

Report of the RIBA International Task Group

November 2014

RIBA INTERNATIONAL TASK GROUP

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following constitutes a summary of the findings of a Task Group which was formed partly in response to a question that arose at a meeting of the RIBA's International Committee on 28 January 2014 to consider how the Institute might engage with communities facing civil conflict and/or natural disaster and partly as a reflection on the Council's subsequent resolution concerning the Israeli Association of United Architects. The remit of the group was subsequently agreed by the International Committee, and by Council, as being:

1. To consider what role the Institute should play in responding to the built environment needs of communities facing human rights violations, civil conflict and/or natural disaster
2. To apply its findings to a handful of sample cases for the purposes of illustration
3. To make contact with the Israeli and Palestinian Associations and establish their position in relation to the issues underpinning Council's resolution concerning the IAUA
4. To establish whether such motions fall within the remit of our Charter
5. To consider the implications arising from Council's resolution together with the lessons that can be learnt

Throughout the course of its work the Task Group has consulted with a wide range of experts and the following is a summary of its recommendations:

1. **The role of the Institute in responding to the built environment needs of communities facing human rights violations, civil conflict and/or natural disaster**

Natural Disaster

The Task Group recognises opportunities for the Institute to contribute in the areas of disaster response and disaster prevention.

- **Disaster and preparedness response:** We recommend that the Institute develops a programme of engagement with the humanitarian sector and that it:
 1. Provides a conduit between humanitarian IGO's, NGO's and our members at times of need.
 2. Provides access to expertise for IGO's, NGO's and foreign governments.
 3. Provides a forum and advocacy in support of stakeholders involved in this sector
 4. Encourages the development of skills in this area
 5. Helps to identify opportunities for members interested in this area
- **Disaster prevention:** We recommend that the Institute embraces the theme of 'resilience' together with the principles of 'building back better', leveraging the Institute's position and influence to help both advance and disseminate the work being undertaken in this area and that it:
 1. Promotes awareness about the theme of resilience throughout the profession
 2. Develops the Institute's ability to influence built environment policy internationally
 3. Helps to build capacity while strengthening the profession at home and abroad.

Civil Conflict

We recognise opportunities for the Institute to contribute in the areas of conflict prevention and conflict resolution.

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We recommend that the Institute develops 'rules of engagement' for use when working in this area, eg recognising the fundamental importance of impartiality and independence together with the importance of understanding context and the facts on the ground, and recommend that it:

1. Helps to define the role of the architect in the area of contested space
2. Promotes dialogue among stakeholders
3. Provides a forum for advocacy for those involved in this area
4. Promotes the role of architecture in the context of cultural diplomacy

Human Rights and Ethical Standards

We recognise the importance of social responsibility and human rights as issues which are relevant to our profession and with which the Institute should become more engaged, and recommend that it should:

1. Lead by example
2. Join the UN Global Compact¹
3. Provide guidance for our members.
4. Contribute to the development of international standards and join the International Ethics Coalition

2. Applying our findings to a handful of sample cases for the purposes of illustration

The Task Group has considered a number of projects that are already being undertaken by the Institute and has identified a handful of further opportunities which have become apparent during the course of its work:

- **Libya:** Prior to the recent escalation in violence, the RIBA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the emerging Libyan Institute of Architects and submitted a proposal to second a Built Environment Adviser to the Ministry of Housing and Utilities. Notwithstanding the current violence, the Libyan Institute has subsequently been accepted as a member of the UIA.
- **Oman:** For the past four years the Institute has contributed to a series of youth workshops, supported by UNESCO and the Princes Trust, to help engage the regions youth in civil society.
- **Iran and North Korea:** The Institute has identified opportunities for possible engagement in cultural diplomacy with Iran (where the UK is seeking to re-establish its Embassy) and North Korea (with whom the British Council has recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding).
- **Israel and Palestine:** The delegation which visited Israel and Palestine as part of the work of the Task Group, has identified a number of opportunities for engagement with both parties in the field of institutional development, educational development, cultural exchange and professional support, all of which would be focused on capacity building, skills transfer and the promotion of dialogue.
- **Belfast:** As a result of its visit to Belfast, the RIBA has agreed to discuss with RSUA President, Martin Hare, whether it might be possible to work together to better understand the impact of recent history on the profession in order that such lessons might be of benefit to others.

These examples serve to demonstrate the way in which the Institute is capable of engaging positively and constructively in areas of the world where strengthening of the profession and cultural diplomacy can effectively be promoted.

¹ <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/>

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3. To make contact with the Israeli and Palestinian Associations and establish their position in relation to the issues underpinning Councils resolution concerning the IAUA

During the course of its work, members of the Task Group visited Israel and the West Bank in order to better understand the facts on the ground and to engage in dialogue with each of the Institutes. Appendix IV contains a series of reflections arising from the visit.

- **Israeli Association of United Architects:** Membership of the association reflects all sections of society, which is itself divided over the matter of the Settlements. The association does not act politically and leaves it for individual members to decide whether or not they chose to engage in such projects. It was clear from the round-table which was held while we were in Tel Aviv that it is very difficult for members of the association to appear critical of their government's policies on such matters and that to do so would jeopardise the future of the association itself.
- **Palestinian Engineers Association:** While individual architects and engineers do maintain ongoing relationships with their counterparts from Israel, the Engineers Association will not associate itself with the IAUA until such time as the IAUA acknowledges that the building of Settlements is wrong and takes steps to prevent its members from engaging with them.

In addition to the political issues associated with Israel/Palestine conflict including the matter of Settlements which are the subject of extensive UN resolutions², throughout the course of our visit it became apparent that there are a broad range of other challenges facing the built environment in both Israel and the West Bank, eg: urban sprawl, lack of public transport, lack of mixed use masterplanning, housing availability and affordability, resource utilisation, environmental and ecological impact together with administration and governance.

In addition to the above there are a significant number of other issues which positively disadvantage the Palestinian community such as limited access to water, illegal demolitions, restricted development rights, land ownership, physical separation, access restrictions, protracted delays with permitting and approvals etc, and these have been documented most recently by the UK Governments International Development Committee³.

4. To establish whether such motions fall within the remit of our Charter

On the basis of advice provided by Leading Counsel it is apparent:

1. *“That the Resolution was within the corporate capacity of the RIBA, so it was not beyond its powers in the strict sense.*
2. *That the Resolution was not in furtherance of the charitable objects of the RIBA, and so it was beyond the powers of Council in the broad sense that the substantial purpose of the Resolution was to express a view of the justifiability of Israel's occupation of the West Bank which has no real connection with ‘the advancement of architecture’.*

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_the_UN_resolutions_concerning_Israel_and_Palestine

³ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmselect/cmintdev/756/75604.htm>

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3. *That if the RIBA is required in future to respond to an issue on which persons interested in the charity have divergent moral views, it should seek to refrain from basing a decision on how to respond to the issue on moral grounds*
4. *That the correct course for architects who wish to influence opinion on issues unrelated to the RIBA's object is to do so through a non-charitable association*
5. *That the charitable status of the RIBA has not been put at risk."*

Subsequent to the resolution, a member of the public submitted a complaint to the Charity Commission who responded by writing to the Institute, reminding the Institute of its guidance in this area. On the basis of the opinion provided by Counsel and the advice received from the Charities Commission, it is apparent that the Institute came uncomfortably close to breaching its Charter and the Commissions guidance and that this has highlighted a weakness in our governance procedures, particularly when it comes to the consideration of matters which are beyond a members normal professional knowledge or experience. It is clear that the resolution also created the potential for significant reputational damage.

Governance and Reputation Management

In light of the above the Task Group recommends:

1. That consideration be given to extending the current time limits for the scrutiny of motions.
 2. That consideration be given to the introduction of a risk management process for motions that are to be brought to Council.
 3. That consideration also be given to:
 - The implementation of a policy of horizon scanning to help identify issues which may give rise to controversy or concern
 - The development of a reputational risk management strategy
 - The development of a communications crisis management policy
 - The implementation of media briefings and guidance for Trustees
- 5. To consider the implications arising from Council's resolution together with the lessons that can be learnt**

On the basis of the findings contained in this report, the Task Group has established that the Motion to suspend the Israeli Association of United Architects from the International Union of Architects was not in furtherance of the charitable objects of the RIBA and should not have been placed before Council.

