

2ND
EDITION

ACHIEVEMENTS



WORLD
FORUM
—NORMANDY—
FOR PEACE

4 - 5 JUNE 2019

THE ESSENTIALS

THE PEACEMAKERS

www.normandiepourlapaix.fr/en



RÉGION
NORMANDIE

Note to readers

This document compiles summaries of the discussions and debates held at the second edition of the Normandy World Peace Forum. The remarks made during this event do not represent the Normandy Region and do not reflect its position in any way. The summaries are not scientific articles. They include the different points of view and the essential elements of each sequence.

Whether you attended the 2019 Normandy World Peace Forum or not, the Normandy Region has created this document to summarise the highlights of the second edition of this event. You will find a summary of the conferences and debates and a presentation of the highlights of the event, held on 4 and 5 June 2019.

The Normandy World Peace Forum in a few figures:

-  **6,000 attendees, including 2,500 young people**, came to focus on peace: debating, learning, finding out more and discussing.
-  **240 experts, Nobel Peace Prize winners, government representatives and figures from the academic world and civil society** analysed the stakeholders and the processes involved in the development of long-lasting peace.
-  **More than 400 people signed the Manifesto for Peace** during the two days of the Forum.

We hope you enjoy reading this document!

The Normandy Region

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SIGNATURE OF THE NORMANDY MANIFESTO FOR WORLD PEACE

4 June 2019, 11.30am - 12.15pm, Salle Plénière

On 9 July 1955, during the Cold War, the Russell-Einstein manifesto highlighted the dangers created by nuclear weapons and called on world leaders to seek peaceful solutions to international conflicts. To make an impact, this document focused on the following challenging question: "Are we going to put an end to the human race or will humanity give up on war?"

In the face of new and multiple threats to humanity, caused by an increasingly uncertain and chaotic world, this question seems to be relevant once again. The Normandy World Peace Forum is an opportunity to take inspiration from the approach of Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein. In partnership with the Strategic Foresight Group, six public figures, who enjoy international recognition, wrote and were the first signatories of a new Manifesto for World Peace.

Denis Mukwege, winner of the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize, Leymah Gbowee, winner of the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, Mohamed ElBaradei, winner of the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize, Jody Williams, winner of the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize, Anthony Grayling, philosopher and Sundeep Waslekar, President of the Strategic Foresight Group, have all written to urge every person to act for long-lasting peace.

“ Not acting is a choice: a choice to give in and to do nothing for the world’s future. We urge you to take action to change. ”

Jody Williams

“ It is our responsibility to tell you that we are facing a great threat and that we need to change course. ”

Mohamed ElBaradei

The joint authors and signatories emphasise that war is a choice. If men and women around the world become aware of their shared humanity, they will make the right decision: the decision to work together for a better world.

“ We must commit to making our world a place of peace, not conflict. ”

Anthony Grayling

The signatories encourage a paradigm shift and call for a new “universal, inclusive, collective and regulated security system”, by reinventing diplomatic institutions and tools, by promoting tolerance, trust and solidarity, by defending the rule of law, by committing to sustainable development and by guaranteeing dignified and equal treatment for all.

“ How many more lives must be destroyed to understand that the solution for peace must begin with people? ”

Leymah Gbowee

The joint authors and signatories call on every person to act for peace, from citizens to representatives of civil society and governments. The Normandy Manifesto for World Peace was presented by Mohamed ElBaradei, Sundeep Waslekar and Hervé Morin to Jean-Yves Le Drian, French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs.



The Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian receiving a copy of the Normandy Manifesto for World Peace



The six signatories of the Manifesto: Anthony Grayling, Leymah Gbowee, Jody Williams, Sundeep Waslekar, Denis Mukwege, Mohamed ElBaradei
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THE NORMANDY MANIFESTO FOR WORLD PEACE

"Shall we put an end to the human race; or shall mankind renounce war?"

