

**26th General IPRA Conference on 'Agenda for Peace and Development'
Freetown, Sierra Leone, 27 November to 1 December 2016.**

**IPRA's Ecology and Peace Commission
Monday, 28 November 2016, 11:00-12.30: Session 1
Opening Session: IPRA Book Launches**

© Hans Günter Brauch

**Adj. Prof. (PD), Free University Berlin, Otto-Suhr-Institute (Ret.)
Chair, Peace Research and European Security Studies (AFES-PRESS)**

Editor, Hexagon-Book Series on Human, Environmental Security and Peace (HESP)

Editor, The Anthropocene: Politik, Economics, Society, Science (APESS)

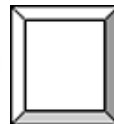
Editor, SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace (ESDP)

Editor, SpringerBriefs series on Pioneers in Science & Practice (PSP)

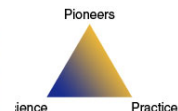
Editor, Pioneers in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, practice (PAHSEP)



AFES-PRESS



SPRINGER NATURE



IPRA's Ecology and Peace Commission

Book Launches

- Chairperson: Serrena Eréndira Serrano Oswald, Mexico (5 minutes)
- Co-chairs: Úrsula Oswald Spring and Hans Günter Brauch

1. IPRA and Global Scientific Publishing

2. **Book Launch 1: Publications by EPC co-chairs: *Handbook on Sustainability Transition and Sustainable Peace*** coedited by Hans Günter Brauch, Úrsula Oswald Spring, John Grin, Jürgen Scheffran (10 minutes)

Book Launch 2: IPRA Commission on Ecology and Peace (Istanbul 2014)

3. **APESS Vol. 4: Hans Günter Brauch, Úrsula Oswald Spring, Juliet Bennett, Serena Eréndira Serrano Oswald (Eds.): *Addressing Global Environmental Challenges from a Peace Ecology Perspective*** (10 minutes)
4. **APESS Vol. 5: Úrsula Oswald Spring, Hans Günter Brauch, Serena Eréndira Serrano Oswald, Juliet Bennett (Eds.): *Regional Ecological Challenges for Peace in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia Pacific*** (10 minutes)

Book Launch 3: IPRA Commission for the Rights of Indigenous People (Istanbul 2014)

5. **Heather Devere - Kelli Te Maihāroa - John P. Synott (Eds.): *Peacebuilding and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Experiences and Strategies for the 21st Century*** (presented by UOS, 10 minutes)

Book Launch 4: Book endorsed by IPRA with two forewords by I. Shaw and H.G. Brauch

6. **Charlène Cabot: *Climate Change, Security Risks, and Conflict Reduction in Africa: A Case Study of Farmer-Herder Conflicts over Natural Resources in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Burkina Faso*** (presented by HGB, 10 minutes)

7. **Questions and answers and discussion: up to 15 minutes**

0. IPRA and Publishing

- IPRA's biannual conferences are not well documented
- Most proceedings are out of print often with small publishers who are sometimes out of business.
- IPRA participation of scholars depends on travel funding, often from research grants with expectation of subsequent peer-reviewed publications in journals/books.
- Scholars in the global South lack triple challenge:
 - Lack of experience & funds for publication
 - Dilemma: Global visibility & local and regional affordability
- Publication in peer reviewed English language publication matters for the career of young peace scholars globally

0.1. IPRA Scholars Need Publications

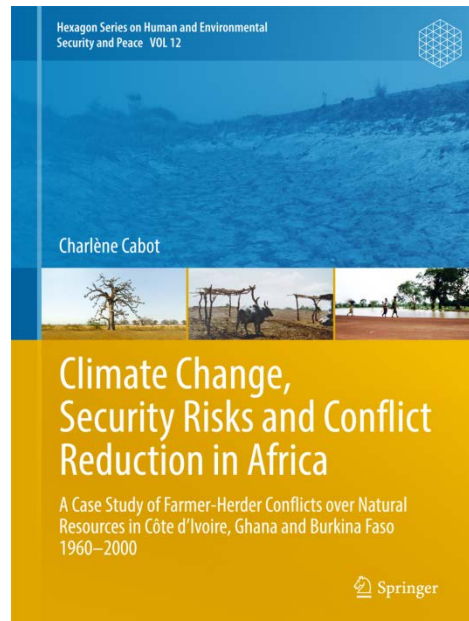
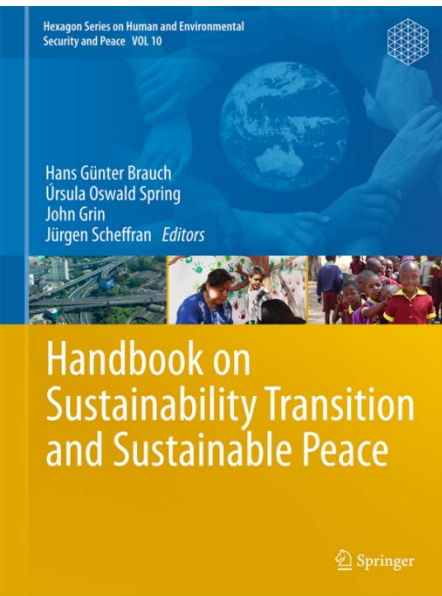
- **Technological revolution: offset to digital printing**
- **Concentration of the publishing market**: big five in 1973: 20% and in 2013: 50%, in social sciences: 66%
- **Big Five**: Elsevier, Springer Nature, Taylor & Francis, Blackwell and SAGE
- **Peer reviewed indexed journals (Thomson Reuter)**
- **Open access** (author pays) or **library pays** (prices)
- **My experience**: editor of five English language books series published by Springer Nature
- **My vision: Copublishing**: Global visibility & local and regional affordability (start in Malaysia, Thailand)

0.2. Contact Details

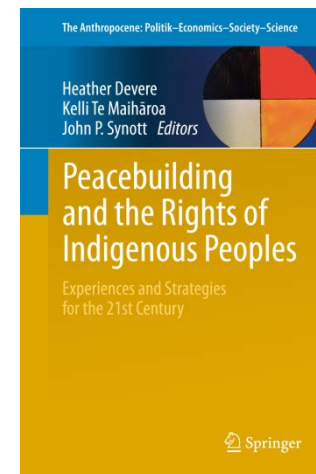
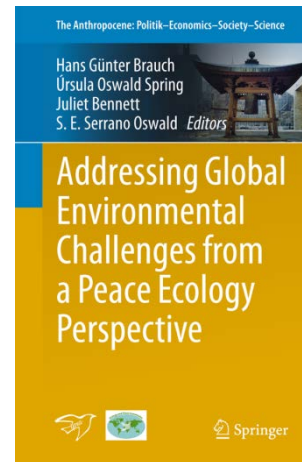
- **Hans Günter Brauch**, Dr., PD (Adj. Prof.), Free University of Berlin (ret.); chairman of Peace Research and European Security Studies (AFES-PRESS); editor of five English language book series published by **Springer Nature**; works on peace, security and environment.
 - Websites: <<http://www.afes-press.de/>> & <<http://www.afes-press-books.de/>>
 - Email addresses: <brauch@afes-press.de>
- **Ebook** (book packages, high download figures, free for subscribing libraries)
- **Mycopy & Digital Printing on Demand, open vs. free access (by need)**
- **Hexagon-Series:** <<http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/hexagon.htm>>
 - <<http://www.springer.com/series/8090?detailsPage=titles>>
- **APESS-Series:** <<http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/APESS.htm>>
 - <<http://www.springer.com/series/15232?detailsPage=titles>>
- **ESDP Series:** <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/SpringerBriefs_ESDP.htm>
 - <<http://www.springer.com/series/10357?detailsPage=titles>>
- **PSP:** <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/SpringerBriefs_PSP.htm>
 - <<http://www.springer.com/series/10970?detailsPage=titles>>
- **PAHSEP:** <<http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/PAHSEP.htm>>
 - <<http://www.springer.com/series/15230?detailsPage=titles>>

1.3. Launching: Five books in two peer reviewed book Series: Hexagon & APESS

Hexagon Book Series on Human and Environmental Security and Peace



The Anthropocene: Politik, Economics, Society and Science (APESS)



2. Book Launch 1: Publication by 2 EPC co-chairs: *Handbook on Sustainability Transition and Sustainable Peace* (Brauch, Oswald Spring, Grin, Scheffran)

Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental
Security and Peace VOL 10



Hans Günter Brauch
Úrsula Oswald Spring
John Grin
Jürgen Scheffran *Editors*

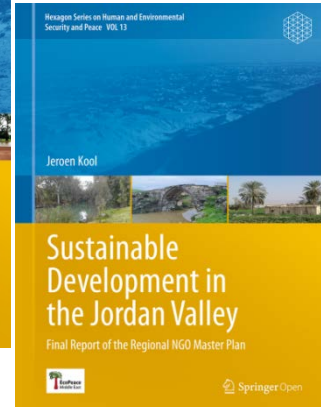
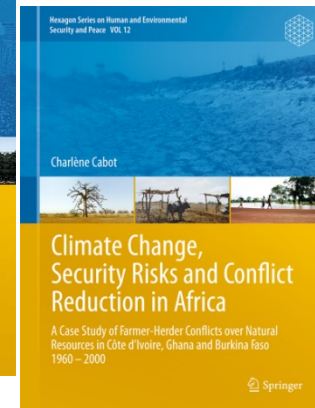
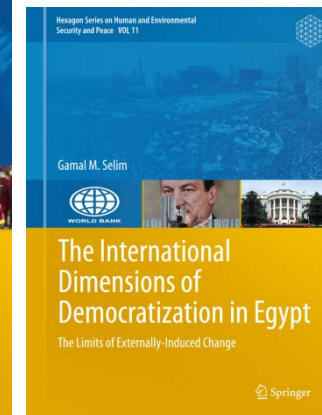
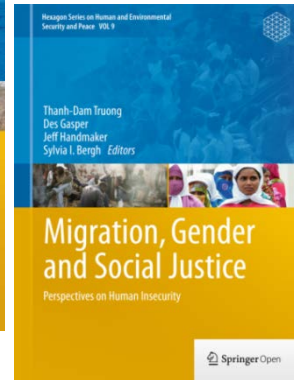
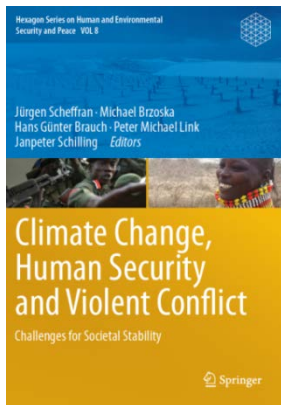
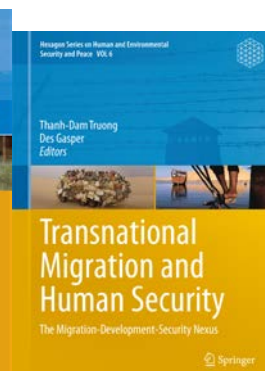
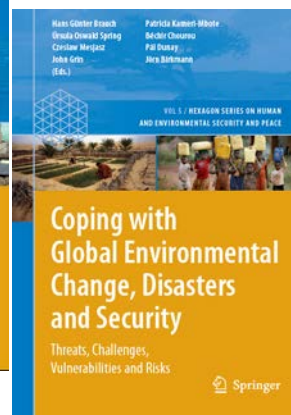
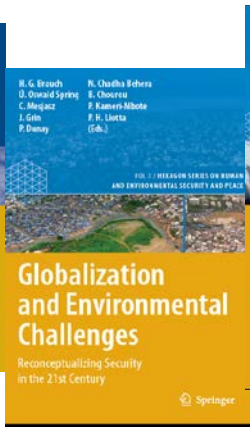
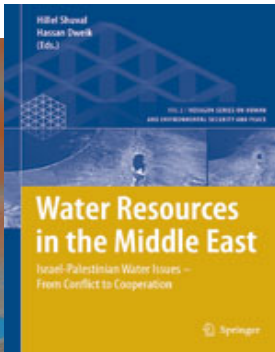
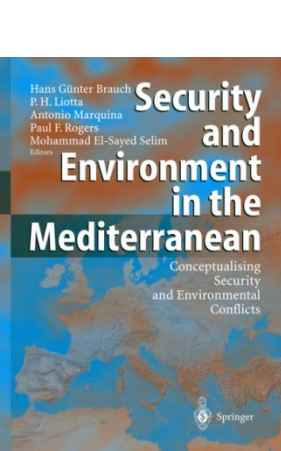


