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Course manual
Joint Master's Programme in
International Humanitarian Action
Winter Semester 2024-2025

Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV) Ruhr-University Bochum

September 2024

HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN WORLD POLITICS

Module 102

RUHR **UNIVERSITÄT** BOCHUM

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Overview	
Coordinator:	Dr. Katrin Radtke katrin.radtke@rub.de
Lecturers:	Dr. Katrin Radtke Katrin.Radtke@rub.de Dr. Will Wright Will.Wright@rub.de
Credits awarded:	5 ECTS, equivalent to 125 work hours (1 ECTS = 25 hours)
Venue:	TBA
Overview:	
	Introduction
Radtke **Wright**	Introduction to the module
	Part I History of Humanitarianism
Wright	IR & Humanitarian Action: Imperial Age
	IR & Humanitarian Action: The Post-war order
Wright	IR & Humanitarian Action: Post-Cold War Humanitarian Action and International Relations
	Part II Humanitarian Governance
Wright	Humanitarian governance & the humanitarian coordination architecture
Wright	Humanitarianism as market and as field
Radtke	Humanitarianism as government
	Part III Humanitarian Concepts
Radtke	Human Security, Securitization
Radtke	Protection and the Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
Radtke	Resilience
Radtke	Vulnerability and Risk
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	Writing your term paper

1. Introduction

Humanitarian action is a product of its world political context. Therefore, this module introduces students to theoretical and practical discussions on the relation between humanitarian action and global political structures, developments and issues. The aim is that students develop the capacity to understand the humanitarian system as part of the international order, i.e. its embeddedness in global dynamics and power relations. Students gain knowledge on main perspectives, concepts and tools of analysis of international relations

so that they can develop critical thinking on the foundations, challenges and dilemmas humanitarian action faces.

This module consists of three parts: The first part provides an overview about the history of humanitarianism and introduces the most significant historical developments, actors and corresponding theoretical approaches. The second part introduces the concept of humanitarian governance and focuses on three levels of analysis: the global power relations in which the humanitarian systems is embedded, its internal social organization and technologies of governance. The third part takes into account a number of key concepts that are important to understand for future humanitarians as they shape the way that humanitarian crises are tackled. We will familiarize with concepts such as human security, securitization, protection as well as vulnerability, risk and resilience and critically reflect on their influence in the humanitarian field.

2.   Learning outcomes

The overall learning objective is to familiarize students with current debates and key issues in International Humanitarian Action from various theoretical perspectives of international relations. In order to achieve this objective, the NOHA programme is officially based on competence-based learning in accordance with the requirements for future humanitarian workers, as well as with regard to scientific research. In particular, students will acquire the following competencies and capacities as developed by NOHA Curriculum Development:

- Has developed profound knowledge of International Relations theories, key concepts of and the relationship between the different schools of thought.
- Has demonstrated a clear understanding of the humanitarian system in its international context, including the main international actors.
- Has justified and applied methodology and scientific methods correctly in an original piece of humanitarian research.
- Has highly specialised knowledge and a critical understanding of humanitarian concepts and theories.
- Has innovative expertise on a particular current theme in humanitarian action with an interdisciplinary understanding in terms of its political, legal, anthropological, public health and management aspects.
- Has specialised skills to conceptualise, interpret and critically analyse complex humanitarian crises and interventions on the basis of a variety of sources, generating new interdisciplinary expertise to help solve complex humanitarian problems.
- Has demonstrated the ability to position one's own research findings in the broader context of humanitarian action.
- Has developed an open attitude towards acquiring new knowledge and a critical understanding about professional and academic developments in humanitarian action.
- Has developed awareness in relation to aspects of cultural and gender diversity.
- Has shown adequate capacity for (self-) reflection on academic argumentation.
- Has shown familiarity with the main approaches and concepts of international relations. Has demonstrated a clear understanding of the international humanitarian system in its geopolitical context, with an emphasis on the power relations between actors.
- Has shown the ability to anticipate new crisis situations in geopolitical settings. Has demonstrated the capacity to identify the roots and causes of conflicts/complex emergencies in a particular case. Has shown the ability to apply certain key concepts of International Politics to concrete disaster situations.
- Has shown to be able to transfer acquired knowledge to other humanitarian situations.

- Has developed basic skills for acting in and reacting to intercultural contexts.

