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| **WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE: EXPERTS’ DAY****OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT** One of the overarching objectives for the Global Summit is to encourage an interactive, participatory event which benefits from and captures the breadth of experience of attendees at the Summit. 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. **OPENING PLENARY, 09.30-10.30,** *Capital Suite (interpretation available English, French, Spanish, Arabic)*The aim of the Opening Plenary is to provide a suitable frame for the ensuing experts’ discussions that explains the approach taken to the design of the Summit programme and gives an overview of the thematic areas of focus for the Summit. The Plenary will include four framing presentations on the key themes underlying the Summit design. * Accountability, impunity and complementarity - the key challenges to more effective national and international justice systems;
* Survivor centred support and protection - breaking down the barriers to protection;
* Peace and security institutional reform - enabling effective prevention, response and reduction of sexual violence crimes; and
* Improving international strategic cooperation to deliver a more effective multilateral response.
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| **9.30- 10.30** | **Welcome** Baroness Warsi, Senior Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Minister for Faith and Communities**Keynote Address**Zainab Hawa Bangura, Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict**Introduction**Emma Hopkins, Head, Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, Foreign and Commonwealth Office**Video message**Hillary Clinton, former Secretary of State**Speakers** I. Maxine Marcus, Senior International Criminal Law and Gender ExpertPhumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director of UN WomenKolbassia Haoussou, Co-Founder and Co-Ordinator, Survivors Speak OUT (SSO) NetworkCharlotte Isaksson, Special Advisor on Gender Issues, Allied Command Operations, NATOCarmen Moreno, Executive Secretary of the Interamerican Commission for Women of the Organization of American States | **Media present** |
| **10.30– 11.00** | **REFRESHMENTS** | *Capital Suite**(level 3) Foyer Area* |
| **MORNING WORKING SESSIONS (7 PARALLEL SESSIONS)** |
| **11.15 – 12.45**  | **SESSION 1: The Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict, 11.15-12.45,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 7-9***Issue:** A culture of impunity continues to prevail around sexual violence in conflict. The International Protocol on Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict is a set of basic standards of best practice in evidence gathering in relation to international crimes of sexualized violence. The Protocol can lay the foundation upon which efforts to bring justice to survivors can be built. The standards compiled in the Protocol are drawn from best practice in the field; these basic principles set out methods for ensuring that survivors are empowered through participation in the justice process; that the information obtained by documenters is the best information most sensitively and comprehensively gathered; that the organization of the information gathered is coherent and stored safely; and that the material is gathered with integrity and professionalism. **Questions:** What are the key challenges faced by documenters and investigators of sexual violence in conflict situations, and why are these challenges still there? What concretely can be done to overcome these obstacles? Why is there a need for the International Protocol – what are its aims and how can it be used as a practical tool toward accountability and overcoming the challenges? How can we best minimise duplication of efforts and increase information-sharing among actors? **Chair**Serge Brammertz, Prosecutor, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, The Hague**Speakers**Brenda Hollis, Prosecutor, Special Court of Sierra LeoneSara Ferro-Ribeiro, Adviser - PSVI, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, LondonLiesl Gerntholtz, Executive Director, Women’s Rights Division, Human Rights Watch, New YorkBukeni T. Waruzi, Senior Program Manager - Africa and the Middle East & Lead Global SGBV Initiative, WITNESS, New York Dr Reem Ali, Human Rights Defender  | **Interpretation available** |
| **11.00 – 12.30**  | **SESSION 2: Putting PSVI into context, the women peace and security agenda and women’s participation, 11.00-12.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 17***Issue:** Historically, peace negotiations have been the sole preserve of the state political and military elites. Despite growing awareness of the need to include women in such processes, few have fulfilled the commitments set out in the relevant UNSCRs (1325 onwards). Yet women’s groups have notably played an important role in calling for an end to violence, in localized mediation and reconciliation efforts, but often remain excluded from formal processes. Effective solutions to sexual and other forms of violence against women and the promotion of gender equality and women’s rights, require the inclusion of women and girls. Yet those international actors and local peace builders who do attempt to implement the spirit of inclusive peace building are met with multiple hurdles, including resistance from political actors, an inability to even reach the negotiating table, and institutional structures that discriminate against them. International and regional organisations have failed to integrate systematic and structured inclusion as part of their mediation and peace building strategies.**Questions:** What has worked well and why in achieving a greater degree of participation by women (drawing on case studies and wider experience)? How can women’s groups and individuals overcome barriers to more effective participation? Which stakeholders are key to unblocking access to decision making in peace processes? What can international, regional and national players do to systematically focus on the greater inclusion of women? **Chair**Margot Wallström, former UNSG SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Stockholm**Speakers**Deborah Lyons **,** Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Afghanistan, supporting short interventions from: Palwasha Hassan,Freelance Consultant and Researcher on Gender and Development Issues; Founding Member, Afghan Women’s Network, KabulWazhma Frogh**,** Co-Founder andExecutive Director, Research Institute for Women, Peace and Security (RIWPS), KabulAmal Basha, Official Spokesperson for the National Dialogue in Yemen, Sana’aAmbassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, former Under-Secretary-General of the UN and Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the UN, New York; initiator of UNSCR 1325 as President of the Security Council in 2000Judy Cheng-Hopkins, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, UN, New York | **Interpretation available****Media present** |