Handbook on Sustainability Transition and Sustainable Peace

Springer

- Build on success of **security handbook** with 3 vol. 270 chap., in **4 years (2012-2016)** **540.000 chapter downloads**
- **Background:** workshop (Mexico), ISA (USA), winter school (Bangkok), 2012-13
- 2012-2013 (initiation), 2014-15 peer review & revision, 2016 (production)
- **Goal:** global multidisciplinary Handbook for graduate seminars
- **Affordability:** free download for readers in subscribing libraries
- These readers: **MyCopy** 25 \$/€
- **Funding:** German Federal Foundation on Peace Research (DSF)
- **No Open Access Funding**

2.1. Hexagon Series: Volumes I-XIII (2003-2016)



Only one volume (Migration, Gender and Social Justice) is Open Access funded by the University of Rotterdam (4 times chapter downloads compared with previous volume: Transnational Migration and Human Security)

2.2. Global Environmental and Human Security Handbook for the Anthropocene

<http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/hexagon.htm>

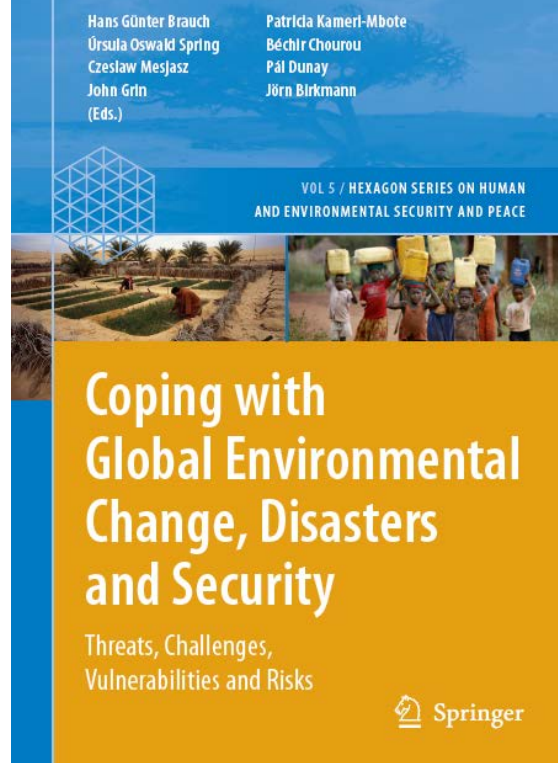
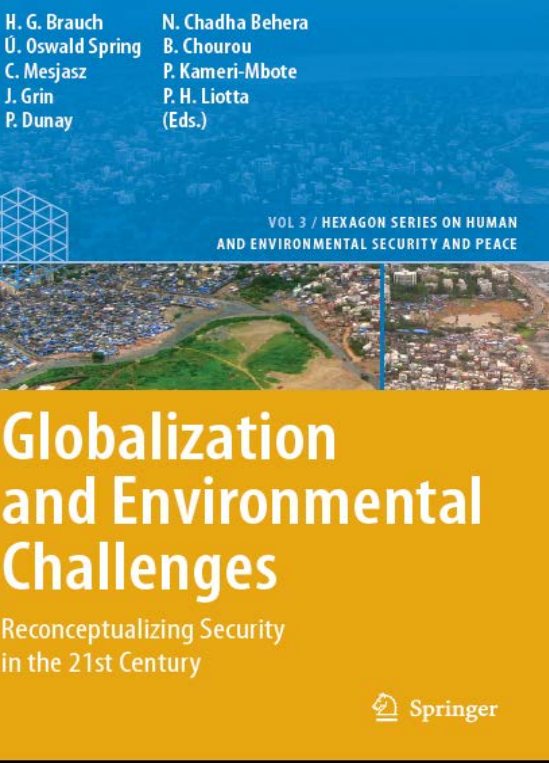
Vol. 3 (1): Globalization and Environmental Challenges: 92 authors, 36 countries, 16 disciplines, (2008)

Vol. 4 (2): Facing Global Environmental Change: 132 authors, 49 countries on global debate and problems of environmental, human, energy, food, health, water security (2009)

→ Vol. 5 (3): Coping with Global Environmental Change: Disasters and Security – Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks 164 authors, 48 countries (2011).

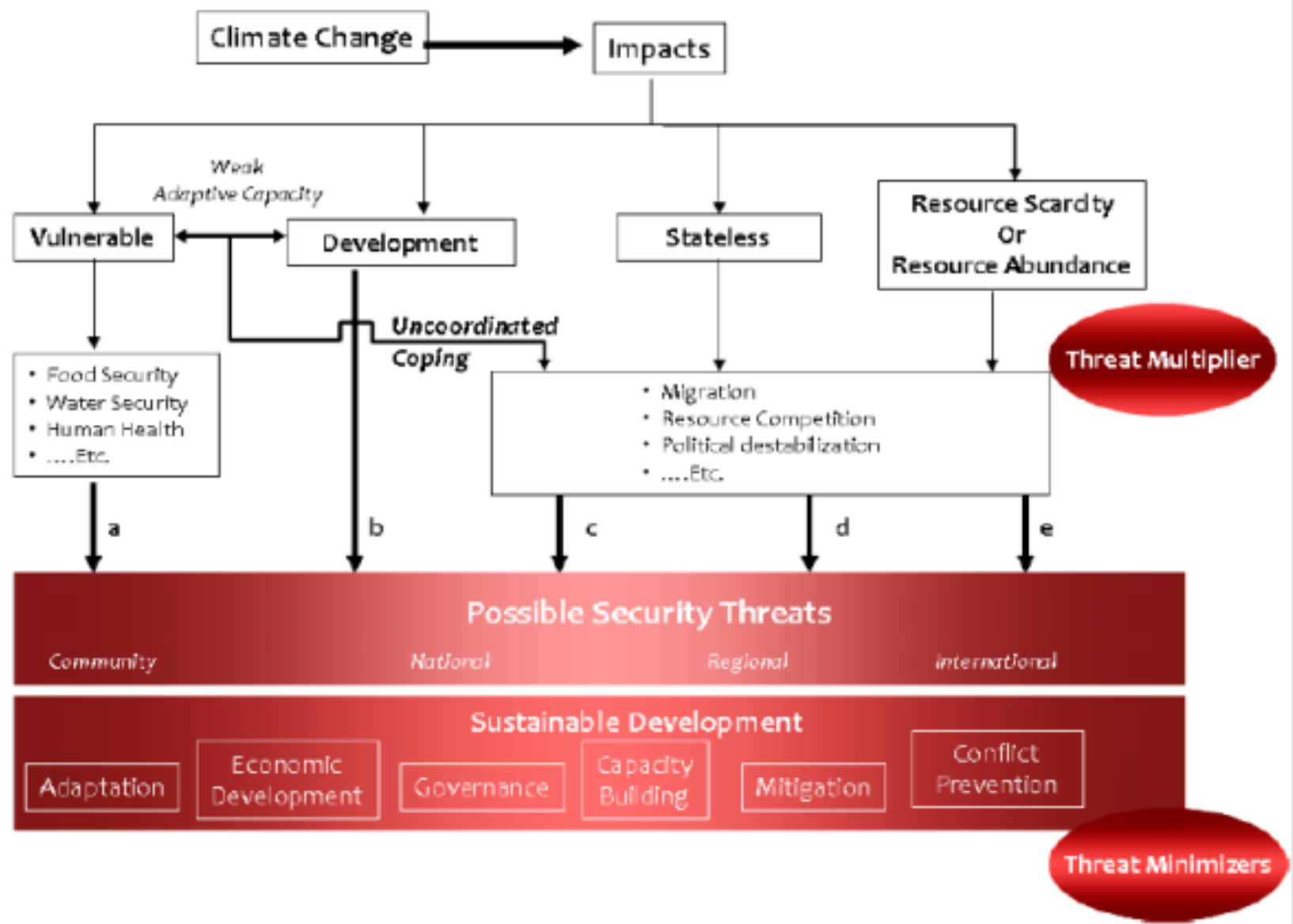


Reconceptualizar la seguridad en el siglo XXI



2.3. Dual focus: Climate Change & Security

From threat multiplier to threat minimizer



2.4. Two Handbooks (2012, 2016)

Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental
Security and Peace VOL 8



Jürgen Scheffran · Michael Brzoska
Hans Günter Brauch · Peter Michael Link
Janpeter Schilling *Editors*



Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict

Challenges for Societal Stability

Springer

Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental
Security and Peace VOL 10



Hans Günter Brauch
Úrsula Oswald Spring
John Grin
Jürgen Scheffran *Editors*



Handbook on Sustainability Transition and Sustainable Peace

Springer

2.5. Structure of the Handbook

Handbook on Sustainability Transition and Sustainable Peace examines in 10 parts:

1. moving towards **sustainability transition**;
2. aiming for **sustainable peace**;
3. meeting the **challenges of the twenty-first century**: demographic imbalances, temperature rise and the climate–conflict nexus;
4. initiating **research on global environmental change**, the limits to growth, and the decoupling of growth and resource needs;
5. developing **theoretical approaches to sustainability and transitions**;
6. analysing **national debates about sustainability in North America**;
7. preparing **transitions towards a sustainable economy and society, production and consumption and urbanization**;
8. **examining sustainability transitions in the water, food and health sectors** from Latin American and European perspectives;
9. preparing sustainability transitions in the **energy sector**; and
10. relying on **international, regional and national governance** for strategies and policies leading towards sustainability transition.

60 authors from 18 countries in 5 continents (40% women)

2.6. Chapters by EPC Co-chairs

- 1 Sustainability Transition and Sustainable Peace: Scientific and Policy Context, Scientific Concepts and Dimensions** *Hans Günter Brauch and Úrsula Oswald Spring*
- 8 Development with Sustainable-Engendered Peace: A Challenge during the Anthropocene** *Úrsula Oswald Spring*
- 9 Sustainable Peace in the Anthropocene: Towards Political Geoecology and Peace Ecology** *Hans Günter Brauch*
- 32 Sustainability Transition in a Vulnerable River Basin in Mexico** *Úrsula Oswald Spring*
- 42 Sustainability Transition with Sustainable Peace: Key Messages and Scientific Outlook** *Úrsula Oswald Spring, Hans Günter Brauch, and Jürgen Scheffran*

