HAC 8th ANNUAL CONFERENCE From Peace to Justice


10 NOVEMBER 2011 – Peace Palace, Small Court Room

8.30 - 9.00  Registration / Coffee (Palace Hall)

9.00 - 9.15  Prof. Carsten Stahn: Opening

9.15 - 11.00  Dag Hammarskjöld: Intellectual Legacy and Leadership
Chair: Dr. Henning Melber, Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

Panelists/speakers:
- Dr. Monica Bouman: Dag Hammarskjöld: Practising the Politics of Hope
- Dr. Lena Lid Falkman, Stockholm School of Economics and Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation: General rather than Secretary – Dag Hammarskjold as a transformational and charismatic leader
- Prof. em. Ove Bring, Stockholm University and the Swedish National Defence College: Hammarskjöld’s dynamic approach to the UN Charter and International Law

11.00 - 11.15  Coffee

11.15 - 13.00  Legacies and Lessons: The Deaths of Hammarskjöld and Lumumba (with a focus on DRC)
Chair: Prof. Leo de Haan, International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam (ISS).

Panelists/speakers:
- Prof. Mohamed Salih, ISS: Reflecting on legacies of the past for today
- Dr. Jean Omasombo, Royal Museum for Central Africa, Belgium: The importance of situating Lumumba’s Legacy
- Serena Cruz (PhD Candidate), Florida International University, ISS: Legacies of Injustice: Increasing Security in DR Congo through Gender Responsive Strategies for Combating Sexual Violence
- Dr. Helen Hintjens, ISS: Disputes, Legacies and Common Causes: Comparing Lumumba and Hammarskjöld on Peace and Justice
13.00 - 13.45  Lunch

13.45 - 15.30  Hammarskjöld and the role of the UN Secretary-General
Chair: Ambassador Hans Corell

Panelists /speakers:
- Dr. Alanna O’Malley, EUI Florence, Dep. of History and Civilization: *The Dag Factor, how ‘Quiet Diplomacy’ changed the role of the Secretariat during the Congo Crisis, 1960-1961*
- Dr. Aoife O’Donoghue, Durham School of Law: *Breaking Free: Dag Hammarskjöld and Good Offices*
- Prof. Manuel Fröhlich, Friedrich Schiller University Jena: *Dag Hammarskjöld and the Use of SRSGs as Tools in Conflict Resolution*
- Dr. Jan Anne Vos, TMC Asser Institute: *Perspectives on the Charter: From Hammarskjöld to Annan*

15.30 - 15.45  Tea/Coffee

15.45 - 17.45  Intervention, Responsibility and the Politics of R2P: focus on Libya
Chair: Prof. Louk de la Rive Box

Panelists/speakers:
- Dr. Willem F. van Eekelen, Centre for European Security Studies: *Responsibility to Protect: A New Boost to Kofi Annan’s Concept*
- Prof. J. Craig Barker, Sussex Law School: *Who cares? The Limits of Responsibility in International Law*
- Prof. Francis Kofi Abiew and Prof. Noemi Gal-Or, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Dep. Political Science, Surrey, Canada: *Libya, Intervention, and Responsibility: The Dawn of a New Era?*
- Prof. Diane Marie Amann, University of Georgia School of Law: *International Prosecution and International Politics.*
- Dr. Steven Blockmans, TMC Asser Institute: *Peace Diplomacy: The European Union as a Global Justice Provider*

17.45 - 18.00  Concluding Reflections

18.00  Informal drinks
Introduction to the programme:
Dag Hammarskjöld advocated a community-based vision of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. In his last Annual Report to the General Assembly, he argued that this objective would only be achieved on the basis of four fundamental principles, namely: (i) equal political rights, both sovereign and individual; (ii) equal economic opportunities, through higher standards and also conditions conducive to economic and social advancement; (iii) a firm framework of the rule of law, which should underpin all activities of the international community; and (iv) the prohibition of the use of force, where it is contrary to the other three principles. Today, these same principles remain at the core of the UN’s efforts to maintain global peace and security, and the international institutions that emerged. Recent Arab Spring uprisings pose new challenges for the UN’s capacity to respond, support and engage with a regional civilian revolt against repressive governance. UN Security Council Resolutions 1970 and 1973 on Libya, and their reference to the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), mark an important moment in the Security Council’s approach to the maintenance of peace and security, and the UN’s interaction with other international actors (e.g., International Criminal Court, NATO, Arab League, African Union). These events, and the development of a collective security system, raise intriguing questions as to what extent contemporary approaches are still consistent with Dag Hammarskjöld’s vision of the UN. The conference will examine whether and how Dag Hammarskjöld’s legacy can be used as a vehicle in reviewing these recent initiatives of the international community, both due to his achievements as Secretary-General of the UN and because of his deeply felt ethical and philosophical approach to international service. His commitment was coupled with a strong and timely belief in preventive, peace diplomacy.

Objectives of the conference:
1. To improve understanding of the critical relationship between justice, peace and democracy;
2. To investigate Dag Hammarskjöld’s ideas about the UN and their continuing relevance in the efforts to reform the UN today;
3. To learn lessons from specific conflict situations through case studies, about how to make efforts towards national and international peace and justice more effective and sustainable;
4. To reflect on ways the international community can improve its future practice in line with the principles of Dag Hammarskjöld and the UN.

Guiding questions for panels and speakers:
1. How did Dag Hammarskjöld influence the UN and the role of the Secretary General? In this regard participants may explore: (i) the philosophical and socio-historical assumptions behind his views on international relations, international service, leadership and the role of the United Nations and (ii) distinct features that suggest a legacy of his approach to leadership.
2. To what extent do Dag Hammarskjöld’s views remain relevant for international law, diplomacy of reconciliation, preventive diplomacy, international service, the UN, technical assistance, seen as points of departure for the global leadership role of the UN?
3. How have perceptions about these roles changed since the death of Dag Hammarskjöld? Which aspects have fallen out of favour and which new dimensions have been developed?
4. What is our current understanding of concepts such as peace diplomacy, international agency, impartiality and neutrality, the responsibility to protect, global justice and governance?
5. Which lessons can be learned from concrete conflict situations in which international agencies are or were involved?
6. What conclusions and lessons can be drawn for the future relationship between justice and peace initiatives and institutions?