

COMPILATION OF WEB-RESOURCES ON HUMAN SECURITY

Version 4.0

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(Editor)

Abstract

The goal of this compilation of web-resources is to provide a useful sample of starting points for research and investigations on human security. The compilation is “*work in progress*” and will be regularly updated. The information presented cites or is based on the online self-portrayals of the respective institutions, entities, and research programs.

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Content

Inter-/national Organizations, Think Tanks, Networks, Foundations, etc.	7
CARR CENTER for Human Rights Policy	7
Center for Human Rights & Conflict Resolution.....	7
Center for Unconventional Security Affairs	8
Centre for Gender and Violence Research.....	8
Chatham House, The Royal Institut of International Affairs, Research Programme Human Security	10
Child Soldiers World Index.....	10
CLAIM, Citizin’s Network for Peace, Reconciliation and Human Security	11
Climate and Human Security Studies Group, U.S. Naval War College.....	11
Combating Violent Extremism with a Human Security Approach.....	12
Factbook – Mapping environmental conflicts and cooperation.....	12
Food Security Indicators (FAO).....	13
Food Security Portal	13
Ford Institute for Human Security	14
Global Center for Education and Research on Human Security Engineering for Asian Megacities	14
Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect.....	15
Global Climate Risk Index.....	15
The Global Detention Project.....	16
Global Hunger Index.....	17
Global Insecurity Centre	17
The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2018.....	18
GPPAC Human Security Working Group	19
Gross National Happiness (GNH).....	20
Henry J. Leir Institute Advancing Human Security	21

Human Rights Measurement Initiative	22
Human Security Centre	22
Human Security Collective (HSC)	23
Human Security Coordination.....	24
Human Security Finland.....	24
Human Security Network.....	25
Human Security Research Center	25
Human Security Research Centre Ghana	26
Human Security Research Group	26
Human Security Unit - HSU.....	26
HUMSEC Project.....	27
HuSArctic	28
Index of Economic Freedom	28
Institute for Development and Human Security at EWHA Womans University	29
Institute for Environment and Human Security, United Nations University	30
Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict at Ruhr University Bochum, Project: Organisational Perspectives on human security standards for refugees in Germany.....	30
Institute for Human Security and Social Change	31
Inter-Agency Working Group on HS	31
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIHR), regional project Development and promotion of the concept of human security in Latin America.....	32
International Academic Conference on Human Security	32
International Food Policy Research Institute.....	33
International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Research Project Migration and Human Security.....	33
Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS).....	33
JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI), Japan	34

¡Viva Libya!.....	35
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), The Health and Human Security Program (HS).....	35
PAX – Protection of Civilians	36
Peace Academy Rhineland Palatinate – Academy for Crisis Prevention & Civil Conflict Management, projects Natural Resource Governance in Post-Conflict Societies and Transforming Conflict Economies: Natural Resource Sector Reform and Human Security	37
The Refugee Response Index (RRI).....	38
The Robert S. Strauss Center for International Security and Law, Climate Change and African Political Stability: Social Conflict Analysis Database (Assessing State Fragility from a Human Security Perspective).....	39
Sophia Institute for Human Security (SIHS), Sophia University (Tokyo, JP).....	39
S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU) Singapore, Research Programme on Peace, Human Security and Development	40
Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research	40
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security – UNTFHS.....	41
WEInstitute, Understanding Sustainable Human Security.....	41
West Asia-North Africa (WANA) Institute, Focus Area Human Security	41
“Specialized” Journals	42
African Security Review.....	42
Climate & Conflict	42
European Journal of Human Security	43
Global Food Security Agriculture, policy, economics and environment	43
Journal of Human Security.....	44
Journal of Human Security Studies	45
Journal of Migration and Human Security.....	45

PRAXIS The Fletcher Journal of Human Security46

Violence: An International Journal.....46

Human Security Study Programmes.....48

Graduate Program on Human Security (HSP)48

Human Security Course, e-Learning49

Master of Arts in Conflict, Displacement and Human Security.....49

Master of Arts in Criminal Justice and Human Security50

Master of Arts in Global Affairs and Human Security.....50

Master of Arts in Global Governance and Human Security.....51

Master Degree in Human Development (Major in Human Security)51

Master of Arts in Human Security51

Master of Arts in Human Security and Peacebuilding52

Master of Science (online) in Human Security and Geospatial Intelligence52

Master of Science Geography of Environmental Risks and Human Security.....52

Master Programme Climate Change and Human Security.....53

PhD Global Governance and Human Security53

Inter-/national Organizations, Think Tanks, Networks, Foundations, etc.

CARR CENTER for Human Rights Policy

<https://carrcenter.hks.harvard.edu/human-security>

About: The Carr Center's approach to addressing human security over the next five years will focus on generating new knowledge and policy insights, as well as convening policy makers and practitioners across sectors, on key human security concerns such as war, genocide, torture, political prisoners, gender based violence, trafficking, migration, climate change, and statelessness. This builds upon past Carr Center work and expertise, as well as expands it to new and emerging human security challenges.

Center for Human Rights & Conflict Resolution

<http://fletcher.tufts.edu/CHRCR>

About: The Center was established at The Fletcher School at Tufts University in 2000 to promote active collaboration and exchange among academics and practitioners working the fields of human rights and conflict resolution. CHRCR advances and supports an interdisciplinary approach to peace-building.

Though human rights and conflict resolution embody different approaches, organizations in these fields have each engaged intensively in international peace-building efforts. These efforts broadly encompass the wide range of activities undertaken to end violence and promote sustainable peace and justice, ranging from fact-finding and report-writing to advocacy, mediation, training, and capacity-building.

CHRCR conducts original research and produces articles and publications; carries out projects in support of its research objectives; sponsors events and conferences; offers specialized training courses; provides resources on the linkages between human rights and conflict resolution theory and practice; hosts senior fellows and interns; and through the features of this site hosts a virtual network of academics and practitioners engaged in human rights and conflict resolution research and peace-building activities.

Center for Unconventional Security Affairs

<http://www.cusa.uci.edu/about-cusa/>

About: The *Center for Unconventional Security Affairs (CUSA)* was established in 2003 at the University of California, Irvine. Its Unconventional Security Research Group studies and develops solutions to unconventional security challenges through interdisciplinary field research. CUSA's Transformational Media Lab explores the use of media in communicating these challenges and moving people from concern to action. The eARTh Studio provides a platform for artists who create art informed by these issues. CUSA also focuses on supporting leaders in the business, government and non-profit communities who are trying to address these challenges, and on educating the next generation of leaders by integrating students into all aspects of the Center's activities.

The *Center for Unconventional Security Affairs* serves as the hub of a global network of academics and practitioners that study and develop solutions to human and environmental security challenges. Through basic, translational and applied research, we leverage emerging technologies to better understand and meet the most urgent needs of current and future generations. Our innovative education and learning programs inspire, train and develop future leaders and entrepreneurs to further this work throughout their lifetimes.

Centre for Gender and Violence Research

<http://www.bris.ac.uk/sps/research/centres/genderviolence/aboutus/>

About: Established in October 2009, the Centre for Gender and Violence supercedes and builds on the work and research of the Violence Against Women Research Group (VAWRG). Originally established as the activist-based Domestic Violence Research Group (DVRG) in 1990, its founder members were Gill Hague and Ellen Malos who conceived the original idea for the Group. Marianne Hester joined in 1994.

Developing out of the Women's Liberation Movement, the DVRG had particularly close relationships with the Women's Aid Federation of England whose National Office had recently been set up in Bristol. Basing itself on a gendered analysis of violence, the Group conducted wide-ranging high quality research, while still retaining an activist commitment to raising, wherever possible, the voices of abused women and their children.

Over the years, the DVRG expanded to work on all aspects of gender violence across a number of countries, and using a variety of research methods.

It was further expanded into the Violence Against Women Research Group in 2004 when Marianne Hester brought members of her research team from the University of Sunderland to Bristol.

Aims and principles

The aim of the centre is to conduct high quality research to inform policy, practice and action on gender-based violence. Underpinning this aim are the following principles.

- To work alongside movements and organisations challenging violence against women in different countries and contexts.
- To apply feminist understandings of gender and power in relation to personal violence. We attempt to inform all our research, training and advisory work with broad feminist principles, including the empowerment of child and adult survivors of violence.
- To use a wide range of research methods as appropriate.
- To conduct both policy and conceptual / theoretical work on violence against women.
- To integrate, throughout our work, issues of difference, oppression and diversity, including on grounds of gender, sexuality, religion, disability, class, race and ethnicity, and age.
- To use a research ethic that recognises power between researcher and researched.
- To involve survivors / victims of abuse as participants, informants and experts and to highlight their voices, views and needs.
- To make the safety of both survivors/ victims of abuse and researchers a central, underlying principle of our work.
- To work where appropriate to inform government policy and service provision.

