

THE DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD LECTURE 2013

Sexual violence in conflicts



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Preface

On Monday, 9 September 2013, Eva Åkesson, Vice-Chancellor of Uppsala University, opened the 15th annual Dag Hammarskjöld Lecture proceedings in the university's main auditorium with a large audience attending.

Margot Wallström, former Under-Secretary General and UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, was the speaker for this year's annual Dag Hammarskjöld Lecture. Ms. Wallström's theme was Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict, drawing upon her vast knowledge and experience from her time as the Special Representative to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on this issue from February 2010 to June 2013.

The guidelines for the annual Hammarskjöld Lecture stipulates that:
“The privilege of delivering the Lecture will be offered to a person who has promoted in action and spirit the values that inspired Dag Hammarskjöld as Secretary-General of the United Nations and generally in his life – compassion, humanism and commitment to international solidarity and cooperation.”

The choice of Margot Wallström as lecturer was therefore obvious and very apt. Ms. Wallström is known for her commitment to issues of women and gender, environmental and international affairs. Dag Hammarskjöld would have been honored having his legacy carried forward by Ms. Wallström.

For a long time, the issue of sexual violence was absent from the global policy discussions – despite its horrible and very real existence on the ground. Since 2000, when UN Security Council Resolution 1325 recognized the

impact of war on women and the importance of women's contributions to conflict resolution, several resolutions have been formulated on the issue. In 2009 a post as Special Representative was established– to act as an advocate, coordinator and leader within the UN system on the issue. Margot Wallström was the first to take on this mission.

Prior to Ms. Wallström's position as Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative, she served as a member of the Swedish Parliament and in several ministerial positions in the government for many years, among others as Minister of Social Affairs, Minister of Culture, and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Women and Youth.

Ms. Wallström further served as Environmental Commissioner and Commissioner for Institutional Relations and Communication Strategy for the European Commission. She was also the first elected vice-president of the European Commission in 2004 and served as such until 2010. Currently Ms. Wallström is the chair of the Board of Lund University.

Prior to the Dag Hammarskjöld lecture Margot Wallström took part in a seminar organised at the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation with presentations made by researchers Maria Eriksson-Baaz (Nordic Africa Institute) and Angela Muvumba-Sellström (Department of Peace and Conflict

Research, Uppsala University) who have both specialized in research on sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) in conflict areas. The seminar was attended by a select group of individuals with knowledge and direct work experience on key issues of SGBV. The issues discussed were the Security Council Resolution 2106 (adopted in June 2013), the policy discourse of sexual violence in conflict settings, the “weapon of war” narrative and prevention and impunity of these acts. Ms. Wallström emphasized that although much research and practice on conflict-related sexual violence is very recent, best practices and guidelines have already been put in place to combat SGBV. However, all efforts are needed in this large task, and coordination between actors on the ground, local civil society efforts, national legislation and international research is vital. As Ms. Wallström summed it up: “(this) can be the tide that lifts all boats.”

The following statements by Margot Wallström after having met survivors of sexual violence in a camp for internally displaced persons in Colombia in 2012, serve to summarise her engagement and drive:

“More needs to be done to support these survivors, both in terms of access to justice, assistance and to help them reintegrate into society. Additional resources are required to strengthen the capacity of the judicial system in order to address the issue of sexual violence.”

“Impunity must never be an option.”

It was also in this vein that Ms Wallström presented the annual Dag Hammarskjöld lecture. As is the tradition it was followed by a lively period of questions and answers, led by Professor Wallensteen. It is our hope that this event and the lecture that is reproduced in this publication will serve to continue to highlight this significant issue. It is only if there is close attention paid to SGBV that there is a chance of having it eradicated.

Uppsala, November 2013

Annika Söder
Executive Director
Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

Peter Wallensteen, Senior Professor of
Peace and Conflict Research,
Uppsala University



Many students came to listen to Margot talk on the topic of sexual violence in armed conflict.



Margot Wallström and Vice-Chancellor Eva Åkesson

Sexual violence in conflicts

Margot Wallström

Excellencies, Rector Magnifica, Ladies and gentlemen.

To many Swedes of my generation, Dag Hammarskjöld is something of a hero, a near mythical figure, for whom we feel a strange affinity.

