAY</p> <p>The sessions on this day will allow Ministers to hear directly about the nature and impact of sexual violence in conflict, to discuss the existing impunity gap and the continuing challenges to tackling it and provide an opportunity for Ministers to discuss with each other in detail national, regional or thematic issues of interest.</p> <p>All delegates will be able to attend the morning session on Ministers' day. However, in the afternoon, in addition to attending Ministerial dialogues where possible, we encourage delegates to attend the wide-ranging programme of Fringe events.</p> | | |
| 10.00 -11.00 | <p>OPENING PLENARY</p> <p>Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, the Rt Hon William Hague MP Special Envoy of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees | <p><i>ICC Auditorium</i> <i>All delegates</i></p> |
| 11.00 –11.30 | REFRESHMENTS | |
| <p>MORNING SESSION (1 SESSION)</p> | | |
| 11.30 –12.30 | <p>MINISTERIAL PRESENTATION: Building the architecture of prevention – how to close the impunity gap</p> <p>In conflict and post conflict settings, dealing with accountability for war crimes and addressing impunity requires states to reform and strengthen their justice and other institutions. Achieving systemic change of this nature is extremely challenging and a long term endeavour. Complementary international mechanisms can</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite</i> <i>(level 3)</i> <i>Rooms</i> <i>7,8,9,10,11,12</i> <i>All delegates</i></p> |



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| | <p>therefore offer the means to support states meet their commitments to transitional justice and post conflict accountability. These include, but are not limited to, the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative frameworks • National, international and specialized prosecutions • International Protocol on documentation and investigation of sexual violence in conflict • Access to justice, support, assistance and reparations | |
| 12.30-14.30 | MINISTERIAL LUNCH (Ministers are encouraged to attend Fringe events) | <i>Capital Suite Rooms 6&13</i> |
| EARLY AFTERNOON WORKING SESSIONS (4 PARALLEL SESSIONS) | | |
| 14.30 -16.00 | <p>MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE A: Enhancing Military Capability</p> <p>Sexual violence in conflict, when used as a tactic of war is a security issue that demands a security response. The military is a critical partner for protection and prevention. Improving accountability, capability and capacity within military hierarchies remains a technical challenge but one that can be addressed with the requisite levels of political support. Ministers will consider the recommendations emerging from the expert discussion the day before and agree and prioritise future actions.</p> | <i>Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 16-17</i> |
| 14.30 -16.00 | <p>MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE B: Hidden victims of sexual violence</p> <p>There are many invisible victims of sexual violence in conflict, children born of conflict related rape, girl child soldiers who are forced into sexual slavery, men and boys who are detained and raped as a form of punishment. Ministers will consider the challenges and best policy responses to addressing the less visible groups of victims?</p> | <i>Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 14-15</i> |
| 14.30 -16.00 | MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE C: Country Forum I | <i>Capital Suite</i> |



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| | <p>This Forum brings together the Governments of conflict affected countries with ministers, UN agencies and experts to discuss the lessons learned, remaining challenges and best practice in tackling sexual violence in conflict. It will provide an opportunity for countries affected by sexual violence in conflict to share their achievements, and address remaining challenges in dealing with these crimes.</p> | <p>(level 3) Room 7</p> |
| 14.30 -16.00 | <p>MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE D: Children and armed conflict</p> <p>Children are disproportionately affected by sexual violence in conflict. They are often the most stigmatized from sexual violence. Children associated with armed groups and who are forced into sex slavery or forced labour are often ostracized from communities. This session will draw attention to the plight of children affected by sexual violence in conflict and provide an opportunity for ministers to reaffirm their commitments to address this issue, and to strengthen the relationship between international resolutions under both the Children in Armed Conflict and the Sexual Violence in Conflict mandates.</p> | <p><i>tbc</i></p> |
| 16.00-16.30 | REFRESHMENTS | |
| LATE AFTERNOON WORKING SESSIONS (4 PARALLEL SESSIONS) | | |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE E: “Call to Action” – preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict</p> <p>Following the November UK hosted Call to Action, the US have agreed to take forward work on addressing violence against women with a focus on prevention and response, including to sexual violence in conflict. This dialogue will provide an opportunity to review progress on the international commitments made to improve prevention and response. It will enable a wider number of states to sign up to ‘Call to Action’.</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 16-17</i></p> |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE F: Country Forum II</p> <p>This Forum brings together the Governments of conflict affected countries with ministers, UN agencies and</p> | <p><i>Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 14-15</i></p> |



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| | experts to discuss the lessons learned, remaining challenges and best practice in tackling conflict-related sexual violence. It will provide an opportunity for countries affected by conflict-related sexual violence to share their achievements, and address remaining challenges in dealing with these crimes. | |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE G: Delivering progress through women’s participation</p> <p>Advancing the political, economic and social participation of women is a key aspect in addressing transitional justice, accountability and impunity. It should be an international policy priority. This ministerial dialogue will aim to strengthen political support for improving women’s participation in addressing peace and security, and will consider how the inclusion of women in post conflict peace and political settlement (particularly in security and justice reform initiatives) can strengthen commitments to address sexual and gender based violence and advance women’s rights more broadly.</p> | Capital Suite (level 3) Room 7 |
| 16.30 – 18.00 | <p>MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE H: The responsibilities of faith communities and leadership in tackling sexual violence in conflict</p> <p>Faith communities and faith leaders have an important contribution to make to improving the quality of local responses to sexual violence and to address some of the root causes of sexual violence. Faith communities and their leaders can address underlying social norms and values around gender relations and questions of masculine identify, which give rise to sexual violence in both conflict and non conflict settings. How can faith leaders and faith based organisations engage both men and women in their communities to counter stigmatisation of survivors and in committing to end impunity?</p> | <i>tbc</i> |
| 18.00 | <p>CLOSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministers depart for Ministerial reception and dinner at Lancaster House | |



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| <p>FRIDAY 13 JUNE: CLOSING PLENARY</p> <p>“By working together, sharing our knowledge and our experience, mobilising resources and committing our global political will we are determined to end the use of rape and other forms of sexual violence as weapons of war. This crime must not be allowed to continue any further. Now is the time to act.”</p> <p><i>Declaration to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, September 2013</i></p> <p>The final morning is an opportunity to reflect on the discussions and events from the previous days, both in London and around the world. Through the use of speeches, audiovisual content, live performance and highlights from the Fringe the plenary session will provide a fitting conclusion to the Summit and demonstrate the strengthened shared global commitment to taking practical actions to end the use of rape and sexual violence as weapons of war.</p> | | |
| <p>10.00 – 12.30</p> | <p>PLENARY Including keynote addresses from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, the Rt Hon William Hague MP • Special Envoy of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees • Presentation of Summit outcomes and commitments | <p><i>ICC Auditorium</i></p> |
| <p>12.30</p> | <p>SUMMIT CLOSE</p> | |