**Chatham House,
The Royal Institut of International Affairs,
Research Programme Human Security**

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/research/topics/international-security/human-security>

About: Chatham House work on human security includes research on sexual violence in conflict, the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, the war in Syria and the long-term impact of the conflict on neighbouring countries, and regional approaches to the Middle East peace process.

Over the next two decades, human security will be confronted by significant challenges. With continuing global warming there will be increased temperatures, rising sea levels and more extreme weather events. These changes will lead to a scarcity of resources, particularly of water, food and energy. And the hardest hit areas of the globe are most likely to be those already suffering from various types of instability, violence and unrest. Many different avenues for examining the concept of human security have emerged, but central to all of them is the focus on the nexus between development, human rights (protection and promotion), and peace and security.

Child Soldiers World Index

<https://childsoldiersworldindex.org/>

About: The global authority on the recruitment and use of children by state armed forces and non-state armed groups. This global map visualises trends in the military exploitation of children according to three essential criteria: ratification of OPAC (the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict), minimum recruitment age, and use of children in hostilities.

CLAIM, Citizin's Network for Peace, Reconciliation and Human Security

<http://cn4hs.org/about/who-are-we/>

About: *CLAIM!* is a joint initiative with partner organisations from Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. Each member organisation brings with itself its own perspective with focuses on different themes, levels (local, national to regional) and forms (research-based advocacy, grassroots mobilization) of activities. The common denominator, however, is that each member of the network strives for a change in the security oriented political culture and structure in their respective environments, towards a human centered approach.

At the heart of our work is having a regional network of civic constituencies working on issues of human security across the borders. The transnational nature of threats to security in the everyday lives of the citizens is visible in the form of informal and illicit economies, organized crime, poverty, social exclusion and extremism. To counterweight the strong links connecting the clandestine actors causing these insecurities, there is a need for stronger regional civic ties on the common values of peace, reconciliation and human security. This is why we intend to achieve a "citizens' network", connecting citizens at different levels including advocates, research communities and decision makers.

Climate and Human Security Studies Group, U.S. Naval War College

<https://usnwc.edu/Research-and-Wargaming/Study-Groups/Climate-and-Human-Security-Studies-Group>

About: The *Climate and Human Security Studies Group (C&HSSG)* is an interdisciplinary team of faculty, staff and students with interest, expertise or experience in the wide variety of human security topics. C&HSSG was created to explore non-traditional and transnational security threats and their impact on U.S. strategic, national security, and economic interests.

The C&HSSG serves as a focal point for information-sharing related to major global and U.S. activities, policy, and opportunities in this field. Climate topics include domestic and international policy around climate as well as security related topics like infrastructure, extreme weather, energy,

Sascha Werthes

sea level rise, and climate connected to conflict and other human security issues. Key human security issues include food and water scarcity, poverty and economic inequality, economic downturns, urbanization, pandemics, humanitarian crises, migration and corresponding vulnerable population, and gender-related initiatives.

In cooperation with other groups, the C&HSSG seeks to facilitate group meetings, guest speakers, dissemination of published research and articles, professional development and training opportunities, and workshops and conferences.

The C&HSSG will also network affiliated faculty and subject matter experts with communities of scholars and professionals in other government agencies and academic institutions. This supports the CNO's initiative of expanding and strengthening our network of partners by unifying related non-traditional security concerns, which can be the root causes and complicating factors of conflict and essential elements to building and sustaining peace.

Combating Violent Extremism with a Human Security Approach

<http://www.humansecurity2cve.org/project/>

About: This project seeks to demonstrate the impact of a human security approach in Egypt, Iraq and Palestine that addresses the root causes of violent extremism as a transnational threat.

Factbook – Mapping environmental conflicts and cooperation

<https://factbook.ecc-platform.org/conflicts>

About: The documentation of the ECC Factbook consists of several parts: Throughout the factbook - on the conflict factsheets, the worldmap of conflicts and the tabular view of conflict cases - you find mouse-overs that serve to explain specific features, graphics, and functionalities. They appear when you hover over graphical objects (such as resource symbols) or when hovering over the gray information symbol pictured below.

Food Security Indicators (FAO)

<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/#.XJUQ1iJKipo>

About: Following the recommendation of experts gathered in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Round Table on hunger measurement, hosted at FAO headquarters in September 2011, an initial set of indicators aiming to capture various aspects of food insecurity is presented here.

The choice of the indicators has been informed by expert judgment and the availability of data with sufficient coverage to enable comparisons across regions and over time. Many of these indicators are produced and published elsewhere by FAO and other international organizations. They are reported here in a single database with the aim of building a wide food security information system. More indicators will be added to this set as more data will become available.

Indicators are classified along the four dimension of food security -- availability, access, utilization and stability.

Food Security Portal

<http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/about>

About: The *Food Security Portal*, facilitated by IFPRI, aims to provide improved food security for the world's poor and increased resilience of global food systems against food and financial crises. The project brings together international, regional, and country-level data, news, and research aimed at meeting countries' immediate food security needs, as well as building long-term global food security. The open-access project encompasses a global research-based monitoring and capacity-strengthening device for successful identification and implementation of the appropriate policy actions in response to food crises. The Food Security Portal is designed to pool information in structured ways and ensure data quality, timeliness, and relevance, as well as the opportunity for collaboration among policymakers, development professionals, and researchers.

Ford Institute for Human Security

<https://www.fordinstitute.pitt.edu/About>

About: The Ford Institute is a part of the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA) at the University of Pittsburgh. It is dedicated to advancing the study and practice of human security by conducting policy-oriented academic research, providing resources on human security to a broad audience, and reaching out to a network of scholars and organizations engaged in human security work.

Inaugurated in 2003 as a research institute with an endowment from the Ford Motor Company, under the direction of Professor Simon Reich, the Ford Institute expanded to include instructional support in addition to research. The Institute was instrumental in developing one of the first human security majors in the country. GSPIA's human security major now attracts graduate students from across the United States and around the world.

The Institute's faculty affiliates do leading edge research from a wide range of disciplinary perspectives, including political science, economics, public health, and education. Graduate students provide vital research assistance. The Institute's work is generously supported by the Ford endowment and project-specific grants from other funders.

Global Center for Education and Research on Human Security Engineering for Asian Megacities

<http://hse.gcoe.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/program/index.html>

About: One of the biggest challenges in the 21st century is assuring the security of people and communities in Asian megacities. This means fulfilling basic human needs, overcoming local pollution issues, reducing disaster risks, and empowering individuals, families, and communities to deal with such threats. However, putting the technologies, systems, administration, controls, and governance in place to implement these objectives, their systematic management, and developing human resources is a slow process. In short, enhancing human security will need additional efforts.

Civil engineering, architecture and other engineering disciplines have long traditions as academic systems of field based problem solving. In order to establish human security in Asian megacities, however, engineering needs

to develop into a more comprehensive discipline that encompasses fields such as urban management strategies, urban policy measures, and to promote education and research based on such comprehensive studies.

In this five-year program, Kyoto University will establish a new discipline "urban human security engineering" and create a network of overseas bases for research and education in Asian-wide scale to foster next generation researchers and high-level practitioners. Through this program, we will contribute greatly to solving human security issues in Asian megacities.

Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect

http://www.globalr2p.org/about_us

About: The *Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect* was established in February 2008 to promote universal acceptance and effective operational implementation of the norm of the "Responsibility to Protect" populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. Through its programs, events and publications, the Global Centre serves as a resource and a forum for governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations working to protect populations from mass atrocities.

Global Climate Risk Index

<https://germanwatch.org/en/cri>

About: The annually published Global Climate Risk Index analyses to what extent countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heat waves etc.).

The Global Detention Project

<https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/about-the-gdp>

About: The Global Detention Project (GDP) is a non-profit organisation based in Geneva that promotes the human rights of people who have been detained for reasons related to their non-citizen status. Our mission is:

- To *promote the human rights* of detained migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers;
- To *ensure transparency* in the treatment of detainees;
- To *reinforce advocacy* aimed at reforming detention systems;
- To *nurture policy-relevant scholarship* on the causes and consequences of migration control policies.

The GDP's activities include: (1) providing policy-makers, civil society actors, and human rights institutions with a source of accurate information and analysis about detention and other immigration control regimes, with a particular focus on the impact these policies have on the health, human rights, and well being of undocumented migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees; (2) developing and maintaining a measurable and regularly updated database that can be used to assess the evolution of detention practices, provide an evidentiary base for advocating reforms, and serve as a framework for comparative analysis; (3) working with academics and practitioners to develop policy relevant scholarship about detention systems; and (4) collaborating with advocacy organisations to document policies and practices.

