

Opening for Transformation: Three Security Reviews



Karin Landgren

This is the text of the
2016 Kofi Annan/Dag Hammarskjöld Lecture given by Karin Landgren
at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
on 19 April 2016 in Accra.

The Kofi Annan-Dag Hammarskjöld Lecture 2016 was organised by
the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre.

ISBN 978-91-982875-3-0

Photos by Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
Layout by Annika Östman
Printed by X-O Graf, Uppsala

Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation,
Uppsala, Sweden
2016

THE KOFI ANNAN – DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD LECTURE 2016

Opening for Transformation: Three Security Reviews

Karin Landgren

**Opening for Transformation:
Three Security Reviews**

Karin Landgren



Karin Landgren together Maj Gen Obed Boamah Akwa, Henrik Hammargren and Col Emmanuel Kotia

Preface

Karin Landgren, former Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Liberia and Burundi and currently Non-resident Senior Fellow at the Center on International Cooperation at New York University, delivered the 2016 Kofi Annan-Dag Hammarskjöld (KA-DH) Lecture, the 4th honouree to do so since the lecture series was instituted in 2013. Created to honour the legacy of the United Nations' second and seventh Secretaries-General, the lecture is given in recognition of the work and achievements of these two leaders for peace and development on the African continent. The lecturers selected for this event are individuals who through actions in politics, research or practice have demonstrated their dedication to sustainable peace globally and made specific contributions to creating a more just, peaceful and environmentally sustainable Africa.

Karin Landgren was chosen by the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (DHF) and by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) to deliver the 2016 KA-DH Lecture for her outstanding leadership of peace operations in Liberia and Burundi and for her proven commitment to supporting just and sustainable peace through the United Nations' work on peace and security. In particular, her efforts to promote inclusion of a broad range of stakeholders in peacebuilding reflect values she shares with Hammarskjöld and Annan.

In a filled auditorium at the KAIPTC in Accra, Ms. Landgren delivered the lecture titled “An Opening for Transformation: Three Security Reviews.” This public event provided the opportunity for a broad audience from the academic and diplomatic spheres as well as the public sector and private individuals to learn about Ms. Landgren’s experience and insights on the UN’s efforts to reform its peace and security architecture and to hear her reflections on the UN’s engagement in the struggle to overcome the Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa.

In the lecture, Ms. Landgren spoke about Dag Hammarskjöld and Kofi Annan’s commitment to making the UN a dynamic instrument for change, presiding over a number of reforms and significant changes in UN peacekeeping. She underscored that change needs to endure and that the 2015 reviews – of UN Peace Operations, of the UN’s Peacebuilding Architecture, and of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women in Peace and Security - are rich in reflections and in recommendations. The lecture reflected on the multiple entry points to disorder and fragility, the root causes, the importance of regional organisations and the need for a shared strategic vision, as well as a common agenda for action.

The lecture concluded with a call for the next UN Secretary-General to embrace the five qualities identified in the report of the High Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations as those the best UN leaders are remembered for: courage, vision, integrity, humility and ability to inspire others.

Ms. Landgren stressed that those five qualities have never been more important to fulfilling the world's expectations of the UN to support sustainable peace and expressed the hope that the qualities of Hammarskjöld and Annan may continue to guide us.

Henrik Hammargren,
Executive Director
Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

Maj. Gen. Obed Boamah Akwa,
Commandant
Kofi Annan International
Peacekeeping Training Centre



Karin Landgren delivers the lecture to a crowded audience in Accra



An Opening for Transformation: Three Security Reviews

Karin Landgren

Excellencies, Hon Ministers and senior officials, members of parliament, Chief of Defence Staff and Service Commanders, Commandant Major General O.B. Akwa - our host at the KAIPTC, Mr Henrik Hammargren, Executive Director of the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, my dear colleague Dr Baffour Agyeman-Duah, members of the media, friends and colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

Appreciation

Returning to Accra has put a smile on my face. I left West Africa last year after three years as the SRSG and head of UNMIL. UNMIL benefited tremendously from our Ghanaian soldiers.