2.7. Introduction (1)

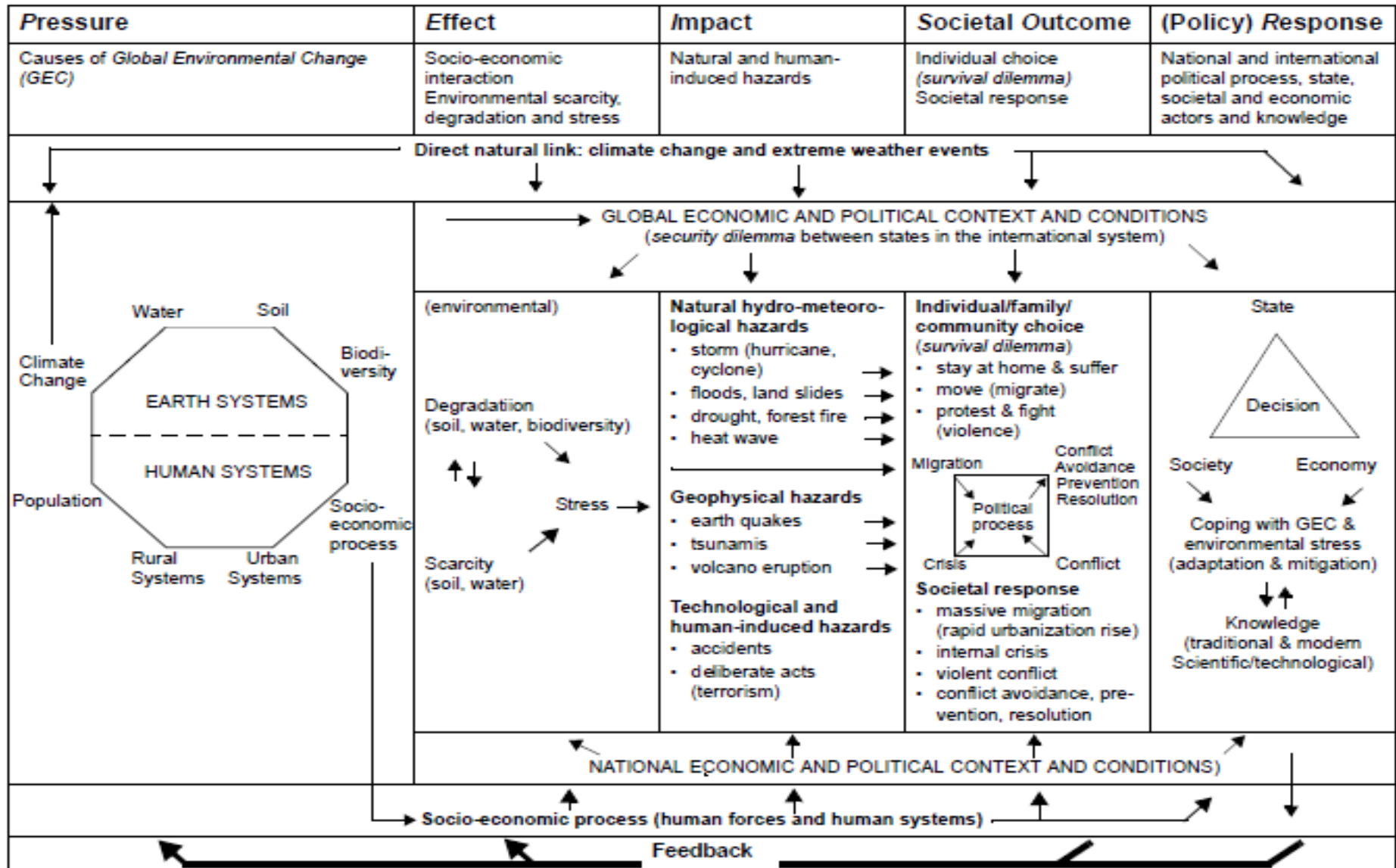
- This Handbook links together **four social science research programmes**—peace studies, security studies, development studies and environmental studies—which have had only limited exchanges on sustainable development, human security and sustainable peace. T
- The Handbook connects these three concepts within the *research paradigm* of ‘sustainability transition’. This research paradigm focuses on a large-scale and long-term transformative change of the dominant carbon-intensive development path by addressing the causes of global environmental and climate change.
- There has been an exponential increase in GHG emissions since the 1950s and a rapid destruction of biodiversity and ecosystem services. These texts can be used in graduate seminars in different scientific disciplines and research programmes and in new transdisciplinary degree programmes.
- The texts foster longer-term proactive strategies and policies and specific measures to realize two policy goals, ‘sustainable development’ alongside and contributing to a ‘sustainable peace’, as the possible result of a large-scale transition of the systems of production, consumption, and governance.
- Among the key questions in this Handbook are a) whether *business-as-usual* policies and the growing number of climate-induced natural hazards that threaten the survival of millions of people pose threats to international peace and security; b) whether anticipative learning and a forward-looking discourse on long-term transformative changes may contribute to sustainable development and address new dangers to international peace and security in a preventive manner; and c) what lessons may be drawn from the violent consequences of the industrial revolution and used to promote a long-term transformative change towards sustainable development with sustainable peace.

2.8. Introduction (2)

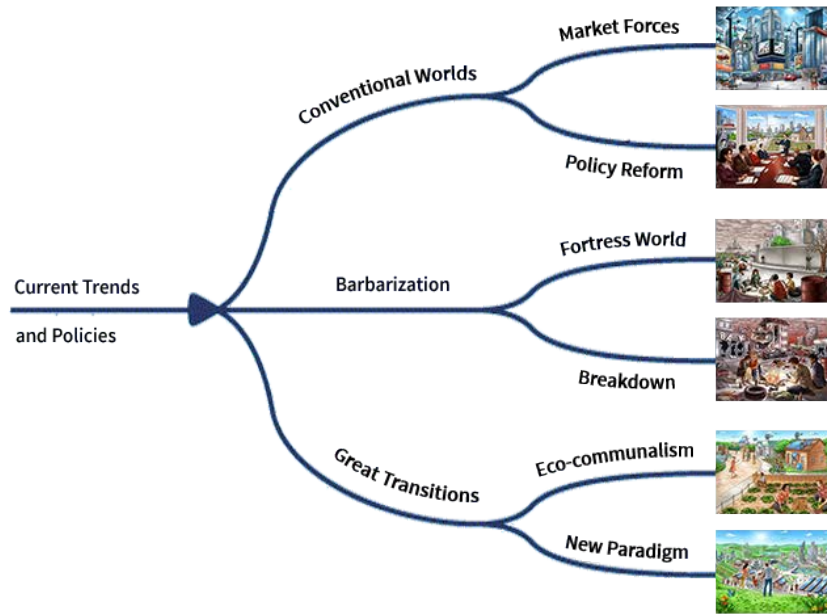
This chapter consists of eight parts:

1. After a brief sketch of **opposing scientific and political visions** (1.1.),
2. The purpose and objectives of the Handbook are highlighted (1.2.)
3. and a survey (1.3) **reviews the challenges posed by global environmental change: population growth, the impacts of climate change, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion and desertification, water scarcity and stress, food scarcity and hunger, and gender implications.**
4. It addresses the **impacts of different economic development paths** (1.4),
5. through **integrating the results of global research programmes**, of their linkages and their assessment by the IPCC, and through the nexus debates between the fields of water, food and energy security (1.5).
6. The three key concepts of **sustainable development, sustainability transition and sustainable peace** are introduced (1.6),
7. the evolution of **different approaches to sustainability transition** is reviewed, the **debates on ecosystem restoration, green growth and decarbonization** are noted, and six dimensions of the research on 'sustainability transition' are outlined (1.7).
8. The last section introduces the ten parts of this Handbook and offers an overview of its 40 peer-reviewed contributions (1.8).

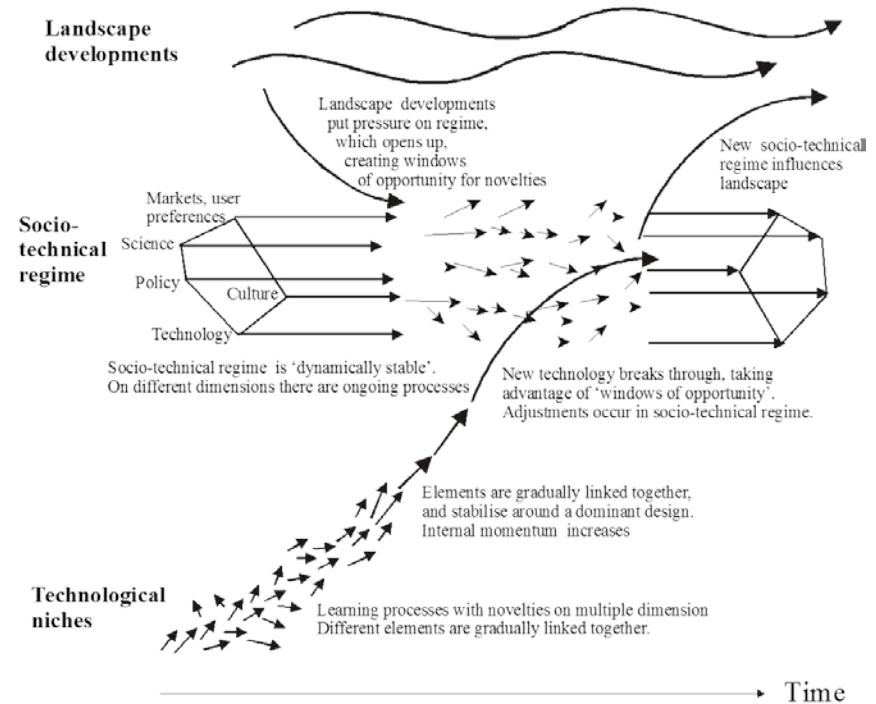
2.9. PEISOR Model: Linking Effects & Impacts of GEC with Societal Outcomes & Responses



2.10. Two visions on sustainability transitions



Dutch Knowledge Network on Systems Innovation and Transition (KSI) combined “three perspectives on transitions to a sustainable society: complexity theory, innovation theory, and governance theory”.



Tellus Institute, since 1976 (Paul Raskin): *Great Transition Initiative (GTI)* coordinates a global network ... [and] spreads the message that a future of enriched lives, global solidarity, and a healthy planet is possible if the citizens of the world join in a vast cultural and political mobilization for change. ... It builds on the ground-breaking work of the international [Global Scenario Group](#).

Dutch Multilevel perspective on transitions.
Geels and Schot (2010: 25), Geels (2002: 1263)

2.11. Sustainability Transition with Sustainable Peace: Key Messages and Scientific Outlook

- This chapter proposes moving from **disciplinary perspectives** towards a **transdisciplinary and anticipatory transformative approach**.
- It points to **research deficits** and maps future research needs on ‘**sustainability transition**’, on ‘**sustainable peace**’, and on the linkages between both discourses,
- so that we can move from **knowledge to action**, and towards **governance strategies, policies and measures** aiming at *Sustainability Transition with Sustainable Peace*.
- Four examples to illustrate this **transformative scientific approach towards proactive policies**.
 - The first examines the **sustainable energy transition** achievable by moving from fossil fuels to enhancing energy efficiency and to renewables; this would grant access to energy for up to twelve billion people by 2100, while GHG emissions would be reduced.
 - The second proposes a shift from **resource- and carbon-intensive agriculture** and a high degree of waste in the food sector to *climate-smart agriculture with less waste*.
 - The third and fourth examples address proposed changes to **different lifestyles** in industrialized countries, and a shift in values as suggested, for example, by the Kingdom of Bhutan (**Gross Happiness Index**) and by **indigenous people in Bolivia (Pachamama)** and Chiapas.
- These alternatives may not be globally acceptable but they indicate that **new viable pathways are needed to lead towards a sustainable and peaceful world**, and enable us to move beyond a continuation of the unsustainable Western way of life based on abundance and waste in consumption and production.

From Disciplinary, Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinary Approaches towards Transformative and Anticipatory Science

Linkages between sustainability transition and sustainable peace require **bridge-building** between scientific disciplines in natural and social sciences, between environmental & development, peace & security studies.

