

Women, War and Peace
Mobilising for Peace and
Security in the 21st Century

Noeleen Heyzer

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Development Fund for Women
(UNIFEM)



Public Lecture

Wednesday 22 September 18.00

Uppsala University Hall

Performance by Allmänna Sången



THE DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD LECTURE

The Dag Hammarskjöld Lecture is given in memory of Dag Hammarskjöld, the second Secretary-General of the United Nations, and in recognition of the values that inspired him as Secretary-General and generally in his life – compassion, humanism and commitment to international solidarity and cooperation.

The invited speaker should be an outstanding international personality who in significant and innovative ways contributes to a more just, peaceful and environmentally sustainable world through valuable achievements in politics or research.

Previous Dag Hammarskjöld Lectures have been given by Mary Robinson, the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Brian Urquhart, former Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, United Nations, Joseph Rotblat, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and founder of the Pugwash Movement, Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Lakhdar Brahimi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, and Mamphela Ramphele, Managing Director for Human Development at the World Bank. The lectures are available in printed form.

Further information about the Dag Hammarskjöld Lectures can be obtained at the website: <http://www.dhf.uu.se/DHLectures/>

The medal which Uppsala University has produced in memory of Dag Hammarskjöld is awarded the Dag Hammarskjöld Lecturers. It is designed by Annette Rydström and cast in bronze. The front shows a portrait of Dag Hammarskjöld and 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



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 extremely efficient and dedicated international civil servant. Dag Hammarskjöld emphasised 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 in the Swedish government.

Dag Hammarskjöld also had strong cultural interests and was a member of the Swedish Academy. His book *Markings*, published after his death, has become a classic.

Most of Dag Hammarskjöld's childhood and adolescence were spent in Uppsala where his father was the provincial governor. The city's importance in the formative stages of Hammarskjöld's life is easily discernible in his writings, among them the moving essay 'Castle Hill', which was written in New York shortly before his death.



NOELEN HEYZER



Noeleen Heyzer is the first executive director from the South to head the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the leading operational agency within the United Nations to promote women's empowerment and gender equality. Since joining UNIFEM, Ms. Heyzer has worked on strengthening women's economic security and rights in the context of feminised poverty and globalisation; promoting women's leadership in conflict resolution, peace-building and reconstruction; ending violence against women; and combating HIV/AIDS from a gender perspective.

Noeleen Heyzer spearheaded the launch of UNIFEM's biennial report on Progress of the World's Women and the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women, which UNIFEM administers. She also played a critical role in the Security Council's adoption, in year 2000, of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and in ensuring that it is implemented in order to make a difference to women's lives on the ground.

Before joining UNIFEM, Noeleen Heyzer was policy adviser to Asian governments and was instrumental in the formulation of national development policies, strategies and programmes. In 1994-95 she played an important role in the preparatory process for the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, including organising 1000 NGOs in the Asia Pacific region to develop their first ever NGO Action Plan.

Noeleen Heyzer has been a founding member of numerous regional and international women's networks and has published extensively on gender and development issues, especially economic globalisation, international migration and trafficking, gender and trade, and women, peace and security.

Born in Singapore, she received a B.A. and M.A. from the University of Singapore and a doctorate in social sciences from Cambridge University in the United Kingdom.

'Imagine a world free from gender-based violence where homes are not shattered; where shame and silence are cast aside for new joyful melodies; where women and men develop the capacity and the courage to live their full potential. Into such a world, I pray let the 21st Century awake.'

UN Interagency Video Conference on Ending Violence Against Women, UN General Assembly, International Women's Day, March 8th 1999.

'Poverty is not a static situation, with a fixed group of people, so that once they are made less poor, poverty will be eliminated. Rather, poverty is generated over and over by different and changing processes, including the privatization of resources that once were free—such as water.'

Opening statement as chair of the ECOSOC Ministerial Roundtable on "Out of the Poverty Trap" 2004.

UPPSALA UNIVERSITY



Photo: Tobias Wassén

Uppsala University, founded in 1477, is the oldest and best-known university in Scandinavia. Famous scholars such as Rudbeck, Celsius and Linnaeus were professors here, and from here the disciples of Linnaeus spread throughout the world. Eight Nobel Prize laureates have worked here as professors, among them Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, who was also the University's Pro-Chancellor. He received the peace prize in 1930.

In the same year Dag Hammarskjöld completed his studies at Uppsala with a bachelor's degree in Law. He had begun his studies here in 1923, received a BA 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 a Dag Hammarskjöld Chair of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University. The first holder of the Chair is Professor Peter Wallensteen.

THE DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD FOUNDATION

The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation was established in 1962 in memory of the second Secretary-General of the United Nations. The purpose of the Foundation is to organise seminars, workshops and consultations on social, political, cultural and environmental issues facing the Third World and to publish and disseminate the results. The Foundation is an operating and not a grant-making body which carries out its work programme under its own auspices.

Over the years, the Foundation has organised more than 180 seminars and workshops and produced over 130 publications of material arising from these events, among them the biannual journal Development Dialogue.

The executive office of the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation is located in a historic mansion, Geijersgården, which Dag Hammarskjöld passed every day on his way to school or to the university from his home at Uppsala Castle.



Photo: John Chang McCurdy



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