

## **COMPILATION OF WEB-RESOURCES ON HUMAN SECURITY**

*Version 5.0*

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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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Werthes, Sascha (ed.) 2019: *Compilation of Web-Resources on Human Security. Version 5.0.* Info-Sheet, 9/2019, Trier: Research Cluster Human Security & Resource Governance.

## Content

|                                                                                                        |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <b>Inter-/national Organizations, Think Tanks,<br/>Networks, Foundations, etc.</b> .....               | 8  |
| CARR CENTER for Human Rights Policy .....                                                              | 8  |
| Center for Human Rights & Conflict Resolution.....                                                     | 8  |
| Center for Unconventional Security Affairs .....                                                       | 9  |
| Centre for Gender and Violence Research.....                                                           | 9  |
| Centre for Humanitarian Change (What Works).....                                                       | 10 |
| Chatham House, The Royal Institut of International Affairs,<br>Research Programme Human Security ..... | 11 |
| Child Soldiers World Index.....                                                                        | 12 |
| CLAIM, Citizin’s Network for Peace,<br>Reconciliation and Human Security .....                         | 12 |
| Climate and Human Security Studies Group,<br>U.S. Naval War College.....                               | 13 |
| Combating Violent Extremism with a Human Security Approach.....                                        | 14 |
| Delta 8.7.....                                                                                         | 14 |
| Factbook – Mapping environmental conflicts and cooperation.....                                        | 15 |
| Food Security Indicators (FAO).....                                                                    | 15 |
| Food Security Portal .....                                                                             | 15 |
| Ford Institute for Human Security .....                                                                | 16 |
| Global Center for Education and Research<br>on Human Security Engineering for Asian Megacities .....   | 16 |
| Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect.....                                                   | 17 |
| Global Climate Risk Index.....                                                                         | 17 |
| The Global Detention Project.....                                                                      | 18 |
| Global Hunger Index.....                                                                               | 19 |
| Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime .....                                          | 19 |
| Global Insecurity Centre .....                                                                         | 20 |
| The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2018.....                                              | 20 |

GPPAC Human Security Working Group .....21

Gross National Happiness (GNH).....22

Henry J. Leir Institute Advancing Human Security .....24

Human Rights Measurement Initiative .....24

Human Security Centre .....25

Human Security Collective (HSC) .....26

Human Security Coordination.....26

Human Security Finland.....27

Human Security Network.....27

Human Security Research Center .....28

Human Security Research Centre Ghana .....28

Human Security Research Group .....29

Human Security Unit - HSU.....29

HUMSEC Project.....29

HuSArctic .....30

Index of Economic Freedom .....31

Institute for Development and Human Security  
at EWHA Womans University .....32

Institute for Environment and Human Security,  
United Nations University .....32

Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict  
at Ruhr University Bochum, Project: Organisational Perspectives  
on human security standards for refugees in Germany.....33

Institute for Human Security and Social Change .....33

Inter-Agency Coordination Group against  
Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) .....34

Inter-Agency Working Group on HS .....35

Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIHR),  
regional project Development and promotion  
of the concept of human security in Latin America .....35

International Academic Conference on Human Security .....36

International Center for Transitional Justice .....36

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| International Food Policy Research Institute.....                                                                                                                                                                              | 37 |
| International Institute of Social Studies,<br>Erasmus University Rotterdam, Research Project<br>Migration and Human Security .....                                                                                             | 37 |
| IOM – UN Migration .....                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 38 |
| Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS).....                                                                                                                                                                      | 38 |
| JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI), Japan .....                                                                                                                                                                                 | 40 |
| MIGNEX Aligning Migration Management<br>and Migration-Development Nexus.....                                                                                                                                                   | 40 |
| The New Humanitarian (formerly IRIN News) .....                                                                                                                                                                                | 41 |
| Office of the Special Representative of the<br>Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict .....                                                                                                                         | 41 |
| Pan American Health Organization (PAHO),<br>The Health and Human Security Program (HS).....                                                                                                                                    | 42 |
| PAX – Protection of Civilians .....                                                                                                                                                                                            | 43 |
| Peace Academy Rhineland Palatinate,<br>projects Natural Resource Governance in Post-Conflict Societies<br>and Transforming Conflict Economies:<br>Natural Resource Sector Reform and Human Security .....                      | 43 |
| PeaceWomen – Women’s International League<br>for Peace and Freedom.....                                                                                                                                                        | 44 |
| The Refugee Response Index (RRI).....                                                                                                                                                                                          | 45 |
| RESPECT .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 45 |
| The Robert S. Strauss Center for International Security and Law,<br>Climate Change and African Political Stability:<br>Social Conflict Analysis Database<br>(Assessing State Fragility from a Human Security Perspective)..... | 46 |
| Sophia Institute for Human Security (SIHS),<br>Sophia University (Tokyo, JP) .....                                                                                                                                             | 47 |
| S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS),<br>Nanyang Technological University (NTU) Singapore,<br>Research Programme on Peace, Human Security and Development .....                                                | 47 |
| Transitional Justice Research Collaborative .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 47 |
| Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 48 |