Russell-Einstein Manifesto, 1955

A MANIFESTO WRITTEN IN NORMANDY

“ I see Normandy as a symbol of solidarity and fraternity, both of which are needed to save humankind. ”

Denis Mukwege

On 3 June 2019, the six joint authors and signatories met at the Abbey-aux-Dames in Caen to finalise the Manifesto's text. They came from around the world to meet in Normandy, recognised internationally for its hard-won freedom.

“ What better place than Normandy to issue this appeal? This region has experienced the deepest pain: the pain of war. It knows better than anywhere else of the high price of freedom. ”

Sundeep Waslekar

Driven by their desire to promote awareness and their refusal to see war as an inevitability, the signatories wrote this text as a hymn to collective action and to a new security system. Published simultaneously on five continents, the Manifesto can be signed on www.normandiepourlapaix.fr/en



The existential question posed by the Russell-Einstein Manifesto in the midst of the Cold War is even more pressing today than it was then. Nuclear weapons are several thousand times more deadly. Over 2500 warheads are on hair-trigger alert. Deadly pathogens may threaten life as we know it. And with major powers preparing to deploy killer robots, we are on the edge of a black hole; the possibility of machines determining our fate is morally repugnant. Global military expenditure has doubled since the end of the Cold War. It is set to increase further with plans to modernize existing weapons and develop new systems of destruction and decimation. The risk of a war by accident, incident or intent remains a distinct possibility against the backdrop of climate crisis, growing inequality, ultra-nationalism, and the erosion of ethical values.

An international treaty to ban and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons was recently concluded, though it awaits universal acceptance. Efforts are underway to prohibit lethal autonomous weapons and bring the weaponization of genes and biotechnology within the purview of the Biological Weapons Convention. Despite these positive signs, we still face the risk of human extinction. The major powers oppose the new arms control initiatives; they are abandoning existing treaties. They are dragging their feet to reverse global warming and gross socio-economic inequality. Historical evidence shows that no empire lasts forever. The collapse of each and every strong nation in history is a testament to naiveté of the arrogant. Technology was much less advanced when earlier empires collapsed, killing millions but sparing the earth.

War is not innate to human nature. It is a function of choice. Cooperation, much more than conflict, underpins evolution. Life became possible two billion years ago when cells learnt to thrive together. Civilization came into existence 12,000 years ago when human beings learnt to live together in communities. We can draw strength from the fact that the human spirit has shown resilience for millennia. It has bounced back after every crisis to create a better world. The world possesses a vast pool of wisdom. Time and again, we have proved ourselves capable of reason. We have banned mustard gas, blinding laser weapons, landmines and cluster munitions. We must now make war implausible and gradually renounce it so that we can go ahead and solve the real problems such as poverty, climate change, and disease.

We have come together in Normandy to appeal to all people of the planet that we are one. We all breathe, think, love, hate, fear and hope. What we have in common is greater than our differences. We recall here what Russell and Einstein told us: Remember your humanity; forget the rest.

In order to render war implausible, establish sustainable peace, reconstruct ethical values, and harness our common humanity, we need a New Global Contract underpinned by a fresh approach to international security. We must build an inclusive international security system rooted in the rule of law, respecting universal human rights. We need to design a reliable collective security architecture that everyone can have confidence in. Unless there is such a security alternative, states will continue to acquire weapons of war. We need to develop a time-bound integrated action plan for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, biological, chemical and lethal autonomous weapons systems.

We believe that the phased elimination of weapons of mass destruction will not compromise security, quite to the contrary; twenty two countries without standing armies have not been attacked from the moment they disavowed the idea of military. The evidence shows that security arrangements that do not depend on weapons are more effective than the ones that depend on the potential use of force. We must reengineer our collective security system guided by evidence of success rather than fear of failure.

Peace is not the absence of war; the implausibility of war is. We need to transform the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, into a robust instrument of conflict prevention and conflict resolution. We must harness the power of dialogue in order to pre-empt the use of force.

A sustainable peace thrives only when there is sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals, the Kyoto Protocol on greenhouse gas emissions, and the Paris Agreement on combating climate change provide elements of the New Global Contract. We require a global budget to underpin these agreements, with resources raised from future decrease in military expenditure, increase of development partnership commitments, and the consideration of new and creative sources of revenue.