History: The Global Detention Project was initially conceived in 2005 by students at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva as a tool for improving transparency of detention regimes by systematically documenting where and in what conditions migrants and asylum seekers are detained.

In 2006, the GDP received a start-up grant from the Geneva International Academic Network (RUIG-GIAN) to collaborate with the Graduate Institute's Political Science Department on completing a comprehensive assessment of the international scope of migrant detention practices.

During 2009-2014, with financial support provided primarily by Zennström Philanthropies and the Swiss Network for International Studies, the GDP continued its work as part of the Graduate Institute's Programme for the

Study of Global Migration. During this period, the project grew from a small academic research project into an important source of information and analysis on detention regimes across the globe.

In 2014, the GDP was launched as an independent nonprofit research centre to enable deeper interaction with advocacy organizations and international human rights mechanisms.

Since becoming an independent association, the GDP's work has been supported by a host of institutions and philanthropic organizations, including the Oak Foundation, the Open Society Foundations, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (Human Security Division), the State of Geneva, and Loterie Romande.

Global Hunger Index

<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/about/>

About: The *Global Hunger Index (GHI)* is a tool designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger at global, regional, and national levels. GHI scores are calculated each year to assess progress and setbacks in combating hunger. The GHI is designed to raise awareness and understanding of the struggle against hunger, provide a way to compare levels of hunger between countries and regions, and call attention to those areas of the world where hunger levels are highest and where the need for additional efforts to eliminate hunger is greatest.

Global Insecurity Centre

<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/global-insecurities/about/>

About: Established in 2009, the Global Insecurities Centre (GIC) conducts research on the emergent insecurities of our complex and interconnected world. Our work is multifaceted and interdisciplinary, with a focus on the uneven and contested nature of contemporary insecurities, the political consequences of the uncertainty this engenders, and the often emergent and bottom-up nature of our responses to them. In this way, we emphasise a complex picture of multiple actors in dialogue with the insecurities that face them, and the opportunities for positive transformation and change that such circumstances present.

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2018

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/2018-MPI>

<https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/databank/>

About: The MPI looks beyond income to understand how people experience poverty in multiple and simultaneous ways. It identifies how people are being left behind across three key dimensions: health, education and standard of living, comprising 10 indicators. People who experience deprivation in at least one third of these weighted indicators fall into the category of multidimensionally poor.

The original MPI was co-designed and launched in 2010 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report Office (HDRO) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at University of Oxford. It was first published in 2010 as part of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Human Development Report (HDR). The original MPI were aligned, insofar as was then possible, with indicators used to track the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The global MPI has been published in every HDR subsequently, with adjustments that have been documented in the methodological reports.

The advent of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, along with improvements in some survey questions to better reflect SDG indicators, provided an opportunity to revisit the global MPI and publish a revised version in 2018.

The improvements in the global MPI coincide with the start of the Third Decade on Poverty Reduction (2018–2027). They reflect inputs from a consultative process encompassing academics, UN agencies, national statistics offices, and civil society organizations. They build upon, insofar as data permit, the recommendations of the World Bank’s Atkinson Commission on Monitoring Global Poverty (World Bank 2017) that are concerned with non-monetary poverty measures. The empirical global MPI results launched in September 2018 reflect new estimations from every single dataset, following a consistent computational strategy.

The Global Slavery Index

<https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/about/the-index/>

About: The 2018 Global Slavery Index provides a country by country ranking of the number of people in modern slavery, as well as an analysis of the actions governments are taking to respond, and the factors that make people vulnerable.

This year, so that we might better understand the problem, we have also included an analysis of trade flows and data on state imposed forced labour in North Korea, risk factors in the fishing industry, and the prevalence of forced labour in the cocoa sector.

GPPAC Human Security Working Group

<https://www.gppac.net/human-security>

About: The *Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)* is a global network led by civil society organisations (CSOs) actively working to prevent violent conflict and build more peaceful societies. [...]

As a founding principle for GPPAC's approach, our work on human security has served to strengthen our normative framework for policy engagements, as well as to bring together the common threads for the 'doing' of conflict prevention and peacebuilding in practice. This has focused on two main pillars:

- Defining and promoting a human security approach to conflict prevention and peacebuilding; and
- Demonstrating and developing how such a human security approach can be 'operationalised'.

The main principles we promote through human security are context specificity, local ownership and inclusiveness, and multi-stakeholder engagement.

Gross National Happiness (GNH)

<http://www.gnhcentrebhutan.org/what-is-gnh/history-of-gnh/>

<http://www.gnhcentrebhutan.org/what-is-gnh/gnh-happiness-index/>

About: The concept of Gross National Happiness (GNH) was promulgated by His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the Fourth King of Bhutan in the early 1970s. When His Majesty spoke about GNH at the time, he questioned the prevailing measurement system that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) alone could deliver happiness and well-being to society. He was still a teenage monarch, and wise beyond his years. His Majesty firmly believed that happiness is an indicator, and a sign of progressive development for the Bhutanese people. He also believed in the legitimacy of public discussion in defining Bhutan's development goals.

In addition, Bhutan's ancient legal code of 1629 stated that, "if the government cannot create happiness for its people, then there is no purpose for government to exist". The code stressed that Bhutanese laws must promote happiness for all sentient beings – as a Buddhist nation, it is clear that the cultivation of compassion stemmed from this ancient wisdom. That the focus was not just the economic progress of Bhutan, but of a flourishing human society living in harmony with nature. Today there is a lot of research that shows that wealth alone does not contribute to life satisfaction or happiness. GNH measures the quality of its development in a more holistic way and believes that the beneficial development of human society takes place when material and spiritual development occurs side by side. Bhutan has been considered a living example by many for sparking the debate on what is real human development.

our decades later, Bhutan embraced democracy in 2008, wherein the Constitution of Bhutan, Article 9 further ensured the inclusion and continuity of GNH values by defining duties such as: "The State shall strive to promote those conditions that will enable the pursuit of Gross National Happiness." Therefore, Bhutan ensures enabling conditions for happiness to be the sole purpose of its development. Over the years GNH has evolved from a noble aspiration into a more quantifiable tool, partly in response to the unexpected global attention it has garnered.

Today, it is technically defined as a, "multi-dimensional development approach seeking to achieve a harmonious balance between material well-being and the spiritual, emotional and cultural needs of society." The key words being harmonious balance - that may be achieved by balancing the needs of the body with those of the mind.

The GNH index is a holistic approach to measure the happiness and wellbeing of the Bhutanese population. It is a measurement tool used for policy making to increase GNH. The GNH Index is also known as the GNH Happiness Survey. It includes the nine domains which are further supported by the 33 indicators. The Index makes the analysis of the nation's wellbeing with each person's achievements in each indicator. In addition to analyzing the happiness and wellbeing of the people, it also guides how policies may be designed to further create enabling conditions for the weaker scoring results of the survey.

Happy Planet Index

<http://happyplanetindex.org/about>

About: The Happy Planet Index measures what matters: sustainable wellbeing for all. It tells us how well nations are doing at achieving long, happy, sustainable lives.

Wealthy Western countries, often seen as the standard of success, do not rank highly on the Happy Planet Index. Instead, several countries in Latin America and the Asia Pacific region lead the way by achieving high life expectancy and wellbeing with much smaller Ecological Footprints.

The Happy Planet Index provides a compass to guide nations, and shows that it is possible to live good lives without costing the Earth.

Henry J. Leir Institute Advancing Human Security

<https://sites.tufts.edu/ihs/about/>

About: The Henry J. Leir Institute focuses on the security and protection of individuals and communities while promoting peace and sustainable development. To achieve this, the Leir Institute catalyzes collaboration between and creates synergies among the fields that place people at the center of concern: conflict resolution, human rights, humanitarian studies, and political and economic development.

Our research, education and training, and policy engagement therefore emphasize the following principles:

- Protection and promotion of the rights of at-risk populations, particularly women, children, minority groups, and migrants

- Empowerment of people through dialogue, negotiation/mediation, political participation, and training
- Promotion of responsible government and institutional practices to better respond to development-, rights- and conflict-related challenges

The Leir Institute resides within The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University.

Human Rights Measurement Initiative

<https://humanrightsmasurement.org/methodology/overview/>

<https://humanrightsmasurement.org/data/#/>

About: The Human Rights Measurement Initiative (HRMI) is a unique collaborative venture between human rights practitioners, researchers, academics, and other human rights supporters.