|                                                                              |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime .....                               | 48 |
| UNODC's Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal .....                             | 49 |
| United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security – UNTFHS.....                   | 50 |
| ¡Viva Libya!.....                                                            | 50 |
| WEInstitute, Understanding Sustainable Human Security.....                   | 50 |
| West Asia-North Africa (WANA) Institute,<br>Focus Area Human Security .....  | 51 |
| <b>“Specialized” Journals</b> .....                                          | 52 |
| African Security Review.....                                                 | 52 |
| Climate & Conflict .....                                                     | 52 |
| European Journal of Human Security .....                                     | 53 |
| Global Food Security Agriculture, policy,<br>economics and environment ..... | 53 |
| Journal of Human Security.....                                               | 54 |
| Journal of Human Security Studies .....                                      | 55 |
| Journal of Migration and Human Security.....                                 | 55 |
| PRAXIS The Fletcher Journal of Human Security .....                          | 56 |
| Violence: An International Journal.....                                      | 56 |
| <b>Human Security and related Study Programmes</b> .....                     | 58 |
| Course: Environmental Security and<br>Sustaining Peace (SDG Academy).....    | 58 |
| Course: Natural Resource for<br>Sustainable Development (SDG Academy) .....  | 58 |
| Course: Women, Peace and Security .....                                      | 59 |
| Graduate Program on Human Security (HSP) .....                               | 59 |
| Human Rights Campus.....                                                     | 60 |
| Human Security Course, e-Learning .....                                      | 61 |
| Master of Arts in Conflict, Displacement and Human Security.....             | 61 |
| Master of Arts in Criminal Justice and Human Security .....                  | 62 |
| Master of Arts in Global Affairs and Human Security.....                     | 63 |
| Master of Arts in Global Governance and Human Security.....                  | 63 |

|                                                                                                            |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Master Degree in Human Development<br>(Major in Human Security) .....                                      | 63 |
| Master of Arts in Human Security .....                                                                     | 63 |
| Master of Arts in Human Security and Peacebuilding .....                                                   | 64 |
| Master of Science (online) in Human Security<br>and Geospatial Intelligence .....                          | 64 |
| Master of Science Geography of Environmental Risks<br>and Human Security.....                              | 65 |
| Master Programme Climate Change and Human Security.....                                                    | 65 |
| Massive Open Online Course: Environmental Security<br>and Sustaining Peace.....                            | 66 |
| Sea and Human Security Training Programme .....                                                            | 66 |
| PhD Global Governance and Human Security .....                                                             | 67 |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b> .....                                                                                 | 68 |
| EPON - Effectiveness of Peace Operations Network.....                                                      | 68 |
| Fighter Not Killer –<br>Geneva Call’s media Campaign on the rules of war.....                              | 68 |
| The Fate of Women Who Lived with Boko Haram.....                                                           | 69 |
| Human Security at 25:<br>Building on its contributions to achieve the SDGs.....                            | 70 |
| Human Security in Action.....                                                                              | 70 |
| Human Security Series – Munich Security Conference.....                                                    | 71 |
| Human Trafficking and the Extractive Industry: Environmental<br>Degradation & Human Rights Challenges..... | 72 |
| “Illegal Logging, Environmental Crime and Human Trafficking“ .....                                         | 73 |
| Modern Slavery Map .....                                                                                   | 74 |
| Unearthing the voices of the mine .....                                                                    | 75 |
| “Understanding Illicit Trade:<br>Impact of Human Trafficking and Smuggling on the Private Sector” .....    | 76 |

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

### CARR CENTER for Human Rights Policy

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

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**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>

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**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.

**Centre for Humanitarian Change (What Works)**

<http://www.whatworks.co.ke/about-us>

**About:** The Centre for Humanitarian Change (CHC), is a humanitarian think-tank based in East Africa and specialises in addressing the challenges of effective assistance to people in fragile areas.

Centre for Humanitarian Change has drawn together Kenyan, locally based and international expertise to provide professional research, assessment and learning to strengthen the planning, technical, institutional and management aspects of programming in fragile parts of Africa.

The centre covers multiple sectors and specialises in the capacity development needs of local institutions and service providers. The Centre undertakes a comprehensive body of research and studies contributing to the centre's themes:

Identifying the characteristics of an aid model for fragile areas, Effective service delivery models for fragile areas, The role of local organisations in highly insecure and fragile areas and Translating evidence of what works into to action.

CHC also uses findings from multiple evaluations and reviews to contribute to the professionalization of local NGOs in humanitarian aid delivery.

CHC believes that the people adapting and applying the more effective aid projects should also be the ones influencing how others work. The centre seeks to directly guide practice through a system of cross-cultural and cross-organisational coaching, mentoring and demonstration.

Through its extensive work throughout the region the centre is identifying good practice and recognising 'champions' to teach others throughout the region and beyond. CHC aims to turn innovative learning into local capacity and turn evidence into action.

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

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

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**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

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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/>

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**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,

### Citizen's Network for Peace, Reconciliation and Human Security

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

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**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>

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**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, 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.

### Delta 8.7

<https://delta87.org/what-is-delta-8-7/>

**About:** The Greek letter delta— $\Delta$ —is used in mathematics and science to signify the amount of change in a particular variable. In Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, States committed to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate modern slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and child labour.

On any given day in 2016, the latest year for which we have a reliable estimate, 40.3 million people were in situations of modern slavery or forced labour—or one in every 174 people alive—and 152 million children were victims of child labour. Urgent action is needed to address these problems. With Target 8.7 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 193 countries pledged their commitment to take effective measures to eradicate modern slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and child labour.

*But what are effective measures? What works to address these problems?*

To answer these questions, the United Nations University – Centre for Policy Research (UNU-CPR) created Delta 8.7—an innovative project that helps policy actors understand and use data responsibly to inform policies that contribute to achieving Target 8.7. Delta 8.7 brings together the most useful data, evidence, research and news, analyses cutting-edge data, and helps people understand that data so it can be translated into effective policy.

Visit the Data Dashboards to explore evidence at the national, regional and global levels, or learn How to Measure the Change through our introductory materials on data science and measurement.