I remember my first visit to the United Nations headquarters in New York, seeing the portrait painted by his close friend Bo Beskow. Hammarskjöld stands against a turquoise background looking frail and kind, but at the same time focused, and determined to rise to any challenge set before him. One could almost touch his integrity and commitment to his work.

Yet, the painting leaves you with the feeling that it is actually he who is observing us and taking stock, asking if we measure up to the values to which he dedicated his life.

We seem to be reasonably familiar with Hammarskjöld's professional life and work, but the private person evades us. Perhaps we can get a small glimpse of the complex person he appears to have been through the letters he wrote to his friends, many of whom were world-renowned artists, writers and thinkers. They all belonged to a generation faced with the task of literally restoring faith in humanity and reconstructing the world from the debris of the Second World War.

In a letter introducing the writer John Steinbeck to Martin Buber, Hammarskjöld wrote that ‘Steinbeck is one of these observers of life in our generation who feel that it’s survival will depend on our ability to know ourselves and stick to basic human values with the will to pay what it costs.’

Hammarskjöld himself paid the highest price...

That particular day in 1961, he counted on staying away less than 24 hours. So he left his wallet and keys in the home of Sture Linnér in Congo. There he also left a draft text about his hometown Uppsala for the Swedish Tourist Association.

In his briefcase he carried the UN Charter, the Bible, a New York map marked for city walks, his own translation of Martin Buber’s book ‘Du und Ich’ and a book about following Christ. That book had a special bookmark.

Hammarskjöld was thrown out of the plane named Albertina. Apparently he looked peaceful when they found him, but inside he was crushed. Broken spine, ribs and bones, inner bleedings.

The bookmark had the following text:

‘I, Dag Hammarskjöld, solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience, the functions entrusted on me as Secretary General of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in

view and not to seek or accept any instructions in the regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the Organization.’

It ended there, in Ndola, Zambia, and we will never know how he would have acted in the Congo, in the Syria crisis or confronted with the issue of conflict-related sexual violence.

We pay homage to Dag Hammarskjöld. Hero or not, courage and leadership are rare qualities and desperately wanted also in our days.

Thank you very much for inviting me to talk about this urgent issue.

Efforts by individuals at all levels are necessary, if we are to achieve full respect for human rights. Throughout history, sexual violence in war has been an ignored crime. This must change. Every speaker who adds their voice to the debate is helping break what has been called ‘history’s greatest silence’.

Conflict-related sexual violence is surrounded by several myths and misconceptions. Let me mention three:

The first notion is that conflict-related sexual violence is inevitable. That it should be considered collateral damage. That the phenomenon is nothing new. The latter is certainly true: Genghis Khan and his soldiers raped countless women during the Mongol invasions in the thirteenth century. In more recent history, there are numerous examples of rape and sexual violence from the Thirty Years War, the U.S. Civil War, colonial wars in

Africa, the Central European Counter-revolution in the 1920's and the Second World War, both in Asia, Russia and Europe, including the post-conflict situation in the countries affected. And from our days, horrible accounts of rape are known in the Western Balkans, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Timor-Leste, Burma and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Egypt, Libya and now Syria have to be added to the list.

In light of this, sexual violence may seem an inevitable part of any conflict and war. But sexual violence in conflict is neither cultural nor sexual. It is a criminal act and has to be treated as such.

A second common notion is that sexual violence is unspeakable. Very often the blame falls on the survivors. They have to bear the shame while the perpetrators go free. In the words of one Libyan survivor: 'If the bleeding had stopped I would never have reported it.' The shame and the stigma surrounding this issue must end and the perpetrators be held accountable for their actions.

Thirdly, rape is considered a lesser crime, despite the great suffering of the victims. During the proceedings at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague, three Serbs were indicted for their role related to rape camps in Foca. The men did not understand why they were being tried. One of them defended himself by saying 'But I could have killed them!' Rape survivors, of course, see it very differently. A woman from Sarajevo, who was held in a rape camp with her then 20-year old daughter during the war told me that 'They have taken my life without killing me.'

Conflict-related sexual violence is a serious human rights violation with long-lasting effects not only on the individual but on the entire society. It is a peace and security issue and not only a women's issue and it must remain on top of the Security Council's agenda.