It should be noted that the British Government promotes the principle of engagement and the RIBA's resolution was not felt to have made a constructive contribution to the current situation. The following were identified by Embassy and British Council staff as priority areas:

- The promotion of dialogue
- The identification and development of coexistence projects
- Capacity building
- Institutional support
- Solutions for the sharing of Jerusalem
- Support for the reconstruction of Gaza

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While there should be no doubt concerning the seriousness of the issues facing the Palestinian community in Israel and the West Bank, it was not appropriate for the Institute to engage itself in such an issue in this way.

Having said this, it is evident from the work that has been undertaken that there is an important role for the Institute to play in responding to the built environment needs of communities facing human rights violations, civil conflict and/or natural disaster and it is perhaps ironic that a resolution which has provoked such controversy has created so many opportunities for engagement.

When one considers the UK's historical legacy, the RIBA's global reputation together with the skill and expertise of its members, the Institute is uniquely well placed to engage with and support these important and somewhat neglected areas of practice.

The Task Group commends its findings to Council and recommends that an operational plan is developed, together with accompanying budget, to ensure that this will be integrated into the Institute's work and taken forward.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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TASK GROUP REMIT

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TASK GROUP MEMBERSHIP

The Group undertook to respond to the RIBA Board and to RIBA Council with its observations and recommendations before the end of December 2014 and in order to help direct its efforts, appointed Sir Brendan Gormley OBE, former Chief Executive Officer of the Governments Disaster & Emergencies Committee and former Director for Africa for Oxfam.

Membership of the group was agreed by the International Committee as follows:

Peter Oborn	RIBA Vice President International, (Chair)
Brendan Gormley	External member
Angela Brady	RIBA Council and PPRIBA, (stood down 09 September 2014)
Sumita Sinha	RIBA Council
Chris Williamson	RIBA Council
Richard Brindley	RIBA Executive Director
Edyta Janaway	RIBA Group Executive Support

TASK GROUP OBJECTIVES

The following objectives were agreed at the first meeting of the Group in the hope that its work might be of some practical benefit in advancing the issues under consideration:

- a) To respond to Board and Council with our observations before the end of the year
- b) To make policy recommendations regarding the ways in which we might engage in this area going forwards
- c) To consider the implications arising from the recent Council resolution together with the lessons that can be learnt
- d) To establish whether such motions fall within the remit of our Charter

TASK GROUP DELIVERABLES

The following deliverables were agreed upon in order to help promote awareness of the issues under consideration to the largest possible audience while also helping to embed the lessons learnt within the work of the Institute:

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- By the end of 2014:
 - Present an Executive Summary of the Groups findings to RIBA Council
 - Prepare reflections and observations arising from the work of the Group
 - Prepare guidance and policy recommendations arising from the work of the Group
 - Publish a schedule of consultees to help build a network to support further work
 - Publish references to the material considered during the course of the Groups work
- By early 2015:
 - Identify opportunities for ongoing collaboration
 - Integrate the work of the group back into the RIBA committee structure
 - Publish an article in the RIBA Journal
- By mid-2015:
 - Host an international conference on the theme of 'Resilience'.

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITY

In order to enable the group to deliver its findings to RIBA Council in time for its December meeting, the following programme of activity was developed:

02 Jun	RIBA International Committee , confirm Task Group membership
19 Jun	RIBA Council , verbal update
04 Jul	Task Group meeting 1 , agree plan of work and meet Graham Saunders from the IFRC to discuss disaster response and issues arising from the humanitarian sector.
29 Jul	RIBA International Committee , progress report
31 Jul	Task Group meeting 2 , meeting with Jo da Silva from Arup to discuss disaster prevention together with Dr Wendy Pullan and Prof Ruth Morrow to discuss contested space
08 Aug	UIA General Assembly
04 Sep	RIBA Board meeting
08 Sep	Task Group meeting 3 , meeting with Ken Creighton, Director of Professional Standards at the RICS and Trish Clarke, Senior Ethical Trading Manager, Arcadia to discuss Human Rights and Codes of Conduct.
22 Sep	Task Group meeting 4 , meeting to consider the matter of 'political activity' as defined by the Charities Commission, governance issues arising from Council's motion and reputation management.
23 Sep	RIBA International Committee , endorse direction of travel
24 Sep	RIBA Council meeting , verbal update
21 Oct	UN Meeting : inaugural meeting of the International Ethics Coalition
26 Oct	Visit to Israel/Palestine , to meet Israeli and Palestinian Associations
07 Nov	Visit to Belfast , to consider 'contested space' in a post-conflict context
08 Nov	Expotech 2014 : RIBA invited to speak in Ramallah on the subject of Intelligent Cities
12 Nov	Task Group meeting 5 , consider draft conclusions & recommendations
18 Nov	RIBA International Committee , consider draft findings
20 Nov	RIBA Board , consider draft findings
24 Nov	Submit Council Papers
04 Dec	RIBA Council , present summary findings
11 Dec	RIBA Board , for information

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KEY QUESTIONS

As will be seen from the above, the group has met on five occasions over a period of six months and has sought contributions from a range of experts in order to help consider the following underlying questions:

- a) **Civil Conflict and Natural Disaster:** To consider what role the Institute should play in responding to the built environment needs of communities facing human rights violations, civil conflict and/or natural disasters.
- b) **Human Rights and Ethical Standards:** To establish the extent to which existing Codes of Conduct might be developed to address the issue of human rights and ethical standards associated with Council's recent resolution and the globalisation of practice.
- c) **Charitable Status and Governance:** To establish the parameters within which it is appropriate for us to engage with 'political' issues, whether such resolutions fall within the remit of our charter and within the Charity Commissions definition of permitted activity. To consider the manner in which motions are brought to Council from the perspective of due diligence, risk and reputation management.

Members of the Group also visited Israel to meet with representatives from the Israeli and Palestinian architectural associations in order to better understand the facts on the ground and a further visit has been undertaken to Belfast to better understand the role of architecture in a post-conflict situation closer to home.

2.0 GLOBAL CONTEXT

The UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs estimates that continuing population growth and urbanization are projected to add 2.5 billion people to the world's urban population by 2050, with nearly 90 per cent of the increase concentrated in Asia and Africa⁴. By 2050, 68% of the world's population (6.3 billion people) will be living in cities with the highest increase occurring in high growth markets. Many of these cities are located on the coast and are threatened by floods, storms, earthquakes and other natural hazards. The vibrancy of these cities is a key driver for economic development. However, the growing concentration of people, assets and infrastructure also means that the loss potential in urban areas is high and rising.

The following examples illustrate the range of challenges to be faced

- **The increasing vulnerability of cities:** The World Bank has established that the potential for losses from natural hazards is particularly high in urban areas. 1.5% of the world's land is estimated to produce 50% of worldwide Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁵. The ongoing process of urbanization is one of the main reasons for the increase in disaster death tolls and economic losses over the past decades.
- **The scale of sub-standard housing is significant:** Habitat for Humanity estimate more than 1.6 billion people are currently living in sub-standard housing, ie practically 25% of the world's population⁶.
- **The economic losses are staggering:** Over the last 30 years, one third of all the monies spent on development has been lost as a result of recurring crises, a total loss of \$3.8 trillion worldwide⁷.
- **There is a need for integrated policies:** The UN acknowledges that, as the world continues to urbanize, sustainable development challenges will be increasingly concentrated in cities, particularly in the lower-middle-income countries where the pace of urbanization is fastest. Integrated policies are needed to improve the lives of both urban and rural dwellers⁸.
- **Lack of investment in emergency preparedness:** Current global investment in emergency preparedness is however extremely low. Less than 5% of all humanitarian funding in 2009, constituting less than 1% of Official Development Assistance (ODA), was spent on projects working to prepare countries for potential disasters⁹. This means there is currently a shortage of people and systems with sufficient capacity to assist countries in preparing for and responding to disasters, particularly at the national level.

