



FORUM MONDIAL

NORMANDIE
POUR LA PAIX

7-8 JUIN 2018

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM



RÉGION
NORMANDIE

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“GLOBALISING PEACE: NEW WARS, NEW PEACE”

Thursday June 7

Official Opening of the Forum (10:00 am - 10:30 am)

With Mr. **Hervé Morin**, President of the Normandy Region, Former Minister, and Mr. Antonio Tajani, President of the European Parliament (*subject to conditions*)



Plenary Conference 1 (10.30 am - 12.00 noon)

Conflicts, tensions and contemporary violence: the state of the world

The collective imagination often refers to war as a head-on opposition between two states. This vision of armed conflict seems today to be no longer valid because of the proliferation of non-state agencies.

How can we characterise, identify and define these new forms of violence? This introductory conference lays the groundwork for the debate on the changing concept of war and draws up an inventory of contemporary conflicts.

Introduction by **Bertrand Badie**, French political scientist specialising in international relations.

With:

- **Abdoulaye Bathily**, former Minister of State of Senegal
- **Renaud Girard**, Special correspondent
- **Hubert Védrine**, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs
- **Antonio Tajani**, President of the European Parliament (*subject to conditions*)

Geographical and Thematic Debates (2:00 pm - 3:15 pm)

Debate 1 | How should international law reflect the new conflicts?

The inability of the international community to act in Syria, the emergence of new unregulated combat methods or the complexity of international criminal justice illustrate the difficulties faced by international law. In the face of these new challenges, what should be the role of international law?

Debate 2 | Deterrence, proliferation, disarmament: what is the future of military nuclear activities?

Since they were first used in 1945, nuclear weapons have become a central feature of the international geopolitical scene. For some major powers, they continue to represent the ultimate deterrent, while for others, non-proliferation and disarmament have become major international issues.

Debate 3 | Wartime journalism: how can the unspeakable be told? *In partnership with the Bayeux-Calvados-Normandie Award*

They are on the scene of the most violent conflicts. What drives war reporters? How can we convey to the public the feelings aroused by the daily horror of these bloody conflicts? While the development of technological resources has profoundly modified the working conditions of reporters, their dedication to the profession has not changed.

Debate 4 | What are the solutions for a new Libyan State?

Since 2011 and the fall of the Muammar Gaddafi regime, Libya has been immersed in an extremely unstable political and security situation. In a context that continues to be difficult, how can the emergence of a new Libyan state be encouraged?

Debate 5 | Democratic Republic of Congo: how can the international community be mobilised?

Since the early 2000s, the number of deaths related to the many conflicts that are disfiguring this country, one of the largest in Africa, has grown still further. In spite of this, the international community is failing to become sufficiently involved to allow peace to make a lasting return to the DRC.

Geographical and Thematic Debates (3:30 pm - 4:45 pm)

Debate 6 | Child soldiers: preventing them from being recruited and ensuring their reintegration

The enlistment of children in armed forces is formally prohibited by international conventions and has disastrous consequences for their development and their return to civilian life. This workshop will be an opportunity to learn from different experiences relating to their reintegration around the world, especially in Colombia.

Debate 7 | What is the dividing line between arms traffic and arms trade?

Arms trafficking is today one of the most prolific illegal trades, with an estimated worth of over \$1.2 trillion a year. These different sectors question the ability of states to trace military equipment sold or delivered abroad.

Debate 8 | Religions: excuses for war or factors of peace?

Since the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the USSR, it is sometimes said that the world is witnessing a religious comeback internationally. Increasingly instrumentalised by violent groups, religions can become a pretext for war. Conversely, religions are in many cases a factor of pacification and those who practise them are at the forefront of prevention and conflict resolution. What is the real place of religion in contemporary conflicts?

Debate 9 | G5 Sahel: an ideal framework for peacekeeping?

The Sahel is facing major security challenges. Many terrorist groups have settled in the region and regularly threaten the territorial and political integrity of the states there. G5 Sahel now stands for the regional response to these challenges, even though its ability to stabilise the region in a sustainable manner remains to be demonstrated and it continues to face numerous financial and logistical obstacles.

Debate 10 | Afghanistan: how can the current spiral be stopped?

Between 2012 and 2015, nearly 90 percent of NATO-led international troops withdrew from Afghanistan. In the first three months of 2018, Kabul was hit by eight attacks, killing over 200 people. How can such a downturn be explained, after almost two decades of international presence?

Why are the Afghan state and the successor to the ISAF International Force since 2015, the Resolute Support mission, unable to prevent this deterioration?

Debate 11 | Western Balkans: endless post-war

Nearly a quarter of a century after the end of the Yugoslav wars, the Western Balkan countries are not able to emerge from an interminable "transition". Severely hit by the 2008 crisis, all these countries are suffering massive structural unemployment and political power monopolised by leaders with nationalist tendencies. As new social dynamics emerge, will the Balkans be able to break the deadly status quo that has prevailed since weapons fell silent?