The nature of armed conflict has changed since the days of Dag Hammarskjöld. Modern warfare is predominantly intrastate or domestic, waged by non-state actors and triggered by issues of identity, ethnicity, religion and competition for land or resources, particularly oil and mineral wealth.

Although many civilians were killed also during the Second World War, civilians including women and children are now at the forefront of war. Civilian casualties in conflicts rose from a few percent in the beginning of the 20th century to an overwhelming majority of the total number of persons killed in today's wars.

Practically every day, the UN system receives news reports from the field, similar to this one: 'This morning an 11-year old girl from Gereida, South Darfur, was raped by two armed men. The mother of the victim told Radio Dabanga she was collecting firewood with her daughter when the armed men attacked her daughter. She rushed to the displaced camp in Gereida to ask for help. As camp residents found the girl the perpetrators had already fled the scene. The victim is severely injured and transferred to Gereida hospital.'

It is a story of one single girl but it reflects the very reality of war that so many, particularly women, face. Not only that: it risks becoming 'the banality of evil', if you allow me to use again that expression, when everyday life, like fetching water and firewood or playing in front of the house turns into a battleground- and hell. The everyday UN reports about one or two victims adds up to very high numbers. The patterns have to be noticed by somebody and actions have to be taken.

So sexual violence has become the weapon of choice for armed groups in all kinds of conflicts and contexts. It challenges conventional notions of what constitutes a security threat. It is often invisible: the world does not witness rape in the same way as landmine injuries. Cheaper than bullets, it requires no weapon system other than physical intimidation. This makes it low cost, yet high impact. Peacekeepers trained to respond to the use or show of force may be ill prepared and configured to combat the use of rape, which predominates in private spaces. Shrouded in shame it is a torture tactic victims are reticent to reveal. A public/private divide has kept rape 'off the radar' of international and regional security institutions.

Furthermore, the pursuit of security in conventional terms may make women less safe. This is symptomatic of the fact that matters of war and peace have been measured in terms of bombs, bullets and blades, rather than whether women can access markets or girls or boys can get to school safely. In Liberia, the DRC and other post-conflict settings, even as progress is made in demobilization, elections or security sector reform, sexual violence remains rampant. Those responsible for restoring peace and security could thus fairly be asked: peace and security for whom?

While the perpetrators go unpunished, the pain and suffering for the survivors of sexual violence continue long after the guns fall silent. Traumatization and mental and physical illness is common. Survivors of rape often face pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS, incontinence and risk inability to bear children. Long-term psychological injuries that occur frequently are depression, anxiety disorders, flashbacks, difficulties in re-establishing intimate relationships and fear. Often daily fear.

Targeting women in particular means targeting the backbone of society as women often bear the primary responsibility for the family. Conflict-related sexual violence affects not only the individual but the family, the village and the whole construction of society. It tears societies apart and creates incentives for revenge.

I want to tell the story about this young woman that we met in a west African country. She did not hesitate to also show us her physical wounds. She told us that she was one out of seven children in the family, all girls, and when the rebels came to their home, they forced the mother to choose one of the daughters to send with the rebels. And this young woman said; 'And she chose me.' She had been there for many years, in the jungle with the rebels, carrying heavy loads of ammunition on her head, a big rifle, often bearing a child. She gave birth to two or three children during these years. She was having to serve as a kind of sex slave during night, but also cooking for them and doing household chores. I actually do think that women are targeted because of their strength. Because they are the backbones, because they are so important to their families and to the society. This is what is being attacked.

The weakening of social safety through the destruction of families and societies is only one of many obstacles to sustainable peace and security. If impunity reigns, the faith in a country's judicial system is undermined and the prospect for reconciliation is jeopardised. The fear of assaults is an impediment to women's participation in economic activities and girls' school attendance, for example. The high frequency of sexual violence often lingers even after a peace agreement has been signed. As I said, in Liberia, post-war sexual violence has taken on new characteristics, such as gang rapes and the sexual abuse of very young children.