Our goal is to produce the first and best comprehensive set of metrics for tracking the human rights performance of countries.

Our 2018 data-set includes:

- Annual data on five economic and social rights for 120 to 180 countries (depending on the right) from 2005 to 2015.
- Pilot data on seven civil and political rights for 13 countries covering the time period from January to June 2017.

Over time we aim to extend our civil and political rights data to the rest of the world, and expand our full set of data to include additional metrics.

Human Security Centre

<http://www.hscentre.org/about/>

About: The Human Security Centre (HSC) is an international, independent, not-for-profit foreign policy think-tank based in London, United Kingdom.

The HSC adopts and promotes the concept of human security as a central pillar of foreign policy in the twenty-first century and advances the understanding and application of people-centred, multi-sectoral, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented solutions to critical

and pervasive human insecurities, building on the human security approach.

The HSC engages with government agencies, intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, private sector businesses, civil society organisations, academics, lawyers, journalists, and security and humanitarian professionals to tackle some of the world's most difficult problems.

To further its aims, it undertakes policy-relevant, analytical and solution-oriented research into critical human insecurities – particularly political repression, human rights violations, mass atrocity crimes, armed conflicts and terrorism – for the public benefit: to educate the general public and other relevant stakeholders, and to inform foreign and security policy.

It produces a wide range of digital publications (research papers and reports, policy briefings, opinion pieces and news briefs) that cover human security issues across the world. It also regularly submits evidence to Parliamentary inquiries, and offers analysis and commentary to various international media outlets.

Human Security Collective (HSC)

<https://www.hscollective.org/reports-2/>

About: *Human Security Collective (HSC)* is a foundation with a strong background in development, conflict transformation and security. We operate worldwide on issues of security and the involvement of citizens and their communities. We believe that the idea of human security provides an organizing frame for security action.

Issues we focus on include:

- promoting youth leadership in connection with de-radicalization and conflict transformation
- the countering of violent extremism (CVE)
- terrorism financing and the enabling environment for civil society
- civil–military approaches
- the nexus between security, development and human rights.

The organization is based in The Hague and maintains partnerships with civil society, academia and governments in the MENA-region, West-Africa, South and South-east Asia, Central Asia, Latin America, as well as Europe and the US. The Human Security Collective facilitates, in collaboration with

the United Nations, dialogue processes between governments and civil society on security and CVE.

Human Security Coordination

<https://www.humansecuritycoordination.org/>

About: Civil society, military and police all have roles to play in achieving human security. This online platform recognises the need for such an integrated civil-military-police training to enable joint learning and relationship building. It provides an innovative, first of its kind integrated civil-military-police curriculum (the Handbook), as well as the guidance and relevant additional resources (local ownership case studies, resources for trainers, and testimonials) to conduct effective human security coordination.

Human Security Finland

<http://hsf.savonia.fi/water-security-2>

About: Finnish companies are being ready to direct their expertise and help create business partnerships with local actors in developing and fragile states, countering development and reconstruction activities related to catastrophes and disasters, conflicts and poverty. Finnish companies aims to create operational models that enable effective allocation and delivery of Finnish technological solutions and know-how, according to the needs of target regions for positive development effects. Are you searching for new partners, looking for new products, services or solutions, considering expanding to new horizons, creating new innovations? Human Security Finland is the forum for these activities, enabling the creation of research and product development-oriented innovations to meet the goals of developing and fragile states and crisis areas.

Human Security Network

<https://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/european-foreign-policy/human-rights/the-human-security-network/>

http://www.mzz.gov.si/en/foreign_policy_and_international_law/human_security_network/

About: The *Human Security Network (HSN)*, an association of 12 countries, has set itself the task of promoting the concept of human security as a feature of national and international policies, and in particular within the United Nations and in cooperation with academia and civil society. The network was established in 1999 from the successful collaboration between Austria, Norway and Canada with a view to achieving an international ban on anti-personnel mines. The current members are Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Norway, Panama, Slovenia, Switzerland and Thailand, with South Africa participating as an observer. The activity of the network is mainly aimed at the UN headquarters New York.

Human Security Research Center

<http://human-security.info/en/about-us/>

About: The *Human Security Research Center* is an organizational unit based at the Faculty of Security Studies. The Center views human security in terms of an expansive, non-military, multidimensional understanding of the different threats to human security.

Its mission is to translate theoretical insights into practical policy recommendations, as well as to develop tools for decision-makers in local, national and multilateral governmental and non-governmental organizations. It's core activity includes:

- research (projects, networks, formulation of policy documents and strategic frameworks),
- education (basic, postgraduate, courses for specialists).
- training (social and humanitarian workers, judiciary staff, civilian police officers, law enforcement officials, cooperation specialists working in countries in/or emerging from conflict).

Sascha Werthes

Human Security Research Centre Ghana

<http://hsrcgh.com/welcome/about>

About: Human Security Research Centre Ghana is a Non-Governmental Centre of practitioners and researchers in the field of Security. The Centre seeks to advocate the movement beyond the notion of a world of states where national security is defined solely by threats to the territorial and sovereignty identity of the nation based on interpretations of national interests to a convergence of common ground with the notion of Human Security - a world of peoples in which the rights, needs and vulnerabilities of communities and their individual members to lead lives free of fear or preventable extreme deprivation become the crystal bottom-line referent object for security and development policy design.

Human Security Research Group

at the Simon Fraser University

<https://www.sfu.ca/internationalstudies/about/hsrg.html>

About: The Human Security Research Group (HSRG) is an independent research centre that has been affiliated with the School for International Studies since 2007. The HSRG analyzes global and regional trends in political violence, their causes and consequences. The HSRG's flagship publication, the Human Security Report is widely cited in the media and by academics and practitioners. Support for the HSRG is provided by the government of Switzerland and the One Earth Future Foundation.

Human Security Unit - HSU

<https://www.un.org/humansecurity/human-security-unit/>

About: The *Human Security Unit (HSU)* was established in May 2004. The overall objective of the HSU is to integrate the human security approach into the work of the UN system and to strengthen the Organization's response to multiple and complex challenges. By combining the management of the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) with advocacy and outreach activities, the HSU plays a pivotal role in translating the human security approach into concrete outcomes. Today, the principles of human security are mainstreamed in key global agendas.

HUMSEC Project

<http://www.humsec.eu/cms/index.php?id=333>

About: The HUMSEC Project is a Sixth Framework Programme Coordination Action, whose purpose is to contribute to a better understanding of the link between transnational terrorist groups and criminal organisations in the Western Balkans and their role in the peace-building process in the region.

Main purpose of HUMSEC is to establish a network of scientists working in the project field and to enhance the dialogue between scientists from the European Union and the Western Balkan region. Particular attention has been paid in the composition of the consortium on the variety and equal distribution of scientific disciplines (the consortium consists of universities and research institutes of criminal law, international law and criminology as well as human rights centres) to allow a truly interdisciplinary scientific dialog.

Within the project framework three major issues are identified and each HUMSEC workpackage will be dedicated to the report and the implementation of the state of the art on one of this focal issues:

- the connection between transnational terrorist and criminal organisations in the Western Balkan region;
- the influence on the state and society;
- the impact of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the peace-building process of the region.

Dissemination of research for civil society and for future political leaders will be guaranteed through: the publication of the working papers that will be presented at the network Annual Conferences on the project website; the creation of a project related online journal, which will be published yearly; the organisation of three summer academies which has the aim to present and discuss the results of the Annual Conferences among young professionals and provide in this way the basis for capacity building in the field of the project; the presentation of a state of the art book to summarize and present the results of the network activities.

HuSArctic

<http://www.husarctic.org/en/content/about-husarctic>

About: The main objective of this project is to address human challenges of the Arctic population from a different angle, namely from the human security perspective as it is conceptualized today. The conceptualization can be differently shaped in regional context given that different region does have different reality, different social structure and different geo-environmental characteristics. As a result the concept of human security has gained significance to understand the threats facing the Arctic communities. The project will pay specific focus on the Barents region as the region is facing numerous human activities, such as mining and mineral activities in Finnish and Swedish Lapland, offshore oil and gas activities in Northern Norway, both onshore and offshore oil and gas activities in Russia's Barents region. In the Arctic perspective this will bring added value in the ongoing discussions and dialogues concerning the vulnerability of, as well as adaptation to, the challenges facing the Arctic inhabitants, more particularly its indigenous and local communities. The project will employ the concept of human security tools in order to create a framework to improve societal security within this particular region. Knowledge developed from this project would bring benefit both to the policy level decision-makers as well as to the local level people, communities and stakeholders, in their understanding of the challenges from differing perspectives. Possible new strategies based on the findings of this project will help fill the gaps of legal framework addressing, for example, the rights of Sámi communities. Policy implementation may be advanced by putting priority issues taking into consideration of the most urgent local level problems while addressing the challenges and promoting societal security.