## Factbook – Mapping environmental conflicts and cooperation

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

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**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>

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**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>

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**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>

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**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>

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**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](http://www.globalr2p.org/about_us)

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**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>

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**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/>

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**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 Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime

<https://globalinitiative.net/about-us/who-we-are/>

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**About:** Founded in 2013 and headquartered in Geneva, The Global Initiative comprises a network of over 370 independent global and regional experts working on human rights, democracy, governance, and development issues where organized crime has become increasingly pertinent.

The Global Initiative provides a platform to promote greater debate and innovative approaches as the building blocks to an inclusive global strategy against organized crime. It commissions and shares research globally; curates a robust resource library of 2,000 reports and tools specific to

organized crime; and uses its tremendous convening power to unite both the private and public sectors against organized crime.

Through a range of channels, the Global Initiative seeks to project the expertise of its Network members outwards and to make it available to a broader range of stakeholders, including through developing the evidence basis for policymaking; convening and facilitating multi-sectoral dialogue; and developing tools and programmes necessary to further the development of effective responses.

### 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/>

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**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>

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**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. [...]

Sascha Werthes

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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/>

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**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://humanrightsmeasurement.org/methodology/overview/>

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

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**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/>

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**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>

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**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/](http://www.mzz.gov.si/en/foreign_policy_and_international_law/human_security_network/)

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**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/>

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**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).

## Human Security Research Centre Ghana

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

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**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>

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**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/>

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**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>

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**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

Sascha Werthes

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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>

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**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](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>

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**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>

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**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 Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT)

<http://icat.network/about-us>

**About:** The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) is a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to improve coordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons, including protection and support for victims of trafficking.

Responding to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2006/27 requesting intergovernmental agencies to further cooperate in order to strengthen technical assistance provided to countries in the area of human trafficking, the Government of Japan hosted in September 2006 a coordination meeting of international organizations working to counter trafficking in persons.

The participating organizations (ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNDAW, UNHCR and UNODC) decided to continue the effort initiated, and proposed the creation of a coordination group.

ICAT was formally established in March 2007, pursuant to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/180. The Resolution 61/180 requested the Secretary-General to improve upon the fledging inter-agency coordination group on trafficking in persons in order to enhance cooperation and coordination among the international community to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach to the problem of trafficking in persons. UNODC was assigned a coordinating role within ICAT.

In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 64/293, endorsing the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

The Global Plan of Action urged all responsible UN entities to coordinate their efforts to fight trafficking in persons effectively and to protect the human rights of its victims, including via ICAT and the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT). Further, the Plan of Action called for strengthening and supporting ICAT to improve coordination and cooperation amongst relevant UN bodies, including UN human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms, and international organizations.

### **Inter-Agency Working Group on HS**

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

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

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**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 Center for Transitional Justice

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

**About:** The International Center for Transitional Justice works for justice in countries that have endured massive human rights abuses under repression and in conflict. We work with victims, civil society groups, national, and international organizations to ensure redress for victims and to help prevent atrocities from happening again.

Transitional justice work unfolds in unique and most challenging of conditions, in societies shaped by widespread violence, polarized politics and fragile institutions, where we invest our knowledge, effort and commitment to help heal fractured communities and restore confidence in the rule of law.

From full blown national and international conflicts to repressive governments ordinary people are very frequently the victims of abuses – and on a massive scale. Such violence may involve mass killings, forced disappearances, torture, rape, massive displacement, forced recruitment of children and myriad other crimes. It leaves societies devastated, with

crumbling institutions that cannot serve its citizens and consequences lingering for generations. Transitional justice is about societies seeking to recover from such profound and systemic failure.

ICTJ brings more than 15 years of experience in over 40 countries to try to answer the difficult questions about what can be done in these terrible circumstances to ensure the dignity of victims is recognized and respected, and measures are taken to prevent the recurrence of violations.

While many groups working on human rights focus on exposing and denouncing violations and atrocities, our focus is on what often proves even more challenging – trying to put the pieces of a broken society back together again on foundations of justice and the rule of law. This requires staying in the struggle for the long haul and being an active part of the solution. Our work often begins when the cameras leave.

### International Food Policy Research Institute

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

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**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>

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**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.

Sascha Werthes

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## IOM – UN Migration

<https://www.iom.int/about-iom>

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**About:** Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

With 173 member states, a further 8 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

The IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management:

- Migration and development
- Facilitating migration
- Regulating migration
- Forced migration.

IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration

## Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS)

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

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**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 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.

## MIGNEX

### Aligning Migration Management and Migration-Development Nexus

<https://www.mignex.org/our-research/about-mignex>

**About:** MIGNEX – Aligning Migration Management and the Migration-Development Nexus – is a five-year research project (2018–2023) with the core ambition of creating new knowledge on migration, development and policy. It involves researchers at nine institutions in Europe, Africa and Asia. MIGNEX is driven by one overarching objective: Contribute to more



effective and coherent migration management through evidence-based understanding of the linkages between development and migration.

In other words, our primary job is to show how development processes affect migration and how migration processes affect development. The motivation lies in the promise of better policies. By better policies we mean policies that achieve their stated objectives, pull in the same direction, and engage with conflicts of interest in a meaningful way.

### **The New Humanitarian (formerly IRIN News)**

<https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/content/about-us>

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**About:** The New Humanitarian puts quality, independent journalism at the service of the millions of people affected by humanitarian crises around the world. We report from the heart of conflicts and disasters to inform prevention and response.

The New Humanitarian (formerly IRIN News) was founded by the United Nations in 1995, in the wake of the Rwandan genocide, out of the conviction that objective on-the-ground reporting of humanitarian crises could help mitigate or even prevent future disasters of that magnitude.