Moreover, **the number of refugees displaced by civil conflict is growing** and UNHCR recently reported that the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people worldwide has, for the first time in the post-World War II era, exceeded 50 million people¹⁰.

⁴ <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Highlights/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf>

⁵ <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/pdf/10.1596/1813-9450-6506>

⁶ http://www.habitat.org/eurasia/land_key_to_ending_poverty_09_2014

⁷ <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/GHA-Report-2013.pdf>

⁸ <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Highlights/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf>

⁹ 'Business Case Intervention Summary: Disasters and Emergencies Preparedness Programme'

¹⁰ <http://www.unhcr.org/53a155bc6.html>

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In addition to the above, **human rights issues exist in the built environment sector which have an architectural dimension** as evidenced, for example, by the decline of Qatar (60th) into the 'extreme risk' category of the 'Working Conditions Index'¹¹ and the tragedies such as the Rana Plaza collapse¹² which occurred in Bangladesh in 2013 killing 1,127 textile workers and injuring more than 2,000.

¹¹ 'Maplecroft Global Risk Index': <https://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2014/01/29/world-cup-host-qatar-among-11-countries-downgraded-into-extreme-risk-working-conditions-maplecroft-index/>

¹² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2013_Savar_building_collapse

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3.0 CIVIL CONFLICT AND NATURAL DISASTER

The Group considered what role the Institute should play in responding to the built environment needs of communities facing human rights violations, civil conflict and/or natural disaster, and took evidence from a range of experts in this sector, namely:

- Graham Saunders, Head of Shelter, **International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)** who presented to the Group on the subject of 'Post Disaster Emergency Shelter'
- Jo da Silva, **Arup international Development** who presented a recent report produced in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation, entitled: 'City Resilience Framework'.
- Prof Ruth Morrow, **Queens Belfast** and Dr Wendy Pullan, **Centre for Urban Conflicts Research, University of Cambridge** met the Group to discuss the subject of 'Contested Space'.
- In addition to the above, conversations also took place with a range of other stakeholders in this sector, including: Vicky Richardson, Director of Architecture, Design & Fashion at the **British Council**, Robin Cross, Managing Director, **Article 25**, Melissa Kinnear, General Manager, **Architecture Sans Frontieres UK**, Katherine McNeil, Trustee, **Architecture for Humanity UK**, Dylan Winder, Head of Policy and System, Conflict, Humanitarian and Security (CHASE) Department, **DfID** Prof David Sanderson, **Centre for Development and Emergency Practice (CENDEP)**, Oxford Brookes University, Edward Canfor-Dumas, **Engi**, Eyal Weizman, **Forensic Architecture**, Goldsmiths, University of London

The conversations revealed, perhaps unsurprisingly, that these are both highly specialised and distinct areas of activity populated by a network of highly experienced organisations ranging from well-known international bodies such as the United Nations (UN) and its various departments (notably the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)), the IMF, the World Bank, the IFRC, DfID etc to smaller specialist organisations and NGO's such as Article25 etc). The areas of civil conflict and natural disaster are also both fertile areas for academia where considerable skill and knowledge exists.

Extensive policies, programme and principles, such as the Hyogo Framework¹³ and the proposition of 'Building Back Better'¹⁴, which create a sophisticated policy context for stakeholders active in these areas. Furthermore, there are extensive codes of conduct which provide guidance concerning the behaviours and approach to be adopted by those engaged in this sector, eg the Red Cross Code of Conduct¹⁵ and the Sphere Project¹⁶.

It also quickly became apparent that no consideration of these subjects can be undertaken without also considering the wider issues of humanitarianism and human rights together with associated programmes and principles such as the Millennium Development Goals¹⁷ and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁸. Engagement with this sector requires experience and expertise together with skills and sensitivity which need to be carefully calibrated to the particular needs of the affected communities, respecting their sensibility and vulnerability.

Furthermore, it was recognised that the descriptions 'civil conflict' and 'natural disaster' are too broad ranging and that it is necessary to distinguish between the states of 'disaster response' and 'disaster prevention', and between 'conflict prevention', the state of 'being in

¹³ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa>

¹⁴ http://www.lauriedouglas.com/un_tsunami propositions.pdf

¹⁵ <http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/code-of-conduct/code-english.pdf>

¹⁶ <http://www.sphereproject.org/>

¹⁷ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

¹⁸ <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml>

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conflict' and 'conflict resolution' as each of these states provides distinct challenges and opportunities for engagement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following comprise the Group's recommendations:

NATURAL DISASTER

- **Disaster preparedness and response:** a recommendation for the Institute to develop a programme of engagement in the humanitarian sector, eg:
 1. **Providing a conduit between humanitarian IGO's, NGO's and our members at times of need:** There is a role for the RIBA to provide access for agencies such as the IFRC to its members and/or member firms who may wish to engage with the humanitarian sector (eg donating their skills, their time and their resources).
 2. **Providing access to expertise for IGO's, NGO's and foreign governments:** There is a role for the RIBA to provide access to expertise directly to IGO's and NGO's such as the IFRC and also directly to foreign governments.
 3. **Helping to identify opportunities for members interested in this area:** There is an opportunity for members to provide services to this sector, both directly for agencies such as the IFRC and also for agencies such as the DfID, the UN and the World Bank etc.
 4. **Encouraging the development of skills in this area:** eg promoting the IFRC's university accredited master's level short course in humanitarian shelter and settlement after disasters, comprising a mandatory tutored online component and a 5 day residential component.
 5. **Providing a forum and advocacy in support of stakeholders involved in this sector:** There is a role for the RIBA to provide a forum for organisations such as Article25, Architecture Sans Frontieres, Architecture for Humanity, RedR and others in this sector, to help disseminate their work, to stimulate dialogue with a broader range of stakeholders and to provide advocacy to public and private sector donors including DfID, DEC and governments worldwide.
- **Disaster prevention:** a recommendation to embrace the theme of 'resilience' together with the principles of 'building back better' and promote awareness amongst the membership while also leveraging the Institutes position and influence to help both advance and disseminate the work being undertaken in this area (a specific request from the IFRC):
 1. **Promoting awareness about the theme of resilience throughout the profession:** Consider using the opportunity presented by the forthcoming 50th anniversary celebrations of the Commonwealth Association of Architects to host a conference on the theme of 'Designing City Resilience' in the context of 'disaster risk reduction' and 'building back better'. The IFRC, for its part has expressed an interest in supporting the event and has offered to input into the speaker programme and this event is now being programmed with the support of the Commonwealth Secretariat.
 2. **Helping to build capacity while strengthening the profession internationally:** Promoting skills transfer with fellow Institutes in other countries. To some extent, this already forms part of the routine work of the international Committee, eg existing

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MOU's with China, Brazil (awaiting signature), Libya and Vietnam plus targeted relationship building with other member Institutes, such as the Malaysian Institute (PAM) and the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA).

- 3. Developing the Institute's ability to influence built environment policy at home and abroad:** There is a role for the RIBA, both directly and via agencies such as the IFRC, to provide foreign governments with support in developing built environment policy, building code etc, as evidenced by recent experiences in Libya¹⁹ and Oman²⁰.

CIVIL CONFLICT

- **Developing rules of engagement:** Recognition of the need for some 'rules of engagement' when dealing with this subject, eg the importance of understanding context and the facts on the ground plus the importance of impartiality and independence,
- **Providing a forum and advocacy for those involved in this sector:** There is a role for the RIBA to provide a forum for organisations working in this area to help both support and disseminate their work while stimulating dialogue and engagement with a broader range of stakeholders (eg Institute for the Study of Conflict, Transformation and Social Justice, Institute for Cultural Diplomacy etc).
- **Recognising and defining the architect's role in the area of contested space:** Recognition of this as established area of research, drawing attention to the role of the architect in contributing to conflict prevention and conflict resolution, the importance of community engagement and the creative process.
- **Promoting the role of architecture in the context of cultural diplomacy:** Preliminary conversations with the Foreign & Commonwealth Office together with the British Council suggest there is a role for architecture in the context of Cultural Diplomacy and opportunities for engagement have been identified in Iran (where the British Government is about to re-open its Embassy) and in North Korea, with whom a Memorandum of Understanding has recently been signed in support of 'cultural exchange and cooperation'.