When Ebola spread, the Government of Ghana not only maintained its soldiers in UNMIL, but also kept its borders open and allowed the UN to resume our flights from Monrovia to Accra. This was a lifeline. These acts of tremendous support and solidarity reinforced the world's appreciation of Ghana's valour in international peace and security. On a lighter note, our Ghanaian soldiers also, during our medal parades, introduced me to the wonderful Ghanaian High Life! Thank you, Ghana, on all counts.

Hammarskjöld and Annan

A question which by now has become a bit of a cliché is whether the UN Secretary-General is more of a secretary, or more of a general? Is the SG the chief bureaucrat, or a visionary and dreamer? Dag Hammarskjöld wanted the UN to be a dynamic instrument for change, and initiated a number of reforms, as did Kofi Annan including through the Brahimi

Report in 2000. Both men presided over significant changes in UN peacekeeping.

The UN needs a Secretary-General of tremendous political savvy, vision and integrity, and a powerful communicator. Dag Hammarskjöld and Kofi Annan share many distinctions, during their periods as UN SecretariesGeneral, including these. I'm honoured to speak to you in commemoration of these colleagues. Thank you for the opportunity.

It's timely to do so, as the UN approaches the selection of its next Secretary-General. Last week, anyone, anywhere in the world with good bandwidth could tune in as the UN's 193 member states, and civil society, put questions to the nine now-declared candidates for UN SG. Injecting this level of transparency in the selection process is revolutionary. We have civil society to thank for the campaign, - and member states for recognising the zeitgeist.

Clearly, we - as UN member states, as partners, as civil society, and even as UN personnel - can be heard on matters of vital importance to how the UN functions in the coming decades. The 2015 reviews - of UN Peace Operations, of Sustaining Peace, and of Women in Peace and Security are rich in reflections and in recommendations. They recognise that as the nature of conflict continues to change, the UN must change too, if it hopes to remain true to its founding purpose, preventing and responding to the scourge of war.

Now, with a change in UN leadership imminent, we must maintain the momentum of last year's peace and security reviews. Gatherings such as this will help to do so.

Many of the questions to the candidates for SG, last week, reflected the 2015 reviews: questions on prevention, on root causes of conflict, on regional organisations, and on peacekeeper abuses. I will expand on some of these.

Multiple entry points to disorder and fragility

I was heading UNMIL when Ebola broke out in Liberia. After 2014, those outbreaks became small and sporadic, but when the epidemic first exploded there, in late July 2014, it quickly became more than a health crisis: it became a food crisis, an economic crisis; in some locations, security deteriorated sharply. Mistrust of the government was pronounced, and space seemed to open up for potential political mischief.

Liberia's peace survived Ebola. UNMIL's contribution was significant. But the experience was a reminder that where institutions are weak, there can be many entry points for disorder and regression. That is the essence of state fragility.

Liberia paid a high price in human lives, with close to 5000 dead. Economic growth fell to near zero, young people lost a school year, some reforms, including in the security sector, were set back as activities that required human proximity were sharply limited, other than caring for the sick and burying the dead. Ebola showed how not having a trusting, inclusive society deepened a health crisis, how a health crisis undermined security, how both caused the economy to contract.

The #1 recommendation of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations [henceforth HIPPO] is to prioritize conflict prevention. This is echoed by the Report of the Advisory Group of Experts [henceforth AGE] for reviewing the UN Peacebuilding Architecture and, with a gendered perspective, also by the Report on Security Council Resolution 1325.

Root causes

In 2012, as I was saying my goodbyes in Burundi (which was then a UN Special Political Mission) to take up my functions as SRSG in Liberia, a senior Burundian government official said, "oh,- Liberia is still a peace-keeping operation. We are ahead of them!"

This is painful to recall. In the past year, a quarter of a million people have fled Burundi. Every day, there are killings. If Burundi is a test of prevention, and of international resolve, we've had one year of failure. It's a test for the UN, for the AU, and for the EAC, the East African Community.