In order to acquire these competencies, each session focuses on one main topic. They consist of a combination of lectures, teacher-class dialogue, student presentations, and individual and team working phases.

3. WORKLOAD

Attendance of classes and seminars (contact hours)	50 hours
Required reading	35 hours
Preparation of final paper	40 hours
Total	**125 hours**

4. GRADING

Criteria for assessment

Course attendance and active participation in discussions and group work is mandatory. The grading is based on the written assignment.

Students are required to write a paper on a topic related to the content of the module. It is mandatory to hand in a **short proposal** containing a preliminary title, problem description, research question, aims and objectives as well as a description of the structure of the paper before you start writing.

Requirements for the written assignment:
- Clear structure, distinctive methodological and theoretical approach and review of the relevant literature (state of the art)
- Adhere to rules and principles of scientific writing (e.g. referencing)
- Arguments (be critical and express your own opinions, as distinct from merely describing what is in cases, documents, or authors' opinions)
- Word count (approximately 5000 words)
- Understandable and correct use of language
- Form, typography and layout

The **following criteria** will be used for grading the written assignments:
- Content and arguments
- Structure and composition
- Command of research skills
- Formal requirements of scientific writing, incl. correct and appealing use of language
- Originality

5. COURSE ORGANIZATION AND READINGS Part 1

Introduction

Session 1: Introduction to the Module
Katrin Radtke and Will Wright

The first session of the module "Humanitarian Action & World Politics" aims to provide students with an overview of the course. It will locate humanitarian action in its broader context and analyses the interplay between world politics and humanitarian action as well as the governance of humanitarian action. This includes also a closer look to the most important actors that influence humanitarian action. The session will furthermore explain the set-up of the module, its content and its relation to the other core modules of the first semester in the NOHA master's program. Moreover, the requirements regarding individual assignments, group work, presentations and written assignments will be explained.

Objectives:
- Introduction to the course: instructors, review of course objectives, outline of subjects to be covered, student responsibilities, grading, office hours, useful references, reading material, and explanation of individual and group assignments.

Part I History of Humanitarianism

Session 2: Imperial Age
Will Wright

Barnett discusses the birth of humanitarianism in the 19th century within a period of Western imperial domination over many areas of the global South. Understanding this as the birthplace of humanitarian action, we will examine the classical theories of international relations which come from academics reflecting on this period of imperialism. Furthermore, we will explore the colonial legacy still apparent in humanitarian action. We will more closely examine international humanitarian law as a potential relic of this period and this world order.

Objectives:
- To understand the roots of international relations as a field of study and as an understanding of the world order.
- To understand the roots of humanitarian action and how it fits in with the world order of the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- To be able to critically reflect on to some of the current implications of this point of origin.

Required Reading:
- Barnett, M. (2011). *Empire of Humanity: A History of Humanitarianism*. Ithaca N.Y.: Cornell University Press, pp. 34-109.

Recommended Reading:
- Jensen, M. and Elman, C. (2018). Realisms. In: P.D. Williams and M. McDonald (eds.), *Security Studies – An Introduction.* New York/London: Routledge, pp. 17-32.
- Navari, C. (2018). Liberalisms. In: P.D. Williams and M. McDonald (eds.): *Security Studies – An Introduction*. New York/London: Routledge, pp. 33-47.

Session 3: The Post-war order
Will Wright

Following the Second World War, a bipolar world order dominated world affairs. Within this system, armed conflict and development were both coopted to be a part of a larger struggle. This session will focus on the parallel development of humanitarian action and international relations in the wake of the second world war. Building upon the ideas of the last session, we will examine neo-realism and neo-liberalism, the events that led to these worldviews, how they impacted world events and how that impacted the world of humanitarian action.

Objectives:
- Understand the impetus for new understandings of international relations and the impact these views had.
- Be able to critically reflect on changes to humanitarian action and their potential roots within a larger conflict.

Required Reading:
- Barnett, M.(2011). *Empire of Humanity: A History of Humanitarianism.* Ithaca N.Y.: Cornell University Press, pp. 110-173.

Recommended Reading:
- Weissman, F. (2011). Silence Heals...From the Cold War to the War on Terror, MSF Speaks Out: A Brief History. In: C. Magone et al. (eds.), *Humanitarian Negotiations Revealed. The MSF Experience*. London: Hurst & Co, pp. 1-12.
- Keck, M.E., (1998). Transnational advocacy networks in International politics: Introduction. In: M.E. Keck and K. Sikkink (eds.), *Activists Beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, pp. 1-38.