Fundamental shift from narrow disciplinary and programme-specific approaches to **transdisciplinary and transformative research designs**

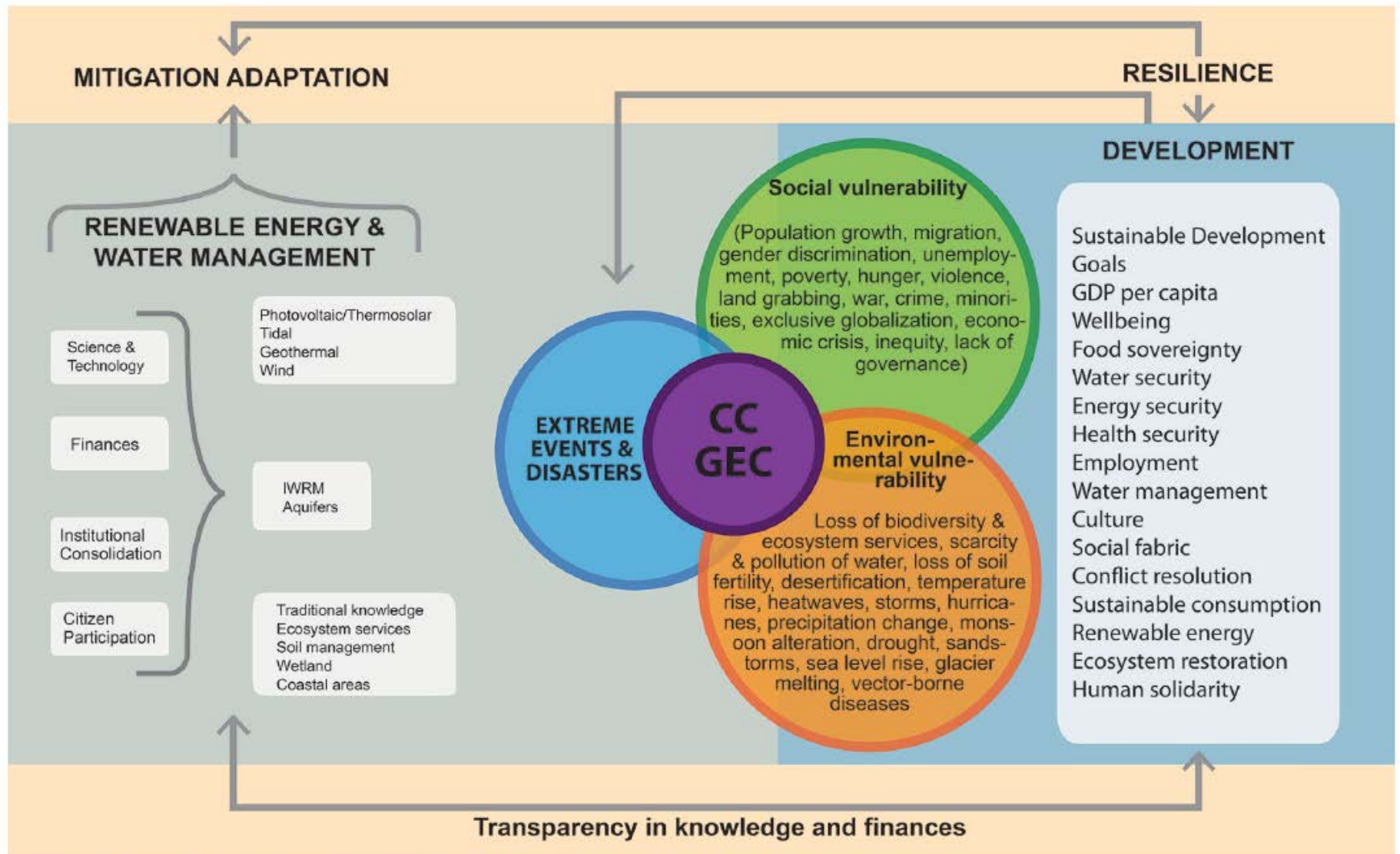
Transdisciplinarity establishes a common research objective crossing disciplinary boundaries. A holistic approach addresses complex problems that require close cooperation between several disciplines, combining **system knowledge, target knowledge, transformation knowledge**.

Move from a 'transdisciplinary' approach to '**transformative science**', 'transformative education', 'anticipatory science'.

Political geo-ecology approach to Anthropocene links physical geography with 'political' dimension of human security within political science and peace and security studies.

Peace ecology approach to encourage bridge-building research and discourse between two parallel research programmes.

Transition to sustainability



From Knowledge to Action: Sustainability Transition with Sustainable Peace

There **is little scientific knowledge** about linkages of policies for sustainability transition and sustainable peace.

Anticipatory and transformative research and science integrates a **'proactive policy perspective'** into research designs to shift away from reactive business-as-usual policy of adaptation.

→ Contain the causes instead of addressing the consequences.

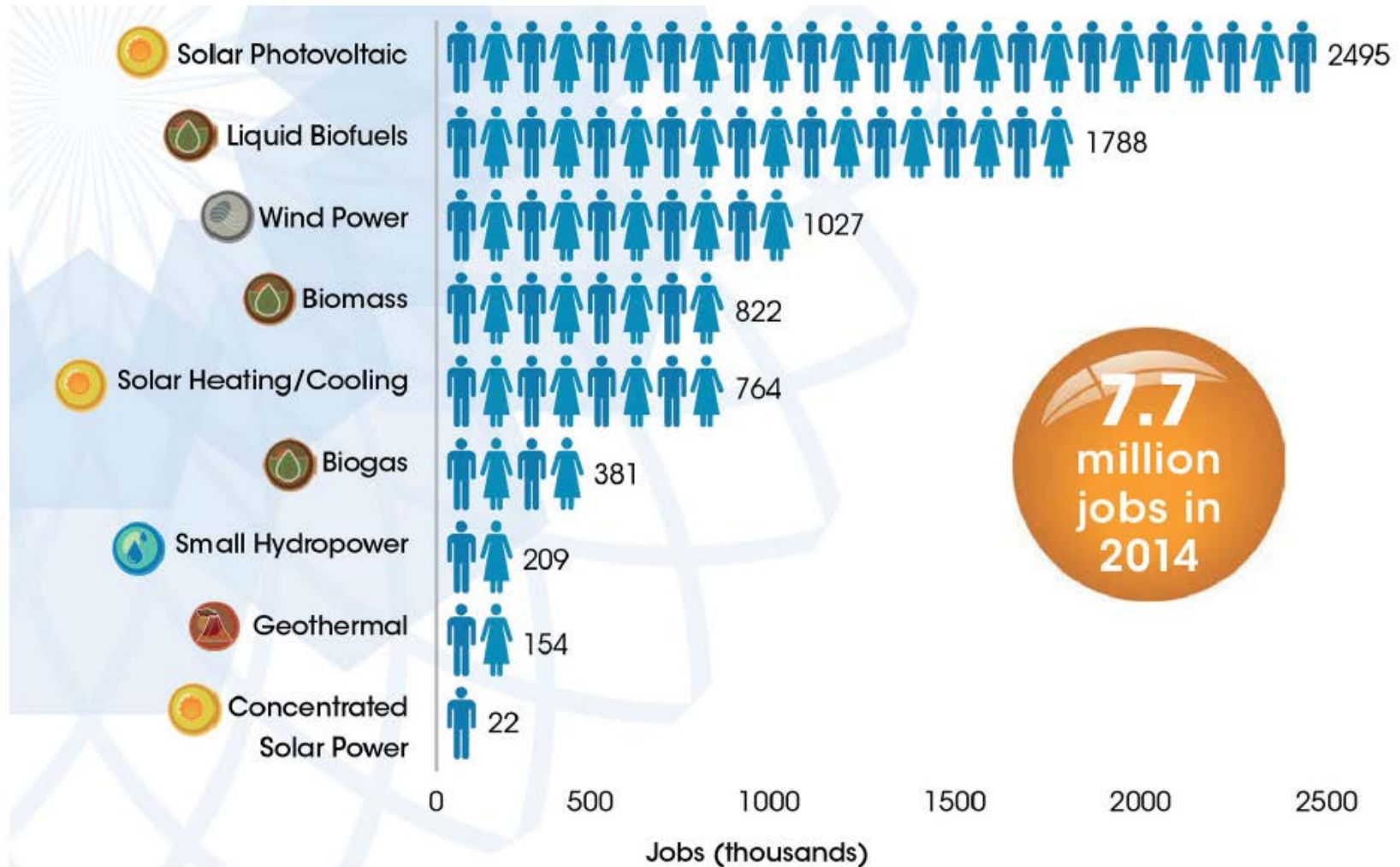
Need for a systematic **analysis of constraints** and opposed political and societal actors (e.g. businesses and workers in the fossil fuel industry).

Anthropogenic impacts of global environmental change, extreme events and natural resource exploitation, have put pressure on the natural cycles of nitrogen, phosphorous, sulphur, and dioxide, acting as **'threat multipliers'** that destroy development path of poor countries.

Solid development paths that are human-oriented and take most vulnerable into account, could better **manage new threats** to water, food, energy, health security which could affect peace.

Peaceful negotiations at international, national and local levels on efficient management of scarce resources to reduce environmental footprint in a decarbonized, dematerialized sustainable world with constructive human relations, care and solidarity for most vulnerable.

Renewable Energy and Jobs



Source: IRENA: Renewable Energy and Jobs-Annual Review 2015

From Agribusiness and Hunger to a Sustainable and Equitable Livelihood

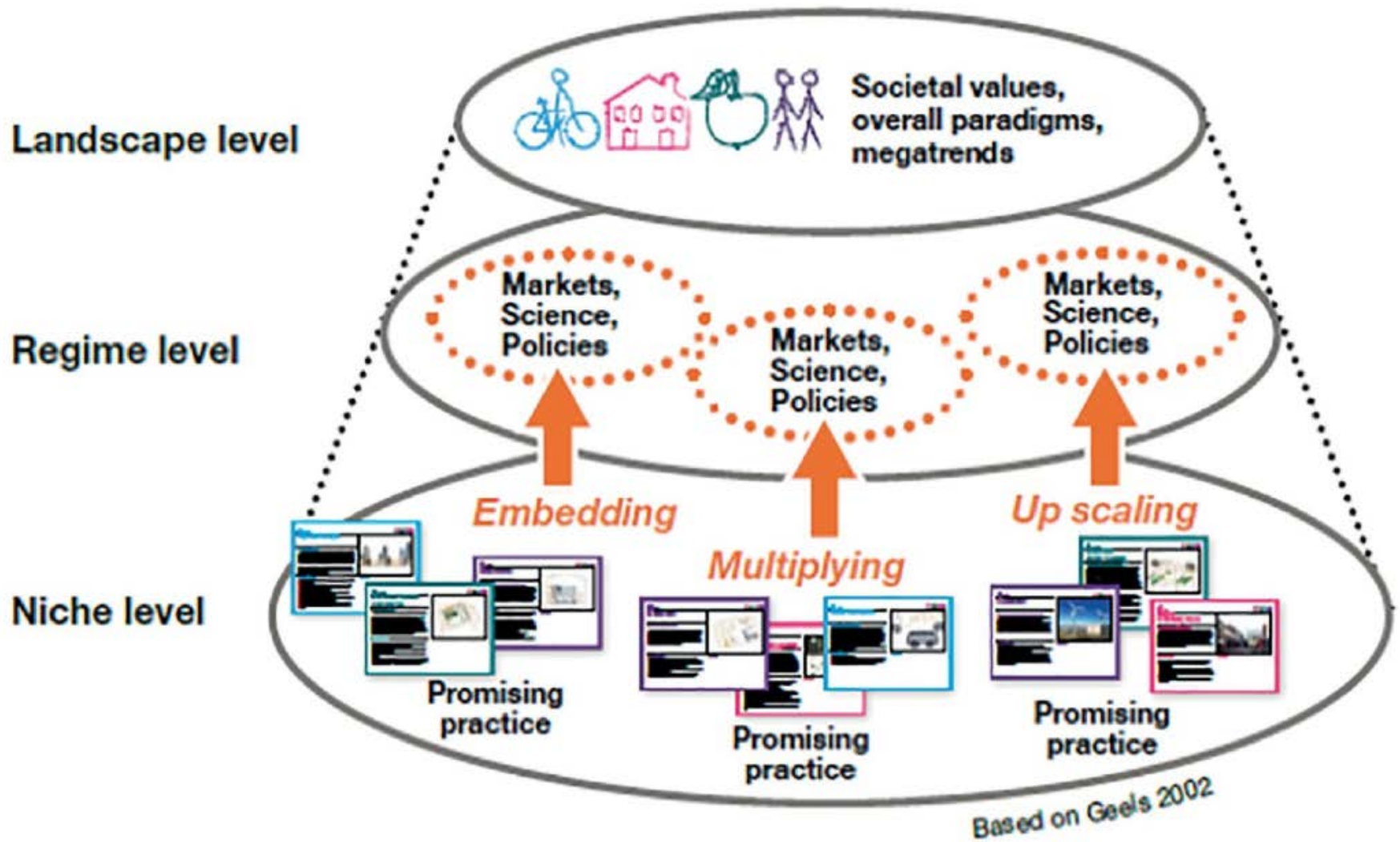
Despite the MDGs of 2000, by 2015 the level of global hunger had remained quite high: Hunger, undernourishment and obesity create a **vicious circle** along with ignorance, poverty, disease, dependency and cultural discrimination.