| **11.00 – 12.30**  | **SESSION 3: The Call to Action on Protecting Women and Girls in Emergencies, Part One: Strengthening Institutional Leadership and Global Capacity across the Humanitarian System to promote Survivor-Centred Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict, 11.00-12.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 14***Issue**: Despite progress over the last several years, throughout the world, we continue to see the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) increase when conflicts or disasters strike. The Call to Action builds on and complements the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) by mobilising the humanitarian community not only to address sexual violence in conflict, but also the many forms of gender-based violence in all types of emergencies, from the onset of crisis. Drawing on the experience of senior leadership in different humanitarian institutions the session hopes to demonstrate progress and highlight the key milestones and opportunities ahead for advancing work on preparedness, prevention and response to GBV in emergencies, and to garner new support for these efforts globally, and in current and new emergencies.**Questions:** What is the Call to Action, and what does this initiative aim to achieve? How does it relate to PSVI? What are the roles and responsibilities of humanitarian actors in prevention and reducing risks for sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and emergencies? How can institutions (donors, affected country governments, IOs and NGOs) strengthen their commitment, leadership and capacity on these issues? What are some best practices and examples from current emergencies for promoting access to comprehensive care for survivors from the onset of a conflict, and what else can be done to scale up responses and expand our prevention efforts? **Chair and Moderator** Catherine Wiesner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, US Department of State, Washington DC **Speakers**Volker Türk, Director of International Protection, UNHCR, GenevaUgochi Daniels, Chief, Humanitarian and Fragile Contexts Branch - Programme Division, UNFPA, New YorkPascale Meige Wagner, Deputy Director of Operations, ICRC, GenevaSikander Khan, Somalia Representative and Deputy Director of Emergency Operations, UNICEFJulienne Lusenge, President, Female Solidarity for Integrated Peace and Development (SOFEPADI), Democratic Republic of the Congo | **Interpretation available** |
| **11.00 –12.30**  | **SESSION 4: Closing the impunity gap: legislative frameworks, 11.00-12.30,** *Fringe Hall Discussion Room 3***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. It remains the primary responsibility of states to investigate and prosecute the most serious crimes of international concern committed on their territory or by their nationals or residents (war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, including crimes of sexual violence in conflict). This ability often requires legal reforms to enable domestic prosecutions of these international crimes so that the right domestic legal framework exists, for example, to be able to prosecute those with command responsibility for such crimes, and eliminating the defence by perpetrators that they were ordered to carry out attacks.**Questions:** How can national legal frameworks be strengthened (including through domestic implementation of the Rome Statute or equivalent provisions) to enable national authorities to investigate and prosecute international crimes. What role can the extension of universal jurisdiction play?**Chair**Judge Theodor Meron, President, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and President, Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals, The Hague**Speakers**Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor, International Criminal Court, The HagueKim Thuy Seelinger, Director, Sexual Violence Program, Human Rights Center, University of California, Berkeley Mohamed Babiker, Associate Professor of International Law - Sudan Joan Kagezi, Prosecutor, International War Crimes Division of the High Court, UgandaInnocent Balemba Zahinda, Team Leader, Team of Experts, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, United Nations, New York |  |
| **11.00 – 12.30**  | **SESSION 5: Enhancing military capabilities, 11.00-12.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 15 and 16***Issue:** Sexual violence in conflict, when used as a tactic of war, terror and intimidation, is a security issue that demands a security response. The UN Security Council has articulated the link between sexual violence and the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security in a series of resolutions since 2000. The challenge now is to convert these resolutions into practical action. The military is a critical partner for both prevention and protection, but is not always properly equipped to deal with this sensitive and difficult problem. **Questions:** What can militaries do to implement existing commitments to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict, including through better incorporation of the provisions of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security into military planning and the conduct of operations?  How to embed international humanitarian and human rights law into military education and training, including basic, ongoing and pre-deployment education and training? How to better ensure/enforce the application of codes of conduct concerning acts of sexual violence by any member of the armed forces?  How to better integrate the appointment of gender advisors and deployment of more female personnel to strengthen/enhance military capability? What needs to be done to build knowledge and accountability on military responses to sexual violence in conflict? **Chair**Patrick Cammaert, Major General (ret); former General Officer Commanding the Eastern Division MONUC/Military Adviser DPKO **Speakers**Miroslava Beham, Ambassador; Senior Advisor on Gender Issues, OSCE, ViennaCharlotte Isaksson, Special Advisor on Gender Issues, Allied Command Operations, NATOKestoria O Kabia, Brigadier; Assistant Chief of Staff - Gender and Equal Opportunities, Ministry of Defence, FreetownTonderai Chikuhwa, Team Leader Programmes, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, United Nations, New York |  |
| **11.00 –12.30**  | **SESSION 6: Improving the collection and use of evidence and data, 11.00-12.30,** *Fringe Hall Discussion Room 2***Issue:** Reporting of crimes of sexual violence by all victims remains low for a variety of reasons. Information needs to be collected through research to properly document the magnitude of sexual violence in conflict settings, and to understand its drivers. Research to date has shown that conflict and post-conflict settings are highly diverse. This diversity is reflected in the prevalence and patterns of sexual violence. Both women/girls and men/boys are victims in some settings, and combatants are far from being the only perpetrators. Understanding the problem is critical for building a solid platform for prevention. Evidence suggests that removing impunity is one avenue of intervention, but changing social norms related to violence and gender and empowering women and communities are also critical aspects of a comprehensive response. This session discusses what is known, and the challenges of monitoring, documentation and research in conflict and post-conflict settings. There will be a particular focus on the question: when is research or documentation safe and when should it be delayed?**Questions:** What do we know about the nature and extent of sexual violence in conflict (SVIC)? What drives SVIC and influences variation in prevalence between settings? How can data be collected in a way that it doesn't stigmatise victims or make them vulnerable to repeated victimisation? And in a way that does not compromise the safety of staff and researchers? What data collection options are feasible in different conflict affected settings, and during different phases of conflict? What data do programmes and governments need to inform prevention programming, and to improve accountability? What are the different challenges of collecting data for programme monitoring and research purposes, and for reporting for accountability purposes? How can data on SVIC be shared in a safe and ethical manner?**Chair** Professor Charlotte Watts, Director, Gender, Violence and Health Centre, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London**Speakers**Dr Mazeda Hossain, Lecturer in Social Epidemiology, Department of Global Health & Development , London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, LondonEdem Blege, Program Officer, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSVC), New YorkDr Shana Swiss, Programme Director, What Works to Prevent Violence in Conflict and Humanitarian Emergencies, International Rescue Committee UK, LondonProfessor Rachel Jewkes, Acting Vice-President for Research Support, South African Medical Research Council, PretoriaDr Claudia García-Moreno, Lead Specialist, Gender and Gender-based violence, in the Department of Reproductive Health and Research, WHO, GenevaDr Emma Fulu, Technical Lead, South African Medical Research Council, PretoriaAsst Professor Chen Reis, Clinical Associate Professor, Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver |  |
