Dear friends and colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a pleasure today to present the second volume of the Security Handbook with the title "**Facing Global Environmental Changes. Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts"**. The book offers an analytical tool to address issues of **utmost importance that require extraordinary policy responses**.

The book not only visualized the complex interaction between anthropogenic drivers, impacts and policy responses to climate change, and their linkages, but explores within the frame of the United Nations Charter a **preventive concept for sustainable peace**. As future scenarios indicate, humankind, the international society and business a well as the community of states and international organizations will face many challenges to its well-being and survival that may be more severe than any security threat the world of states experienced in the past.

These global non-military security dangers in the Anthropocene have already resulted in a new global, regional international and national '**soft' security agenda** that differs fundamentally from the cooperative security and peace policies of the past century. A new policy of peace and security should combine the sustainability and development and peace. Such combined strategies can offer a conceptual framework and guidelines for translating anticipatory knowledge and learning into proactive policies and measures: a strategy of **sustainable development combined with the vision of a sustainable peace**.

Therefore translating knowledge into action has become a major task of this century. Anticipatory knowledge by creating public awareness has already developed into instruments for launching manifold countermeasures in the framework of national and international climate policies. The concern with climate change, as well as rapid rises in the costs of fossil fuels have triggered many innovations for energy efficiency and green energy sources in production, households and in transportation.

On the one hand, **sustainable development** is a broad scientific concept with many and often conflicting meanings. It tries to combine the economic growth of postmodern capitalism with sustainability and social equality. The outcomes are different in the North and South, between men and women, and poor and rich. As a policy goal it tries to avoid further resource depletion and environmental destruction, without affecting the existing economic dynamics. As a policy strategy, through the Agenda 21, it creates instruments to mitigate the negative outcomes of the present consumer society. **S**ustainable peace combines peace with sustainable development and implies the institutionalization of participatory processes to provide civil and political rights for all peoples and a process of peaceful negotiation of conflictive resource access.

Three phases of sustainable peace could be distinguished: 1) a *preventive element*; 2) a *peacebuilding process* and 3) the *consolidation of a culture of sustainable peace*. For the *first phase* national and international organizations and regimes have widely spread the Western model of social, political and economic organization to war-stricken and conflict-prone countries in the South. This process may increase local resistance and produce rejection and greater violence when it is not combined with development aid, debt relief and support for an internal reorganization of government with transparency. These efforts may lead to a real improvement of the quality of life for the majority and can induce a process of peace negotiation with internal adjustment processes where local social movements improve food sovereignty based on an economy of solidarity, which is often in the hands of women, and is able to establish stable bases for the survival of families and communities.

The *second phase* with a cessation of violence and *peace-building processes* involves all groups in the conflict and is often supported by creative mass media and sometimes by external mediators. The negotiation process itself requires a concealed agenda-setting, secure places for the negotiators, independent financial support and step-by-step agreements. The negotiated agreements must be implemented and there is a need for a close monitoring and evaluation of the results and the progress achieved to avoid setbacks and a resumption of violence. Bridging processes such as a special attention for refugee camps, reconstruction of destroyed basic infrastructure, demilitarization of armed groups, truth commissions, a return of internally displaced persons with some economic opportunities, etc. must be offered. Simultaneously, the elimination of violent threats from landmines, small arms, illegal arms trade, kidnapping, rape and robbery must be dismantled and a reestablishment of laws is a first priority.

The *third phase* results from the former negotiation process in a win-win situation where the most important groups are satisfied and received some benefits. During this last phase, the consolidation of civil institutions, the return to normality, the consolidation of a civil government, police forces, the involvement of the military and guerrillas in civil activities and under civil control, the establishment of legally based private businesses with job creation, food, water and public health services and later the reestablishment of the transport, banking and communication infrastructure, through ports, airports and train stations are crucial to stabilize this fragile process. The more parties in a conflict have been involved in this process, the more stable and less corrupt the results may be during the reconstruction phase, where political parties emerge and democratic elections must be held.

For translating this knowledge into forward looking action three actors are required:

a. **a society** from the family, to the local community, the town to the region, the national and international level. Many organized societal actors, social movements, clubs, NGOs, etc. play a key role in promoting new policy goals for both sustainable development and peace.

b. The **three economic sectors of agriculture, industry and the services and the business community** can play an impeding as well as an innovative role towards achieving sustainable development. Whether the business sector is only guided by greed and the profit motive or whether it becomes a socially and ethically responsible innovative agent depends both on the society and the political framework established by the state.

c. **The state and inter-state actors,** such as international organizations, regimes, and networks, will remain key actors for creating the policy guidelines, frameworks for innovative policies and measures aiming at and implementing the dual goal of sustainable development and sustainable peace.

There is an acknowledgement that these processes take time, and that their impacts are likely to be long-term processes with a new peace policy, taking into account that:

• global population growth may be stabilized in the second half of this century around 9 billion people that require safe water, food, housing and dignified jobs, while today 2 billion people are without drinking water and 1 billion live with hunger;

• the anthropogenic climate change is for real and areas with soil degradation and desertification are growing globally, affecting one billion people of which many may be obliged to leave their homes;

• the process of urbanization has been very rapid and often chaotic and has resulted in many megacities with a low quality of life for slum dwellers and increasing insecurity.

In synthesis, the symbiosis of strategies for 'sustainable development' with a policy vision of a 'sustainable peace' as two goals of a new peace policy for the Anthropocene in this early

century requires to move from understanding and *facing* these new security issues for the well-being, security and survival of future generations to concrete political, economic and societal strategies, specific policies and measures for *coping* with these new security dangers and a paradigm shift where science is oriented to global sustainability and to a new contract for planetary stewardship.

The needed scientific 'sustainability' revolution requires new international policies, where "international peace and security" as the highest human and international policy goals of the UN Charter, call for a strategy that combines sustainable development with sustainable peace.