The HIPPO report says that, "a prevention culture has not been embraced by the Organisation and its Member States. The UN has not sufficiently invested in addressing root causes of conflict, nor does it engage early enough in emerging crises."

In 1981 I sat in a small gathering with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan in Geneva as he presented his thoughts on addressing "root causes". Over my 35 years of working across the UN I grew sceptical of that debate. I never doubted that root causes exist, but I questioned our ability, as the international community, to marshal the complexity of those causes into a clear and honest narrative. And, from there, into a strategy – a strategy that favours political solutions, rather than leading us to more war.

But this is precisely what these reviews exhort. To work for a joined-up, collective UN agenda to prevent conflict before it begins, to keep the focus on political solutions even at the height of crisis.

Thus the need to start with a shared concept, and that is my first point. The UN family will need to invest more in reaching a shared political analysis, in understanding and articulating the elements that help keep particular countries and societies stable, and where these elements have failed and have become drivers of conflict. Delivering this analysis requires deep understanding of a country's history and dynamics. This will benefit from the contribution of experts.

Of course there is political sensitivity in shining a light on fragility. And there is a perception of hierarchy: in 2011 a Burundian minister told me,

tongue in cheek, that if Belgium went much longer without a government, Burundi would propose to host a global meeting to discuss Belgium's fragility.

A shared strategic vision

As a former UN USG for Peacekeeping, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, has written, "The most difficult challenge for a foreigner who becomes involved in the aftermath of a civil war is to find the right balance between the humility to listen and the courage to press hard."

In finding that balance, and a nuanced assessment of how a nationally owned peace can be supported and sustained, some caution should apply to lessons learned elsewhere, in vastly different settings. Such lessons are a useful starting point for questions, not global prescriptions.

Two things can contribute to developing a shared strategic vision. One is the clear analysis which I have mentioned, for which the New Deal's Fragility Assessment is a useful model. The other is the strong engagement of regional organisations - in this region, that would include ECOWAS and further west, the Mano River Union. That is the second point I would like to emphasise. Mr Guéhenno referred to the challenge for foreigners, but some are less foreign and potentially well-placed to take a lead.

Partnering with regional and sub-regional actors is vital, as underlined by two of the reviews. This partnering may be political, economic, diplomatic, - and it may be military. In the 1990s, the ECOWAS engagement in Liberia was controversial. It was also tenacious, and it changed the trajectory of ECOWAS itself, with its 1993 treaty and its later Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.

ECOWAS has subsequently intervened in several crises, and ECOWAS countries have the potential (I would suggest) to engage more deeply

with one another in the strengthening of national institutions and in addressing transnational threats.

Who's ahead of whom?

All partner support should be geared towards helping nurture societies that are past the point of deteriorating readily into conflict. As the Secretary General has said, "Prevention is not something to be turned on and off." Rather, it should be "an integral part of United Nations action in all contexts." Another policy document on the end of UN peace operations, *No Exit Without Strategy* (issued 15 years ago tomorrow), speaks of "moving the process past the point of no return". In fragile settings, that point is hard to know; it's hard to know when one is "ahead".

In peacekeeping, one sometimes hears, "it's been ten years!", or "the country has held two elections!", and therefore, it's suggested, it's time for peacekeepers to pack up. Peacekeeping operations are expensive, and I understand the pressure to find an end point. But this issue of peacekeeping transition requires a nuanced assessment, as well.

As Liberia's Ebola experience illustrates, every fragile country is somewhere on a spectrum of preventing conflict – or preventing its recurrence. Fragility means that there is no clear-cut before and after. This logic has consequences for how we work – our thinking must become much less linear, our responses, more joined-up.

There are no quick fixes for countries recovering from conflict, where trust, institutions, livelihoods and much else needs to be rebuilt. The AGE report argues that "the separation between preventive and post-conflict measures is artificial" (NUPI).

A common agenda for action

Let's talk about implementation. The UN should follow a fragility

assessment with a conflict-sensitive programme of practical and political engagement, and this joined-up ideal is my third point. This ideal remains frustrated within a fragmented UN, as lucidly discussed in the Review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture. This report says, “Unless we succeed in breaking the silos within our governments, between the UN principal organs, and between and within the UN Secretariat, agencies, funds and programmes, we will fail the peoples that we are mandated to serve.”