Conflict-related sexual violence is not limited to any culture or context. It happens both during conflict, in post-conflict situations and in the context of political strife. In Syria, there have been reports of alleged human rights violations including sexual assaults, rape and sexual torture, both by national security forces and armed groups. In one incident in Homs, that I remember from while still in office in New York, members of an armed group reportedly ambushed a bus with 13 girls on board. The girls were reportedly raped and three were subsequently killed. In Northern Mali, women were kidnapped and raped by rebels and in Somalia, internally displaced women and girls have been the primary victims of sexual violence. They have been subjected to multiple acts of sexual violence at night when they have been asleep in their huts by groups of armed men in military uniforms. Again, this is what leaves you with the impression that it enters into everyday life, where you should feel most secure and safe; in your own bed at night, at sleep, or playing outside your house. This is where many of these attacks happen. By men who have been given a uniform and a weapon by the state; by their government, to protect civilians and to be the guardians of their safety. Instead they have become the perpetrators, as has been the case in the DRC for example.

Although conflict-related sexual violence disproportionately affects women and girls, men and boys also number among the direct and indirect victims. In Libya, men were sodomised in prisons and in places of detention as a means to obtain intelligence. Male survivors of sexual violence often face stigmatisation and rejection by their communities and some of them have shared with me how they have been directed to a gynecologist or a clinic for women and children. This is a testimony of both the lack of understanding of their predicament and of how assistance is not available to them or not adapted to their specific needs. Another group of forgotten victims of conflict-related sexual violence that deserves acknowledgement is children born of war rape. They are often rejected by their mothers and face the risk of being stigmatised by the society.

The children are often called names; they are called the names of the rebel leader who raped or they are called ‘snake babies’. I have also met women who say they do not want to see the babies because they remind them of the terrible things that have happened in the village. These children risk being ignored. The opposite can also be true; of how these children have been immediately adopted and taken into the village, the community and the family.

All of this can certainly make the situation seem completely hopeless. But even in this horrific reality, there are a number of concrete points that provide hope for the future.

First of all, conflict-related sexual violence is now on the Security Council's agenda. Security Council resolution 1325, established more than 12 years ago, was a landmark as it placed the issue on the agenda of the Security Council – it is like the mother ship of resolutions – which bears the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. This was the first resolution to recognise that war impacts women and men differently, and mandated that the UN itself and its member states to protect individuals from sexual violence in conflict.

Second, conflict-related sexual violence has been recognised as a crime against international law. The atrocities committed during the conflict in the Balkans between 1991 and 1995 and the Rwandan genocide in 1994 left the world in shock. In order to bring justice to thousands of victims and address impunity, ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia were created. Although this meant recognition of conflict-related sexual violence as a war crime, a permanent international criminal court was not created until 2002 when the International Criminal Court was established under the Rome Statute. The Rome Statute serves as a landmark in two ways; for the first time in history, sexual violence in the context of conflict is recognised by the international law as a crime against humanity and as an international war crime. Secondly, the statute identifies many forms of sexual violence including rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilisation and other forms of sexual violence of comparable gravity. That is the definition of what sexual violence is. We have also seen in ICC indictments over the last couple of years that conflict-related sexual violence is almost always included in the charges.

My third reason for hope is that the UN-mandate, that I was the first to hold, has made the fight against impunity for crimes of conflict-related sexual violence a first and overriding priority. This sends a strong message to perpetrators and would-be perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict that we are aware of the atrocities they commit, and that justice will ultimately prevail. Acts of sexual violence should lead to the cells of a prison rather than to the corridors of power. This is what Jean-Pierre Bemba experienced himself at the ICC trial, maybe rather surprised about it. However, this is how it should work. And prosecution is also prevention. The assurance of accountability is a prerequisite for a successful reconciliation process in the aftermath of conflict. The importance of giving rape a history in order to deny it a future cannot be overemphasized.