Almost twenty years later, we became an independent non-profit news organisation, allowing us to cast a more critical eye over the multi-billion-dollar emergency aid industry and draw attention to its failures at a time of unprecedented humanitarian need. As digital disinformation went global, and mainstream media retreated from many international crisis zones, our field-based, high-quality journalism filled even more of a gap. Today, we are one of only a handful of newsrooms world-wide specialised in covering crises and disasters – and in holding the aid industry accountable.

### **Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict**

<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/about-us/>

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**About:** The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict serves as the leading UN advocate for the protection and well-being of children affected by armed conflict.

The mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict was created by the General Assembly

Sascha Werthes

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(Resolution A/RES/51/77) following the publication, in 1996, of a report by Graça Machel titled the “Impact of Armed Conflict on Children”. Her report highlighted the disproportionate impact of war on children and identified them as the primary victims of armed conflict.

The role of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict is to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict, raise awareness, promote the collection of information about the plight of children affected by war and foster international cooperation to improve their protection. She reports yearly to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and raises challenges faced by children in war to political bodies, such as the UN Security Council, as well as relevant Governments to maintain a sense of urgency amongst key decision makers as well as to secure political and diplomatic engagement.

Since 1999, the systematic engagement of the UN Security Council has firmly placed the situation of children affected by armed conflict as an issue affecting peace and security.

The Security Council has created a strong framework and provided the Office of the Special Representative tools to respond to violations against children.

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

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**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>

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**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/>

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

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**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

Sascha Werthes

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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.

### **PeaceWomen – Women's International League for Peace and Freedom**

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

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**About:** The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)'s mission is to achieve feminist peace for equality, justice and demilitarised security. Women must participate. Gender analysis must be applied. Conflicts must be prevented. All actors must disarm. PeaceWomen.org is a space for peacemakers to engage, learn and be part of a global movement to advance a holistic Women, Peace and Security Agenda. Want to know why it matters, who has responsibilities and what that means around the world?

We feature information about women peace leaders, the social movement on women's power to stop war, monitoring tools and more than 23,000 resources on issues of gender, peace and security.

## The Refugee Response Index (RRI)

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

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**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.

## RESPECT

<http://www.respect.international/about-us/who-we-are/>

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**About:** The Global Initiative, Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, and IOM have founded the RESPECT initiative: the Responsible and Ethical Private Sector Coalition against Trafficking. This powerful initiative will assemble key thought leaders,

practitioners, and policy makers to identify solutions to public and private sector challenges surrounding modern slavery. Particularly, RESPECT endeavours to add value where it can in facilitating debate between diverse stakeholders; providing relevant contributions to the research basis; building linkages to other crimes; and developing effective public policy towards a more effective global response.

### **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](https://www.sophia.ac.jp/eng/news/2018/sihs_kickoff_180628.html)

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**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>

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

### **Transitional Justice Research Collaborative**

<https://www.transitionaljusticedata.com/>

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**About:** Transitionaljusticedata.com is meant for scholars and practitioners who wish to examine the causes and impacts of mechanisms that address human rights violations. Comprised of principal researchers from University of Oxford, University of Minnesota and Harvard University, the Transitional Justice Research Collaborative presents data on three primary transitional justice mechanisms—human rights prosecutions, truth commissions, and amnesties—for 109 democratic transitions in 86 countries around the world, from 1970-2012. While by no means complete, the dataset includes the most comprehensive single collection of information on these mechanisms for countries around the world. With the support of the National Science Foundation and the Arts and Humanities Research Council, the data were collected from a variety of sources by more than 25 coders over a three-year period. As we complete our data collection and data processing activities, additional data will be made publically available including new data on human rights prosecutions, vetting and reparations.



## 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 Office on Drugs and Crime

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html?ref=menutop>

**About:** UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from Governments, for 90 per cent of its budget.

UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to

counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism.

The three pillars of the UNODC work programme are:

- Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism
- Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions
- Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies

In pursuing its objectives, UNODC makes every effort to integrate and mainstream the gender perspective, particularly in its projects for the provision of alternative livelihoods, as well as those against human trafficking.

### UNODC's Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal

<https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/htms/about/index.html?lng=en>

**About:** Welcome to the UNODC's Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal. This Portal includes 3 databases; The Case Law database, the Legislation database, and the Bibliographic database. Through the Case Law database, UNODC hopes to raise awareness and assist countries in the ratification and implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, supplementing the United Nations against Transnational Organized Crime. The public website provides access to continuously updated and expanding resources and aims to favour the exchange of information and to support law enforcement, government officials, and practitioners who are working on behalf of human trafficking victims.

According to article 3 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol: " "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another

Sascha Werthes

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person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs".

Virtually every country in the world is affected by trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims. Even though the number of convictions for human trafficking is increasing, the 2016 UNODC Global Report on TIP reveals that between 2012 and 2014, approximately 25% of countries covered by the report had 10 or fewer related convictions per year. Approximately 15% of contributing countries did not report a single conviction. Human trafficking is a crime of such magnitude and atrocity that it cannot be dealt with successfully by any government alone. This global problem requires a global, multi-stakeholder strategy that builds on national efforts throughout the world.

### United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security – UNTFHS

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

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**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.

### ¡Viva Libya!

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

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

### WEInstitute, Understanding Sustainable Human Security

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

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**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](http://wanainstitute.org/en/focus_area/human-security)

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**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/>

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**Scope:** no information available

## Global Food Security

### Agriculture, policy, economics and environment

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

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**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

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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>

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**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/>

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**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 and related Study Programmes

### Course: Environmental Security and Sustaining Peace (SDG Academy)

<https://sdgacademy.org/course/environmental-security-and-sustaining-peace/>

**About:** Conflicts over natural resources and the environment are among the greatest challenges in 21st-century geopolitics. These conflicts present serious threats to human security at both the national and local levels. Natural resources and the environment can nonetheless serve as a vehicle for peace if managed in a sustainable and equitable manner. Environmental peacebuilding has emerged as a new frontier in interdisciplinary studies. It offers a conceptual and operational framework to understand the positive peacebuilding potential of natural resources across the conflict lifecycle while mitigating potential risks.