¹⁹ Prior to the recent escalation in violence, the RIBA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the emerging Libyan Institute of Architects and submitted a proposal to second a Built Environment Adviser to the Ministry of Housing and Utilities. The Libyan Institute has subsequently been accepted as a member of the UIA.

²⁰ The RIBA has recently facilitated an invited international competition for the development of a new town in the Sultanate of Oman

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4.0 HUMAN RIGHTS AND ETHICAL STANDARDS

The Group considered the extent to which existing Codes of Conduct might be developed to address the issue of human rights and ethical standards associated with Council's recent resolution and the globalisation of practice and took evidence from a range of experts in this subject area, namely:

- Trish Clarke, Senior Ethical Trading Manager, **Arcadia**
- Ken Creighton, Director of Professional Standards, **Royal Incorporation of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)**
- Adam Williamson, **RIBA** Head of Professional Conduct

LESSONS FROM THE FASHION INDUSTRY

The conversation with Arcadia was particularly interesting as we were able to draw upon the experience of an industry which has taken a lead in the area of ethical trading and reflect upon the extent to which such 'supply chain management' may be relevant in our sector.

It was noted that reputational risk caused by unscrupulous working practices together with several high profile disasters coupled with stakeholder expectation led the fashion industry to engage in the topic of ethical trading standards and the initiative has been running for a number of years. Arcadia is one of the leading companies in this field and has developed its own Code of Conduct²¹, choosing not to follow the 'Ethical Trading Initiative'²². The Code creates a mandatory requirement for suppliers and is implemented by a panel of external auditors. It embraces: employment standards, health & safety, environment and management standards.

It was noted that the fashion industry is driven by 'newness, lead times and price', the last two of which result in pressure to produce volume at low cost which works against the implementation of standards. The existence of the Code means that buyers are becoming more aware of the consequences of their demands on their suppliers. It was noted that Arcadia are working to deal with their two most polluting products, denim and cotton by helping to improve the process

Interestingly, it was noted that some of the problems experienced by Arcadia are building related (eg lack of means of escape, lack of structural integrity, informal (unregulated) construction, lack of building code, compliance or enforcement; ie an area in which the RIBA could lend support as it is already doing in Oman. Arcadia stressed the importance of properly understanding the local context in which one is working and noted that implementation requires both a top-down and a bottom up approach.

It was also noted that the fashion industry tends to favour low cost markets in which labour is the most vulnerable. Interestingly, it could be argued that much of the urban development that is taking place in the world is taking place in those cities least well equipped to deal with it. Arcadia also stressed the importance of building the business case to support the development of ethical standards, ie demonstrating why it should matter to them as a company and to their suppliers? One needs to be able to demonstrate a win-win scenario (eg efficiency, productivity, quality, reputation etc).

²¹ Arcadia 'Code of Conduct and Guidebook'; <https://www.arcadiagroup.co.uk/fashionfootprint/code-of-conduct-and-guidebook>

²² Ethical Trading Initiative, <http://www.ethicaltrade.org/eti-base-code>

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LESSONS FROM ALLIED PROFESSIONS

The RICS noted that it is a member of the UN Global Compact²³, an initiative which seeks to promote a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption as enshrined in its 10 Principles, ie:

“Human Rights

- ***Principle 1:*** *Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights*
- ***Principle 2:*** *make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.*

Labour

- ***Principle 3:*** *Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining*
- ***Principle 4:*** *the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour*
- ***Principle 5:*** *the effective abolition of child labour*
- ***Principle 6:*** *the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation*

Environment

- ***Principle 7:*** *Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges*
- ***Principle 8:*** *Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility*
- ***Principle 9:*** *Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies*

Anti-Corruption

- ***Principle 10:*** *Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery”*

The RICS described the further work it is involved with to help develop an ‘International Code of Ethics’ for businesses involved in the built environment to better reflect the complexities of the world in which we now live and the implications of global practice. On the basis of the conversation which had taken place with Arcadia, it was agreed that such standards would be more effective if developed by a cross section of the supply chain and the RIBA was invited to join this initiative. Following discussion with RIBA CEO and the Director of Practice, it was agreed that the RIBA would send a delegate to the inaugural meeting of the group, to be hosted in New York by the UN Global Compact. The RIBA subsequently received encouragement from the International Union of Architects and from the Architects Council of Europe to engage with this initiative and in turn invited the American Institute of Architects to join the coalition. Feedback from that meeting is attached in Appendix 2.

LESSONS FOR THE RIBA

It was noted that the RIBA ‘s existing Code of Conduct is somewhat limited in scope, focusing on the principles of integrity, competence and relationships but largely limited to a members personal probity and skill, while relationship issues relate principally to those with clients, staff and the wider community (not further differentiated). It was felt that an

²³ UN Global Compact: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/>

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opportunity exists for the RIBA to take a leadership role in helping to develop more useful and effective guidance for members in the area of social responsibility and ethical practice, drawing attention to initiatives such as the Qatar Foundations 'Mandatory Standards of Migrant Workers Welfare'²⁴ and other relevant standards where appropriate. The adoption of such guidance would help to raise standards, promote awareness, enhancing the reputation of members while also helping to avoid accusations of complicity through neglect. An incremental approach was felt to be appropriate, with guidance being incrementally reflected in the Code of Conduct. Consideration might also be given to requiring compliance with such guidance as part of the Chartered Practice scheme.

The overarching message from the discussions which took place was a recognition of the need for the Institute to reflect on its own practices, together with those of its members and their supply chains before seeking to pass judgement on others.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following comprise the Group's recommendations:

1. **Recognise the importance of social responsibility:** That we recognise the importance of social responsibility and human rights as issues which are relevant to our profession and with which the Institute should become more engaged.
2. **Lead by example:** That we recognise the Institute's role in helping to advance the development of socially responsible practice while encouraging engagement from other disciplines and members of our supply chain.
3. **Join the UN Global Compact:** That we invite PPC and the International Committee to consider whether to make recommendations for the Institute to become a signatory to the UN Global Compact in order to demonstrate our commitment
4. **Provide guidance for our Members:** That we commit to the development of guidance which can be used to support the Institutes own activities together with those of members, eg drawing attention to existing standards in this area, such as ISO26000²⁵, 'Social Responsibility', together with country specific guidance such as the Qatar Foundation's 'Mandatory Standards of Migrant Workers Welfare'.
5. **Contribute to the development of international standards:** That we confirm our intention to take a leadership role in this area and engage with the International Ethics Coalition which is seeking to develop an international code of ethics for the built environment sector. [See feedback from the inaugural meeting held at the UN on 29 October 2014, attended by Adam Williamson, Head of Professional Conduct, contained in Appendix 2].

²⁴ Qatar Foundation, 'Mandatory Standards of Migrant Workers Welfare', <http://www.qf.org.qa/app/media/2379>

²⁵ ISO26000 Social Responsibility: http://www.iso.org/iso/home/store/publication_item.htm?pid=PUB100258

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5.0 CHARITABLE STATUS, GOVERNANCE AND REPUTATION MANAGEMENT

The group considered the parameters within which it is appropriate for the Institute to engage with 'political' issues, whether such resolutions fall within the remit of its Charter and within the Charity Commissions definition of permitted activity²⁶. It also considered governance issues associated with the manner in which motions are brought to Council from the perspective of due diligence, risk and reputation management. It took evidence from the Institutes former Constitutional Affairs Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Executive Director of Communications and Outreach together with an external lawyer with experience in this area:

- Margaret Ader, Former **RIBA Constitutional Affairs Secretary**, (retired)
- Kathleen Decker, **Capsticks**
- Andy Munro, **RIBA Chief Operating Officer**
- Gill Webber, **RIBA Executive Director of Communications and Outreach**

ACCUSATIONS OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND DISCRIMINATION

Following the passing of Councils Resolution and prior to its submission to the UIA, an article appeared in the Jewish Chronicle describing the Institute as 'architects of hate' and accusing it of being anti-Semitic. The Institute therefore sought a verbal opinion from Capsticks Solicitors LLP who confirmed that they did not believe such an accusation could be substantiated.