| **11.00 –12.30**  | **SESSION 7:** **Improved accountability through the deployment of sexual and gender-based violence expertise, 11.00-12.30,** *Fringe Hall Discussion Room 5*I**ssue**: The use of international technical assistance has been a favoured approach to support organisational and institutional development for over 40 years. In more recent times, the use of dedicated expertise from rosters and ‘teams’ has also gained in prominence, and is increasingly seen as a mechanism to rapidly deploy experts to situations of concern, particularly in conflict and post conflict environments. While undoubtedly a valuable means to support national institutions address a variety of technical challenges, and meet international commitments, deploying international technical expertise is not without its challenges. This session will aim to explore these challenges in more detail and consider in what ways the use of international expertise can contribute to reform, capacity building, and supporting sustainable institutional change. **Questions:** What are the challenges of using International expertise to build national and regional capacities? How can the international community improve the use and deployment of technical experts in order to support the development of national capacity to improve accountability and access to justice? How can the international community improve the use of deployable experts through greater inclusion in regional and international peacekeeping or other missions? How do we ensure that the deployment of international, regional or local expertise is both strategic and adds real value? **Chair**Dr Andrew Long, Senior Policy Adviser, PSVI, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London**Speakers**Nahla Valji, Policy Advisor, UN Women, New York Andras Vamos-Goldman, Executive Director, Justice Rapid Response, GenevaCynthia Petrigh, Founder, Beyond (peace), ParisHolo Makwaia, Expert SGBV Investigator, International Criminal Court, The HagueChris Austin, Interim Head, Stabilisation Unit, UK Government, LondonEmily K. Walker, Head of Unit, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Inter-Agency Standby Capacity Support Unit - GenCap and ProCap Projects, UN, GenevaGhada Shagwi, Senior Women Protection Adviser, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia |  |
| **12.30 – 14.30** | **LUNCH** **(delegates are encouraged to attend Fringe events)** | *Delegates Lounge**(level 1)* |
| **EARLY AFTERNOON WORKING SESSIONS (6 PARALLEL SESSIONS)** |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | **SESSION 8: Investigating and documenting sexual violence in conflict: lessons learned and future strategies, 14.30-1600,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 7and 8***Issue:** Effective Investigation and documentation of crimes of sexualized violence is one of the central paths to accountability for the survivors. This session is intended to explore specific examples of: investigative strategies that have been successful; justice that has been brought against many odds; and survivors who have accessed justice.**Questions:** This session will look at specific examples of successful investigations of crimes of sexual violence and explain how that success was measured. It will provide examples of the critical lessons that were learned and implemented and how those changes impacted upon the effective outcome of an investigation. It will also look at how a particular section of the International Protocol can be used in a particular context to bolster investigative practices with the aim of providing access to justice for survivors.**Chair** Howard Morrison, Judge, International Criminal Court, The Hague **Speakers**Flavia Pansieri, Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations, New YorkYasmin Sooka, Executive Director, Foundation for Human Rights, JohannesburgSiobhan Hobbs, Gender Advisor, Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in DPRKSofia Candeias, Senior Associate and Criminal Justice Coordinator, International Centre for Transitional Justice, New YorkGloria Atiba Davies, Victims Expert, Gender and Children Unit, Investigations Division, Office of the Prosecutor/ICC **and** Xabier Agirre, Senior Analyst, Investigative Strategies and Analysis Unit, Investigations Division, Office of the Prosecutor/ICC | **Interpretation available** |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | **SESSION 9: Prosecuting sexual violence in conflict: lessons learned and future strategies, 14.30-16.00,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 9***Issue:** In spite of great strides in the advancement of gender jurisprudence over the past two decades, there is still a very serious problem of impunity for these crimes. International and national practitioners have identified a number of causes of continued impunity for crimes of sexual violence as an international crime (whether prosecuted domestically or internationally), insofar as they relate to prosecutors and judges. These include common misconceptions about sexual violence crimes which seep into adjudications of crimes of sexual violence; misperception of sexual violence crimes being less foreseeable than other violent crimes, and the consequent higher evidentiary burden on prosecutors to show knowledge on the part of removed perpetrators; and the apparent clash between customary traditional contexts in which the crimes take place, and the universal applicability of international criminal law (whether applied internationally or domestically), and how this impacts upon access to justice, in particular for women. **Questions:** What have we learnt about prosecuting sexual violence in conflict at the international and national level? How can practitioners prosecuting these cases (both domestically and internationally) ensure that they prepare and present a case in a manner which ensures that crimes of sexual violence are treated with the same legal scrutiny as crimes of non-sexual violence? How can attitudes toward sexual violence crimes be changed among judges and other legal practitioners? What can be done to ensure that high level accused persons remote from the crimes of sexual violence can be held accountable for these crimes just as they would be held accountable for other crimes (both domestically and internationally)? **Chair**Hassan B. Jallow, Prosecutor, Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals; Prosecutor, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (UN-ICTR), The Hague**Speakers**Michelle Jarvis, Senior Legal Advisor, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, The HagueHarrison Adika, Magistrate, KenyaBrigid Inder, Executive Director, Women’s Initiatives for Gender Justice and Special Advisor on Gender to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal CourtJustice Teresa Doherty CBE, former Judge, Special Court for Sierra Leone; Physicians for Human Rights | *Capital Suite* *(level 3) Room 9* |