Final event: *Walk The Global Walk* (1:00 pm – 4:00 pm)

“Walk the Global Walk” is a European programme for education in Human Rights and the UN’s Millennium Development Goals. During this session, 800 young people from Normandy, supported by the International Institute for Human Rights and Peace, will present their citizen initiatives. A jury chaired by Ban Ki-moon will give an award to the most innovative and educational projects.

With:

- Ban Ki-moon, former UN Secretary General
- Jacques Toubon, Human rights defender
- Christine Lazerges, President National Advisory Commission on Human Rights
- YAK, cartoonist, creator of the character Elyx, the digital ambassador of the United Nations



Discussion between Hubert Védrine and Joachim Bitterlich (5:00 pm-5:30 pm)

Plenary Conference 2 (5.30 pm - 7.00 pm)

Terrorism and new forms of violence: how to cope?

The emergence of a new form of terrorism at the dawn of the 21st century is one of the notable developments of modern wars. This threat calls for global responses. And yet the international community is struggling to find cross-cutting solutions that go further than security cooperation. In this conference accounts by political and civil society representatives about recent terrorist acts and new forms of violence will be presented.

Introduction by Olivier Roy, political scientist

With:

- **Mohammed Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou**, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mauritania
- **Jacques Toubon**, Human rights defender (subject to conditions)
- **Sahle Work Zewde**, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi
- **Nasharudin Mat Isa**, former Malaysian MP, Chairman of the Malaysian Foundation of the Global Movement of Moderates, initiator of the Year of Moderation 2019
- **Lamia Haji Bachar**, Yezidi human rights activist, Sakharov Prize

Cross-testimonials (6:40 pm - 7:00 pm)

- **Lassana Bathily**, a survivor of the attacks against Hyper Cacher
- **Latifa Ibn Ziaten**, Founder of the Imad-Ibn-Ziaten Association for Youth and Peace - *(subject to conditions)*

Friday June 8

Opening (10:00 am – 10:30 am)

Plenary Conference 3 (10.30 am - 12.30 pm)

What are the factors of destabilisation behind tomorrow's conflicts?

Driven by new momentum, the origins of contemporary conflicts are tending to change considerably. Scarcity of resources, rising water levels, increasing inequalities, rising prices of raw materials ... all these new causes foretell tomorrow's conflicts.

Introduction par Jean Fabre, Former Deputy Director of UNDP *(subject to conditions)*

With:

- **Ban Ki-moon**, former Secretary General of the UN
- **Alain Boinet**, President of the NGO Solidarités International.
- **Shanker Satyanath**, professor of political science at Columbia University

Launch of the 2019 Freedom Prize and presentation of the manuscript of Paul Eluard's "*Liberté j'écris ton nom*" (*Freedom, I Write Your Name*)

On the initiative of the Normandy Region, the Freedom Prize each year elects a personality who will make an exceptional commitment for Freedom. As part of a new educational process, the winner will be nominated by a panel of young people from around the world.

The first Freedom Prize will be awarded on June 6, 2019 in Caen, as part of the 75th anniversary of the Normandy landings and the second Normandy for Peace Forum.

Geographical and Thematic Debates (2:00 pm - 3:15 pm)

Debate 12 | Commemorating, recounting, educating: how can a peace culture be founded?

Memory education, education for human rights and citizenship, education for sustainable development goals ... Many forms of education favour and strengthen the sense of belonging to a community. And yet recent controversies in the United States around Confederate monuments or the appearance of new forms of radicalisation show that it is not so simple to found a true culture of peace that helps people to live together.

Debate 13 | Innovation and technology: new weapons or new threats?

The spectacular development of new technologies, particularly in the fields of information and communication, is having a major impact in the military and security environment. These new technologies, enabling people to fight remotely on new fronts such as the Internet, and with new means such as drones, robots, etc. are redefining modern conflicts.

Debate 14 | Climate change: the war of tomorrow?

Throughout the world, the effects of climate change are starting to have a real impact on people. Rising water levels, displaced people, scarcity of resources, natural disasters: these are all major events that suggest that climate change may be the new war of tomorrow.

Debate 15 | Ukraine: an example of a "hybrid conflict"?

Hybrid conflicts are a new type of conflict involving all types of state and non-state agencies, thus disrupting the conventional distinction between military and civilians. They are also defined by the use of conventional and unconventional means of combat and by the fact that these are not limited to a battlefield or even to a specific physical area. Is the conflict that has been going on since 2014 in Donbass, the eastern part of Ukraine, a particularly relevant example of a "hybrid conflict"?