They did, however, alert us to the potential accusation of 'discrimination' owing to the fact that it might be argued Councils resolution was expecting behaviour from Israeli architects which it was not expecting of others, or indeed from our own members. It was considered that the potential for such a charge being substantiated was, however, relatively low.

POTENTIAL IMPACT ON OUR CHARITABLE STATUS

The Institute subsequently also received a number of representations suggesting that we had exceeded the remit of our Charter and were acting beyond the Charity Commissions definition of permitted activity.

A further opinion was therefore sought in July in which Leading Counsel provided the following advice:

1. That the Resolution of 19th March 2014 was within the corporate capacity of the RIBA, so it was not ultra vires (ie beyond its powers) in the strict sense.
2. That the Resolution was not in furtherance of the charitable objects of the RIBA, and so it was ultra vires (ie beyond its powers) in the broad sense of being beyond the powers of the Council [namely that 'the justifiability of Israel's occupation of the West Bank' has no real connection with 'the advancement of architecture'].
3. That if the RIBA is required in future to respond to an issue on which persons interested in the charity have divergent moral views, it should seek to refrain from basing a decision on how to respond to the issue on moral grounds
4. That the correct course for architects who wish to influence opinion on issues unrelated to the RIBA's object is to do so through a non-charitable association
5. That the charitable status of the RIBA has not been put at risk.

²⁶ 'Speaking out: Guidance on Campaigning and Political Activity by Charities', https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/300222/cc9text.pdf

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During this period, a member of the public submitted a complaint to the Charity Commission who responded by writing to the Institute, reminding the Institute of its guidance in this area.

It should be noted that the scope for charities to engage in campaigning and political activity is quite broad but that charities cannot give their support to a political party

IMPLICATONS FOR GOVERNANCE AND REPUTATION MANAGEMENT

On the basis of the opinion provided by Counsel and the advice received from the Charities Commission, it is clear that the Institute came uncomfortably close to breaching our Charter and the Commissions guidance and that this has highlighted a weakness in our governance procedures, particularly when it comes to the consideration of matters which are beyond a members normal professional knowledge or experience.

Furthermore, the Institute failed to appreciate the potential for reputational damage that would be caused by engaging in such an issue and in such a way. While the Task Group believes that the Institute satisfactorily managed the resulting media coverage on this occasion, it recommends that we implement measures to more effectively proactively manage such issues in future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Task Group therefore makes the following recommendations:

1. **Risk Management (Institutional):** That consideration by the Governance Review Group be given to the introduction of a risk management process for motions that are to be brought to Council. The process to comprise a series of simple checks including:
 - Confirmation that the motion falls within the remit of our Charter
 - Confirmation that it falls within the Charity Commissions guidance
 - Consideration of the potential reputational impact for the RIBA and its members
 - Consideration of whether Council will have sufficient knowledge of the issues in order to be able to debate the matter properly (especially on matters which are outside a members professional knowledge or experience)

The risk management process might take the form of a simple traffic light system, eg:

- **Red, (reject):** The motion would risk placing us in breach of our charter and/or charities commission guidance and should not be considered in its present form
- **Amber, (defer):** There is doubt concerning the acceptability of a motion and further checks are required and/or the motion does not contain sufficient information and/or should be referred to a Committee for consideration before being presented to Council
- **Green (accept):** The motion is consistent with our Charter and with the Charity Commissions guidance and there is sufficient information upon which to debate the issues.

The findings of the risk management process should always be made known to Council.

2. **Timing of the submission of motions:** That consideration be given to extending the current time limits for the scrutiny of a motion by one week. Currently, it is possible to bring a motion to Council three weeks prior to a meeting but, as the papers are issued two weeks prior to the meeting, this only allows one week for scrutiny.

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3. **Reputation Management:** That consideration be given to the following:

- **Horizon scanning:** A process of proactive 'horizon scanning' should be regularly undertaken by the communications team, under the supervision of the Communications Committee in an attempt to pre-empt potentially controversial issues that may be raised in formal RIBA meetings and which could have an impact on the reputation of the RIBA and its members.
- **Risk Management (reputational):** A formal risk register should be developed as a dynamic document overseen by the Communications Committee that will list the issues identified by the horizon scanning process, identify mitigating actions and key stakeholders to engage together with key staff and/or members responsible.
- **Crisis Management Policy:** A crisis management policy should be developed for use when required. The policy should adopt best practice and include creation of a small temporary crisis communications team comprising senior members and staff. The team will always include the President, the Chief Executive and the Executive Director of Communication and Outreach but should also include one or two other members or staff with expertise in the issue at hand, and should be able to draw on specialist external expertise as and when required (eg legal, financial etc). This team will act swiftly to manage the news agenda by being available 24 hours a day and agreeing the approach, all statements and actions related to the issue at hand. The crisis communications team should report to the Communications Committee, will only operate while the crisis exists and will be disbanded once the crisis has passed.
- **Media Briefings and Guidance:** The communications team should develop media briefings together with guidance on speaking to the media and stakeholders about issues on the register. The guidance will identify the key spokesperson(s) for each issue (together with a request that others do not engage), will describe our key messages, provide a series of Q&A's and a contact for further information. The media briefings should be supplied to Council and Board members as appropriate.

It should be noted that the above recommendations are not intended to constrain debate or discussion within the Institute but rather simply to ensure that such debate is managed within the parameters of our Charter and of the Charity Commissions guidance, and that due consideration is given to the matter of reputation management.

The Task Group is keen to ensure that nothing is done which might unnecessarily constrain the Institute from engaging with difficult or controversial issues. Indeed, the Task Group is mindful of the need to strengthen the Institute's processes in order to enable it to engage with such issues more effectively.

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Appendix I, Summary recommendations (tabulated)

In order to ensure that the Task Group's recommendations are implemented, we recommend the development of an Operational Plan together with associated budget based upon the following summary recommendations:

Ref	Description	Ownership	Action
1.0	Disaster Preparedness and Response		
1.1	Provide a conduit between humanitarian IGO's, NGO's and members at times of need	Int'l Committee	Develop with IFRC
1.2	Provide access to expertise for IGO's, NGO's and foreign governments	Int'l Committee	Develop with IFRC
1.3	Provides a forum and advocacy in support of stakeholders involved in this sector	Int'l Committee	Symposium and RIBAJ article
1.4	Helps to identify opportunities for members interested in this area	Int'l Committee	Develop with IFRC
2.0	Disaster Prevention		
2.1	Promote awareness about the theme of resilience throughout the profession	Int'l Committee	International Conf
2.2	Develop the Institutes ability to influence built environment policy internationally	Int'l Committee	Ongoing work
2.3	Help to build capacity while strengthening the profession at home and abroad	Int'l Committee	Ongoing work
3.0	Civil Conflict		
3.1	Develop rules of engagement for use when working in this area	Int'l Committee	Develop guidance
3.2	Help to define the role of the architect in the context of contested space	Int'l Committee	Develop guidance
3.3	Promote dialogue among stakeholders	Int'l Committee	See 7.0
3.4	Provide a forum for advocacy for those involved in this area	Int'l Committee	Symposium and RIBAJ article
3.5	Promotes the role of architecture in the context of cultural diplomacy	Int'l Committee	Ongoing, liaise FCO/British Council
4.0	Human Rights and Ethical Standards		
4.1	Lead by example	Practice & Profession	Develop guidance

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4.2	Join the UN Global Compact	Practice & Profession	Join UN Compact
4.3	Provide guidance for our members	Practice & Profession	Develop guidance
4.4	Contribute to the development of international ethical standards	Practice & Profession	Join Int'l Ethics Coalition
5.0	Governance		
5.1	Consider extending time limits for the scrutiny of motions	Gov Review Group	Develop policy
5.2	Introduce a risk management process for motions that are brought to Council	Gov Review Group	Develop process
6.0	Reputation Management		
6.1	Implement a policy of horizon scanning to help identify issues which may give rise to controversy or concern	Comms Committee	Develop policy
6.2	Develop a reputational risk management strategy	Comms Committee	Develop strategy
6.3	Develop a communications crisis management strategy	Comms Committee	Develop strategy
6.4	Provide media briefings and guidance for Trustees	Comms Committee	Ongoing
7.0	Opportunities for Engagement		
7.1	Develop opportunities for practical engagement in Israel/Palestine	Int'l Committee	Liaise with FCO/British Council and DfiD
7.2	Continue to explore opportunities for cultural engagement in Iran and North Korea etc	Int'l Committee	
7.3	Explore opportunities for possible engagement with the RSUA in Belfast	Int'l Committee	W'shop/Symposium

Report

Appendix II, Summary of the inaugural meeting of the International Ethics Coalition, United Nations, New York

On 20 October 2014, Adam Williamson, RIBA Head of Professional Conduct, attended the inaugural meeting at the UN of a coalition which has been created to develop an International Code of Ethics for professionals working in the Built Environment.