| **14.30 – 16.00** | **SESSION 10: The Call to Action on Protecting Women and Girls in Emergencies, Part Two: Field-based perspectives from across the humanitarian system on survivor-centred prevention and response to sexual violence in conflict, 14.30-16.00,** *Capital Suite (level3) Room 17***Issue:** Despite progress over the last several years, throughout the world, we continue to see the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) increase when disasters or conflicts strike, as current emergencies from Syria to CAR demonstrate all too clearly.  In addition to supporting survivors’ access to life-saving services and assistance, there are also opportunities to prevent incidence of sexual and other forms of GBV before they occur through situational prevention and protection initiatives, and ensure that GBV is integrated effectively into preparedness efforts. Ensuring that global efforts like the Call to Action are designed and evaluated in collaboration with practitioners in the field is critical to their success and sustainability. **Questions:** From the perspective of those working in current emergencies how can we best stop sexual violence before it starts? How do we reduce risk, vulnerability and threats? What can humanitarian actors do to be better prepared to ensure prevention and risk mitigation strategies are in place to address risks related to and incidence of sexual violence and other forms of GBV in conflict settings? What can be done to scale up prevention and risk mitigation efforts as part of preparedness efforts? What are some best practices and examples from current emergencies for promoting access to comprehensive care for survivors from the onset of a conflict? From a field-based perspective, how can we leverage the political momentum and commitment of senior leadership represented by the Call to Action to strengthen prevention and response efforts in current emergencies? **Chair** Kate Gilmore, Assistant Secretary General, United Nations Population Fund, New York**Moderator**Tom Staal, Deputy Assistant Administrator, USAID, Washington DC**Speakers** Laila Baker, Representative, UNFPA Syria Fatuma I. Ibrahim, Chief, Child Protection, UNICEF South SudanAngela Trenton-Mbonde, Senior Advisor, UNAIDS, New YorkHeather Cole, Technical Adviser, International Rescue CommitteeWah Ku Shee, Joint General Secretary, Women's League of Burma | **Interpretation available** |
| **14.30 – 16.00** | **SESSION 11: Sexual violence in conflict: men and boys as victims, 14.30-16.00,** *Capital Suite Room 12***Issue:** Sexual and gender-based violence against adult men and young boys has been reported in 25 armed conflicts over the last decade. In the 2014 UN SRSG report on sexual violence in conflict, 10 countries reported sexual violence against men and boys. A recent study from DRC, for example, found that one in four men had experienced sexual violence, as had an average of one in three male refugees in the Great Lakes region. Sexual Violence in Conflict against men and boys includes rape and gang rape, acts of torture involving damage to genitals (such as electric wires), being used as a ‘mattress’ whilst family members are raped, and being forced to have sex with family members themselves. To date there has been little concerted effort to identify male survivors through data collection and ensure that they are subsequently provided with services. Consequently, men and boys also require services targeted to their particular needs, including both physical and psychological response. **Questions:** What is the nature and scale of sexual violence against men and boys? Why do we need to act - and why now? What barriers need to be overcome to improve co-ordination and programming for this group? Where do some of the key responsibilities in the international community lie for taking the agenda forward? Is there a tension between increased attention to men and boys or a continued focus on direct efforts to support women and girls? How can these be mitigated / overcome?**Chair**Zainab Hawa Bangura, Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict**Speakers**Dr Gary Barker, International Director, Promundo, Washington DCDr Chris Dolan, Director, Refugee Law Project, School of Law, Makerere University, KampalaMale Survivor perspectives – Bosnia and Uganda |  |
| **14.30 – 16.00** | **SESSION 12: The role of regional and multilateral institutions in supporting states to address sexual violence in conflict, 14.30-16.00,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 14***Issue:** Many of the multilateral and regional institutions have, or are developing, strategies and plans to tackle sexual violence in conflict. They often have a critical role to play in providing both policy and practical support to States. They are also used to working closely together; for example, the EU helps to fund AU missions, the UN provides the peacekeepers, and NATO provides the collective security for the EU. However, when it comes to tackling sexual violence in conflict, no coordination or cooperation structures between them currently exist, and interaction can be ad hoc. How then do we improve coordination and cooperation between these organisations to better support states respond to sexual violence in conflict? The session would build a greater collective understanding of the challenges that are faced and how to overcome them.**Questions:** What role do these regional and international organisations play in supporting national governments to work on sexual violence in conflict? What are the major challenges that the regional and multilateral organisations face around the issues of co-ordination and co-operation, capacity, policy and security? How can they best overcome these issues? **Chair** Carmen Moreno, Executive Secretary of the Interamerican Commission for Women of the Organization of American States**Speakers**Bineta Diop, AU Special Envoy on Gender, Peace and Security, Addis AbabaMahboub Maalim, Ambassador and Executive Secretary, Inter-Governmental Authority for Government (IGAD), DjiboutiRichard Froh, Deputy Assistant Secretary General Operations, NATOGeraldine Joslyn Fraser-Moleketi, Special Gender Envoy, African Development Bank  | **Interpretation available** |
| **14.30 – 16.00** | **SESSION 13: The particular vulnerabilities of children to sexual violence in conflict, 14.30-16.00,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 11***Issue:** Children are often hidden victims of sexual violence in conflict. Both girls and boys are often reluctant to report the crime, because of fears of social stigma and retribution. High levels of sexual violence plague children in conflict and post-conflict situations. They are subjected to violations including sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and trafficking. The impact of sexual violence on children is catastrophic – physically, psychologically and socially. Children who have been victims of sexual violence are often left with serious physical injuries, which can be particularly severe because their growing bodies are not yet fully developed. They are at high risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections. Girls who become pregnant can suffer life-threatening complications during childbirth, will often be forced to drop out of school, and can face social exclusion and stigmatisation. Their chances for further education, a basic livelihood and marriage maybe severely diminished or completely eliminated, condemning them to a lifetime of extreme poverty and increased vulnerability to further exploitation. **Questions:** What is the nature, scale and extent of the problem? How can reporting and data-collection mechanisms be strengthened to provide improved assistance to child survivors? How can national level institutions and organisations be better supported to deliver child protection? How can national and international justice systems prosecute offenders of sexual violence against children in conflict, while also taking into account the best interests of the child and key principles of informed consent, confidentiality, and referral? **Chair**Justin Forsyth, Chief Executive, Save the Children, London**Key Note Speaker**Leila Zerrougui, Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, New York**Speakers**Susan Bissell, Associate Director and Child Protection Section Chief, UNICEFMurhabazi Namegabe, Director, BVES, Bukavu CityRob Williams, Chief Executive Officer, WarChild, London | **Media present** |