We must ensure every day, every minute and in every corner of the world that all human beings are treated with dignity and are equal and empowered participants, without distinction of any kind such as race, gender, colour or faith.

Our call for a universal, inclusive, rule-based collective security system, global budget for sustainable development, and the commitment to human dignity and human rights of all is enshrined in the core values of tolerance, trust and cooperation. It is an appeal to ignite the spirit of Ubuntu, which means "I am because we are". In the seventeenth century, John Donne reminded us, "Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind."

We have a tendency to establish peace only after a prolonged devastating war. The Treaty of Westphalia, the Final Act of Vienna, the League of Nations, the United Nations, were all conceived after millions of young men lost their lives, families were ruined, and humanity was shamed. There will be no opportunity to negotiate a new Peace Agreement after the next world war, because there will be no negotiators, no people, no flowers and no trees.

Let us conceive and establish sustainable peace before someone initiates the next war. If we do not, we will be sleep walking into collective suicide. If we do, we will have the possibility of achieving the apex of humanity and entering an era of Summum Bonum.

Signed in Caen

Mohamed ELBARADEI

Denis MURWEGE

Leymah GBOWEE

Joby WILLIAMS

A.C. Grayling

Sundeep WASLEKAR

LAUNCH OF THE NORMANDY FOR PEACE CHAIR

5 juin 2019, 19h30-19h40, salle plénière

Modérateurs:

- **Frédérique Bedos**,
Founder of Projet Imagine
- **François-Xavier Priollaud**,
Vice-President of European and International Affairs for the Normandy Region

Speakers:

- **Antoine Petit**,
President of the French National Centre for Scientific Research
- **Pierre Denise**,
President of the University of Caen Normandy
- **Hervé Morin**,
President of the Normandy Region

The French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), the University of Caen Normandy and the Normandy Region have joined forces to create the Normandy for Peace Chair of Excellence, focusing on the rights of future generations. The presidents of these institutions signed the act to create this Chair during the closing event of the second edition of the Normandy World Peace Forum.

The Normandy for Peace initiative aims to develop the region's mediating role and to create an ecosystem which focuses on peace and security. For Hervé Morin, this ecosystem required university research, which helps to inform discussions, encourages innovation and guides collective thinking.

“ Normandy is a region which is becoming synonymous with peace, security, stability. ”

Hervé Morin

The decision to create this Chair of Excellence stems from this reflection. Pierre Denise confirms that the University of Caen Normandy's role is to be a “network headquarters”, providing a meeting place for those who are driven by a desire to make their own contributions to the development of long-lasting peace. By welcoming this Chair, the University demonstrates its commitment to peace studies, a subject which must be further developed in France, and expands on some of its other work, such as its support for the International Institute for Human Rights and Peace, which has organised the annual University of Peace initiative since 2009.

“ We also need research to prepare for peace and to tackle contemporary issues. ”

Antoine Petit

Founded in October 1939, on the eve of the declaration of war, the CNRS has its own slogan: “For eighty years, our knowledge has built new worlds.” This desire to contribute to a better future has led to the institution's participation in the creation of the Normandy for Peace Chair of Excellence. Future challenges will develop on a global scale, something which further legitimises the role of scientists in Antoine Petit's view: “for researchers, the world presents infinite opportunities”.

The Chair will be launched in September 2019. Its way of working is innovative: the holder of the Chair defines, drives and leads an international team of recognised experts who will jointly develop training and research activities.

The Chair, dedicated to promoting peace and protecting the planet, aims to create bridges between generations. Its holder, Antonio Oposa Jr, is a Filipino lawyer who is known for establishing the principle of intergenerational responsibility, which is the responsibility of the present generation to protect the environment for future generations. In winning a lawsuit brought by forty-three young people against the Filipino government, he showed that deforestation by the authorities was violating the human rights of children in the region.