This 8-week massive open online course on Environmental Security and Sustaining Peace provides an in-depth introduction to the multiple roles that natural resources and the environment play in the onset, escalation, resolution, and recovery from violent conflicts. Many of the considerations and approaches in this course are also relevant to understanding and addressing social conflicts around natural resources and the environment.

### Course: Natural Resource for Sustainable Development (SDG Academy)

<https://sdgacademy.org/course/natural-resources-for-sustainable-development/>

**About:** Natural resources represent a potentially transformational opportunity to support development, but they are ultimately finite. How do we make the most of them without destroying the planet? In this 12-week massive open online course (MOOC), produced by the Natural Resource Governance Institute, the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment, and the World Bank, you will learn about efforts to sustainably manage extractive industry investments. You will come to understand the complex and interwoven aspects of natural resource governance and become part of a global movement of citizens and practitioners committed to harnessing the transformational impacts of our natural resources.

## Course: Women, Peace and Security

<https://www.acmc.gov.au/resources/courses/course-women-peace-and-security>

**About:** The Australian Civil-Military Centre’s introductory online learning program on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) is a self-guided, self-paced program, intended for anyone who has an interest in the WPS agenda that ensures women and girls’ human rights are protected. There is no requirement for participants to have prior knowledge on WPS. The online course is available at no cost to our stakeholders and the broader community.

The program aims to develop awareness and an understanding of the WPS agenda by providing a basic level of understanding of the key concepts and issues related to the roles and contributions of women in all aspects of peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance in conflict/post-conflict contexts and post-conflict rebuilding of communities and disaster management. Furthermore, this program strengthens ACMC’s commitment to the important role it plays in support of Women, Peace and Security and Australia’s forthcoming Nation Action Plan.

## Graduate Program on Human Security (HSP)

[http://www.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp/eng\\_site/info/academics/grad/programs/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.

Sascha Werthes

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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 Rights Campus

<http://www.hrea.org/learn>

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**About:** HREA is an international non-governmental and non-profit organization that supports human rights education; the training of human rights defenders and professional groups; and the development of educational materials and programming. HREA is dedicated to quality education and training to promote understanding, attitudes and actions to protect human rights, and to foster the development of peaceable, free and just communities.

HREA works with individuals, non-governmental organizations, inter-governmental organizations and governments interested in implementing human rights education programs.

HREA offers self-directed e-courses, tutored e-learning courses, training workshops and blended learning programs for a range of professional groups, including human rights defenders, development workers, humanitarian workers, educators, legal professionals, law enforcement officials, social workers, health professionals, and media professionals.

HREA offers self-directed e-courses and tutored e-learning courses in the following 13 areas:

- Armed Conflict, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
- Children's Rights, Child Development, Participation and Protection
- Communications and Advocacy
- Corporate Social Responsibility, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Environment, Human Rights and Sustainable Development
- Financial, People and Project Management
- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- Governance and Human Rights
- Human Rights Policy
- Human Rights in Education
- Human Rights in the Administration of Justice
- Human Rights, Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Aid
- Migration and Asylum

### Human Security Course, e-Learning

<http://humansecuritycourse.info/>

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**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>

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**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>

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**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/>

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**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/crhsgg/programs/global-governance-and-human-security-ma>

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**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>

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**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/>

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**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.

## Massive Open Online Course: Environmental Security and Sustaining Peace

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

**About:** Conflicts over natural resources and the environment are among the greatest challenges in 21st century geopolitics. These conflicts present serious threats to human security at both the national and local levels. Natural resources and the environment can nonetheless serve as a vehicle for peace if managed in a sustainable and equitable manner. Environmental peacebuilding has emerged as a new frontier in interdisciplinary studies. It offers a conceptual and operational framework to understand the positive peacebuilding potential of natural resources across the conflict lifecycle while mitigating potential risks.

The massive open online course (MOOC) on Environmental Security and Sustaining Peace provides an in-depth introduction to the multiple roles that natural resources and the environment play in the onset, escalation, resolution of, and recovery from violent conflicts. Many of the considerations and approaches are also relevant to understanding and addressing social conflicts around natural resources and the environment.

This course is targeted to:

- Peace and security specialists that want to understand more about natural resources.
- Natural resource experts that want to design better and more conflict-sensitive programs.
- Sustainable development practitioners as well as private sector actors that need to understand how natural resources can be developed in fragile contexts with weak governance.
- Advanced undergraduates and graduate students interested in the key concepts and practices of this growing field.

## Sea and Human Security Training Programme

<https://unitar.org/hiroshima/Sea-and-Human-Security>

**About:** Seas, coasts, and the ocean are part of the human security complex. Myriad factors including social, political, environmental, and economic aspects of human security depend upon the sustainable and comprehensive governance and management of these areas.

Inaugurated in 2002-2003, the UNITAR Hiroshima Sea and Human Security Training Programme examines, from a comprehensive point of view, the concept of human security as it pertains to seas and the ocean. The training programme aims to facilitate peer exchange and knowledge development among key policy makers working in the field of marine and ocean affairs.

### PhD Global Governance and Human Security

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

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**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.