Fourth, the adoption of resolution 1960 in December 2010 gave the Security Council the necessary tools for holding perpetrators of sexual violence accountable. It is now possible for the UN to ‘name and shame’ perpetrators credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of sexual violence. The Secretary-General’s report on conflict-related sexual violence, from February 2012, includes a list of names of some of the armed groups and security forces credibly suspected of conflict-related sexual violence, such as the Lord’s Resistance Army and the national army of the Congo; the FARDC. The resolution is an important tool in order to combat conflict-related sexual violence. It serves as a reminder to perpetrators that they can no longer sleep easily at night under the cover of impunity and anonymity. This has already started to yield result. ‘Lieutenant Colonel’ Mayele, one of the rebel commanders of the armed groups presumed to be responsible for the mass rapes in Walikale; the Mai Mai Cheka, was apprehended during our visit to

the DRC in October 2010. In less than a year, more than 250 trials of elements of national security forces were held with the assistance of the United Nations in the Congo. I think we should make the caveat, since we have experts and academics that have studied this, that this is far from perfect. These systems hold many sorts of holes in the capacity of the government, the national security forces and the justice systems. These trials cannot all be called fair and just. However, I think we have to realise that we have to help improve the capacity of the DRC government to deal with these issues at the same time as we fight impunity. We have to move in parallel on both these tracks.

My fifth argument why this is not hopeless; I would say that the UN has also taken a number of concrete steps to address conflict-related sexual violence on the ground. We now have the necessary tools to identify and respond rapidly to early warning signs of ongoing or escalating sexual violence. The capacity of peace-keeping troops when it comes to protecting civilians from sexual violence is being strengthened. The UN has provided valuable recommendations to the troops, such as the deployment of accessible foot patrols who actively engage with the population. Efforts have been made to ensure the inclusion of sexual violence in peace and ceasefire agreements. The manner in which the UN collects, verifies and uses information on conflict-related sexual violence in the field has also been improved.

Last but not least; the active choices and actions of courageous individuals. I have just provided several examples of measures taken by governments and the UN in the fight against conflict-related sexual violence. In the end, it is up to the individual peacekeeper, Government Minister,

religious leader, diplomat or fellow human being to display the courage necessary to make a difference to the many victims of sexual violence and other forms of gross violations of human rights. Only when this happens can true change be achieved. I would like to mention somebody that many of you here also know well; that is doctor Denis Mukwege. He is a Medical Doctor and the founder of the Panzi Hospital in Bukavu in the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Panzi Hospital offers free, comprehensive care for women victims of sexual violence. In the past ten years, Dr. Mukwege and his team have treated over 30,000 victims and survivors of rape and other forms of sexual violence. He has told me that he and his colleagues can assess what armed group has inflicted a specific rape upon his patients from the very damage that is done; like a twisted form of an armed group's 'trademark'. Dr. Mukwege is not only an activist but also a political operative who knows how to put pressure on political leaders to act. We need more individuals like him.

Wartime rape is not new, but taking its security implications seriously is. Had a framework like Resolution 1820 existed a century ago, perhaps women's stories would not have been sidelined as 'amateur' or 'inauthentic' in matters of war and peace. And if, as Jean Elshtain says: 'society is the sum of its war stories', our collective memory might have been different. Resolution 1820, belatedly but significantly, views sexual violence through a security, not just a gender lens. Forced impregnation in camps designed specifically for that purpose is not a 'continuum of gender-based violence'. Neither is the deliberate infection of women with HIV, nor gang rape in public for maximum humiliation. Conflict

generates sexual violence of a scale and severity rarely seen in times of peace. It is time to ask different questions. It is time to ask when rape, like war itself, may be politics by other means.

Before I end I would like to give a proposal for at least three actions from now on. From Sweden, from the European Union and from all of us. When asked by individuals what they can do individually I say: ‘pay for a girl to go to school, in the DRC or in Afghanistan’, or ‘pay for a meal a day at school’. That will help in the long term, more than many other things.

What I would like to ask today to be concrete is; I would really like to see our Foreign Minister Carl Bildt mention this issue openly. For him to talk about it and say as his colleague William Hague; that it is a global scourge, that it is a threat to peace and security around the world. And that it will be so much more difficult when this is done to thousands and thousands of women and girls and men and boys around the globe. I want him to speak up, and speak clearly on this topic.

I would like the European Union to support the efforts of Mary Robinson, who is now a Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region. I would like to see that the EU says; ‘we will back her up by also appointing a Special Envoy or an expert to help and assist her’. To look at what we can do as the European Union in support of finding a solution in that region to stop the ongoing atrocities and war and killings and rape.