The holder of the Chair of Excellence spoke in a video during the Forum to congratulate young people around the world who are calling on governments to take action against climate change: “They ask an important question: what are the duties of states and human beings? Their first obligation is to protect the lives of present and future generations.”

“ We will have Peace on Earth when we have Peace with the Earth. ”

Antonio Oposa Jr

Antonio Oposa Jr stresses that Normandy, once a symbol of war and human violence, is now the site of a historic turning point. The new Normandy, a symbol of peace, reminds us that together, we can transform history.

From left to right:
Antoine Petit, Hervé Morin, Pierre Denise
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Antonio Oposa Jr.'s visit and conference

in Normandy in October 2019

Antonio Oposa came to Caen to present the Normandy for Peace University Chair and to give a conference on climate justice, entitled "The time for talk is over". More than a hundred people came to hear him speak on 1 October 2019.

One of the most powerful messages shared by this lawyer who fights for the rights of future generations was the importance of "changing the narrative" or sharing the "good news". Although anxiety-provoking stories in the news are a minority in terms of what is happening in the world, positive stories are much less visible in "traditional" media. In Antonio Oposa's view, inspiration is the best form of leadership. Showcasing initiatives and successes sets an example and encourages everyone to take action. The chairholder and his team of internationally renowned legal professionals encourage everyone to act on a personal level rather than talking or advising.



Antonio Oposa Jr.

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PRESENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S NORMANDY INDEX

5 June 2019, 5.30pm - 6.15pm Salle Plénière

Moderator:

- **Etienne Bassot**,
Director of the European Parliament
Research Service

Speakers:

- **Steve Killelea**,
Founder and President of the Institute
for Economics and Peace
- **Ioan Mircea Pascu**,
Vice-President of the European
Parliament

Peace is not only defined by the absence of war but also by a state's ability to create an egalitarian society, to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to provide its citizens with a reliable, sustainable environment.

The idea of an index which would consider all these aspects emerged from the partnership between the European Parliament and the Normandy Region. The Normandy for Peace Index is the result of a research project conducted by the Institute for Economics and Peace which includes eleven indicators, including murder rates, climate change, press freedom and terrorism.

As a barometer of threats to world peace, it measures a state's vulnerability to conflict. More than a hundred and thirty countries were assessed for this new indicator, which has two main objectives.

Firstly, it aims to provide a coherent picture of the global security environment, based on a thorough scientific methodology. It differs from other similar indices established by the UN and the World Bank in its subject of analysis: rather than focusing on the risks which affect individuals, it assesses the hybrid threats which affect peace or which could develop in the near future in a given country.

Secondly, it is a tool which European policy makers can use to identify the countries which are most at risk and to identify the appropriate anticipatory strategies. Against a background of deliberate disinformation and the influence of foreign policies, reliable data is vital when it comes to establishing relevant objectives and making informed decisions. Beyond the institutional sphere, this index is intended to generate debate among the general public about the current state of our world.

The index highlights that the greatest threats are now associated with sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Excluding countries which are already affected by conflict, China, Turkey and India are among the twenty countries identified as "high risk". The risks associated with the European Union are above average in two categories: energy, primarily because of the EU's energy dependence on Russia and the Middle East, and security.

The Normandy for Peace Index is based on the work of the European Union, which received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012 for its stabilising role. Updated annually, the index aims to enable the EU to focus its strategy on regions which present the most well-documented risks and, in addition, to anticipate emerging threats, particularly in terms of the environment, to ensure the global spread of the values of peace, reconciliation, democracy and freedom on which the union of European states is based.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2019 Normandy World Peace Forum is the result of a collective effort. The President of the Region would like to thank all those who have contributed to making this such a key event, especially:

- The 240 speakers for their sincere commitment and inspiring speeches
- The partners and patrons of the Forum, who promote the Normandy for Peace initiative in the region, in France and internationally
- The Region's elected officials and agents for their year-round work on the themes of peace and freedom
- The 6,000 participants who attended this second Forum

See you next year!

Hervé Morin

President of the Normandy Region
and Regions of France,
former French Minister of Defence



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