He also took advantage of being in New York to meet representatives from the UN Global Compact and has subsequently recommended that the Institute participates in both initiatives, a position which has since been endorsed by both Dale Sinclair, VP Practice & Profession together with Adrian Dobson, Director of Practice.

A memo summarising the outcome of each of the meetings which took place in New York is attached herewith.

Report

To: Peter Oborn
Cc: Adrian Dobson, Dale Sinclair
Date: 06 November 2014
From: Adam Williamson, Head of Professional Standards
Subject: **Report on United Nations Global Compact**

Background

The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) was launched in July 2000. It is specifically aimed at businesses (unlike much UN work which is nation-focused) and is a platform for the development, implementation and disclosure of responsible and sustainable corporate policies and practices. The UNGC is formed of 10 principles in 4 areas: human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

I met with a member of the UNGC team in New York on 23 October 2014 to discuss the Compact and the process and requirements for signing up.

Outcomes

The UNGC, as expected, is a set of aspirational principles for businesses, not a set of strict obligations. Nonetheless, by signing up to the UNGC there is an expectation that businesses will both adopt these principles in their own organisations, as well as work to promote the principles externally. The businesses that sign up to the UNGC are placed in one of 6 categories. It appears from my discussion that the RIBA would be considered as a 'Business Association'. The expectations of such a body are listed at the end of the report.

Some categories of signatory are expected to produce an annual report to show what work they have done to meet these expectations but it was not clear from my discussions whether 'Business Association' was such a category.

There are a number of local networks around the world which assist each other in organising events, distributing information etc, and I was informed that London has a particularly strong and active network which would undoubtedly be of benefit should the RIBA go down this route.

There is an annual 'suggested voluntary annual contribution' which varies depending on size of organisation. However, I believe that the RIBA finances would mean that the suggested donation would be token, at USD250.

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The process for joining requires a letter from the Chief Executive to the UN Secretary General, which should be uploaded with an online registration.

Comments/Recommendations

The principles espoused by the UNGC are high level human rights type issues which marry easily with our own Code of Conduct and with the legal framework of the UK. Essentially, therefore, our only real commitment would be to help promote these principles among our members, associated professional bodies and the industry as a whole. If we were to participate in the coalition setting up International Ethics Standards then we would be going a long way towards this. However, by having a Code of Conduct as we do we are promoting these principles among our members on a constant basis.

The principles appear to me to be principles that no right-minded professional could argue should not be supported. Professional bodies should always be seen to be upholding the highest standards both ethically and technically and I can only see a positive benefit from association with the United Nations. I think that being part of the local network could also benefit the RIBA in other ways.

There is a small annual contribution to be taken into consideration, and should we be required to produce an annual report then some thought and resource will need to be allocated to how this is assembled and submitted. This would be a publicly posted and shared document. However, these seem like relatively small burdens in comparison to the reputational benefits.

Business Associations

The Global Compact network includes a number of important business associations representing leading companies from around the world. These associations are well known for their thought-leadership and private-sector expertise on critical issues related to sustainable development and corporate citizenship.

Business associations engaging in the Global Compact undertake a number of activities:

- Attract new participants to the UN Global Compact through their outreach efforts and awareness raising
- Organize learning and dialogue events, workshops and training for their members on the UN Global Compact and specific topics relevant to corporate sustainability
- Provide their expertise and/or the voice of their members to Global Compact working groups and special initiatives.
- Engage their members in collective action efforts on Global Compact-related issues
- Host the secretariat for a Global Compact Local Network

Report

To: Peter Oborn
Cc: Adrian Dobson, Richard Brindley, RAIC, ACE, UIA
Date: 29 October 2014
From: Adam Williamson, Head of Professional Standards
Subject: **Report on meeting in New York (21/22 October 2014) to discuss international standards for the property professions**

Background

On 21/22 October 2014 a set of meetings was held in New York to discuss the possibility of the creation of a set of International Ethics Standards for voluntary adoption by property and property related organisations and businesses.

The meetings were organised by the RICS and the concept of a coalition of bodies and an associated set of standards arose from recent work they had undertaken in relation to International Property Measurement Standards.

The meetings were attended by representatives from 15 bodies from around the world (see attached list of attendee organisations).

The meetings were held in a very positive manner and there was general agreement from the outset that the concept a set of shared standards to be adopted by organisations (and their members) around the globe was an extremely constructive one.

It was clear from discussions that the use of standards (ethical, professional etc.) by the organisations varied widely in terms of both actually having such standards and, crucially, implementing and enforcing them. On that basis, the adoption of an overarching set of principles would be helpful. It is important to note that there is no intention that these principles should in any interfere with or supersede the various Codes of the participating bodies. It was generally agreed that actual implementation and enforcement of the standards would be the responsibility of the individual organisations and not of the coalition.

Outcomes

The participants agreed, in principle, to form a coalition of bodies to create and promote a shared set of International Ethics Standards. A number of bodies (list attached) signed a declaration of commitment (attached) whilst others required formal agreement from their organisations. The agreement was for representatives from 3 bodies (ASA, FIABCI and RICS) to draft a document outlining the basis for governance of the coalition, plus associated

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byelaws, guidance etc. for the acceptance of new members and partners, removal of members and partners, creation and maintenance of a Standards Setting Board etc.

Bodies that were interested in signing up to the declaration were asked to do so by 30 November 2014. Those who have joined the coalition at that point will be asked to make suggestions for persons to make up a Standards Setting Board, with nominations to close mid-February 2015. Coalition members would then be asked to rank the nominees and then the top 15 (minimum) would be appointed. The members would be approved by mid-march 2015 and a draft documentation outlining a set of principles would be requested by the end of September 2015 with, hopefully, a final draft by the end of 2015.

Comments/Recommendations

The general concept of a shared set of principles does not appear to present any problems. It seems highly unlikely that any such set of principles would conflict with our own Code but is more likely to be a complimentary addition. On that basis it would appear that the reputational goodwill factor in belonging to such a multi-national coalition could only be of benefit to the RIBA and our members, particularly when working across borders or in international teams. The benefit would be even greater if we could persuade our sister organisation globally to adopt the standards, and we would expect the other coalition members to equally propagate the standards amongst their various professional spheres of influence. With this in mind I would recommend signing up to the declaration and taking part in the nomination process for the Standards Setting Board.

There is a risk that once the governance, structure, operational etc. drafts are published that we find we cannot work within those confines, but there would be no difficulty in withdrawing from membership should that occur. As long as our reasons for doing so were clear and rational then I foresee no reputational damage from that.

As the coalition is not designed to have any implementation or enforcement roles, the only commitment from the RIBA would be in nominating a trustee to the board, and in providing support (communications, drafting, hosting meetings etc.) where able to do so. There is no expectation of any financial commitment by any organisation.