I would also like to see that Sweden works very actively within the European Union on the issue of conflict minerals. We all carry a piece of

the Congo in our pocket, as I think Marika Griehsel was the first one to say. In all of our electronic equipment there is probably coltan or some of the ‘three T’s’ or some of the conflict minerals that are exploited in the DRC. And with it comes unfortunately also sexual slavery and misery for too many people. This at the same time helps to fuel and keep the conflict alive. We have to address the root causes of war and conflict. These are just three things on my wish list from now on.

To me, the efforts to fight conflict-related sexual violence carried out so far is the start – not the end – of a process to prevent sexual violence and improving security, not only for women and girls but also for all children and men. Much more must yet be done to promote actions that have real impact, as we move from recognition to action and from best intentions to best practice. The journey has only begun.

Thank you very much.

Margot Wallström

Margot Wallström was Under-Secretary-General and United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (Feb 2010-June 2013).

Prior to Ms. Wallström's position as Special Representative, she served as a member of the Swedish parliament and in different ministerial positions in the government for many years, among others as Minister of Social Affairs and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Women and Youth.

She further served as Environmental Commissioner and Commissioner for Institutional Relations and Communication Strategy for the European Commission. She was also the first elected vice-president of the European Commission in 2004 under president José Manuel Barroso and served as such until 2010. Currently she is the chair of the Board at the Lund University.

Ms. Wallström is known for her commitment to issues of women and gender, environmental and international affairs as well as citizen involvement in the EU.

Dag Hammarskjöld

Dag Hammarskjöld (1905–1961) was a world citizen. During his period as Secretary-General of the United Nations, from 1953 until his death in 1961, he became known as an efficient and dedicated international civil servant.

Dag Hammarskjöld emphasized that a major task of the UN is to assert the interests of small countries in relation to the major powers. He also shaped the UN's mandate to establish peace-keeping forces. Before he was appointed UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld held high positions as a civil servant and became a non-partisan member of the Swedish Cabinet.

Dag Hammarskjöld also had strong cultural interests and was a member of the Swedish Academy. His book *Markings (Vägmärken)* was published after his death. Most of Dag Hammarskjöld's childhood and adolescence were spent in Uppsala where his father was the provincial governor, and where he is buried. He received the Nobel Peace Prize after his death.



Uppsala University

Uppsala University, founded in 1477, is the oldest and best-known university in Scandinavia. Famous scholars such as Olof Rudbeck, Anders Celsius and Carl Linnaeus were professors at the university. Eight Nobel Prize laureates have been professors at the university, among them Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, who was also the University's Pro-Chancellor. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1930.

In the same year Dag Hammarskjöld completed his studies at Uppsala with a bachelor's degree in Law. He began his studies in 1923, received a degree in Romance Languages, Philosophy and Economics in 1925 and took a further post-graduate degree in Economics early in 1928.

The University's international studies library is named after Dag Hammarskjöld and, in 1981, the Swedish Parliament established the Dag Hammarskjöld Chair of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University [www.pcr.uu.se], to commemorate that twenty years passed since the death of Dag Hammarskjöld.

Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation was established in 1962 by the Swedish government in memory of the second Secretary-General of the United Nations as an autonomous foundation. Its mission is to catalyse dialogue and action for a socially and economically just, environmentally sustainable, democratic and peaceful world. In the spirit of Dag Hammarskjöld the Foundation aims to generate new perspectives and ideas on global development and multilateral cooperation. It builds bridges between actors and provide space for those most affected by inequalities and injustice. www.dhf.uu.se

Further information about the Dag Hammarskjöld Lectures including the full list of previous lecturers can be found at the website:

www.dhf.uu.se/dag-hammarskjold-lecture/

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– *Where does the United Nations fit in?*, 2000

Mary Robinson, *Human Rights – Challenges for the 21st Century*, 1998



The medal which Uppsala University has produced in memory of Dag Hammarskjöld is awarded to the Dag Hammarskjöld Lecturers. It is designed by Annette Rydström and cast in bronze. The obverse shows a portrait of Dag Hammarskjöld and on the reverse a handshake and a text in Latin which reads: 'Uppsala University to its disciple in memory of his outstanding achievements.'

Photo: Jan Eve Olsson, Kungl. Myntkabinettet



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