Call for **climate-smart agriculture** integrating the whole food chain into it, including waste management and losses in field, harvest, staple and market, with drastic reductions in the carbon, water, soil, biological and ecosystem service footprints.

Locally-based food production, also called '**food sovereignty**', reduces the dependence of national governments on the world economy and on short-term investments, and inhibits speculation on food staples.

Positive linkages between a safe environment, restored ecosystem services, a healthy population and cultural diversity also allows the creation of new political arenas, in which a participative society can contribute to an agenda of **sustainable well-being**.

How to spread sustainable lifestyles



Source: SPREAD: *Scenarios for Sustainable Lifestyles—From Global Champions to Local Loops* (Wuppertal: 2013), based on Geels (2002).

Alternative Indigenous World Views and Mindsets

Gross national happiness index: nature and human beings live together in harmony and peace, where diverse traditions and rules open the way to cultural diversity

Post-modern understanding recovers deep indigenous knowledge of 'cosmovisions' and their traditions in an indigenous society has developed new structures of **power sharing**, which was exposed during hundreds of years of colonialization to exploitation, discrimination and violence

Learning process involves governments and enterprises, indigenous people, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs).

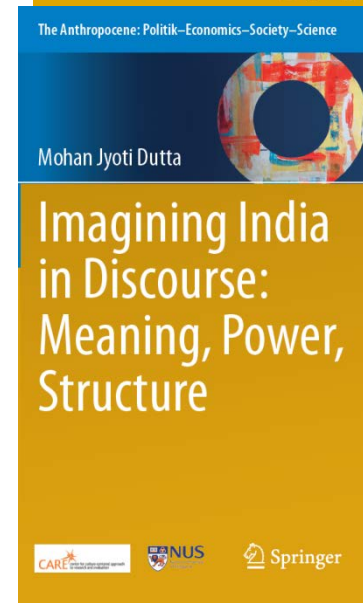
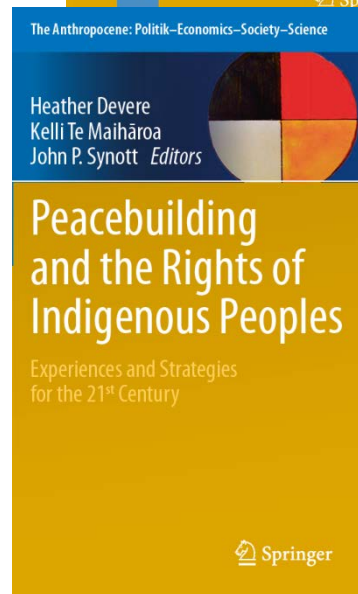
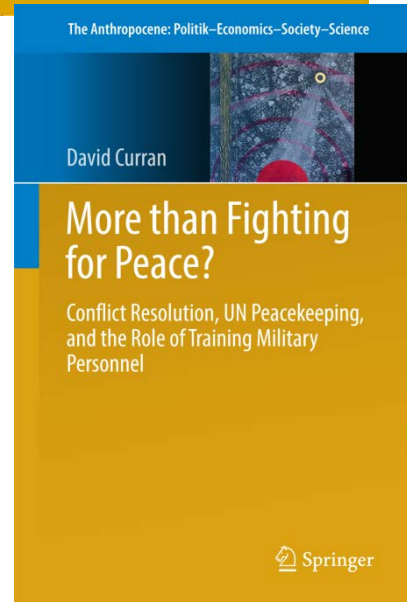
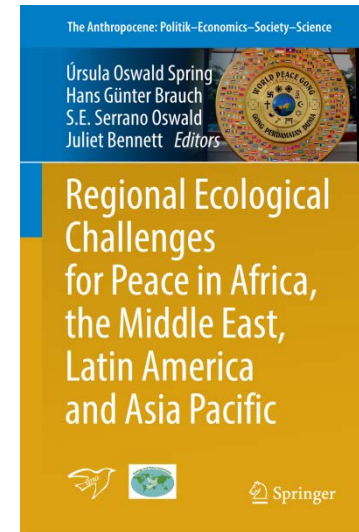
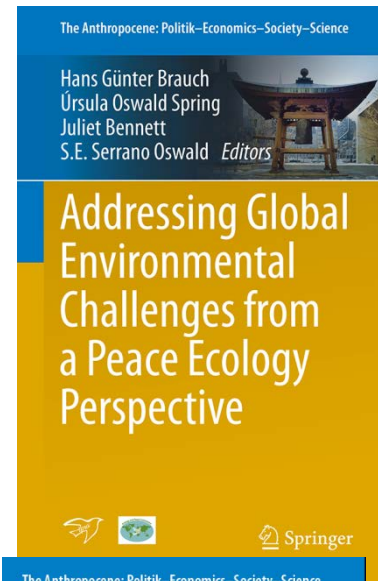
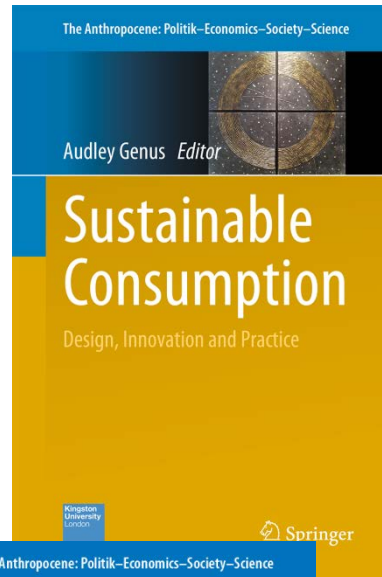
Extreme hydro-meteorological events have **reinforced solidarity** among the affected and their capacity for sharing scarce resources among the most vulnerable communities.

New world view and way of life which is mostly **carbon-free and dematerialized**, where waste is recycled and consumption oriented towards renewable production and consumption.

Indigenous world view links the transition to sustainability and **sustainable peace-building** with the recovery of crucial ecosystem services and the environment.

Interest-driven political and economic interests are controlled by **participative governance** and collective decision-making to protect the most vulnerable and the environment.

3. The Anthropocene: Politik – Economics – Society – Science (APESS): 15 titles (2016)



3.1. Context: We are in the Anthropocene!

A silent revolutionary change in earth and human history

- Arrhenius (1896): hypothesis linking burning of hydrocarbons with CO₂ accumulation in atmosphere, since 1970s: **scientization** of global & climate change
- **Politicization** (1988, 1992 (UNFCCC), 1997 (Kyoto P.), 2015 (Paris Agreement))
- Since 2000: **Securitization** of Climate Change

- **Six historical times:**

- **Geological (Paul J. Crutzen; from Holocene to the Anthropocene)**
- **Technological (agricultural, industrial) Revolution: geological time change**

- **Silent transition from the Holocene to the Anthropocene**

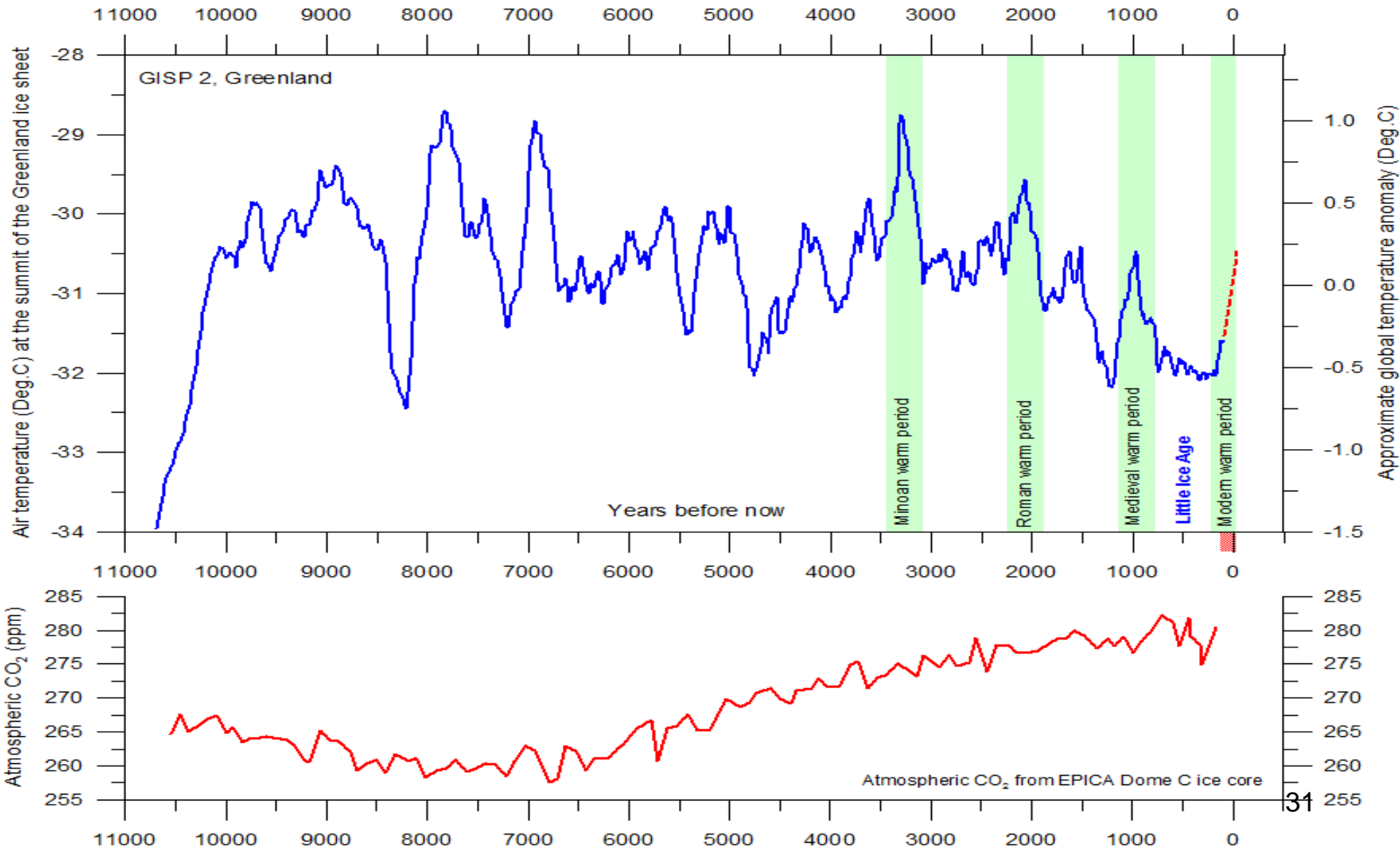
- February 2000 in Cuernavaca: Nobel Laureate Paul J. Crutzen: **We are in the Anthropocene!**, joint article: Stoermer/Crutzen (2000)
- Int. Geological Conference, Capetown (27.8.-4.9.2016), acceptance of a report of the AWG [Anthropocene WG]