International Ethics Standards
21-22 October 2014
United Nations, New York

International Ethics Standards Coalition Declaration Document

As representative bodies of the international property and related professions we support the goal of increasing public trust by improving ethical consistency, perceptions and enforcement. We therefore commit to the development and implementation of International Ethics Standards and confirm our intention to fulfil the following Objectives:

Objective 1 – Standards

Standards are the foundation of professionalism. We support the creation, maintenance and use of high quality, international and principle-based ethics standards through a transparent and inclusive standard setting process.

Objective 2 – Implementation

Once International Ethics Standards (IES) are created we are committed, for as long as we are members of the Coalition, to promote the effective implementation of these standards and encourage world markets to accept and adopt IES as the ethical framework for our global professions.

Signed:

Signature	Name	Title	Organisation	Date
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Organisations that participated at the United Nations meeting:

- American Institute of Architects (AIA)
- La Asociación Española de Análisis de Valor (AEV - Spain)
- American Society of Appraisers (U.S)
- Appraisal Foundation (TAF - U.S)
- Asociación Profesional de Sociedades de Valoración (Spain)
- Counselors of Real Estate (CRE - U.S)
- German Property Federation / Initiative Corporate Governance (Germany)
- International Consortium of Real Estate Associations (ICREA, Switzerland)
- Institute of Real Estate Management (IREM, U.S)
- International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI, France)
- International Right of Way Association (IRWA, U.S)
- Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA, UK)
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS, UK)
- SECOVI-SP (Brazil)
- Russian Society of Appraisers (Russia)

Organisations that signed the declaration at the United Nations meeting:

- Russian Society of Appraisers
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
- Institute of Real Estate Management (IREM)
- International Consortium of Real Estate Associations (ICREA)
- The Appraisal Foundation (TAF)
- The Counselors of Real Estate (CRE)

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Appendix III, Reflections on Councils Resolution

In order to consider what role the Institute should play in responding to the built environment needs of communities facing human rights violations, civil conflict and/or natural disaster the Task Group consider it is appropriate to reflect on the lessons that can be learnt from the experience that has been gained following Council's Resolution, namely:

REFLECTIONS ON THE MOTION ITSELF

Following Councils resolution concerning the IAUA a study was undertaken to better understand the issues underpinning the motion and the UIA resolutions to which the original motion refers. The following text is extracted from the motion that was presented to RIBA Council on 19 March:

“UIA's Resolution 13 passed at Istanbul in 2005 and re-confirmed at Brazil in 2009 states that “The UIA Council condemns development projects and the construction of buildings on land that has been ethnically purified or illegally appropriated, and projects based on regulations that are ethnically or culturally discriminatory, and similarly it condemns all action contravening the fourth Geneva Convention”.

Many representations concerning these projects, involving discriminatory Israeli law, have been made to the Israeli Association of United Architects (IAUA), which has detached itself from its members' continuing activities against professional ethics and the UIA Accords. The RIBA await acknowledgment of our letter of 28 Feb 2014. In fact the illegal settlement policy has accelerated in defiance of peace talks, severely compromising any possibility of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state. The UIA, having made its position clear, and must now act on the violation of its code of ethics and defiance of its resolution.

RESOLUTION

Since the Israeli Association of United Architects (IAUA) has paid no regard to the UIA resolution 13 of 2005 and 2009, the RIBA calls on the UIA, as the international guardian of professional and ethical standards in our profession, to suspend the membership of the Israeli Association of United Architects, until it acts to resist these illegal projects, and observes international law, and the UIA Accords and Resolution 13.”

The implication which Council may have drawn from the above was that Resolution 13 referred specifically to the actions of the members of the Israeli Association, that the association was in breach of the UIA's Code of Ethics and that they had received a further warning about their behaviour with the passing of a further Resolution at a UIA meeting held in Brazil in 2009; ie that they had been persistently flouted the requirements of the UIA.

Upon investigation, this does not appear to be the case.

Resolution 13 was passed by the UIA in 2005 in response to a request for a revision to the International Code of Ethics and stated the following:

“RESOLUTION 13: REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ETHICS

The Assembly noted the Council's decision to add a chapter 11 to the International Code of Ethics as proposed by the UIA Nordic Section and seconded by UIA Region I. This new article stipulates:

The UIA Council condemns development projects and the construction of buildings on land that has been ethnically purified or illegally expropriated, and projects based on

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regulations that are ethnically or culturally discriminatory, and similarly it condemns all action contravening the fourth Geneva Convention.

Nonetheless, following the American delegation's question as to the possibility of converting this text into a UIA policy in order to confer on it a stronger character than it would have as a chapter in the International Code of Ethics, the Assembly decided (by 217 votes in favour of 250) to delay the vote on this issue in order to give the delegations time to discuss it.

Following this delay for discussion the Assembly approved the text proposed by the UIA Nordic Section by acclamation, as a UIA policy (and not as an addition to the code of ethics)."

Having made enquiries concerning the background to Resolution 13 we have established that it was in fact raised in connection with the ethnic cleansing of Kurdish Lands following a similar motion that has been passed some years previously in connection with the ethnic cleansing that had taken place in Serbia. There was no specific reference to Israel and, while the resolution was adopted as policy, it was not accepted as an addition to the Code of Ethics.

Similarly, the motion presented to RIBA Council gives the impression that a further motion had been passed by the UIA in July 2009 reaffirming that the Israeli Association should take some action whereas it seems this was also not the case. The motion that was posed that year to the 112th meeting of the UIA Council in Brazil stated the following:

"Motion to the Brazil Council, July 2009

- 1) This Assembly resolves to ask all its member sections to require that their members only undertake work within the rulings of international law and the UIA Charter.*
- 2) Pursuant to this, our colleagues in Israel are requested to take particular notice with regard to working on settlement projects on expropriated Palestinian land in the Occupied Territories and annexed East Jerusalem that are deemed illegal under international law, including projects involving the dispossession of Palestinian and Bedouin citizens within Israel itself.*
- 3) The Assembly should decide what appropriate action is to be taken in such cases by the UIA, the international guardian of professional and ethical standards in our profession, noting the precedent for action taken against the South African Institute of Architects in the 1970s."*

The UIA confirms that the following resolution was passed in respect of the above:

"RESOLUTION 42

Council agreed that a response would be sent to Abe Hayeem of Architects and Planners for Palestine stating that the UIA would remind its Sections of the ethical policy adopted in Istanbul concerning occupied territories, and informing him that the UIA will not take any further action on this issue that is beyond its political scope. A letter was sent in 2009."

It will be seen from the above that the UIA had been asked to take action against the Israeli Association but had instead agreed to send a letter to all sections reminding them of their policy and declined to take any further action as this was considered to be beyond their political scope. The letter was not therefore targeted specifically at the Israeli Association nor were they specifically requested to take any particular action. Furthermore, there is no evidence in any of the material presented of any culpability on the part of the IAUA or its members.

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On the basis of the above, it would appear that Council were not in possession of the full facts at the time of the debate. Given the seriousness of the issues raised by the Motion it is concerning that Council may have been confused by the arguments presented, as perhaps demonstrated by the unusual number of abstentions for a secret ballot.²⁷

It should be noted that the Task Group is not in any way trying to detract from the seriousness of the issues presented by the building of settlements on the Occupied Territories but rather seeking to focus attention on the nature of the arguments presented to Council in relation to the particular motion. **Indeed, such is the seriousness of the issues contained in the original motion that we believe it is even more important for the Institute to be scrupulous in its handling of such matters.**

In addition to the above, the motion also notes that “the RIBA awaits acknowledgement of our letter dated 28 February”. The letter referred to was sent by Angela Brady and Sunand Prasad on 25 February, and states the following:

“As Professional institutions we all have a duty to uphold ethical conduct and act against it. As members of the UIA national professional organisations must act when the UIA censures such activity as it has done. The UIA Council in Brazil confirmed in a letter (12 August 2009) to all member countries, the UIA view of the issue of Israeli policy in Palestine that was made as Resolution 13 at the UIA Assembly in Istanbul, Turkey from 8 to 10 July 2005. The UIA Resolution 13 states “The UIA council condemns development projects and the construction of buildings on land that has been ethnically purified or illegally appropriated, and projects based on regulations that are ethnically or culturally discriminatory, and similarly it condemns all actions contravening the fourth Geneva Convention.”