## Miscellaneous

### EPON - Effectiveness of Peace Operations Network

<https://effectivepeaceops.net/multimedia/>

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**Videos & Podcasts:** Beyond the reports, the EPON network actively engages with policy-makers and the wider audience. Find out more about our work in our podcasts and videos.

- <https://effectivepeaceops.net/portfolio/what-is-the-impact-of-the-un-missions-in-mali-and-south-sudan/>
- <https://effectivepeaceops.net/portfolio/what-effect-has-un-peacekeeping-had-on-the-stability-of-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo/>
- <https://effectivepeaceops.net/portfolio/what-effect-is-un-peacekeeping-having-on-the-protection-of-people-and-the-peace-process-in-south-sudan/>
- <https://effectivepeaceops.net/portfolio/effectiveness-of-peace-operations-the-case-of-mali-with-jair-van-der-lijn/>
- <https://effectivepeaceops.net/portfolio/how-effective-have-the-peace-operations-in-somalia-dr-congo-and-mali-been/>
- <https://effectivepeaceops.net/portfolio/how-effective-is-the-african-union-mission-in-somalia/>
- <https://effectivepeaceops.net/portfolio/the-effectiveness-of-peace-operations-in-drc-mali-and-somalia/>

### Fighter Not Killer – Geneva Call’s media Campaign on the rules of war

<http://fighternotkiller.org/#howeare>

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**About:** Geneva Call is a non-governmental organization dedicated to improving the protection of children in armed conflict and in particular from their use in hostilities. Rather than assisting civilians after they have become victims to conflict, Geneva Call focuses on preventing and intervening before civilians suffer the severe consequences of armed violence. The majority of today's armed conflicts are not between States.



Rather, they involve States fighting against one or more armed groups. Therefore, preventive measures must also focus on these groups.

Geneva Call engages in dialogue with armed groups, it encourages them to comply with these rules by signing humanitarian agreements, it helps them to implement their commitments and it actively and continually monitors these commitments.

The Web-Page offers for download videos, posters, radio messages, and booklets. Additionally, you find the “Fighter Not Killer quiz”-App to test your knowledge of the Rules of War (War has limits and not everything is allowed. Can you target a hospital if the enemy is shooting from it? Can you accept youngsters as combatants if you are not sure they are over 18 years old? Can you pretend to surrender as a ruse? Are police forces legitimate targets? You will find all the answers in this quiz. You will be taken through 28 scenarios covering topics such as tactics of warfare, basic rights, healthcare and aid, weapons or child protection. When you have completed all 6 topics you may move on to the Commander Level with more complex scenarios.)

### The Fate of Women Who Lived with Boko Haram

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4y0t1dyRwLo&utm\\_source=Sign+Up+to+Crisis+Group%27s+Email+Updates&utm\\_campaign=22be494242-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2019\\_06\\_21\\_09\\_47&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_1dab8c11ea-22be494242-359786745](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4y0t1dyRwLo&utm_source=Sign+Up+to+Crisis+Group%27s+Email+Updates&utm_campaign=22be494242-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2019_06_21_09_47&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_1dab8c11ea-22be494242-359786745)

**Video:** Returning from the Land of Jihad: The Fate of Women Who Lived with Boko Haram.

In late 2018 Crisis Group’s Senior Analyst for Gender Azadeh Moaveni went to north-east Nigeria, which has been the epicenter of the fight between Boko Haram and the Nigerian military, to explore how effectively women formerly associated with the group have been rehabilitated and reintegrated back into society.

For ten years, clashes between the rebel group and the military have killed several thousand people and displaced more than two million in Nigeria alone. The Nigerian army's advance in 2015 prompted many women affiliated with the group to flee. Others were captured or rescued by soldiers and returned to internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, where they were exposed to acute marginalisation and abuse. Azadeh found that while prejudice against women has waned, many remain ostracised and exposed

to sexual abuse and economic hardship. This hostile environment is pushing a significant number to return to the insurgency.

This documentary gathers these women's testimonies and sheds new light on the realities they face on their challenging journey back into society.

This field work was part of a broader research that was documented in Crisis Group's latest report, *Returning from the Land of Jihad: The Fate of Women Associated with Boko Haram*. (<http://bit.ly/Africa275>)

### Human Security at 25: Building on its contributions to achieve the SDGs

<http://webtv.un.org/watch/human-security-at-25-building-on-its-contributions-to-achieve-the-sdgs/6008590427001>

**Video:** 28 Feb 2019 - The Governments of Japan, Norway, South Africa and Thailand, in cooperation with the United Nations Human Security Unit and the United Nations Development Programme, have joined together to mark the major milestones in the trajectory of human security. The high-level event aims to provide a forum for exchanging experiences and perspectives on the contributions that the human security approach has made within and beyond the United Nations across wide variety of thematic areas, such as the empowerment of human through education and health as well as Disaster Risk Reduction. It will highlight key achievements of governments, the United Nations system and civil society actors in the advancement of human security towards addressing the root causes of persistent poverty; strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters; promoting peaceful and inclusive societies; and bolstering the transition from humanitarian crises to longer term sustainable development. The event will produce an outcome document. Governments of Japan, Norway, South Africa and Thailand in cooperation with the United Nations Human Security Unit and the United Nations Development Programme.

### Human Security in Action

<http://wanainstitute.org/en/project/human-security-action>

About: The WANA Institute will produce ten short videos featuring a broad range of local human security actors. Various topics will include political participation, youth development, women empowerment, employment,

education, urban planning, water security, and food security in Jordan. The videos will be disseminated through social media and will be accompanied by opinion pieces or links to previously conducted WANA Institute research if possible. The project will also result in the publication of a report containing highlights from the ten videos.