Index of Economic Freedom

<https://www.heritage.org/index/about>

About: For much of human history, most individuals have lacked economic freedom and opportunity, condemning them to poverty and deprivation.

Today, we live in the most prosperous time in human history. Poverty, sicknesses, and ignorance are receding throughout the world, due in large part to the advance of economic freedom. In 2019, the principles of economic freedom that have fueled this monumental progress are once

again measured in the Index of Economic Freedom, an annual guide published by The Heritage Foundation, Washington's No. 1 think tank.

For twenty-five years the Index has delivered thoughtful analysis in a clear, friendly, and straight-forward format. With new resources for users and a website tailored for research and education, the Index of Economic Freedom is poised to help readers track over two decades of the advancement in economic freedom, prosperity, and opportunity and promote these ideas in their homes, schools, and communities.

The Index covers 12 freedoms – from property rights to financial freedom – in 186 countries. The 2019 Index — the 25th edition—includes:

- Updated economic freedom scores and macroeconomic data for 186 economies.
- Easy-to-read cross-country comparisons that highlight why economic freedom matters.
- Online tools like customized comparison charts and an interactive heat map.

Institute for Development and Human Security at EWHA Womans University

https://www.ewha.ac.kr/mbs/ewhaen/subview.jsp?id=ewhaen_040301010200

About: The Institute for Development and Human Security (IDHS), a think tank on South Korea's ODA, was established with the support from the Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development (currently Ministry of Education) under the name of Global Cooperation Center (GCC) in September 2007 to provide and expand South Korea's previous experiences of economic development through establishing collaborative system of industry-university-institute and educating the next generation to bring about broad agreement and support for ODA among its population.

Institute for Environment and Human Security, United Nations University

<https://ehs.unu.edu/about/about-ehs>

About: The United Nations University (UNU) is the academic arm of the United Nations and acts as a global think tank. The mission of the Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) is to carry out cutting edge research on risks and adaptation related to environmental hazards and global change. The institute's research promotes policies and programmes to reduce these risks, while taking into account the interplay between environmental and societal factors.

Research areas include climate change adaptation incorporating insurance-related approaches, environmentally induced migration and social vulnerability, ecosystem services and environmental deterioration processes, models and tools to analyze vulnerability and risks linked to natural hazards, with a focus on urban space and rural-urban interfaces. Research is always conducted with the underlying goal of connecting solutions to development pathways.

Beyond its research mandate, UNU-EHS is actively engaged in education. It offers the joint Master of Science degree programme "The Geography of Environmental Risks and Human Security" with the University of Bonn. UNU-EHS also hosts a number of international PhD projects and courses on global issues of environmental risks and sustainable development. The institute is based in Bonn, Germany.

Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict at Ruhr University Bochum, Project: Organisational Perspectives on human security standards for refugees in Germany

<http://www.ifhv.de/index.php/research/research-projects/human-security-project>

About: The project analyses the integration of refugees in Germany from a human security perspective. Comparing key actors at the municipal level through field research and expert interviews, their strategies are studied in a longitudinal research framework influenced by organisational sociology. This approach contributes a new research perspective on recent developments in Germany's refugee regime.

Institute for Human Security and Social Change

<https://www.latrobe.edu.au/socialchange/about>

About: Social change happens when alliances and coalitions come together, challenging ideas and vested interests, ready to create and seize opportunities for systemic change.

That's why we see ourselves as part of an ecosystem of individuals and networks working for social change. We combine research, practice and engagement to create space for dialogue, exchange and contestation.

We seed collaboration, build partnerships and create and share knowledge. We foster collective learning in order to adapt to a complex and uncertain world.

We are a not-for-profit that works collaboratively on university-wide initiative and carries out:

- research
- teaching and professional development,
- partnerships development
- outreach programs.

Through us, La Trobe seeks to position itself as one of the key Australian universities partnering with others to undertake applied research on equity and social justice issues. Our applied research emphasises effective participation of civil society, citizens, the disadvantaged, and the role of non-state actors.

An important element is understanding the place and role of Australia and its citizens in the international arena, as well as in domestic debates on indigenous rights, poverty, inequality and injustice. We currently work in - or have partners/collaborators in multiple communities around the world.

Inter-Agency Working Group on HS

<https://www.un.org/humansecurity/inter-agency-working-group-on-hs/>

About: The Inter-Agency Working Group on Human Security (IAWGHS) includes representatives from the three pillars of the United Nations system – development, peace and security, and human rights – as well as people with practical experience in the application of human security. It deliberates on how to best apply the human security approach in responding to cross-

cutting priority areas of the international community and the United Nations system.

Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIHR), regional project Development and promotion of the concept of human security in Latin America

https://www.iidh.ed.cr/multic/default_12.aspx?contenidoid=5e49179e-7090-4738-9a43-eb0d3f1da803&Portal=IIDHSeguridadEN

About: The general objective is to promote the adoption of the human security approach in the understanding of the challenges of development in Latin America, emphasizing a regional a regional approach but working in selected countries.

International Academic Conference on Human Security

<http://conference.human-security.info/>

About: The International Academic Conference on Human Security is an opportunity for scientists, theorists and practitioners to present and exchange their research results, experience and views on Human Security issues we have been facing for some time, such as violence of different forms and origin, but also some emerging issues including new technologies which create both new opportunities and threats to Human Security.

Human Security is evidently surrounded by numerous threats. The intensity of old threats has increased (different forms of violence), new ones have emerged, while at the same time, challenges of globalisation, urbanisation and technological (information) revolution have underlined the inability of states and governments to develop new policies. It has turned out that the world is not prepared for many of these threats. A wave of new technologies is moving fast and causing changes on a global level, simultaneously affecting every individual human being and every community, whereas the fusion of technologies has resulted in a “blurred line between physical, digital and biological sphere“.

International Food Policy Research Institute

<http://www.ifpri.org/about>

About: The *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)* provides research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. Established in 1975, IFPRI currently has more than 600 employees working in over 50 countries. It is a research center of CGIAR, a worldwide partnership engaged in agricultural research for development.

International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Research Project Migration and Human Security

<https://www.iss.nl/en/research/research-projects/migration-and-human-security>

About: Building on earlier and ongoing collaborative work, this research project focuses on human security to challenge traditional notions of security and development that have historically framed migration and other development policies.

Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS)

<https://www.jahss-web.org/about-the-association>

About: After the demise of the Cold War, human security (HS) as a new international norm was born in the United Nations. The vision of human security is to build a society in which individual persons are assured to lead lives that they value, by relativizing the frame of nation-states, recognizing the nature of border-crossing downside risks, and combining protection and empowerment. The HS perspective is now expanding its influence and becoming one of the guiding principles of the international community in the 21st century.

Since the publication of UNDP's Human Development Report 1994 and the release of the Ogata-Sen Report, *Human Security Now*, in 2003, the HS perspective has attracted keen attention not only from the practitioners of peace-building and development cooperation, but also from scholars and students at cutting-edge educational and research institutions. The HS approach is taking root as a keyword of multi-disciplinary education and

Sascha Werthes

research, involving various fields such as international relations, conflict study, development study, policy study, area study and humanities, as well as disaster management, health studies, sustainability sciences, etc.

It is particularly worth noting that post-graduate education on human security is gaining momentum with an increasing number of international students studying human security in Japan. However, given that human security study is a relatively new area of intellectual exploration, places of learning have tended to be isolated from each other. This is the reason why the Human Security Consortium (Japan Consortium for Human Security Education and Research) was established in 2007 to provide graduate students and young scholars with opportunities to read papers and learn from each other. Annual conferences have been organized at Chubu, Osaka, Tokai and Tokyo Universities, and the member institutions have reached 23 nationwide.

In 2010, the Consortium decided to launch a more formal academic association based on individual membership: Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS). JAHSS will publish a peer-reviewed electronic journal on human security twice a year. English communication shall be given special weight to facilitate participation of those with international backgrounds. Regarding the membership fees, special discount will be applied to students and overseas members. JAHSS members are entitled to submit papers to the e-journal and make presentations in the annual conferences.

JAHSS will be an open academic forum to promote human security studies in Japan and worldwide.

JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI), Japan

<https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/topic/security.html>

About: The JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI) was established on October 1, 2008 to focus on policy-oriented, academically solid studies that address the important issues faced by developing countries. It supersedes and strengthens the research capabilities of the former Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

Previously, JICA's research work -- including analysis and examination of technical cooperation, aid strategies and modalities -- had been conducted

by the Institute for International Cooperation, an institute founded in 1984 to provide expertise for project implementation.