Session 4: Post-Cold War Humanitarian Action and International Relations
Will Wright

After the end of the Cold War, the international community and humanitarian organisations were faced with a number of atrocities that challenged previous thinking on humanitarian action. Likewise, the predominately unipolar world order that resulted from the collapse of the Soviet Union meant, yet again, changing views and theories on the world order. We will examine these events and their impacts on the world order and humanitarian action. Specifically, we will cover constructivism and some of the other IR theories that have not yet been examined. We will also examine the emergence of new actors and where humanitarian action fits into modern international affairs.

Required Reading:
- Barnett, M. (2011). *Empire of Humanity: A History of Humanitarianism*. Ithaca N.Y.: Cornell University Press, pp. 174-210.

Recommended Reading:
- McDonald, M. (2018). Constructivisms. In: P.D. Williams and M. McDonald (eds.), *Security Studies – An Introduction*. New York/London: Routledge, pp. 48-59.

Part II Humanitarian Governance

Session 5: Humanitarian governance & the humanitarian coordination architecture
Will Wright

Humanitarian governance forms a specific segment of global governance. Therefore, this part of the course starts with defining global governance. The session introduces a distinction between a functionalist view and a broader understanding that draws attention to the multiple forms of power that regulate global life.

The second part of the session looks at humanitarian governance from a functionalist perspective. Thus, we get an overview of the institutional architecture that was set up with the purpose of coordinating international humanitarian assistance. The UN systems performs a key role for coordination through various organizational entities and mechanisms. But beyond that, we also learn about humanitarian institutions of regional organizations.

Required Reading
- Barnett, M. and Duvall, R. (2005). Power in global governance. In: Barnett, M and Duvall, R. (eds.), *Power in Global Governance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-23. (Chapter 1 without pp. 24-32)
- Barnett, M. (2013). Humanitarian Governance. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 16, pp. 379–398.
- ICVA: The IASC and the global humanitarian coordination architecture. - https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/topic-1-humanitarian-coordination.pdf

Session 6: Humanitarianism as market and as field
Will Wright

This session looks at humanitarianism from a market theoretical perspective as well as a field-theoretical perspective. The market regulates the humanitarian sector primarily along the distribution of economic resources. Thus, a broader range of actors comes into view than the institutional actors with a formal mandate for coordinating humanitarian action. The session sheds light on the specific characteristics of the aid market as a non-profit sector that revolves around producing projects. Furthermore, the market analysis reveals asymmetries resulting from the dominance of certain donors and international NGOs. Yet, we will also ask how new state donors and the emergence of novel forms of private sector engagement have recently reconfigured the political economy of aid. Against this backdrop, students will debate the increasing involvement of the private sector: Can this promote innovation in the humanitarian sector and improve the delivery of humanitarian assistance? What are the pitfalls of this development?

The field-theoretic approach locates power in social relations rather than actors. Thus, the position of humanitarian actors is always relative and results from the competition over different forms of capital.

The conceptual toolbox of field-theory helps students to analyze shared logics of practice and how actors gain authority. Therewith, the perspective draws attention to particularities of the humanitarian field as well as internal hierarchies. Beyond that, the question about the degree of field autonomy encourages students to consider the embeddedness of the humanitarian field in its global context and its susceptibility to external influences.

Required reading
- Krause, M. (2014). *The good project: humanitarian relief NGOs and the fragmentation of reason*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, pp. 39-69. – Chapter 2: Beneficaries as Commodity.
  Sending, O.J. (2017). Contested Professionalization in a Weak Transnational Field. In: L.

Seabrooke and L. Henriksen (eds.), *Professional Networks in Transnational Governance.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 67-81.
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Readings for group discussion (Students read one of the following texts):
- Betts, A.; Bloom, L. (2014) *Humanitarian innovation: the state of the art*. New York, NY: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). http://www.unocha.org/node/120957.
- Hopgood, S. (2008): Saying 'No' to Wal-mart? Money and Morality in Professional Humanitarianism. In: Barnett, M.; Weiss, T. G. (ed.): *Humanitarianism in Question: Politics, Power, Ethics*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, pp. 98-123.