#### Videos:

- *Criminal Justice Reform: Taghreed Jaber*  
<http://wanainstitute.org/en/videos/human-security-action>
- *Access to Justice: Eva Abu Halaweh*  
<http://wanainstitute.org/en/videos/human-security-action-access-justice>
- *Food Security: Faisal Abu El Sondons*  
<http://wanainstitute.org/en/video/human-security-action-food-security>

#### Human Security Series – Munich Security Conference

<https://www.securityconference.de/en/human-security/>  
<https://www.securityconference.de/en/news/article/climate-change-exacerbates-threats-to-africas-security-msc-roundtable-on-human-security-in-bahir/>  
<https://www.securityconference.de/de/mediathek/roundtable-on-human-security-bahir-dar/>

**Multimedia:** Over the past decades, security threats have become ever more complex. Accordingly, the traditional notion of national and international security had to be broadened to reflect the multitude of threats to human livelihood. Some of the past years' most significant security crises have further alerted the security community to the fact that human hardship – caused by climate change, environmental degradation, or human rights violations – oftentimes is the root cause of serious, sometimes even armed conflict.

Effective responses to these challenges must build on a cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach. That is why the Munich Security Conference organizes events on issues such as health, migration, and the environment and thus promotes discussions and collaboration between the security community and development officials and experts, NGO leaders, international organizations, the research community, and the private

sector. Building in particular on the success of its activities of the issue of health security, the MSC is now grouping its activities on these issues in the Human Security Series.

## Human Trafficking and the Extractive Industry: Environmental Degradation & Human Rights Challenges

<http://www.respect.international/event/human-trafficking-and-the-extractive-industry-environmental-degradation-human-rights-challenges/>

**Webinar:** The extractive industry is highly vulnerable to human rights abuses and environmental crime, such as human trafficking along with the uncontrolled use of toxic substances and deforestation. The sourcing of goods from geographically remote locations and often convoluted supply chains can easily conceal horrific human rights violations upstream from downstream suppliers and ultimately consumers. For example, unfair recruitment may be the start of a chain of exploitation, where the workers are exposed to debt bondage and forced labour. In addition, sex trafficking is also linked to the extractives sectors which is usually a predominantly male workforce. In addition to causing permanent damage to humans, toxic substances also cause permanent damage to the environment. Illegal mines, for instance, continue to reap damage on vast stretches of land with much less regulation and huge swaths of forest are cleared and burned. This clearing then leads to flooding, turning lush tropical rainforests into deserts and impacting flora and fauna. Compounding the challenge of identifying and combatting human trafficking and environmental crime is that many due diligence schemes lack concrete guidance for companies when determining the risks for extractive supply chains.

This webinar will tackle this complex web of challenges and vulnerabilities surrounding illicit activity and the extractive industry while offering promising anti-trafficking practices for the private sector.

### Panelists:

- Claire Larner, Director, External Relations, Newmont Mining Corporation
- Cristina Duranti, Director, Good Shepherd International Foundation
- Livia Wagner, RESPECT Coordinator and Private Sector Advisor, the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime
- Moderator: Carlos Busquets, Director of Public Policy, Responsible Business Alliance (former Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition)

This webinar is co-hosted by the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in collaboration with the Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC) at George Mason University and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Center of Excellence in Criminal Network Analysis (CINA).

### “Illegal Logging, Environmental Crime and Human Trafficking“

<http://www.respect.international/event/illegal-logging-environmental-crime-and-human-trafficking/>

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**Webinar:** The environmental crime of illegal logging creates a layered web of exploitation. Natural resources, protected lands, and threatened species of plants and trees are exploited as well as trafficked labor. Criminal networks often force indigenous populations into slavery and other non-indigenous victims are trafficked to illegally harvest timber. Illegal logging represents 10-30% of the wood trade globally and can rise in significant tropical timber-producing countries to 50-90% as cited in a 2016 Thomson Reuters paper. According to a 2017 report from Global Financial Integrity, illegal logging is the most lucrative crime pertaining to natural resources and constitutes US \$52 – \$157 billion in profits. Organized crime groups as well as terrorist networks are reaping in these profits with illegal logging creating lower risk but yet very high return.

This webinar will address the following discussion questions: how is illegal logging a catalyst for human trafficking as well as other criminal activities? How does illegal logging create risks for not only those most vulnerable to human trafficking but to business and international financial institutions? How can the private sector, working with governments and civil society, combat human trafficking within this illicit industry?

*Panelists:*

- Brian Huerbsch, Senior Research Analyst, Thomson Reuters
- Channing May, CAMS, Policy Analyst, Global Financial Integrity
- Chris McLaren, Chief Marketing Officer, Forest Stewardship Council-US

- Moderator: Nicolas A. Eslava, Director, Afai Consulting BV and Founder and Advisor, Fundación Ava Jeva Amazonía

*Additional resources from the speakers for this webinar:*

- Environmental governance in post-conflict scenarios: insights from the Colombian Amazon, by Nicolas A. Eslava
- The cost of environmental crime: Illegal Logging, by Brian Huerbsch
- Transnational Crime and the Developing World, by Channing May, Global Financial Integrity

This webinar is co-hosted by the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in collaboration with the Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC) at George Mason University and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Center of Excellence in Criminal Network Analysis (CINA).

### Modern Slavery Map

<http://www.modernslaverymap.org/>

**About:** Interactive Map for Business of Anti-Human Trafficking Organisations. Given the rapid development of initiatives aimed at helping businesses fight human trafficking, the Global Business Coalition Against Trafficking (GBCAT), the RESPECT Initiative (comprised of Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)), and the United Nations Global Compact through its Action Platform on Decent Work in Global Supply Chains, identified the urgent need to provide a unified resource of information on stakeholders engaging with the private sector in the fight against human trafficking.