JBIC Institute (JBICI), JBIC's research arm, was a successor to earlier JBIC research units: the Research and Development Department (established in 1974), the Economic Department (established in 1988) and the Research Institute for Development Assistance (founded in 1993). JBICI conducted research and published studies on economic cooperation, aid theories and development issues, emphasizing collaborative research with international organizations to ensure substantive contributions to the international development field.

In pursuing its work, JICA-RI has the advantage of access to the development assistance activities of the new JICA. JICA-RI hopes also to develop research networks worldwide and create opportunities for dialogue between researchers and practitioners so that ground-breaking research can be conducted and its findings delivered to the international community.

¡Viva Libya!

<https://vivalibya.wordpress.com/>

About: "VivaLibya" provides compilations along three thematic topics and related sub-topics: "Libya", Human Rights Reports", "The UN and International Law".

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), The Health and Human Security Program (HS)

https://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11979:health-and-human-security&Itemid=820&lang=en

About: In the region of the Americas, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has embraced this people-centered human security approach and has produced various seminal documents over the last decade. Most importantly, Directing Council Resolution CD50.R16, the first multilateral document of its kind endorsed by PAHO's Member States in which it resolves to "...urge the Member States to continue to promote analysis of the concept of human security and its relationship with health, with a view to its incorporation into country health plans, pursuant to their national legislation, emphasizing coordination and multisectoral interagency participation to reflect the multidimensional aspects of such an approach."

The resolution mandates the Secretariat to increase the dialogue on the concept and develop guidance for countries to implement it.

PA-X Gender Peace Agreement Database

<https://www.peaceagreements.org/wsearch>

About: The database lists all the peace agreements between 1990 and 2016 which have provisions on women, gender or sexual violence, and provides full searchable content, in simple or advanced mode.

PAX – Protection of Civilians

<https://protectionofcivilians.org/about/protection-of-civilians/>

About us: PAX works with civilians and partners in areas of conflict to protect human security, to prevent and end armed violence, and to build peace with justice. PAX operates independently of political interests.

The protection of civilians is at the heart of PAX’s work. On the ground in regions of conflict, PAX works with local activists and civilian organisations to examine how civilians can best be protected against the destructive effect of war. Since the genocide in Rwanda and the failed attempts to protect civilians in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, the protection of civilians is high on the international agenda. But who ensures that safety? And how? What resources are needed in order to safeguard the safety of civilians? The answers to those questions are largely dependent on the local conditions in a conflict. PAX therefore chooses to work with local partners on protecting civilians from the bottom up.

Peace Academy Rhineland Palatinate – Academy for Crisis Prevention & Civil Conflict Management, projects Natural Resource Governance in Post-Conflict Societies and Transforming Conflict Economies: Natural Resource Sector Reform and Human Security

https://www.uni-koblenz-landau.de/en/peace-academy/research/ur-ongoing-projects?set_language=en

About: In an increasing number of the world's regions, environmental changes such as droughts and floods negatively impact vital resources, like water and land. The vulnerability of societies to these changes depends on the societies' sensitivity and capability to cope with the changes. The consequences of environmental changes are most noticeable when they turn into violence. Many scholars believe that the future will be marked by a renaissance of resource conflicts. As the world's reserves of oil, uranium, water, land and many other resources are limited, and some of them close to depletion, conflicts are becoming increasingly acute and the risk of violence increases. Both resource scarcity and resource prosperity can fuel social conflicts. This is often the case when access to resources and their profits are unevenly distributed. The type of resource often determines the type of conflict. For example, diamonds can easily be smuggled to finance a rebellion. Land and water tend to be a source of conflict between groups who depend on these resources for their livelihood, for example farmers and pastoralists.

Resource conflicts influence the objectively and subjectively perceived human security on the ground and thus the potential for conflict and violence in vulnerable societies, especially when violence is perceived as the only viable option. This raises the question of how the potential for violence and security risks fuelled by natural resources can be overcome and how alternative strategies can be promoted. Here, political, economic, social and cultural institutions play a central role in resource governance, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The Peace Academy carries out research to mitigate conflicts related to natural resources and environmental change.

The Refugee Response Index (RRI)

<https://daraint.org/refugee-response-index/>

<https://refugeeresponseindex.org/>

About: DARA is currently developing, in conjunction with strategic partners, practitioners and experts, the Refugee Response Index (RRI). This initiative seeks to measure countries' response to refugees. At a time when the need to uphold the refugee protection system is more crucial than ever, with one out of every 122 persons in the world a refugee, it's essential that we reinvigorate the spirit and principles of the 1951 Refugee Convention, boost country response in support of refugees and reverse the current trend of growing restrictive refugee policies.

The RRI includes all countries with refugee populations, and those contributing to sustaining the global refugee protection system, in an effort to consolidate and improve information in a meaningful way and dispel myths related to refugees.

Moreover, the RRI sets out to establish a baseline of country performance for the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees, which was announced by the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants adopted by all States of the international community on 19 September 2016. The Declaration reaffirms state's obligations to fully respect the human rights of refugees and migrants, pledges robust support to countries affected by large movements of refugees and migrants, and urges all states to enhance migration management and governance. With a focus on particularly vulnerable situations, the Declaration further stresses the need to strengthen international cooperation with regard to rescue en route, reception at borders, combating xenophobia and encouraging inclusion. The RRI will measure country performance against these principles, targets and commitments.

The Robert S. Strauss Center for International Security and Law, Climate Change and African Political Stability: Social Conflict Analysis Database (Assessing State Fragility from a Human Security Perspective)

<https://www.strausscenter.org/ccaps-social-conflict-news/assessing-state-fragility-from-a-human-security-perspective.html>

About: The Office of the Secretary of Defense's Strategic Multi-Layer Assessment (SMA) division recently released a white volume on National Security Challenges: Insights from Social, Neurobiological, and Complexity Sciences. The volume includes a chapter by CCAPS researcher Cullen Hendrix on the use of a human security perspective to measure state fragility. Dr. Hendrix, assistant professor at the College of William and Mary, co-directs the Social Conflict in Africa Database (SCAD) with CCAPS researcher Idean Salehyan.

In his chapter, "A Population Centric View of Social, Political and Economic Indicators of a 'Fragile State,'" Dr. Hendrix argues human security is the foundation for state security and recommends the use of a population-centric approach to measure security instead of conventional measures of economic output and military capability. Three proposed indicators – human health and educational opportunities; gender equality; and civil liberties – relative to a country's wealth provide a better understanding of a population's security than economic or military data, according to Dr. Hendrix. In assessing performance on these metrics relative to a country's level of wealth, Dr. Hendrix developed a "bang for the buck" index.

Sophia Institute for Human Security (SIHS), Sophia University (Tokyo, JP)

https://www.sophia.ac.jp/eng/news/2018/sihs_kickoff_180628.html

About: The Sophia Institute for Human Security (SIHS) was established to play a leading role in the "Sophia University Branding Project for Formation of an International Center of Excellence in the Realization of Human Security," which was selected as a "Private University Research Branding Project" in 2017 by the MEXT.

**S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS),
Nanyang Technological University (NTU) Singapore,
Research Programme on Peace, Human Security and
Development**

<http://www.rsis.edu.sg/research/nts-centre/research-programmes/peace-human-security-and-development/#.XCeaOIVKipp>

About: The programme on Peace, Human Security and Development analyses human security challenges to societies across the Asia-Pacific.

Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research

<http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/>

About: The Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research was launched on 1st July 1999 at the University of Bristol. It is dedicated to multidisciplinary research on poverty in both the industrialised and developing world.

Over 50 academics in the Faculties of Social Sciences and Law, Medicine and Dentistry, Engineering and Science, together with colleagues from The Policy Press, are involved in a research-based initiative with the following aims:

- The production of practical policies and solutions for the alleviation and eventual ending of world poverty.
- Greater understanding of both the ‘scientific’ and ‘subjective’ measurement of poverty.
- Investigation into the causes of poverty.
- Analysis of the costs and consequences of poverty for individuals, families, communities and societies.
- Research into theoretical and conceptual issues of definition and perceptions of poverty.
- Wide dissemination of the policy implications of research into poverty.

United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security – UNTFHS

<https://www.un.org/humansecurity/>

About: The UNTFHS finances programmes that translate the human security approach into practical actions and provide concrete and sustainable benefits to vulnerable people and communities threatened in their survival, livelihood and dignity.

WEInstitute, Understanding Sustainable Human Security

<http://www.weinstitute.org/about.html>

About: The World Engagement Institute (WEI or WEInstitute) is a non-profit, multidisciplinary and academically-based non-governmental organization with a unique and diverse set of capabilities. WEInstitute's mission is to facilitate capable and professional global engagements for international sustainable development and poverty reduction.