Make no mistake, breaking the silos will be hard to do. Even though the collective agenda to find political solutions, prevent and mediate conflict is the very purpose of the UN, we have not for the most part – by “we” I mean the UN and partner countries – been very good at developing a coherent agenda for support to countries emerging from conflict, or to prevent them sinking deeper into it.

The UN family as a whole, operating on the ground in fragile situations, needs fresh energy in uniting around support to stronger national institutions, and to greater social cohesion. This will require persuasion, engagement and understanding – and, critically, the support of donor and partner governments – who may themselves operate in silos. The UN will reform when governments agree that it should. ECOWAS Member States can themselves encourage a more unified UN programme of work at country level.

Peaceful societies are a long-term commitment

Peaceful societies are a long-term commitment. The AGE report points out that creating legitimate institutions that can help prevent relapse takes a generation; that “even the fastest-transforming countries in the last century took between 15 and 30 years to raise their institutional performance from the level that prevails in many of today’s fragile states.” And all this requires a longer investment than the lifespan of the average UN peacekeeping or political operation. But it's not only about duration.

It's about a shift in how we understand partner support. In development assistance programmes and peacebuilding assistance, priorities and financing are misaligned, says the AGE report: assistance remains tiny to the critical peacebuilding sectors, including legitimate politics, security, justice, economic foundations, and revenues and services. Just 3 % of ODA was spent on justice in 2012, for example. A shift in this prioritization is also the logic behind Sustainable Development Goal 16, and helping to build inclusive societies.

In Liberia, several structural factors helped Ebola prosper. You'll recognise these from your own experiences across a range of fragile and post-conflict countries - weak services in health, education, sanitation; political systems people don't fully trust; and corruption and patronage undermining both security and justice.

Preventing conflict, or preventing relapse, and seeking to resolve problems politically, needs to pay more attention to the role of the citizen - after all, when we use the term inclusive, we mean inclusive of people. Are political and economic institutions inclusive? Is there a democratic relationship between state and citizens; an egalitarian power relationship among different identity groups? I am quoting a Nepali analyst, here; these questions are universal.

Resilient institutions are not simply about having something called a parliament - or courts called courts. If parliamentarians don't represent their constituents, and courts don't deliver justice, the citizen will place little value in these institutions. Resilient institutions are those which the citizen is ready to rely on instead of taking political power or justice into his or her own hands.

But in some fragile countries, one or two generations have grown up without seeing "legitimate politics"; without seeing reliable institutions. We are expecting the populations of war-torn countries to imagine some-

thing, to believe in something, they have never experienced themselves. And the politicians, judges and police themselves may lack good role models from the past, and have little tradition of accountability. Building resilient institutions can presuppose a very large change in human behaviour. We tend, I find, to focus on building the institutions, and assume human behaviour will follow.

But people are not projects.

And this is the core of my fourth point: even more than addressing the timeline problem, and the prioritisation problem, it's incumbent on us to reflect more deeply on the meaning of inclusive and broad-based national ownership – including the active participation of women and youth – in peace processes and in sustaining peace. That is the essence of "people-centred process". Civil society organizations are valuable. They don't replace the inclusiveness, the social bonds, the civic engagement that strong societies require.

Travelling in Liberia after the worst of Ebola, I heard a county youth coordinator say, "What I liked best about Ebola was our togetherness in mid-term senatorial elections at the time, turnout was extremely low at 25%. Not for fear of Ebola, as far as we could ascertain, but because of low expectations of politics and politicians.

Let me mention two examples of contributions supporting inclusiveness and engagement, namely UNMIL Radio, which reaches 85% of the population, and UNMIL County Offices, which were present in all fifteen counties. These put UNMIL in unusually close touch with communities. The UN is often not present at that level, and needs to be, to understand and respond to the dynamics which may so different from the experience of elites in capital cities.

Let us also recognise limits to what the international community can do.