3.2. AWG Report, Capetown 2016

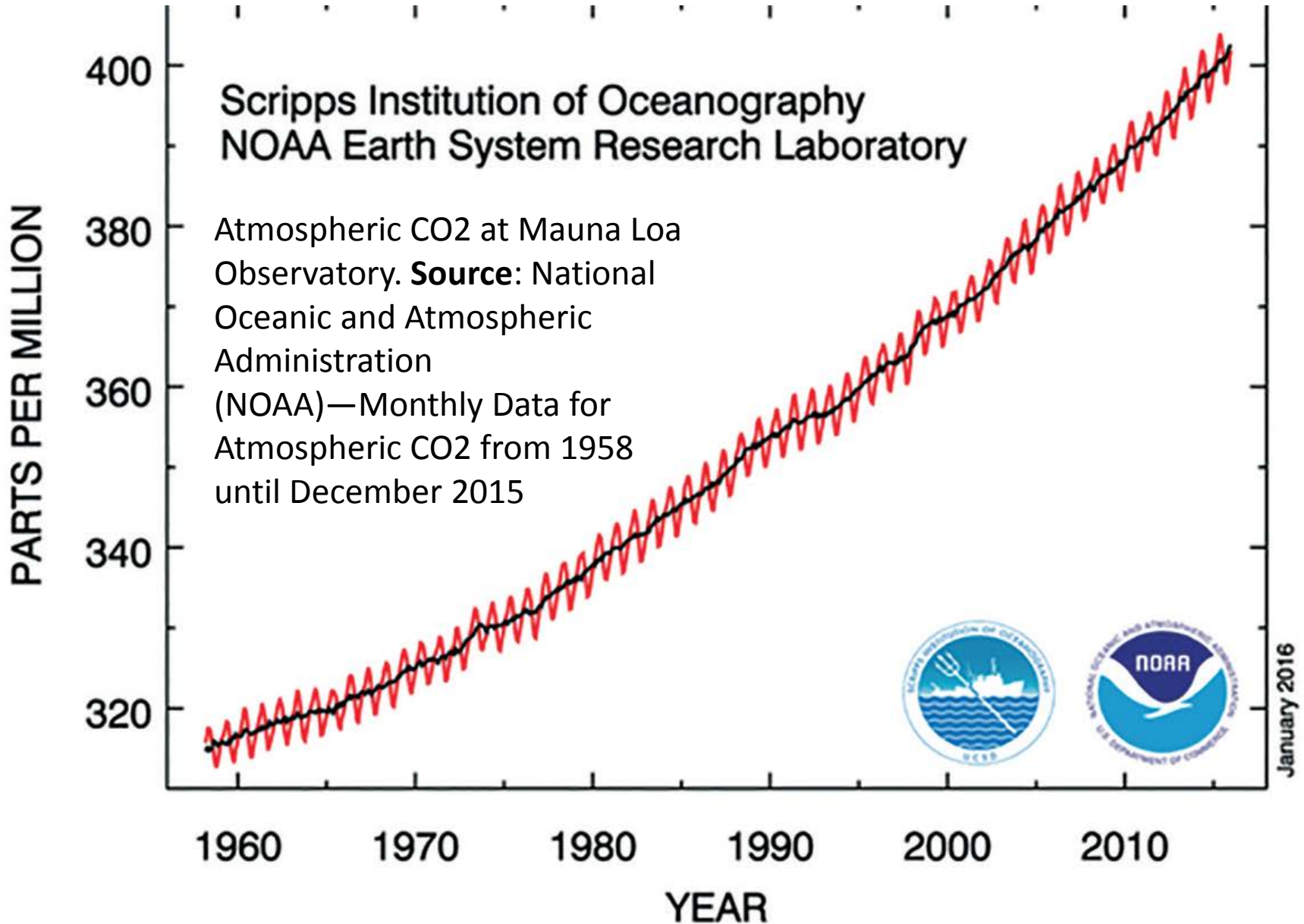
Majority current opinion on **Anthropocene working** group indicates the following:

- **The Anthropocene concept, as articulated by Paul Crutzen and Eugene Stoermer in 2000, is geologically real.** The phenomenon is of sufficient scale to be considered as part of the International Chronostratigraphic Chart, more commonly known as the Geological Time Scale.
- **If the Anthropocene is adopted as an Epoch, this would mean that the Holocene has terminated,** but that we remain in the Quaternary Period.
- **Human impact has left discernible traces on the stratigraphic record for thousands of years – indeed, since before the beginning of the Holocene.** However, substantial and approximately globally synchronous changes to the Earth System most clearly intensified in the ‘Great Acceleration of the mid-20th century.
- Hence, the mid-20th century represents the **optimal beginning of a potential Anthropocene Epoch** (base of the Anthropocene Series).
- If the **Subcommission on Quaternary Stratigraphy (SQS)**, on defining a formal Anthropocene unit. recommends this by supermajority vote, **the proposal will go on to its parent body, the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS) to be voted on,** with any vote in favour still needing to be ratified by the Executive Committee of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).
- **If all of these conditions can be fulfilled, then the Anthropocene would become a formal part of the Geological Time Scale.**

3.3. The Holocene (11600 BP-now)



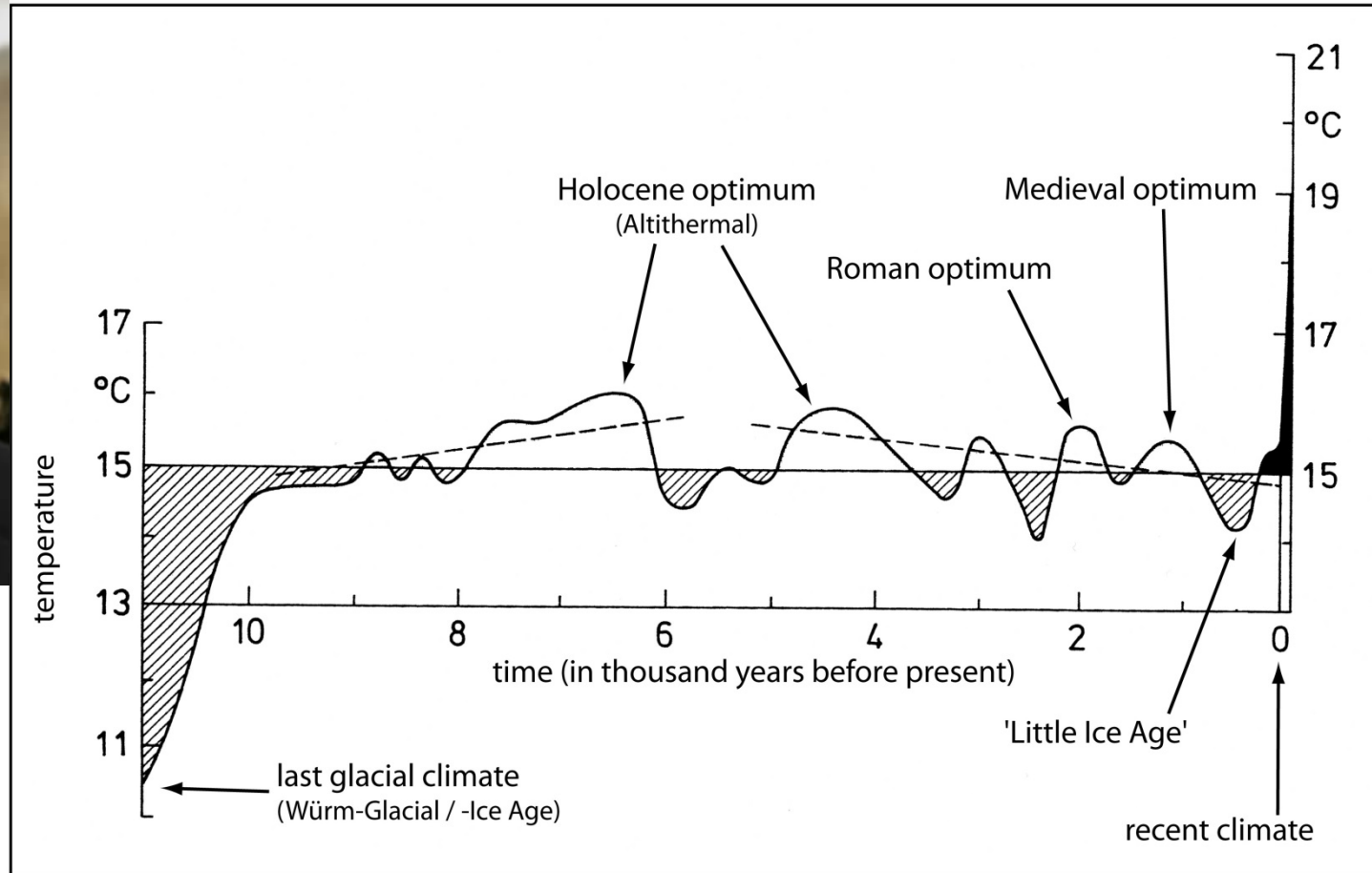
3.4. Concentration of CO2 (1958-2015)



3.5. From the **Holocene** (12.000 years b.p.) to the **Anthropocene** (1784 AD or by 1950)



**Paul Crutzen,
Nobel Laureate for
Chemistry (1995)**



In Geology/geography: **Holocene** era of earth history since end of glacial period (10-12.000 years ago, **Anthropocene**, since industrial revolution: anthropogenic climate change: burning of coal, oil, gas → GHG increase



3.6. The Anthropocene Series: Politik – Economics – Society – Science (2016)

No	Author/editor	Title
1	Crutzen, Benner, Lax, Brauch (Eds.)	Paul J. Crutzen: The Anthropocene—A New Phase of Earth History: Impacts for Science and Politics
2	Maja Göpel	<u>The Great Mindshift: How a New Economic Paradigm and Sustainability Transformations go Hand in Hand</u>
3	Audley Genus (Ed.)	Sustainable Consumption: Design, Innovation and Practice
4	Brauch, Oswald Spring, Bennett, Serrano Oswald (Eds.)	Addressing Global Environmental Challenges from a Peace Ecology Perspective
5	Oswald Spring, Brauch, Serrano Oswald, Bennett (Eds.)	Regional Ecological Challenges for Peace in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia Pacific
6	M. Laura Vazquez Maggio	Mobility Patterns and Experiences of the Middle Classes in a Globalizing Age: The Case of Mexican Migrants in Australia
7	Tamer M. Qarmout	Delivering Aid Without Government: International Aid and Civil Society Engagement in the Recovery and Reconstruction of the Gaza Strip
8	David Curran	More than Fighting for Peace? The Role of Conflict Resolution in Training Programmes for Military Peacekeepers
9	Heather Devere - Kelli Te Maihāroa - John Synott (Eds.)	Peacebuilding and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Experiences and Strategies for the 21 st Century



3.7. The Anthropocene Series: Politik – Economics – Society – Science (2016)

No.	Author/editor	Title
10	Michael Thomas	The Securitization of Climate Change: Australian and United States' Military Responses (2003 - 2013)
11	Zerin Savasan	Paris Climate Agreement: A Deal For Better Compliance? Lessons Learned from the Compliance Mechanisms of the Kyoto and Montreal Protocols
12	Lydia Gitau	Trauma-sensitivity and Peacebuilding: Considering South Sudanese Refugees in Kakuma Refugee Camp in Kenya
13	Eleonore Emkic	From Segregation to Positive Sustainable Peace: Reconciliation and Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina
14	Erşahin-Kapur-Akça-Namlı- Erdoğan (Eds.)	Carbon Management, Technologies, and Trends in Mediterranean Ecosystems
15	Mohan Jyoti Dutta	Imagining India in Discourse: Meaning, Power, Structure
16	Imtiaz Ahmed	People of Many Rivers – Tales From the Riverbanks




3.8. Brauch, Oswald Spring, Bennett, Serrano Oswald (Eds.): *Addressing Global Environmental Challenges from a Peace Ecology Perspective* (10 minutes)

The Anthropocene: Politik–Economics–Society–Science

Hans Günter Brauch
 Úrsula Oswald Spring
 Juliet Bennett
 S. E. Serrano Oswald *Editors*



Addressing Global Environmental Challenges from a Peace Ecology Perspective

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3.9. Addressing Global Environmental Challenges from a Peace Ecology Perspective

Peace Ecology in the Anthropocene

- In a previous volume (2014) Oswald Spring, Brauch Tidballs conceptualized peace and ecology, drew multiple linkages between the concepts, and offered initial thoughts on an emerging '**peace ecology**' concept first suggested by Kyrou (2007) and by Amster (2015).
- The need for dialogue between **environmental and peace studies** was first addressed by Kenneth E. Boulding (1966), and his wife Elise Boulding during the peaceful global 'turn' (1990) that ended the Cold War.
- The co-editors use the Anthropocene concept (Crutzen/Stoermer 2000; Crutzen 2002, 2011), a new era in earth and human history. Since the 1970s, natural scientists have 'socially constructed' issues of *global environmental change* (GEC) and *climate change* (CC), putting these new challenges on the political agenda during the 1980s where they became issues of global diplomacy.
- Peace ecology is being conceived as a '**political concept**' within an 'action perspective,' and not as a **scientific concept and research paradigm or programme**.
- For the co-editors of this book, 'peace ecology in the Anthropocene' refers **to the goal of 'peace'** (in its multiple dimensions as positive, negative, cultural, engendered and sustainable peace) **from the perspective of 'ecology'**.
- Peace ecology in the Anthropocene aims to address human-induced changes in the earth system, and lead them toward peaceful alternatives (Oswald Spring/Brauch/Tidball 2014a).
- This chapter **approaches the socio-political problems triggered during the Anthropocene from a scientific perspective of peace ecology**. These prolegomena **need both thorough conceptual theoretical reflections and empirical research in the years to come**, from both the peace and the environmental research communities as part of a combined effort across disciplines.