| **1430 – 16.00** | **Session 13a: The role of peacekeepers in preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict, 14.30-16.00,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 10***Issue:** UN and other peacekeeping personnel have an important role to play in the fight against sexual violence in conflict. Experts from peacekeeping missions will share examples of good practice on how peacekeepers have tackled sexual violence and improved women’s security, as part of their wider existing responsibility under a Protection of Civilians mandate. **Questions:** How can we empower peacekeepers to take action more systematically to prevent sexual violence? How do we 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)? **Chair**Fatiha Serour, DSRSG UNSOM (Somalia)**Speakers**Lieutenant-General Maqsood Ahmed, Military Adviser, DPKO, United Nations, New YorkRoméo Dallaire, Lieutenant-General (ret); former UNAMIR Force Commander in RwandaAntonia Ngabala Sodonon**,** AU Gender Peace and Security Programme LeadCarole Doucet**,** Senior Gender Adviser, DPKO/DFS, United Nations, New YorkScott Campbell**,** Director of the Joint Human Rights Office MONUSCO, DRC |  |
| **16.00 – 16.15** | **REFRESHMENTS**  |  |
| **LATE AFTERNOON WORKING SESSIONS (6 PARALLEL SESSIONS)** |
| **16.15 – 17.45** | **SESSION 14:  Implementing the international protocol: building networks of medical, law enforcement and justice professionals to strengthen documentation and evidence, 16.15-17.45,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 17***Issue:** This session will focus on the implementation of best practices in the collection, documentation, and preservation of forensic evidence of sexual violence to bolster and strengthen local prosecutions. The aims of this event are (i) to demonstrate the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration and network-building in strengthening forensic evidence collection for prosecutions, and (ii) to explore/discuss the specific challenges facing local first responder professionals on the ground from the health, legal, and law enforcement sectors, specifically in the DRC but also globally. **Questions:** What is the rationale for a Network for Prosecution of Sexual Violence and how does it work? How can cross-sectoral training benefit professionals in each sector and what is the impact of doing this work together to date? What are some of the concrete successes and challenges of  a cross-sectoral response, especially in resource-poor settings and in conflict zones?  What is the purpose of a standard medical form and how does it facilitate improving the quality of investigation and evidence including for documenting mass crimes? What are some of the challenges in adjudicating cases and how does improved training and cross-sectoral response impact the role and work of the judge? How can this model by adopted at a national level?**Chair and Moderator**Susannah Sirkin, Director of International Policy and Partnerships, Physicians for Human Rights, New York**Participants in facilitated discussion**Coleen Kivlahan, Senior Director, Health Systems Innovation, American Association of Medical Colleges, and Senior Consultant, Physicians for Human Rights, BrusselsDavid Bodeli, Chief of the Childhood and Women Protection Police Unit (PSPEF) and Former Chief of Criminal Investigation Police, Goma, North Kivu, DRCMuriel Volpellier, Lead Doctor of Forensic Medicine, St. Mary’s Hospital, London, and PSVI-embedded medical trainer with Physicians for Human Rights, Bukavu, DRCThierry Ntumba Nasibu, Doctor and Physician, General Reference Hospital of Minova, South Kivu, DRCCol. Freddy Mukendi, Counselor, High Military Court of Kinshasa and Former First President of Military Court of South Kivu, DRCDenis Mukwege, Founder and Medical Director, General Reference Hospital of Panzi, South Kivu, DRC | **Interpretation available****Media present** |
| **16.15 – 17.45** | **Session 15: Peacekeeping – policing the protectors, 16.15-17.45,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 10***Issue:** Although peacekeeping personnel have an important role to play in the fight against sexual violence, unfortunately there are substantiated reports that some peacekeeping personnel have committed sexual offences while on deployment (known as Sexual Exploitation and Abuse or SEA). The UN has a zero tolerance policy on SEA.**Question:** What else should be done to reduce the number of offences committed by peacekeeping personnel further, and ensure these are all dealt with in line with UN Secretary General’s zero tolerance policy?**Chair**Victoria K. Holt**,** Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, US Department of State**Speakers**Karin Landgren, Special Representative of the Secretary General to the United Nations Mission in LiberiaBineta Diop, AUC Chairperson's Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security, Addis AbabaSylvain Roy**,** Senior Policy Adviser, Conduct & Discipline Unit, Department of Field Support, UN |  |
| **16.15 – 17.45** | **SESSION 16: Reparations for acts of sexual violence committed in conflict, 16.16-17.45,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 14***Issue:** In post-conflict, 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. **Questions:** To identify improved options to provide reparations for survivors by examining: How we can ensure delivery of reparations in post-conflict settings? What needs to happen concretely for effective reparations to be delivered for victims generally and for victims of conflict-related sexual violence specifically? What are the good practices and challenges concerning participation of survivors in reparation processes?**Chair**Flavia Pansieri, Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations, New York**Speakers**Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director, UN Women Bojan Glavašević, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Veterans Affairs, Croatia\*Betty Murungi, Former Board Member of the ICC Trust Fund for Victims and Former Commissioner of Kenya's Truth, Justice and Reconciliation CommissionRuth Rubio Marin, Professor of Constitutional and Public Comparative Law, European University, Firenze; Author and Expert on Gender and Reparations | **Interpretation available** |
| **16.15 – 17.45** | **SESSION 17: Practical actions for enabling human rights defenders, 16.15-17.45,**  *Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 7 and 8***Issue:** Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) play an important role in working to end sexual violence in conflict. HRDs can help prevent the repeat of incidents of sexual violence by drawing attention to them. They can support survivors of sexual violence to access vital services including health services and justice. They can also work with States to help inform and deliver national plans to reduce conflict-related sexual violence. However, considerable barriers remain that restrict the work of HRDs. These include violence or the threat of violence, both by the State and by non-State actors, and delegitimisation of HRDs whose status and role is undermined through public stigmatisation. In some cases HRDs can themselves be the victims of sexual violence as a result of their role. **Questions:** To assist in building a global consensus on what practical action needs to be taken to support HRDs working on the ground to end sexual violence in conflict this session will ask what mechanisms have shown to protect HRDs effectively? What can HRDs, states and multilateral/regional organisations do to work more effectively together to combat sexual violence in conflict? What practical steps could be taken to remove the barriers that prevent HRDs from carrying out their work in a safe environment?**Chair**Karen Pierce, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, UK Mission to the United Nations and International Organisations, Geneva **Speakers**Nishi Kant, Shakti Vahini, New DelhiHassan Shire, Executive Director, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, KampalaFahima AbdelHafizHashim, Salmmah Women’s Resource CentreJineth Bedoya, Journalist, Colombia  | **Interpretation available** |