After conflict, societies face the challenge of making sense of their shared past and learning to live together again. Finding reconciliation, defining justice, reaching national consensus, can only be driven by national leaders. Governments need to be fully engaged and committed, and for this there is more attention being paid now to government compacts in support of sustaining peace.

Trusting relationships and the calibre of peacekeepers

These three political and security reviews of 2015 provide an opening for transformation in how the UN works to prevent conflict and to help sustain peace. There is one more ingredient. At a UN discussion last week on peace operations, we heard the word "trust" again and again. Perhaps the greatest demand on the next Secretary-General will be to build a strong environment of trust in, and within, the UN. Trust, said one Permanent Representative, will also make peacekeeping more effective and efficient.

I cannot speak at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre without underlining the importance of the calibre of peacekeepers, military and civilian, and of leadership. The ongoing reports of extensive sexual exploitation and abuse, the questions around responsibility for the spread of fatal disease, have tarnished the UN. Disciplined performance and strong accountability will enhance trust, and centres such as this can contribute greatly to that culture.

As for the next Secretary-General, the HIPPO report tells us that the best UN leaders are remembered for their courage, vision, integrity, humility and ability to inspire others. Just five qualities, really... Those five qualities have never been more important to fulfilling the world's hopes and expectations of the UN. May the qualities of Hammarskjöld and Annan continue to guide us.

★★★



Karin Landgren together with panel members: Maj Gen Opoku-Adusei, Henrik Hammargren, Maj Gen Obed Boamah Akwa, Prof. Baffour Agyeman-Duah, Air Marshall Michael Samson-Oje, Rear Admiral KP Faidoo

Seminar: Building Peace

Becoming more effective at sustaining peace: Learning and perspectives from West Africa

KAIPTC, Accra, Ghana
19-20 April 2016

Following the lecture, the Foundation and the KAIPTC co-hosted a private seminar focused on what is needed for successful implementation of the three separate 2015 reviews on the United Nation's work on peace and security: a Review of UN Peace Operations, a Review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture and a Global Study on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

The reports from all three of these reviews conclude that there is a need for drastic change to many of the structures, practices and policies for addressing violent conflict and sustaining peace as they are outdated, insufficient or simply inadequate. This also presents an opportunity for the UN to redefine its role, actions and instruments for building and sustaining peace.

The seminar explored the synergies between the three reviews, building on Ms. Landgren's reflections on this theme during the lecture, and the implications for peace and security in West Africa. The discussions centred on new ideas and practical approaches for how the United Nations and the rest of the international community can strengthen

cooperation and better partnerships in implementing the findings and recommendations of the reviews in West Africa, giving due consideration to the roles and perspectives of regional actors in peacebuilding.

A few main topics covered during the seminar included the challenge of balancing national ownership and leadership in efforts to build sustainable peace with inclusivity of key stakeholder groups; strengthening women's and youth participation in efforts to sustain peace operations and achieving gender equality – moving beyond the rhetoric and policies; harnessing and building on the work of traditional and religious leaders in mediating conflict and building peace; and what is needed to ensure rapid, flexible and predictable financing for sustaining peace that builds on agreed priorities through strong partnerships.



Henrik Hammargren, Executive Director, Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation speaking during the seminar, together with Maj Gen Obed Boamah Akwa, Commandant, KAIPTC and Col Edwin Adjei (Rtd) Director Training, KAIPTC

Karin Landgren

The first woman to head three United Nations peace operations, Ms. Karin Landgren currently serves as a Non-Resident Senior Fellow at the Center on International Cooperation at New York University. She was previously the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General and Coordinator of UN Operations in Liberia, and also the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Burundi and Head of the United Nations Mission in Burundi (BNUB).

She also served as Representative of the Secretary-General to Nepal, where she oversaw the implementation of the mandate and eventual closure of the special political mission.

Ms. Landgren also worked extensively on humanitarian and refugee issues as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Eritrea and Singapore, and during postings to India and the Philippines, before serving as the Organization's legal adviser in 1994-1998. Between 1998 and 2008, she served as the first head of child protection for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

She currently serves as the George Soros Visiting Practitioner Chair at the School of Public Policy in Budapest, Hungary, and has taught at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs in New York.