3.10. Historical Times & Turning Points

- I discussed **six historical times**. *Cosmic* and *geological* time are concepts used in the history of the universe and earth. The *technical* (in the framework of 'technical revolutions') and *structural* times (in the context of 'international orders') can hardly be modified by governments and policymakers. The *conjunctural* time (in economics and politics) and short-lived *events* have in some cases may become triggers of turning points.
- **Six historical times and changing global contexts, political turning points, global transformations and transitions are discussed for international orders in the 20th century. It argues that the industrial revolution triggered the silent transition in geological time that resulted in the global transformation of the technological, economic and political systems and of international relations.**
- The centennial catastrophe of 1914 led to World War I and the order of Versailles collapsed with the outbreak of World War II. The global peaceful change of 1989 did not result in a period of sustainable peace but in a new global disorder and global environmental challenges.
- This chapter was triggered by the observation of the Dutch Nobel Laureate, Paul J. Crutzen (2002) that **"we are in the Anthropocene" or that 'we' as a member of the human species have for the first time directly interfered into the earth system and are in the process of modifying the conditions of our existence as 'humankind'.**
- This chapter argues that the human-induced **silent transition in geologic time** from the Holocene to the Anthropocene **requires a fundamental rethinking of 'time' in the natural and social sciences and of 'peace in the Anthropocene'.**
- This silent transition is not yet reflected in mainstream thinking in the social sciences, international relations, peace studies and in peace ecology.
- The discussion of turning points in the short twentieth century concluded that **with the end of the Cold War the causes and the impacts of global environmental change and climate change have for the first time been put on the policy agenda.**

3.11. Building Sustainable Peace by Moving Towards Sustainability Transition

- This chapter seven focuses on **hypothetical implications of uncertain outcomes of a long-term transformative change to achieve a sustainable development through a process of a sustainability transition**. It addresses the question **whether a long-term transformative change may result in a more peaceful environment**.
- As human beings have directly interfered into the Earth system they have become both the **'cause'** but also the **'victims'** of the consequences of global environmental and climate change, and they can also become **part of the solution**. This requires major changes in values, preferences and consumptive behaviour based on alternative pathways to achieve sustainable policies to realize the goals of low carbon economy.
- Among social scientists there is a need to **overcome the professionalization through over-specialization** and to enter into a dialogue between environmental studies and peace research. The scientific debate on 'sustainability transition' addresses multiple scientific, societal, economic, political and cultural needs to reduce GHG emissions.
- The suggested concept of **'peace ecology in the Anthropocene'** still needs much theoretical reflection to transform it gradually from a **conceptual idea into a possible research paradigm** what would require a **closer cooperation of both environmental and peace scholars**.
- **'Peace ecology'** may become a theme of specific degree programmes at universities around the globe, such as **'geo-ecology'** had become in geography.
- Such efforts require multi-, inter- and if possible even transdisciplinary approaches from the natural and social sciences with new scientific concepts, approaches, models, and theories that cross the boundaries between the narrow disciplinary analyses and assessments that still prevail in the organization and funding of scientific research.

4. Oswald Spring, Brauch Serrano Oswald, Bennett (Eds.): *Regional Ecological Challenges for Peace in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia Pacific (10 min.)*

The Anthropocene: Politik–Economics–Society–Science

Úrsula Oswald Spring
Hans Günter Brauch
S.E. Serrano Oswald
Juliet Bennett *Editors*



Regional Ecological Challenges for Peace in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia Pacific

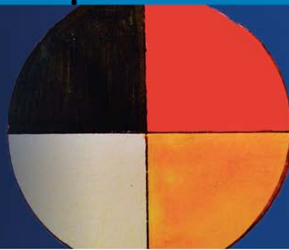
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5. Devere - Te Maihāroa - Synott (Eds.): *Peacebuilding and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Experiences and Strategies for the 21st Century* (10 min.)

The Anthropocene: Politik–Economics–Society–Science

Heather Devere
Kelli Te Maihāroa
John P. Synott *Editors*



Peacebuilding and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Experiences and Strategies
for the 21st Century

 Springer



Heather Devere, Ph.D., is Director of Practice at the National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand. She is of English, Irish, Welsh and Spanish descent. She teaches conflict resolution and indigenous peace traditions as well as being responsible for the Masters internship programme. She supervises students studying a variety of peace traditions, as well as mediation, peace education, peace journalism and peacebuilding

Kelli Te Maihāroa descends from the Waitaha People and is the great granddaughter of the Māori prophet Te Maihāroa, the last prophet of the South Island, who led his people on a peace walk to reassert their claim to land. She is a Lecturer at the University of Otago, College of Education in Aotearoa New Zealand and a mother of five boys. She works closely with her whānau and iwi on various events/ issues ranging from environmental protection to the preservation of cultural customs and resources. She is currently studying towards her PhD in the area of indigenous passive resistance and peace traditions.



John P. Synott, Ph.D, is Adjunct Professor at the University of Sydney Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney, Australia and an online course professor in intercultural education at the UN University of Peace, Costa Rica. He was the Convenor for the Commission for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the International Peace Research Association (1996-2014) and Secretary-General of the Asia-Pacific Peace Research Association (2006-2010).

5.1. Peacebuilding and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Experiences and Strategies for the 21st Century

Heather Devere · Kelli Te Maihāroa
 John P. Synott
 Editors

Peacebuilding and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Experiences and Strategies for the 21st Century



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5.2. Peacebuilding and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Experiences and Strategies for the 21st Century

The Anthropocene: Politik–Economics–Society–Science 9

Heather Devere · Kelli Te Maihāroa · John P. Synott *Editors*

Peacebuilding and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Experiences and Strategies for the 21st Century

The Introduction sets the context with a discussion of historical movements and international instruments towards Advancing Indigenous Peoples' Rights through Peacebuilding processes. Subsequent chapters elaborate these themes.

Part I. The Pursuit of Indigenous Peoples' Rights through Political Processes in Contemporary Peacebuilding. – Part II. Cases of Traditional Peace Strategies and Nonviolent Actions Inspiring Campaigns for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – Part III. Challenges and Barriers to the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – Part IV. Concepts and Practices Related to the 21st Century Achievement of Indigenous Peoples' Rights within the Context of Sustainable Peace.

With a Foreword by Indigenous Human Rights lawyer, Moana Jackson, Appendix and Index, this book confirms that peacebuilding approaches underpin significant achievements for the rights of Indigenous People.

Contributors

Jagannath Ambagudia; Jeffrey Ansloos, Fabiola Vidaurre Belmonte, Sophia Close, Mousumi De, Heather Devere, Andrew Gunstone, Mhonyamo Lotha, Kelli Te Maihāroa, Leban Serto, Cheng-Feng Shih, Maui Solomon, John Synott, K.J. Verwaayen, Maata Wharehoka, Asmi Wood.

Editors

Heather Devere (New Zealand), PhD, Director of Practice, National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Otago, Dunedin, Aotearoa New Zealand. **Kelli Te Maihāroa** (New Zealand), Lecturer, School of Education, University of Otago, Dunedin, Aotearoa New Zealand.

John P. Synott (Australia), PhD, Adj. Prof. Dept. of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney, Australia.

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6. *Charlène Cabot: Climate Change, Security Risks, and Conflict Reduction in Africa: A Case Study of Farmer-Herder Conflicts over Natural Resources in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Burkina Faso (10 min.)*

Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental
Security and Peace VOL 12



Charlène Cabot



Climate Change, Security Risks and Conflict Reduction in Africa

A Case Study of Farmer-Herder Conflicts over Natural
Resources in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Burkina Faso
1960–2000

Springer

Charlène Cabot (born 1988 in France) completed her undergraduate studies in Political and Social Sciences at Sciences Po Paris at the University of Sydney. Ms Cabot subsequently obtained a double Master's degree in International Relations from Sciences Po Paris and the Free University of Berlin with a major in sustainable Development and Environmental Politics (2011). Ms. Cabot joined the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in 2011. After working in Germany, Senegal, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, and in the Policy and Programme Division at WFP headquarters, she is currently based in N'Djamena (Chad). In 2011 she received at 23 the prize for the best French-German MA thesis in political Science

6.1. Forewords for C. Cabot's book



Rigorous scholarly works that can tease out the causes and effects of these phenomena is vital for the design of effective policy and in order to allay unfounded public fears. Policymakers are demanding robust knowledge about the relationships migration and conflict have with climate change and land degradation or desertification (as it is known when it occurs in arid and semi-arid areas). This publication moves us in that direction.

It is provocative, and although it builds on premises that are still contested, scientists, policymakers and the public will find its conclusions interesting. The author picks a piece of this complex issue and explains the situation of farmers and pastoral communities in the Sahel in simple and accessible language. If you want to understand or are dealing with conflicts among farming and pastoral communities in the Sahel or in other parts of the world, this book is an essential read.

Monique Barbut, June 2015

Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

The central lesson that can be drawn from Cabot's book, ... is that an environmental hazard only actually becomes a disaster when other non-environmental factors such as political ones are at play in the negative sense by way of the absence of, or insufficient, policy interventions to prevent its developing into conflict and human suffering. This raises an important question: what is the difference between environmental risk and environmental hazard? ... That is to say, an environmental risk is a man-made uncertainty such as a societal vulnerability such as poverty or discrimination (a form of invisible violence) that is initially at the latent stage but can move to the manifest stage (form of visible violence) when triggered by another man-made uncertainty (going by Ulrich Beck's thesis of global warming caused by man's activities in this world), this time a disaster. As Kaufman (2006) argues, natural hazards cannot be said to be natural in their social consequences.