| **16.15 – 17.45** | **SESSION 18: Exploring specialised models for ensuring justice for sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict environments, 16.15-17.45,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 11***Issue**: Access to justice in conflict and post-conflict contexts has proven difficult for a host of reasons, including poor infrastructure in remote locations, weak capacity in law enforcement and judicial sectors, and inadequate measures to support victims and witnesses. There are number of emerging models that can provide alternate ways of delivering justice. This session will present innovative domestic accountability initiatives that address sexual violence in conflict, and present a diverse range of models for further discussion. **Questions:** What lessons can we learn from experiences of innovative domestic accountability initiatives in the DRC and Kenya? What other experiences of survivor-centred approaches to justice and accountability (e.g. truth commissions and reparative justice mechanisms) offer insight into the means to support a diversity of approaches in national settings?   What are some common challenges across these models and how can they be addressed? What role can civil society actors play in promoting accountability, particularly when there is a lack of institutional capacity or political will?**Chair**Stephen J. Rapp, Ambassador-at-Large, Office of Global Criminal Justice, US Department of State**Speakers**Charles Guy Makongo, American Bar Association Rule of Law InitiativeJulissa Mantilla, Consultant, Gender and Transitional JusticeYasmin Sooka, Foundation for Human Rights, JohannesburgFionnuala D. Ní Aoláin, Dorsey & Whitney Chair in Law at the University of Minnesota Law School; Professor of Law, University of Ulster's Transitional Justice Institute, Belfast |  |
| **16.15 – 17.45** | **SESSION 19: Integrating responses to sexual violence into security and justice sector reform, 16.15-17.45,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 15 and 16***Issue:** Rarely have Security and Justice Sector Reforms (SJSR) effectively addressed SGBV. Often when SGBV is considered in the context of such reforms it is simply included as an ‘add on’. In consequence it remains a siloed issue, rather than one of the central organising principles of reform. Despite this, there is wider recognition and understanding that it is in fact important to address gender concerns and more specifically SGBV. This is reflected in a number of international commitments e.g. Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence, G8 Declaration, UNSCR 1325 et al. **Questions:** How do SJSR programmes ensure that preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence is effectively and consistently addressed? What are the challenges in reforming security and justice sectors in preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence in fragile and conflict-affected countries? How can they be overcome? What opportunities are there to build on and strengthen what is already happening? How can these efforts be maximised from the bottom up and top down? By whom (national government, other governments, UN and other multilaterals, civil society, INGOs etc)? **Chairs**Karen J. Hanrahan, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, US Department of StateBandana Rana, President, Saathi, Nepal**Speakers**Anja Ebnöther, Assistant Director Operations III, DCAF, GenevaStella Sabiiti, International Peace and Security ConsultantStaff Sergeant Kimberley O’Toole, Toronto Police Service |  |
| **17.45** | **CLOSE**  |

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| **THURSDAY 12 JUNE: MINISTERS’ DAY**The sessions on this day will allow Ministers to hear directly about the nature and impact of sexual violence in conflict, to draw on recommendations from the experts’ discussion and provide an opportunity for Minsters to discuss their national perspective and challenges, as well as outline their own implementation of the Declaration to End Sexual Violence in Conflict and any new commitments.**Format:** The Ministerial Dialogues will take the form of a roundtable discussion with 40-50 seats around a boardroom table with additional seats around the side of the room (capacity varies from 100-400). Ministers and senior representatives from UN agencies, international organisations and non-governmental organisations will have a named seat at the table. Only those seated at the table will be able to participate in the discussions. Places will be pre-allocated. There will be no Q&A from the floor. Media will have access to the opening remarks in some specified dialogues and will then withdraw (Dialogues B, D, E, G). Each Dialogue will have a Ministerial Chair or co-Chairs that will introduce the topic and speakers. The Chair will then invite the named speakers to give their remarks on the questions posed in the concept papers for each session. The Chair will then facilitate a free-flowing roundtable discussion. There will then be an opportunity for four pre-allocated ministerial interventions followed by another period of discussion and another four pre-allocated ministerial interventions. The Chair(s) will then close by summarising the discussion and recommendations. **Points to note:** Each session will contain at least 40 minutes of roundtable discussion, when senior representatives from UN Agencies and other organisations will be able to make interventions and contributions, as will other Ministers who do not have one of the pre-assigned interventions. Ministers will be provided with a short written summary of the relevant discussion and recommendations from the applicable previous day’s experts' session at the start of the Dialogue. In some Dialogues, a rapporteur will briefly summarise the recommendations from the experts.  |
| **10.15-12.00** | **OPENING PLENARY****Part I: Why here, why now?*** William Hague, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
* Angelina Jolie, Special Envoy of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
* Zainab Hawa Bangura, Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
* Leymah Gbowee, Nobel Laureate
* BaronessAshton, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy for the European Union
* Dr Nkosazuna Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson, African Union Commission

**Part II: Closing the impunity gap: building the architecture of prevention: serving and protecting people**In conflict and post conflict settings, dealing with accountability for war crimes and addressing impunity for sexual violence requires strong political resolve, the establishment and maintenance of effective national justice systems, a security sector that is trusted and will serve to protect people and states institutions and mechanisms that can effectively deliver services to victims and survivors. The global commitments that ministers have made to end sexual violence in conflict through the PSVI Declaratio**n** require practical action. Such actions are the responsibility of a range of stakeholders, but critically the work of national governments. There is no doubt that delivering the kinds of systemic changes that are required at national level is not only challenging but also a long term endeavour. This session provides an opportunity to discuss the roles and responsibilities of States and political actors in addressing sexual violence in conflict and post conflict. It will focus on the different experiences of national and international actors and shift the dialogue from the previous days’ work by experts to consider in more detail what political actors can do to achieve enduring solutions to preventing sexual violence. **Chair**Sarah Sewall, Under-Secretary of State for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights, US Department of State**Panel Speakers** There will be short interventions from: * Zlatko Lagumdžija, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina
* Julia Duncan-Cassell, Minister of Gender and Development, Liberia
* Peter Maurer, President, International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva
* José Antonio Meade Kuribreña, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico
* Nasser Judeh**,** Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jordan
* Aminu Bashir Wali, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria
* Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, New York

Followed by a facilitated Q&A from the ministerial audience | **Interpretation available** |
| **12.00-14.00** | **MINISTERIAL LUNCH** **(Ministers are encouraged to attend Fringe events)** | *Capital Suite* *Rooms 6&13*  |
| **EARLY AFTERNOON WORKING SESSIONS (4 PARALLEL SESSIONS)** |
| **14.00-15.30** | **MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE A: Enhancing Military and Peacekeeping Capability,** **14.00-15.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 7* **Issue:** The Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict committed to: ‘Ensure our national military and police doctrine and training is in accordance with international law so as to enable a more effective prevention and response to sexual violence in conflict.’ The military is a critical partner for both prevention and protection, but is not always properly equipped to deal with this sensitive and difficult problem. They are often the first responders to sexual violence. They have access to information about events on the ground that is otherwise unavailable to civilians. They may be the only protection that vulnerable sections of society have against sexual violence.  In a limited number of cases, unfortunately they may also be the perpetrators.After the Chair’s introduction a rapporteur will briefly summarise the main recommendations from the ‘Peacekeeping’ and ‘Military Capabilities’ expert day sessions, including how to address likely challenges and implement recommendations before the invited speakers give their opening remarks. **Questions:** What more can be done at a political level to ensure that commitments by military actors and peacekeepers on preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict are met? How do we enforce the application of codes of conduct concerning acts of sexual violence by any member of the armed forces? How do we increase military capacity to tackle sexual violence through the appointment of gender advisors and the deployment of more female personnel?  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. Peacekeepers play an important role here. We can empower them to take action more systematically against sexual violence. It is also vital that we further reduce cases of peacekeeping personnel committing offences. Ministers will consider the recommendations emerging from the three expert discussions (5, 13a & 15) the day before and agree and prioritise future actions. **Chair** Didier Reynders, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and European Affairs, Belgium**Speakers**Lieutenant-General Maqsood Ahmed, Military Adviser, DPKO, United Nations, New YorkMari Skåre, Secretary General’s Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security, NATOHilde Johnson, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the [United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Mission_in_the_Republic_of_South_Sudan) | **Interpretation available** |
| **14.00-15.30** | **MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE B:** **Hidden victims of sexual violence, 14.00-15.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 14-15***Issue:** To prevent sexual violence effectively, respond to the needs of victims, and shift the blame from victims to perpetrators, we must recognise the different factors that foster and underpin this violence as well as the specific needs survivors may have in order to overcome their experiences. This Dialogue will explore the protection of the most vulnerable and forgotten victims of sexual violence – including children who are born of conflict-related rape, girl child soldiers who are ‘married’ to another combatant and forced into sexual slavery, and men and boys who are systematically raped as a form of punishment or torture. The dialogue will aim to shed light on the stories of these victims and identify common gaps, and best practice, in empowering them to come forward and seek the practical support they need. This session will build on the discussions in sessions 11 (men and boys) and 13 (children) on experts’ day, draw out ideas on the root causes that drive victims to become hidden and finally, identify solutions along with commitments to action. **Questions:** What factors create hidden victims of sexual violence and what actions are needed to ensure recognition and response for all victims of sexual violence in conflict? How to ensure research, planning and response to sexual violence in conflict is inclusive of all victims across global contexts? Are shifts required within the humanitarian system to protect and respond to hidden victims? What specific role can diplomacy and political will play in increasing recognition and response to hidden victims?**Chair**Vesna Pusić, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign and European Affairs Minister, Zagreb**Speakers**Denis Mukwege, Founder and Medical Director, General Reference Hospital of Panzi, South Kivu, DRCBaroness Amos, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, UNOCHASurvivor perspective: War Child/World Vision representative | **Interpretation available****Media present** |
| **14.00-15.30** | **MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE C: Country Forum I, 14.00-15.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 17***Issue:** This first of the two country fora at the Summit will bring 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. In this session the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) will launch their new national action plan on ending sexual violence in conflict.**Questions:** What is the FGS’s role in tackling sexual violence in conflict? How can different FGS ministries contribute to tackling sexual violence in conflict? How can the international community support the FGS’s plans?**Chairs**William Hague MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth AffairsReem Al Hashimy, UAE Minister of State**Speakers** Abdirahman Duale Bayle, Foreign Minister of the Federal Government of SomaliaKhadija Mohamed Diriye, Minister for Human Rights and Women’s Affairs, Federal Government of Somalia | **Interpretation available** |
| **14.00-15.30** | **MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE D: “Call to Action” – preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict, 14.00-15.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 11-12***Issue:** Last year, the UK International Development Secretary launched the “Call to Action” to end violence against women and girls in emergencies. The “Call to Action” helps fulfil the aim set out in the Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict by mobilising the humanitarian community to address the many forms of gender-based violence in all types of emergency, including sexual violence in conflict situations. This Dialogue will provide an opportunity to review progress made so far in improving the prevention of, and response to, sexual and gender based violence in emergencies, particularly in recent and current humanitarian crises, and enable a wider number of states to sign up to “Call to Action”. The dialogue will also consider what challenges remain, and how they can be overcome, to ensure every humanitarian response includes steps to mitigate the risk of gender-based violence and provide safe and comprehensive services for survivors. **Questions:** What progress has been made to address sexual and gender based violence in emergencies? What are the priorities for scaling up responses and expanding prevention efforts? How can the international humanitarian community strengthen its commitment to this issue? What institutional barriers need to be overcome to ensure this is embedded in emergency responses?**Chair**Justine Greening, UK Secretary of State for International Development, London**Speakers**Antonio Guterres, UN High Commissioner for RefugeesDr Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, UNFPA Heidi Lehmann, Director of the International Rescue Committee's (IRC) Women's Protection and Empowerment Unit | **Media present** |