Ms. Landgren has published and lectured on post-conflict, humanitarian, refugee and child-protection issues, and holds a Bachelor of Science (Economics) in international relations and a master's degree in international law from the London School of Economics.

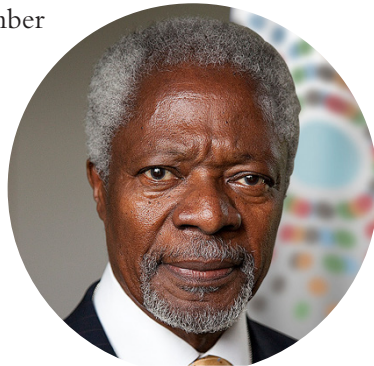


Kofi Annan

Kofi A. Annan (1938–) served as the 7th Secretary-General of the United Nations from January 1997 to December 2006 and is the founder and chair of the Kofi Annan Foundation, created in 2007 to mobilise political will to overcome threats to peace, development and human rights.

One of his main priorities as Secretary-General was a comprehensive programme of reform that sought to revitalize the United Nations and make the international system more effective. It was also at Mr. Annan's urging that, in 2005, Member States established the Peacebuilding Commission. Mr. Annan was a constant advocate for human rights, the rule of law, the Millennium Development Goals and Africa, and sought to bring the Organisation closer to the global public by forging ties with civil society, the private sector and other partners. In 2001, he and the United Nations were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Kofi Annan is currently Chancellor of the University of Ghana, and has held a number of positions at Universities around the world. He is a board member, patron or honorary member of a number of organisations, including the United Nations Foundation. Born in Kumasi, Ghana, he is married to Nane and between them they have three children.





Dag Hammarskjöld

Dag Hammarskjöld (1905–1961) was a world citizen. During his period as Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), 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 peacekeeping 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, Sweden, where his father was the provincial governor.



Karin Landgren at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre

Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre

The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) is one of three institutions designated by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as a regional Centre of Excellence for the delivery of training and research in the areas of conflict prevention, management and peacebuilding in Africa.

Officially opened on 24 January 2004, the Centre was envisaged to address not only Ghana's needs for training men and women to meet the changing demands of complex and multidimensional peacekeeping activities, but also to help meet the peacekeeping training requirements of the West African subregion and indeed, the continent.

A few years into its operations, the KAIPTC has carved a niche as a world class research and training facility for enhanced performance in integrated peace support operations in Africa, drawing participants from the the peacekeeping community, the security sector and civil, diplomatic and nongovernmental agencies. The KAIPTC has to date offered over 230 courses related to peace support operations for over 11,000 military, police and civilian personnel.

More information about the KAIPTC at www.kaiptc.org.

Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (www.daghammarskjold.se) 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.

Kofi Annan-Dag Hammarskjöld Lecture

The Kofi Annan-Dag Hammarskjöld (KA-DH) Lecture is given in honour of the legacy and achievements of Kofi Annan and Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations' second and seventh Secretaries-General, and in recognition of the work and achievements of these two leaders for peace and development on the African continent.

The invited speaker should be an outstanding international personality who through actions in politics, research or practice has demonstrated a commitment to sustainable peace globally and made specific contributions to creating a more just, peaceful and environmentally sustainable Africa. Further information about the annual Kofi Annan/Dag Hammarskjöld Lecture including the full list of previous lecturers, can be found online at www.daghammarskjold.se and www.kaiptc.org.

Previous Kofi Annan –Dag Hammarskjöld Lecturers:

2015 - Mohammed Ibn Chambas:

The Growing Challenges of Peace and Security in Africa: A West African Perspective

2014 - Staffan de Mistura:

The UN, Peace and Security in Africa: Perspectives and Challenges

2013 - Ellen Margreth Løj:

*Peacebuilding in Africa: Perspectives and Challenges – Interlinkages Between
Peacekeeping, Peacebuilding and State Building*