Recommended reading:
- Burns, R. (2019): New Frontiers of Philanthrocapitalism: Digital Technologies and Humanitarianism. *Antipode*, 51(4), pp. 1101–1122.
- Pascucci, E. (2021): More logistics, less aid: Humanitarian-business partnerships and sustainability in the refugee camp. *World Development*, 142, pp. 1-9.

Session 7: Humanitarianism as government
Katrin Radtke

A number of critical scholars posit the existence of a humanitarian government. For understanding this claim, the session familiarizes students with Michel Foucault's concept of governmentality. Starting from that, we learn to analyze the political rationalities that shape humanitarian government and the governmental technologies through which it takes effect. Based on this theoretical framework, we discuss examples of governmental technologies, such as designing emergency shelters, managing refugees with wearables and deploying humanitarian drones. In doing so, students learn to reflect on the political effects of systems of knowledge, material devices and standard practices in the humanitarian sector including unintended, potentially harmful consequences.

Required Reading:
- N. Rose and P. Miller (1992). Political power beyond the State: problematics of government. *The British Journal of Sociology*, 43(2), 271-303 (focus on pages 271-285).

Readings for group work (Students select one of the following texts as second required reading):
- Sandvik. K.B. (2019). Making Wearables in Aid: Digital Bodies, Data and Gifts. *Journal of Humanitarian Affairs*, 1 (3), 33-41.
- Sandvik, K.B. and Lohne, K. (2014). The Rise of the Humanitarian Drone. Giving Content to an Emerging Concept. *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, 43 (1), 145-164.
- Scott-Smith, T. (2019). Beyond the boxes. Refugee shelter and the humanitarian politics of life. *American Ethnologist*, 46 (4), 509–521.

Recommended Reading:
- Binder, A.; Witte, J.M. (2007). *Business engagement in humanitarian relief: key trends and policy implications*. Humanitarian Policy Group. → focus on Chapter 1 (pp. 3-4), chapter 2 (pp. 5-7) & chapter 4 (pp. 19.23).
- Agier, M. (2011). Managing the Undesirables. Refugee camps and humanitarian government. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 199-210. – Chapter 12: 'If This is a Government …'

- Fassin, D. (2007). Humanitarianism: a nongovernmental government. In: Feher, M. (ed.): Nongovernmental Politics. New York: Zone Books, pp. 149-160.
- Goetze, C. (2017). *The Distinction of Peace. A Social Analysis of Peacebuilding*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, pp. 15-30.

- Krause, M. (2014). The good project: humanitarian relief NGOs and the fragmentation of reason. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, pp. 92-125. – Chapter 4: The History of Humanitarian Authority and the Divisions of the Humanitarian Field.
- Dromi, S. M. (2016). For good and country: nationalism and the diffusion of humanitarianism in the late nineteenth century. In: J. Go and M. Krause (eds.), *Fielding transnationalism*. London: SAGE (Sociological Review Monographs Series), pp. 79-97.

Part III Humanitarian Concepts

Session 8: Human Security, Securitization
Katrin Radtke

Human Security is increasingly shaping foreign policy agendas and has considerable practical implications for activities in the policy fields of human development, human rights, and even humanitarian interventions. Indeed, the rise of the human security approach paralled a rapid expansion in humanitarian roles and objectives in form of the so called „new humanitarianism ". In this session, we will shortly look at traditional state centered security concepts and how the security agenda has been changed in the last decades by the concept of human security and the horizontal and vertical extension of issues and reference objects. In this context, we will also take a closer look at the concept of securitzation and discuss how it impacts humanitarian practice. This session will provide a basis for the subsequent sessions.

Objectives:
- Understand the concept of human security and its political and practical implications
- Understand in how far the human security agenda might influence humanitarian action
- To be able to critically reflect the concept of human security

Required reading:
- Hoogensen Gjorv, G. (2018). Human Security. In: P.D. Williams and M. McDonald (eds.), *Security Studies – An Introduction*, New York/London: Routledge, pp. 221-234.