Debate 16 | Yemen: the war behind closed doors?

The civil war raging in Yemen since 2015 only rarely features in international news. Is the war in Yemen an example of a war behind closed doors, representative of the critical role of information in our perception of conflict and the ability of the international community to mobilise?

Debate 17 | Korean Peninsula: a big step towards reconciliation?

Engaged in a cold war for nearly 65 years, the two Koreas have seen their relations starting to thaw over recent months. The United States and China are changing their tune and agreeing to meet North Korean leader Kim Jong-Un. Is this just another episode of appeasement before the resumption of tension, or a strategy by North Korea to end the sanctions that are suffocating it and gain time to achieve its nuclear ambition? Can the two Koreas really take their destiny into their own hands without being the economic and geostrategic toy of the great powers around them, and start a lasting peace process?

Geographical and Thematic Debates (3:30 pm - 4:45 pm)

Debate 18 | Syria: how can the peace process be initiated?

Seven years after the outbreak of the war in Syria, peace seems impossible to achieve as the positions of the various stakeholders in the field are irreconcilable. Faced with a multitude of agencies and demands, how can a viable peace process be started?

Debate 19 | What response should be made to the refugee crisis?

In 2016, 22.5 million people were refugees around the world and 40.5 million were internally displaced. Given the magnitude of these figures, the international community is struggling to develop cross-cutting, common responses, even though a legal framework exists.

Debate 20 | Women's rights: indispensable factors for lasting peace?

The positive role of women in the emergence, construction and consolidation of democracies and the rule of law is well established. Recognised under the Sustainable Development Goals, women's rights have been identified by the UN as indispensable factors for lasting peace.

Debate 21 | The Israeli-Palestinian conflict: is peace impossible?

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is probably the most publicised conflict since the end of the Second World War. But the very origin of the conflict remains unclear for most of us as the causes are many: territorial, religious or access to natural resources. 25 years after the hope raised by the Oslo Accords, the positions of the parties to the conflict seem to be moving further and further apart from each other.

Debate 22 | A Europe of Defence: at last?

Since France's rejection of the European Defence Community (EDC) in 1954, a European Defence programme, or rather its absence, has become over time a symbol of the limits of European integration. However, in recent years, because of the major security challenges facing Europe and the destabilisation of its borders, the European Defence programme has made a major comeback on the European political agenda.

Debate 23 | Culture and sport: vectors of peace?

At the PyeongChang Olympics (South Korea) in February 2018, North Korea showed another image of this country by sending a delegation of athletes to its neighbour to the South. Where the most seasoned diplomats have often failed, can Olympic values bring the most closed states on the planet back to the negotiating table?

Territorial Conference - project for the nomination of the D-Day beaches for UNESCO World Heritage status
(3.30 pm - 4.30 pm)

Not open to the public



Plenary Conference 4 (5.30 pm - 7.00 pm)

Defining a new peace

The dictionary defines peace as “a state where countries or nations are not at war”. According to this definition, France, to mention only this country, cannot be considered at war. But the vast majority of the French political class decreed that the country was “at war” in the aftermath of the January 2015 and November 2016 terrorist attacks. Peace should no longer be equated with a simple state of non-war between two nations but should now refer to a perpetually developing process.

Introduction by Nicole Gnesotto, Professor at CNAM, Chair of the European Union

With:

- **Wang Jisi**, Professor at the School of International Studies and President of the Peking University Institute of International and Strategic Studies
- **Steve Killelea**, Founder of the Institute for Economics and Peace
- **Setsuko Thurlow**, ICAN Ambassador, Hiroshima survivor, Peace Ambassador in Hiroshima, Nobel Peace Prize winner
- **Alain Lamassoure**, French MEP, Former Minister (*subject to conditions*)

Forum closing ceremony (7:00 pm - 7:30 pm)



THE CONCERT FOR PEACE ON OMAHA BEACH

Site open to the public at 6:30 pm

8:00 pm: First part

Debaduo & Marquito

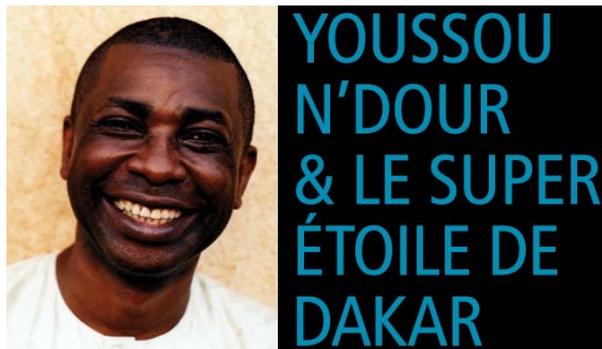


Malo



9:15 pm:

Youssou N'Dour and the Super étoile de Dakar





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