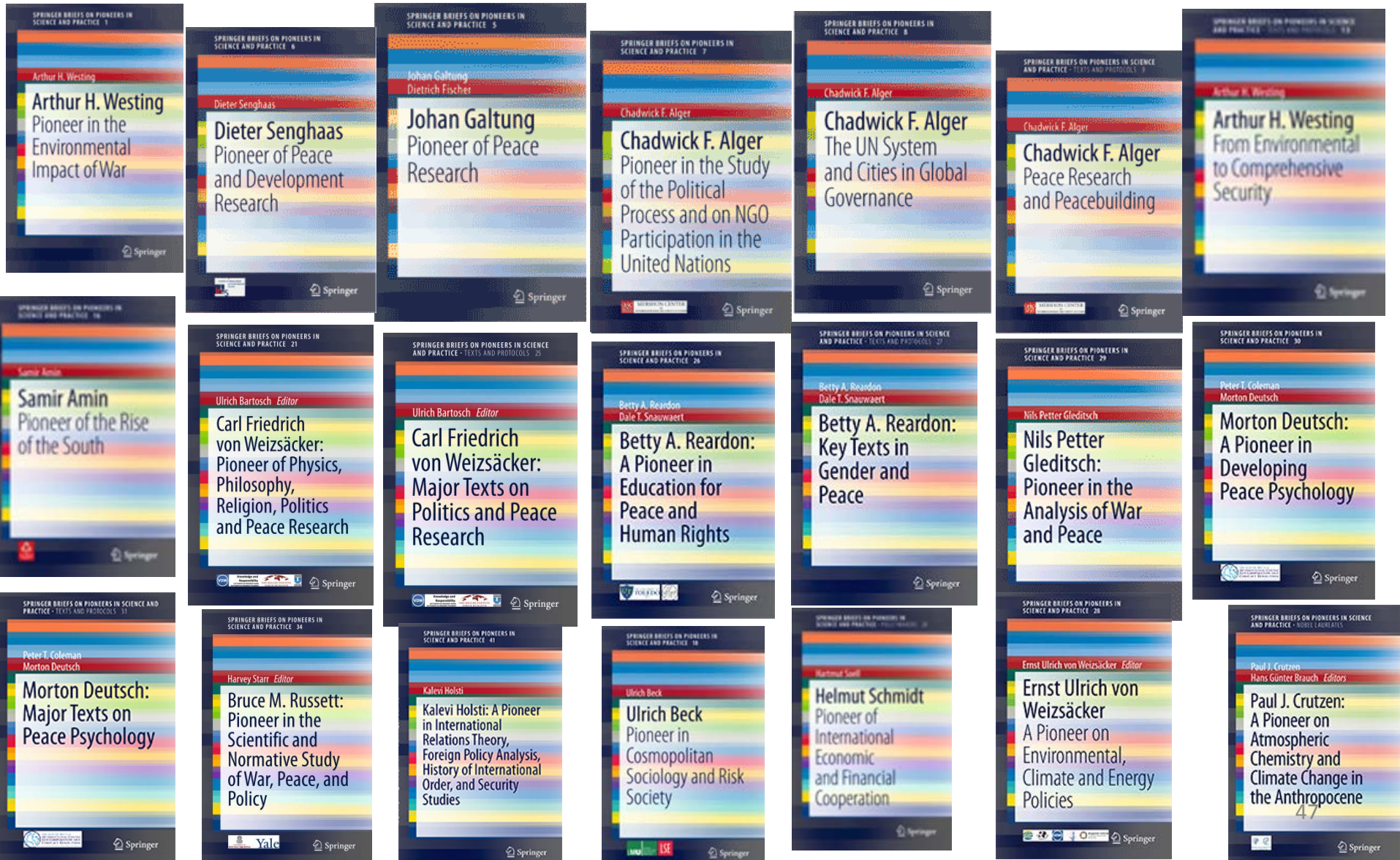
I am quite sure that this is a debate that is bound to continue beyond the scope of my contribution here. I want to wrap up by thanking Cabot for her very important contribution to this important debate. I hope to see more research in the future that would keep this debate.

**Ibrahim Seaga Shaw, Secretary General
International Peace Research Association**

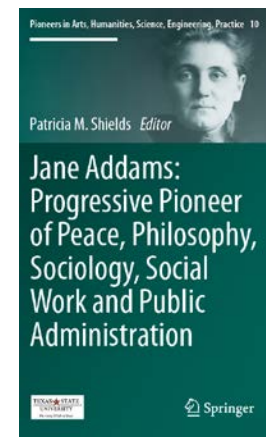
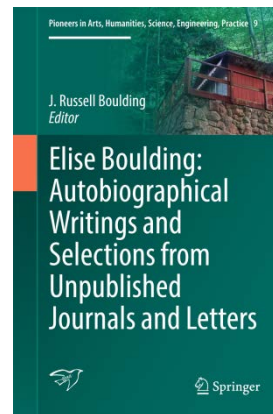
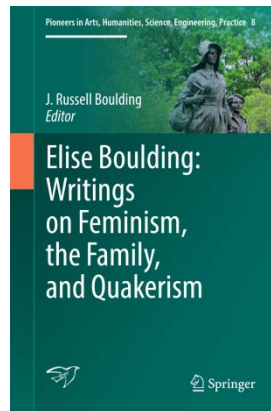
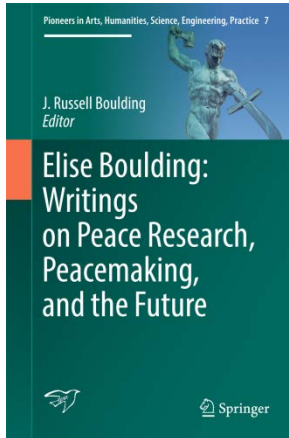
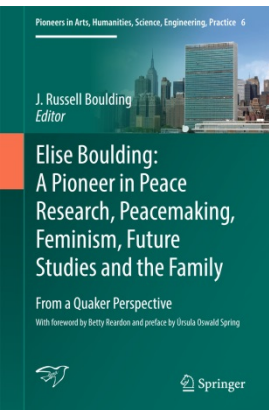
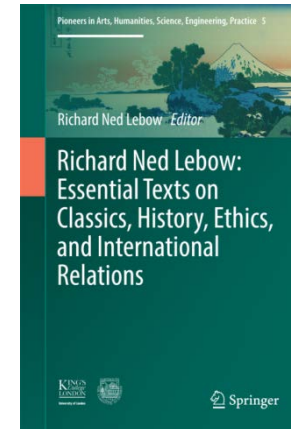
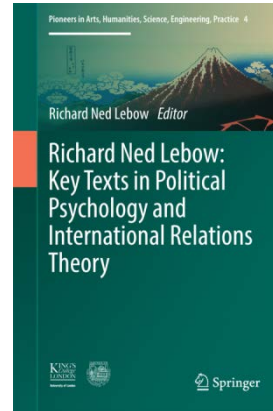
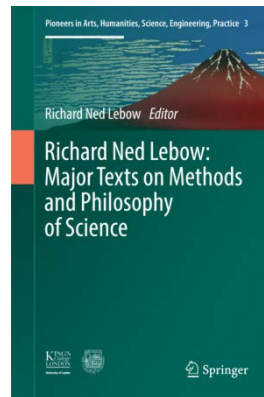
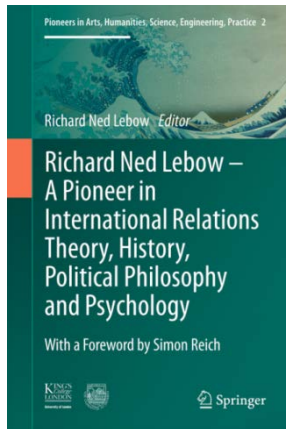
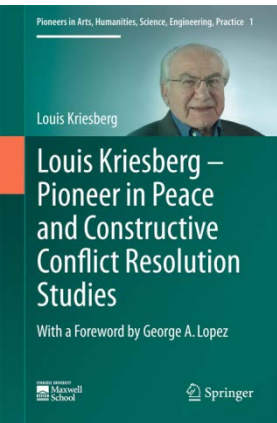
7. Pioneers in Peace Studies

- Peace research is a relatively young value-oriented, theoretically inspired, empirical research programme in the social sciences that has evolved since the beginning of the Cold War partly as a reaction to the new power-focused realistic mainstream in international relations and security studies.
- To remember the contributions of the parents of our discipline I have set up two pioneer book series that offer a brief biography, bibliography and a selection of key scientific texts of these pioneers.
- In 2012 I established the Springer Briefs on Pioneers in Science and Practice (PSP) in softcover which has a special focus on Peace Studies and Research. This series is now strictly limited to 55.000 words or 130 printed pages.
- In 2016 I founded a second larger Pioneer Series (in hardcover) on Pioneers in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Practice (PASEP).

7.1. Springer Briefs on Pioneers in Science and Practice (PSP): Peace Studies



7.2. Pioneers in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Practice (PASEP): 14 vol.



PAHSEP: < <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/PAHSEP.htm> >
< <http://www.springer.com/series/15230?detailsPage=titles> >

7.3 Results of IPRA's EPC in Japan (2012)

SPRINGER BRIEFS IN ENVIRONMENT, SECURITY,
DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE · PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES 12

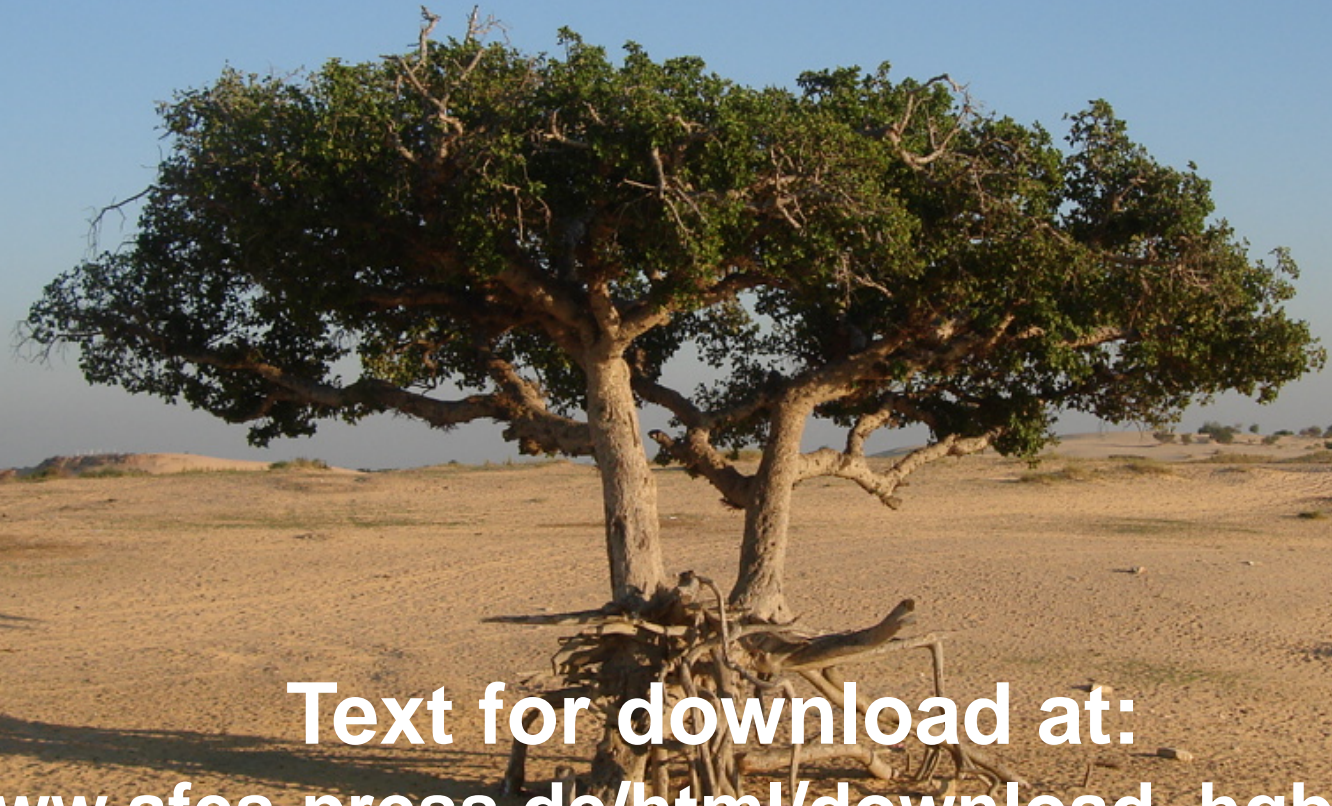
Úrsula Oswald Spring
Hans Günter Brauch
Keith G. Tidball
Editors

Expanding Peace
Ecology: Peace,
Security, Sustainability,
Equity and Gender
Perspectives of IPRA's
Ecology and Peace
Commission



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**Thank you
for your attention
and patience.**



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