| **15.30-16.00** | **REFRESHMENTS**  |  |
| **LATE AFTERNOON WORKING SESSIONS (4 PARALLEL SESSIONS)** |
| **16.00–17.30** | **MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE E: Improving international and national action to address accountability, 16.00–17.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 11-12***Issue:** Addressing impunity requires strengthening accountability by more effectively delivering justice in both conflict and post conflict contexts. Meeting this challenge involves improving the capacity and capability of justice sector actors (the judiciary, the police, magistrates, prosecutors and advocates/lawyers). It requires improved systems, strengthened institutions, including laws and policy, and greater attention to ensuring synergy between national and international approaches. In the midst of all this technical and institutional work, there is also a critical need to put victims and survivors’ rights, their security and safety front and centre. International collective action is essential to providing support to countries affected by sexual violence in conflict, including through capacity building (e.g. through the deployment of international expertise).**Questions:** How can we build the political will to tackle impunity? What actions should states prioritise at both the political and practical level? How can we improve and support the effectiveness of collective international action to support national governments address sexual violence in conflict, including through the deployment and co-ordination of technical expertise? How can national legal frameworks be strengthened to enable national authorities to investigate and prosecute international crimes? **Chair** John Baird, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Canada**Speakers**Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor, International Criminal Court, The HagueGeraldine Joslyn Fraser-Moleketi, Special Gender Envoy, African Development Bank | **Media present** |
| **16.00–17.30** | **MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE F: Country Forum II, 16.00–17.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 17***Issue:** This is the second of the two country fora at the Summit which will bring 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. In this session the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) will set out recent progress on tackling sexual violence in conflict, including on impunity and security sector reform.**Questions:** What are the future priorities in the DRC on promoting accountability and delivering security sector reform? What are the challenges and how can they be overcome? What is the role of the international community in supporting the Government of DRC identify and overcome the challenges? **Chairs**Alexander Luba Ntambo, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Former Combatants of Democratic Republic of the CongoZainab Hawa Bangura, Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict**Speakers**Raymond Tshibanda, Foreign Minister, Democratic Republic of the CongoGenevieve Bulo Inagosi Kassongo, Minister of Gender, Family and Children Affairs, Democratic Republic of the Congo | **Interpretation available** |
| **16.00–17.30** | **MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE G: Delivering progress through women’s participation, 16.00–17.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Rooms 14 and 15***Concept:** Despite growing awareness of the need to include women in peace negotiations, and the fact that women's groups have played an important role in calling for an end to violence, few states have fulfilled their commitments on women’s participation. As a result women remain largely excluded from formal peace processes. Those international actors and local peace builders who do attempt to implement the spirit of inclusive peace building are met with multiple hurdles, including resistance from political actors, an inability even to reach the negotiating table, and institutional structures that discriminate against them. Despite commitments, governments, international and regional organisations have to date failed to integrate systematic and structured inclusion as part of their mediation and peace building strategies.**Questions:** What can international, regional and national players do to ensure the greater inclusion of women? Why, despite the overwhelming support and international recognition of the need to include women, are they still consistently prevented from participating in peace processes? How can women's groups and individuals overcome barriers to more effective participation?**Chairs**Borge Brende, Minister for Foreign Affairs, NorwayJosé Antonio Meade Kuribreña, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico**Speakers** Atifete Jahjaga, President of the Republic of KosovoMary Robinson, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, UNON, NairobiPhumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director of UN Women, New York | **Interpretation (French, Arabic, Japanese)****Media present** |
| **16.00–17.30** | **MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE H: The role faith leaders and communities can play in tackling sexual violence in conflict, 16.00–17.30,** *Capital Suite (level 3) Room 7***Concept:** Faith communities and faith leaders can play an important moral leadership role in shaping local responses to sexual violence and addressing some of the root causes of sexual violence. Faith communities and their leaders are uniquely placed to address underlying social norms and values around gender relations and questions of masculine identity, which give rise to sexual violence in both conflict and non-conflict settings. **Questions:** How can faith leaders and faith based organisations work with governments and engage both men and women in their communities to counter stigmatisation of survivors and in committing to end impunity? **Chair**Baroness Warsi, Senior Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Minister for Faith and Communities**Speakers**Cardinal Vincent Nichols, Archbishop of WestminsterSheikh Abdallah Bin Bayyah, Saudi Arabia/MauritaniaThe Most Revd Bernard Ntahoturi, Archbishop of the Anglican Church of Burundi & Bishop of MatanaSolange Mukamana, Tearfund South AfricaDr Luiz Loures, Deputy Executive Director, UNAIDS | **Interpretation available** |
| **17.30** | **CLOSE** * **Ministers depart for Ministerial reception and dinner at Lancaster House**
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| **FRIDAY 13 JUNE: CLOSING PLENARY** *ICC Auditorium**(interpretation available English, French, Spanish, Arabic)*“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.”*Declaration to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, September 2013*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. |
| **10.00 – 12.00** | **Video message**Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary General **Speech and introductions**The Rt Hon William Hague MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth AffairsAngelina Jolie, Special Envoy of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees**Speakers**Denis Mukwege, Founder and Medical Director, General Reference Hospital of Panzi, South KivuLieutenant General David Morrison, Chief of Army, Australian ArmyFatou Bensouda, Prosecutor, International Criminal Court**Introduction**The Rt Hon William Hague MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs**Keynote address**The Honorable John F. Kerry, Secretary of State of the United States of America**Ministerial pledges****Youth Delegates Stage Presentation** **Closing remarks**Zainab Hawa Bangura, Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in ConflictThe Rt Hon William Hague MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs**Facilitated by**Mishal Husain, BBC News Presenter |  |
| **12.00**  | **SUMMIT CLOSE** |  |