The Interactive Map for Business of Anti-Human Trafficking Organisations and the accompanying report is a resource for companies to navigate emerging partners and resources; for all anti-trafficking organisations; and the general public to improve coordination on the eradication of modern slavery, and a baseline from which existing and newly formed initiatives can move forward.



## Unearthing the voices of the mine

<https://www.bath.ac.uk/case-studies/unearthing-the-voices-of-the-mine/>

**Video:** Film from Roy Maconachie and Simon Wharf explores the pathway of a diamond from mine to market, and asks the question, who really benefits?

Diamonds are big business in Sierra Leone. Dispersed over terrain spanning some 8,000 square miles (almost a quarter of the entire country), an abundance of the precious – and extremely valuable – stones have made the diamond sector one of the country’s most lucrative foreign currency generators. In the past, annual production has netted up to US\$250 million, making the small West African country diamond rich bar none.

Yet, the country’s wealth in natural resources – gold, iron ore, bauxite and rutile are also found extensively within its borders – has not correlated into better living conditions for its people. In fact, the opposite has been true. By UNDP standards, 60% of the country live under the poverty line, making it one of the world’s poorest nations. Ravaged for years by a brutal civil war – fuelled by an illicit trade in diamonds - and battered more recently by Ebola, economic development has flatlined through a combination of mismanagement and misfortune.

### *A troubled history with diamonds*

Part of that story, Sierra Leone’s troubled relationship with diamonds, was told to a global audience 12 years ago in the Hollywood blockbuster, ‘Blood Diamond’, starring Leonardo DiCaprio. The film focused global attention on the human cost of conflict diamonds and shone a spotlight on the Kimberley Process – the international certification scheme designed to eradicate them from the international market. Mention a new film about diamonds in Sierra Leone, and it’s hard to get away from immediate comparisons.

“When I talk to my students about my work on diamonds in Sierra Leone that’s always their first reaction – Blood Diamond”, says Dr Roy Maconachie, Reader in International Development in our Centre for Development Studies, and co-producer of a brand new University feature film focusing on the locally-grounded stories of people involved in the diamond mining industry in Sierra Leone. “But where Blood Diamond successfully drew attention to conflict diamonds and really moved the agenda forward, it also overshadowed a whole set of other important issues



Sascha Werthes

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that are impacting miners, the conditions they work in and the real benefits they accrue.”

Roy’s interests lie in value chains within the artisanal diamond sector, specifically the economic disparities that exist between those selling diamonds in jewellery shops right at the top of the chain, and those digging diamonds out of the ground at the very bottom. “Diamonds are a classic ‘lootable’ resource; small, transportable and extremely valuable, and the way in which the sector operates informally means that there are clear reasons why the potential benefits that the industry could bring often do not correlate locally.”

### “Understanding Illicit Trade: Impact of Human Trafficking and Smuggling on the Private Sector”

<http://www.respect.international/webinars/2015-webinar-series/>

**Webinar:** Around the globe, an estimated 20.9 million people are in situations of so-called modern day slavery, or forced labour, at any point of time. Many of these victims are trafficked within their country or across borders. Considering this number, there is an urgent need to improve our understanding of criminal activities in the area of human trafficking and exploitation, the difficulties to track perpetrators and protect victims.

The individual criminals and complex networks behind different forms of trafficking and exploitation as well as the high level of profits connected to their illicit activities stress the need to consider human trafficking and exploitation in terms of transnational organised crime.

Drawn from a series of webinars hosted by the Global Initiative and Babson College in 2014-15, this report highlights emerging human trafficking challenges and identifies promising anti-trafficking initiatives from the private sector.

Each chapter of the report covers one of five key areas of human trafficking:

- *Migrant workers in the USA* and their vulnerability to labour exploitation
- *Online sexual exploitation of children* and recent technological developments in detecting this form of crime
- *Human trafficking in football*, particularly in the area of recruitment of young athletes

- *Labour exploitation and the construction industry*, using the example of the kafala system in the Gulf countries to highlight flawed national regulation putting migrant works at risk of being trafficked and exploited
- *Responding to the global black market in illicit organs* and the intrinsic role the private sector has played in enabling this illicit business

Whilst each chapter clearly shows the organised criminal networks behind the different forms of trafficking and exploitation, there are significant differences in the types of crimes and their individual complexities. It is, therefore, crucial to deepen the research into each of the areas and to develop individual responses and strategies private sectors can apply to counter criminal networks across the globe.

The report finds that the private sector needs to play a stronger role in ensuring ethical and fair practices, and to contribute its unique knowledge and expertise to help in the fight against human trafficking. Overall, the private sector is an increasingly important actor in enabling as well as in combating the different aspects of human trafficking.

The report is based on a webinar series jointly presented by the Global Initiative and Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery which was supported by McKenna Long & Aldridge, now Dentons and by TraCCC, the Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center at George Mason University.

This webinar series is hosted by the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime and Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery and through sponsorship by Dentons. Also supported by TraCCC, the Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center at George Mason University.

Disclaimer: The information and views expressed to the audience in the course of the webinars and reports of this Website are for information purposes only and do not reflect an official opinion of the Global Initiative, the Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery or IOM.

**Supplementary Note on Version 2019 5.0:**

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.

**Sascha Werthes**, werthes[at]uni-trier.de

**Acknowledgement**

This updated compilation was made possible due to the financial support by the Special Programme Security, Society and the State by the *Gerda Henkel Foundation* (AZ 06/KF/17) and financial support by the *German Foundation for Peace Research* (FP 02/17 – SP 06/06-2016).

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