Group work:
- Securitization of health
  Wenham, C. (2019). The oversecuritization of global health: changing the terms of debate, *International Affairs*, 95 (5), 1093–1110. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iiz170.
- Securitization of migration
  Hammerstad, A. (2014). The Securitzation of Forced Migration. In: E. Fiddian-Qasmiyeh et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook on Refugees and Forced Migration Studies*, Oxford: Oxford University Pres, pp. 265-277.
- Securitization of poverty
  Lorenzo-Dus, N. and Marsh, S. (2012). Bridging the gap: Interdisciplinary insights into the securitization of poverty. *Discourse & Society*, 23(3), 274–296. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926511433453.
- Collins, S. and Duffield, M. (2013). Paradoxes of Presence. Risk management and aid culture in challenging environments, London: Overseas Development Institute. Available at: https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8428.pdf

Recommended Reading:
- Buzan B., Wæver O., de Wilde J. (1998). *Security: a new framework for analysis*. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers Inc.
- OCHA (2009). *Human Security in Theory and Practice. Application of the Human Security Concept and the United Nations Trust Fund of Human Security*. Available at: https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/HSU/Publications%20and%20Products/Human%20Security%20Tools/Human%20Security%20in%20Theory%20and%20Practice%20English.pdf.
- Werthes S. and Debiel T. (2006*). Human Security on Foreign Policy Agendas: Introduction to Changes, Concepts and Cases*. INEF (INEF Report, 80), pp. 7-17. Available at: https://duepublico.uni-duisburg-essen.de/servlets/DerivateServlet/Derivate-29223/report80.pdf.

Session 9: Protection and the Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
Katrin Radtke

The concept of protection is at the center of humanitarian action today. Its rise is strongly related to the increasing importance of the human security approach with both concepts sharing a focus on the rights of individuals instead of state sovereignty. One of the most important discussions related to the concept of protection evolves around the question about the (right) means of protection. Thus the concept laid the ground for discussions around the so called „humanitarian interventions" and the „Responsibility to Protect". The focus of this session will be on the concept of the responsibility to protect. We will look in particular at the role of military interventions and the threshold criteria defined by the R2P and discuss the implications for humanitarian assistance.

Objectives:
- Understanding the key elements of the responsibility to protect and its implictions
- Be able to critically assess the concept

Required Reading:
- A.J. Bellamy, (2018). The Responsibility to Protect. In: P.D. Williams and M. McDonald (eds.), *Security Studies – An Introduction*. New York/London: Routledge, pp. 235-249.
- Thakur, R. (2016). The Responsibility to Protect at 15. *International Affairs*, 92, 415-434. Available at: doi:10.1111/1468-2346.12557.

Group Work:
- Bellamy, A. (2005). Responsibility to Protect or Trojan Horse? The Crisis in Darfur and Humanitarian Intervention after Iraq. *Ethics & International Affairs*, 19(2), 31-54. Available at: doi:10.1111/j.1747-7093.2005.tb00499.x.
- Bellamy, A. and Williams, P. D. (2011). The new politics of protection? Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and the responsibility to protect. *International Affairs*, 87 (4), 825–850. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2346.2011.01006.x.
- Bellamy, A. (2015). A chronic protection problem: the DPRK and the Responsibility to Protect, *International Affairs*, 91 (2) 225–244. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2346.12232.

Recommended Reading:
- Bellamy, A.J. (2008). The Responsibility to Protect and the problem of military intervention. *International Affairs* 84 (4), 615-639. Available at: doi:10.1111/j.1468-2346.2008.00729.x.
- Churruca-Muguruza, C. (2018). The Changing Context of Humanitarian Action: Key Challenges and Issues. In: H.-J. Heintze and P. Thielboerger (eds.), International Humanitarian Action, NOHA Textbook, Springer, pp. 3-18.

- ICISS (2001). *The responsibility to protect*, Ottawa: International Development Research Centre.
- Pommier, B. (2011). The use of force to protect civilians and humanitarian action: the case of Libya and beyond. *International Review of the Red Cross* 93, 884.

Session 10: Resilience
Katrin Radtke

The concept of resilience is increasingly shaping humanitarian action today. It goes along with a focus on local people and institutions as first responders. Other than classical humanitarianism that is centred on international organizations and non-governmental organizations and a notion of exceptionalism, the resilience perspective considers crises as the „new normal". In this session, we will look at the concept of resilience and analyze its value as well as practical implications for humanitarian action. We will also take into account the links between the concepts of human security, protection and resilience.