West Asia-North Africa (WANA) Institute, Focus Area Human Security

http://wanainstitute.org/en/focus_area/human-security

About: The West Asia-North Africa (WANA) Institute is a non-profit policy think tank based in Amman, Jordan.

Operating under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince El Hassan bin Talal, the Institute works to promote a transition to evidence-based policy and programming to combat the development and humanitarian challenges facing West Asia and North Africa.

The WANA Institute aspires to be a trusted source of knowledge, evidence and opinion, and to provide a forum for open debate for leading researchers and policy-makers in the region.

We undertake research, host conferences and conduct training workshops in the areas of social justice, sustainable development and human security. We believe these three areas represent both the most pressing issues facing our region and the greatest opportunity for our work to create vital impact.

“Specialized” Journals

African Security Review

<https://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?show=aimsScope&journalCode=rasr20>

Scope: The *African Security Review* is a multidisciplinary journal that publishes articles on issues across the broad spectrum of human security in Africa. The ASR encourages submissions from various perspectives (both traditional and innovative), different methodological backgrounds and divergent theoretical approaches, in order to broaden and widen cross-disciplinary discourse in the field of human security in Africa.

The ASR is affiliated with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), a pan-African human security policy think-tank that aims to advance human security in Africa through evidence-based policy advice, technical support and capacity building.

Climate & Conflict

<https://blogs.prio.org/ClimateAndConflict/about-this-blog/>

About us: The *Climate & Conflict blog* publishes updates from relevant PRIO-based research, as well as general reflections on security dimensions of climate and environmental change, written by PRIO scholars and selected guest contributors.

PRIO presently hosts three research projects that jointly have an overarching goal of addressing the relationship between climate and conflict: CAVE, CLIMSEC, and CROP. Some of the questions these projects ask are: How does agricultural productivity relate to conflict risk? Under what circumstances does extreme weather events affect political stability? What are the main scientific challenges and knowledge gaps that need to be addressed in order to better prepare for the future?

Climate change constitutes a significant threat to human security, but the research community to date has failed to uncover robust causal patterns between environmental change and armed conflict. Just like the nature and extent of environmental change vary across regions, so do societies’ sensitivity to these changes. Our research is dedicated to disentangling such conditional and indirect causal processes because we believe that

rigorous, nuanced, and evidence-based knowledge is necessary to device effective policies for minimizing adverse social impacts of climate change.

On this blog, you will find updated information on publications, events, and activities of relevance to environmental security research.

European Journal of Human Security

<http://human-security.info/en/journal/>

Scope: no information available

Global Food Security

Agriculture, policy, economics and environment

<https://www.journals.elsevier.com/global-food-security>

Scope: Motivation for *Global Food Security* arose from concern about the difficulty scientists and policy makers have in keeping up with the expanding volume of information about the challenge of meeting human food and nutritional needs while protecting environmental services. Hence, the Journal aims to provide readers with:

1. Strategic views of experts from a wide range of disciplinary perspectives on prospects for ensuring food security, based on the best available science, in a clear and readable form for a wide audience, bridging the gap between biological, social and environmental sciences.
2. Reviews, opinions and debates that synthesize, extend and critique research approaches and findings from the rapidly growing body of original publications on global food security

Global Food Security aims to publish papers that contribute to better understanding of economic, social, biophysical, technological, and institutional drivers of current and future global food security.

Global Food Security aims to stimulate debate that is rooted in strong science, has strong interdisciplinary connections, and recognizes tradeoffs that occur in reconciling competing objectives and outcomes that may differ depending on spatial and temporal scale.

While integration across academic disciplines is encouraged, papers on components of *Global Food Security* will also be considered if they address

Sascha Werthes

important constraints and have a broad inference space. The goal is to publish concise and timely reviews and synthesis articles about research on following elements of food security:

- Availability (sufficient quantity and quality)
- Access (affordability, functioning markets and policies)
- Nutrition, Safety and Sanitation
- Stability and Environment (resilience and ecosystem services)

Distinguishing features of Global Food Security content are: (a) issues that contain several papers that address specific, timely topics of importance to food security, (b) authors who are recognized authorities in their field, (c) a focus on food security challenges in an interdisciplinary manner and at national to global scales, and (d) a focus on challenging current paradigms, seeking to provide out-of-the box thinking on global issues.

Given this focus, Global Food Security will be an invaluable source of information for researchers, lecturers, teachers, students, professionals, policy makers and the international media.

Journal of Human Security

<http://www.librelloph.com/journalofhumansecurity/index>

Scope: The *Journal of Human Security (JoHS)* brings together expertise from universities worldwide and facilitates communication and collaboration between researchers, practitioners and educators. Beyond the academy, the Journal of Human Security aims to connect people interested in all aspects of human security.

The goal of Journal of Human Security is to disseminate applied research into a secure and sustainable future for humanity. It continues the Australasian Journal of Human Security. Journal of Human Security endeavours to:

- Provide a forum for researchers to foster interdisciplinary inquiry in broad human security issues such as track two diplomacy, ethnic conflict, terrorism, religious extremism, human rights, demographic change, population health, human ecology, sustainable economics and related areas;
- Inform readers about upcoming events, ongoing and new research projects, trends and discussions, newly published monographs, and available scholarships;

- Encourage a multidisciplinary approach to issues that have traditionally been viewed as mostly unidisciplinary;
- Maintain an appeal to a wide readership with both high academic standards and close relevance to practice;
- Meet international standards of excellence.

Journal of Human Security Studies

<https://www.jahss-web.org/aboutjournal>

Scope: Journal of Human Security Studies is English, peer-reviewed and online journal that accepts unsolicited essays and book reviews dealing broadly with the issues of human security. It is an integral operation of Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS), established in 2011, and shares the Association's mission as summarized below.

- To develop a critical understanding of, and prepare the basis of improvement for, human life in its interaction with and within the changing environment; and
- To explore alternative approaches to the prevailing scholarly trends on human life, while respecting the local knowledge of ordinary people confronting with the challenges to, and opportunities for, the "life worth living."

Journal of Migration and Human Security

<http://cmsny.org/jmhs/>

Scope: The *Journal on Migration and Human Security (JMHS)* is a peer-reviewed publication that seeks to feature cutting-edge, evidence-based public policy papers. Its "human security" rubric is meant to evoke the widely shared goals of creating secure and sustaining conditions in migrant sending communities; promoting safe, orderly and legal migration; and developing rights-respecting immigration and immigrant integration policies that benefit sending and receiving communities and allow newcomers to lead productive, secure lives. JMHS papers are published online as they become available, and compiled in hard-copy volumes each year. CMS also publishes special, thematic editions of JMHS.

PRAXIS The Fletcher Journal of Human Security

<http://fletcher.tufts.edu/Praxis/About-PRAXIS>

Scope: Now in its third decade, *PRAXIS: The Fletcher Journal of Human Security* provides a platform for cutting-edge research that explores the links between the theory and practice of human security. Together with the Institute for Human Security at The Fletcher School, the journal explores the intersections between the historically separate fields of humanitarianism, development, human rights, and conflict resolution.

Violence: An International Journal

<http://www.fmsh.fr/en/research/29676>

Scope: Violence, in all its forms, today constitutes a vast field of research in sociology, and in the social sciences. But the same is not true of preventing and exiting violence, which do not have their own well-structured space within the humanities. Much more empirical than theoretical, understanding of these issues is produced more by actors (NGOs, associations), experts, and practitioners than by social science scholars.

Violence: An International Journal endeavors to gather together and support a large community of scholars and practitioners, focusing on two complementary yet distinct scientific and intellectual issues: the analysis of violence, in its diverse manifestations, and preventing and exiting violence.

In doing so, *Violence: An International Journal* aims to develop understanding about violence, but also to build up a delineated field of research for preventing and exiting violence, with its contributions and debates.

Each issue will be composed of a special feature, as well as other articles, debates and interviews on a wider range of topics. *Violence: An International Journal* will also make a special effort to link together research in the social sciences and other fields of knowledge, forging bonds with literary and artistic circles in particular, with contributions dealing with exiting violence through the lens of art.

Violence: An International Journal has been created in line with the activities of the Violence and Exiting Violence platform, established in 2015 within the Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme in Paris.

The platform brings together some three hundred scholars worldwide, with an international and cross-disciplinary focus.

The journal will be entirely in English and published twice a year by Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, first issue: 2019.