Objectives:
- Understanding the term "resilience" and its practical implications for humanitarian action
- Be able to understand the interplay of resilience and the R2P
- Be able to critically assess the concept of resilience

Required Reading:
- Hilhorst, D. (2018). Classical humanitarianism and resilience humanitarianism: making sense of two brands of humanitarian action. *Journal of International Humanitarian Action*, 3, 15. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1186/s41018-018-0043-6.
- Tierney, K. (2015). Resilience and the Neoliberal Project: Discourses, Critiques, Practices—And Katrina. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 59 (10), 1327 -1342. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764215591187.

Recommended Reading:
- Aldunce, P. et al. (2014). Framing disaster resilience : The implications of the diverse conceptualisations of "bouncing back". *Disaster Prevention and Management*, 23 (3), 252-270. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1108/DPM-07-2013-0130.
- Béné, C. et al. (2012). Resilience: New Utopia or New Tyranny? Reflection about the Potentials and Limits of the Concept of Resilience in Relation to Vulnerability Reduction Programmes: Centre for Social Protection; Institute of Development Studies.
- Brassett, J. and Vaughan-Williams, N. (2015). Security and the performative politics of resilience: Critical infrastructure protection and humanitarian emergency preparedness. *Security Dialogue*, 46 (1), 32-50. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/0967010614555943.
- Chandler, D. (2014). Beyond neoliberalism: resilience, the new art of governing complexity. *Resilience* 2(1), 47–63. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/21693293.2013.878544.
- Chandler, D. (2012). Resilience and human security. The post-interventionist paradigm. *Security Dialogue*, 43 (3), 213–229.
- Duffield, M. (2012). Challenging environments: Danger, resilience and the aid industry. *Security Dialogue*, 43(5), 475-492. Available at: www.jstor.org/stable/26301932.
- Duffield, M. (2012). How did we become unprepared? Emergency and resilience in an uncertain world. In: *Panel Discussion at the British Academy, 7 November*. Available at: www.britac.ac.uk/events/2012/.

Session 11: Vulnerability and Risk
Katrin Radtke

The World Humanitarian Summit in the year 2016 renewed attention for the reactive orientation of the humanitarian system and the primordial importance of prevention and preparedness. With this shift, the concepts of „risk" and „vulnerability" got into the focus. In this session, the concepts of "hazard", "risk", and "vulnerability" will be discussed. Our discussion will be based on the "disaster pressure and release" model, Related to this debate we will also look into the root causes of disaster and disaster prevention strategies explore different instruments that help to assess risks and discuss their advantages and disadvantages. We will also take a critical stance towards the concepts and reflect on them from the perspective of discourse theory and post-colonial studies.

Required Reading:
- Wisner, B. G. et al. (2004). The Disaster Pressure and Release Model. In: B. P. Wisner et al. (eds.), *At risk: Natural hazards, people's vulnerability and disasters*, 2nd edition, London and New York: Routledge, pp. 49-83.
- Bankoff, G. (2019). Remaking the world in our own image: vulnerability, resilience and adaptation as historical discourses. *Disasters*, 43, 221-239. Available at: doi:10.1111/disa.12312.

Group Work:
- INFORM Index. Available at:
  https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/
- WorldRiskReport
  Radtke, K., Weller, D. (2020), The WorldRiskIndex. In: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft. *WorldRiskReport*.

Recommended Reading:
- Bankoff, G. (2001). Rendering the World Unsafe: 'Vulnerability' as Western Discourse. *Disasters*, 25, 19-35. Available at: doi:10.1111/1467-7717.00159.
- Bankoff, G., Frerks, G. and Hilhorst, T. (2004). *Mapping Vulnerability: Disasters, Development and People*, London: Earthscan.
- Christine G. (2018). A critical analysis of vulnerability, International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, 28, 327-334. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2017.11.007.
- Green, C. and McFadden, L. (2007). Coastal Vulnerability as Discourse About Meanings and Values. *Journal of Risk Research*, 10 (8), 1027-1045. Available at: DOI: 10.1080/13669870701566557.
- Blake, D., Marlowe, J. and Johnston, D. (2017). Get prepared: Discourse for the privileged?. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 25, 283-288. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2017.09.012.
- Wisner, B.G. et al. (2004). Introduction, In: B.G. Wisner et al. (eds.), *At risk: Natural hazards, people's vulnerability and disasters*, 2nd edition, London and New York: Routledge.

Coaching Sesssions
- **Session 12 and 13: Q&A on term papers**