Human Security Study Programmes

Graduate Program on Human Security (HSP)

http://www.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp/eng_site/info/academics/grad/programs/hsp/

About: The Graduate Program on Human Security (HSP) is a new type of graduate education program established in 2004 through the close cooperation of the five multi-disciplinary departments in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (Language and Information Sciences, Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies, Area Studies, Advanced Social and International Studies, and Multi-Disciplinary Sciences). Human Security is a new concept focusing our attention on the development of a more humane global society for the 21st century. As such, it requires diverse perspectives and approaches, not only derived from the fields of international relations and the social sciences but also afforded by the natural sciences, area studies, and the humanities. The program not only focuses on understanding and researching various problems related to human security, but is also designed to nurture “human assets” who will make innovative contributions to our global society.

The program offers Master’s and Doctoral courses. Students of this program belong to one of the five multi-disciplinary departments listed above, thereby securing a foothold from which to grapple with new issues in human security. The program offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Human Security Studies to those who complete the program. Roughly 16 students for the Master’s course and four students for the Doctoral course are accepted each year. Unlike the five existing academic departments of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, as well as the School of Law and the Graduate School of Public Policy, both of which aim to train experts working for specific organizations, this program purports to nurture highly qualified individuals who will make significant contributions in diverse areas of international affairs and global society. Moreover, in order to encourage a wide range of talented individuals to join the program, the program welcomes those who have been unable to study at the graduate level under existing constraints.

Human Security Course, e-Learning

<http://humansecuritycourse.info/>

About: The Course on Human Security of the Citizens' Network for Peace, Reconciliation and Human Security was prepared by the research organization SeConS.

Master of Arts in Conflict, Displacement and Human Security

<https://www.uel.ac.uk/postgraduate/ma-conflict-displacement-and-human-security>

About: On this cutting-edge course, we specialise in giving our students an advanced and comprehensive understanding of the relationship between conflict, displacement and human insecurity.

We will help you to develop the skills and understanding to prepare for employment in the fields of conflict management and resolution, humanitarian assistance and displacement, human rights and development initiatives.

The key aspects of your learning will be the focus on conflict and displacement. We value a people-centred approach and an emphasis on human security which combines both human rights and human development.

The course approaches development as an important security strategy and considers displacement a measure of human security. We will encourage you to adopt an independent critical approach to contemporary theories of conflict, human rights and human security.

You will work with academics involved in the latest research and have access to wide-ranging expertise in our research centres, covering human rights in conflict, social justice and change, migration, refugees and belonging and gender research.

Master of Arts in Criminal Justice and Human Security

<https://www.bridgeport.edu/academics/schools-colleges/school-of-public-international-affairs/criminal-justice-human-security-ma>

About: UB’s Master of Arts in Criminal Justice and Human Security degree program is designed to help you attain expertise in the worldwide political, cultural, and socioeconomic conditions that contribute to crime and its attenuation. Our program will help you gain insight into the cultural, ethnic, religious and ideological differences often discovered at the root of criminal acts, violence, and terror.

Among some of the in-depth topics covered in this program: domestic, international, and comparative criminal law; transnational crime; cybercrime, and cyberterrorism—all taught by experienced faculty from UB’s College of Public and International Affairs.

Human security, as it relates to modern threats such as terrorism, human trafficking, and ethnocentric violence, will also be explored.

This broader understanding of human rights and its connection to history, global policy, international peace and security, and humanitarian affairs provides a strong foundation on which you will be able to draw correlations and build solutions towards a safer world.

Master of Arts in Global Affairs and Human Security

<http://www.ubalt.edu/cpa/graduate-programs-and-certificates/degree-programs/global-affairs-and-human-security/>

About: Our 36-credit, cross-disciplinary M.A. in Global Affairs and Human Security provides you with an opportunity to explore your interests in international issues related to good governance, sustainable development, transnational problem-solving and the promotion of human security.

Master of Arts in Global Governance and Human Security

<https://mccormack.umb.edu/academics/crhsagg/programs/global-governance-and-human-security-ma>

About: Focus on solutions that matter to a wide range of global problems: how to promote human welfare and economic growth, how to develop policies that respect human rights and ecological constraints, how to reduce insecurity while fostering human potential, and how to fashion cooperative solutions to challenges such as these through global governance.

Master Degree in Human Development (Major in Human Security)

<https://gspia.pitt.edu/academics/majors/human-security>

About: Combine in-depth theoretical knowledge with practical applications to design and implement effective solutions to challenging problems across the world. Our graduates champion reform in national governments, international organizations, and nonprofit and research organizations, as well as in the private sector.

Human security draws on work in the fields of political science, economics, law, and public health to address a fundamental question: how can people protect themselves from severe challenges to their lives and livelihoods?

Master of Arts in Human Security

<http://kandidat.au.dk/en/humansecurity/>

About: Human Security is a unique Master's degree programme and the first of its kind in Europe. The programme is the result of a collaboration between the School of Culture and Society and the Faculty of Science and Technology. The teachers instructing the Human Security programme are from various departments and backgrounds, and are supported by visiting lecturers from around the globe. During two years (120 ECTS credits) of interdisciplinary studies, you as a student learn about different approaches to human security and achieve a deeper understanding of conflicts and ecosystems around the world. You learn how to analyse and intervene in settings comprised of complex and interwoven social, environmental, economic and political factors. Alongside, you develop the ability to carry out an informed and critical analytical assessment of human and

environmental safety by combining scientific theories with real-life experiences.

Master of Arts in Human Security and Peacebuilding

<http://www.royalroads.ca/prospective-students/master-arts-human-security-and-peacebuilding>

About: This intensive two-year interdisciplinary program is for current or aspiring professionals interested in advancing their skills in the field of international humanitarian assistance, social reconstruction, capacity building, and peacebuilding. In this program, you will learn how to build sustainable peace in complex settings, both at home and across the globe. Learn to advance human security by understanding the short- and long-term needs of an affected population to create strategic plans and operational programs

Master of Science (online) in Human Security and Geospatial Intelligence

<https://gis.usc.edu/online-programs/masters-human-security-and-geospatial-intelligence/>

About: The online M.S. in Human Security and Geospatial Intelligence (HSGI) empowers graduates to build leadership skills and pursue management roles within the geospatial intelligence and human security fields. It is ideal for individuals who thrive in highly dynamic, often chaotic environments and who have a passion for risk mitigation, disaster planning and threat response.

Master of Science Geography of Environmental Risks and Human Security

<https://www.geographie.uni-bonn.de/studying/courses-of-study-in-geography/master/m.sc.-geography-of-environmental-risks-and-human-security>

About: The Master of Science (M.Sc.) in “Geography of Environmental Risks and Human Security” is jointly offered by UNU-EHS and the Department of Geography at the University of Bonn as an international degree programme with a research-oriented profile. The programme is offered in english.

The two-year programme educates students in an interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary manner on how to investigate and manage various resources related to environmental hazards by implementing science-based principles and methodologies to disaster risk management.

It offers an in-depth introduction to problem-oriented research methods, theories and concepts as well as real life challenges and problems that international and UN organizations are facing. The curriculum draws from research areas such as vulnerability assessment, resilience analysis, risk management and adaptation strategies within linked human–environment systems, and environmentally induced internal displacement and transboundary migration. Click here to learn more about our M.Sc programme on the website of the UNU-EHS.

Master Programme Climate Change and Human Security

<https://www.wascal.org/graduate-programmes/climate-change-and-human-security/>

About: The Master’s Research Program “Climate Change and Human Security” will educate students to understand the threats and risks associated with climate change, to get familiar with the design of early warning systems and to know means to improve the resilience and coping capacity of affected social-ecological systems. Students will be exposed to interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches to assessing threats and to work in multidisciplinary teams with affected groups in harnessing their inherent resilience to hazards.

PhD Global Governance and Human Security

<https://mccormack.umb.edu/academics/crhsgg/programs/global-governance-and-human-security-phd>

About: From multiple perspectives and methodological approaches, students in this program gain interdisciplinary knowledge and hands-on research experience to become a creative problem solver focusing on solutions that matter most to individuals, communities, and nations: economic welfare and human development, ecological sustainability, peace, public health, education, human rights and political freedom, and the interrelationships among them.

Supplementary Note on Version 2019 4.0:

The goal of this compilation of web-resources is to provide a useful sample of starting points for research and investigations on human security. The compilation is “*work in progress*” and will be regularly updated. The information presented cites or is based on the online self-portrayals of the respective institutions, entities, and research programmes.

The compilation should serve as a common knowledge resource. Creating a common knowledge resource, however also depends on the users. We would appreciate if you help us improving and updating the compilation. An easy and simple way will be sending the authors an email informing them of institutions and entities currently not enlisted in the compilation. We will add the item to the compilation in due course.

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