It will be seen from the above that this letter is also in error as neither UIA Resolution 13 nor Resolution 42 expresses a view about Israeli policy in Palestine, and Resolution 13 was not adopted as an addition to the Code of Ethics. The Task Group believe there is a further procedural issue which should be considered here, namely who is authorised to write such letters on behalf of the Institute and whether it is correct for letters of such importance to be written without first being checked for factual accuracy and/or having been agreed by relevant Vice President and/or committee? The Task Group also questions whether a motion of such importance should have been brought to Council in the absence of any real scrutiny and without having first been properly debated by the relevant Committee.

REFLECTIONS ON SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- **Creation of the Task Group**

An announcement regarding the creation of the Task Group was made on 2 April and this was subsequently endorsed by both the International Committee and by Council at their meetings on 2 and 19 June respectively.

- **Letter from the IAUA President**

On 9 April 2014 the RIBA received a letter from the President of the Israeli Association of United Architects pointing out, amongst other things, that the IAUA is a non-political organisation and that it supports the UIA decisions including Resolution 13 (items g & h in the letter).

- **Letter from the UIA President**

²⁷ RIBA Council voted 23 in favour, 16 against with 10 abstentions. The vote was undertaken by secret ballot.

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On 30 May 2014 the RIBA received a letter from the UIA President acknowledging Council's Resolution but pointing out that any formal resolution to the Assembly needs to be submitted 150 days in advance. The letter went on to restate the UIA's policy and that it has previously advised such matters are beyond its political scope. It also drew attention to the fact that the aim of the UIA is to unite architects worldwide and to encourage a positive dialogue at a global level.

- **Letter from the Chairman of the Palestinian Engineers Association**

On 3 July, the RIBA received a letter from the Chairman of the Palestinian Engineers Association encouraging the Institute to continue to pursue its resolution.

- **International Union of Architects, Congress and General Assembly, Durban**

The UIA Congress and General Assembly took place in Durban towards the end of September 2014 when the violence between Israel and Palestine was at its height. In his closing address to the Congress, a spokesman for Archbishop Desmond Tutu drew attention to the continuing violence and urged the UIA to send a clear message of support 'by suspending the Israeli Architects Association from the world body'.

During the course of the General Assembly which followed, four declarations were brought from the floor each of which variously sought to condemn the ongoing violence and the building of settlements while calling for peace. None of the declarations sought to suspend membership of the Israeli Association.

During the course of the discussion the AIA President, Helene Dreiling, made a speech in which she reminded delegates of the basis upon which the UIA had been established and quoted from the Preamble of the UIA Charter:

"On June 28, 1948, in Lausanne, the International Union of Architects was founded by architect delegates from 27 countries. A preliminary declaration was unanimously adopted, and stated the desire of architects to unite across political, economic and aesthetic frontiers in a federation of their national organisations."

She further quoted from the UIA Bylaws and made clear the AIA's position that the unity of the world's architects could be jeopardised if we engage in political affairs:

"By facilitating and furthering free contact between architects, irrespective of nationality, race, religion, professional training and architectural doctrines, the UIA has as its purpose and intent the creation of relations of friendship, understanding and mutual esteem."

Following submission of the declarations, the Assembly was invited to vote on whether it wished these to be debated. The resulting vote failed to achieve the necessary majority and the matter was not further considered.

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Appendix IV, Reflections on Israel visit

In order to develop a dialogue with both the Israeli and Palestinian associations, and better understand the facts on the ground, Task Group members Peter Oborn and Sumita Sinha visited Israel and the West Bank from 26-29 October 2014.

The first day of the visit was dedicated to meetings with the Israeli Association of United Architects in Tel Aviv while the second day was dedicated to meetings with the Engineers Association in Jerusalem and Ramallah. The following activities took place during the course of the visit:

Monday 27 October, 2014

- Visit to **Tel Aviv University**, Faculty of Architecture. Meeting with the Head of School, Dr Eran Neuman and academic staff.
- Lunch with the President of the **Israeli Association of United Architects (IAUA)**, Prof Arch Baruch Baruch
- Visit to the **Peres Centre for Peace**, Jaffa
- Meeting with the **British Council**, Tel Aviv
- Round table **Discussion Panel** with members of the IAUA

Tuesday 28 October 2014

- Visit to **Rawabi** New Town development, West Bank
- Meeting with **Bir Zeit University**, Department of Architectural Engineering, Ramallah. Meeting with the Head of School, Dr Mohamed Abdel Hadi and academic staff
- Meeting with the **Palestinian Engineers Association**, Ramallah. Meeting with Eng Nadi Elayyan, Managing Director, Hani Abudiab, Architects member section and Eng Ma'mou Abu Rayyan, Director Planning and Development Department and Chair of the Palestinian Green Building Council
- Meeting with Smir Hulileh, Chief Executive, **Palestine Development and Investment Ltd (PADICO)**.
- Meeting with **HM Consul General**, Jerusalem, Dr Alastair McPhail
- Meeting with Daniel Seidemann, **Terrestrial Jerusalem**

Wednesday 29 October, 2014

- Meeting with **HM Ambassador**, Matthew Gould, Tel Aviv
- Meeting with **Tel Aviv Municipality**: Oded Gvuly, City Engineer and Arch Yoay David, City Architect

The following comprise our observations arising from the visit:

INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Prior arrangements had been made to visit both the IAUA and the Palestinian Engineers Association in order to better understand their position in relation to the issues underpinning Council's Resolution.

- **Israeli Association of United Architects, Tel Aviv, Israel**

There are circa 8-9,000 architects in Israel, approximately 1,200 (or 15%) of whom are members of the IAUA. Approximately 10% of the membership are Israeli Arabs. While the Israeli engineers association was originally founded in the 1940's, the architectural

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profession did not achieve its own identity until 1997 when the IAUA was created. Professional registration is managed by the National Committee for Engineering and Architecture, which is in turn affiliated to the Ministry of the Economy.

The association was created in order to provide a stronger voice for the profession, which lacked identity, profile and influence within Israeli society. Despite creation of the IAUA, the association is not currently represented on the Ministry of Planning's 'National Planning Committee' and it is currently taking the Ministry to court in order to fight for its right to be represented. It is also taking the Ministry of Housing to court in order to bring about changes in government procurement which prevents smaller and younger practices from securing government contracts.

Membership of the association reflects all sections of society, which is itself divided over the matter of the Settlements. The association does not act politically and leaves it for individual members to decide whether or not they chose to engage in such projects. It was clear from the round-table which was held while we were in Tel Aviv that it is very difficult for members of the association to appear critical of their government's policies on such matters and that to do so would jeopardise the future of the association itself.

The association claims to have enjoyed a cordial relationship with its West Bank Palestinian counterpart in recent years but acknowledged that there has been no contact for quite some time. It was clear that the IAUA would like to engage with their Palestinian counterparts should this be possible.

- **Palestinian Engineers Association, Ramallah, West Bank**

The Engineers Association in Palestine comprises circa 15,000 members from a wide range of disciplines including civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, mining and architecture etc. The architectural arm of the association comprises circa 4,000 members spread between three groups in the West Bank, Gaza and internationally. Approximately 26% of the membership is female.

The Engineers Association is also responsible for regulating the profession and regulates both members and firms separately. Practices are licensed on the basis of the number of staff and their experience and firms are graded accordingly; the grade of license determining the size and type of projects that can be undertaken.

There are high levels of unemployment amongst members of the association despite programmes from US Aid. The level of emigration is correspondingly high with many members seeking work abroad.

While individual architects and engineers do maintain ongoing relationships with their counterparts from Israel, the Engineers Association will not associate itself with the IAUA until such time as the IAUA acknowledges that the building of Settlements is wrong and takes steps to prevent its members from engaging with them.

ACADEMIC CONTEXT

- **Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel**

There are five schools of architecture in Israel, one of which is situated in the Occupied Territories. The faculty at Tel Aviv University comprises circa 500 students with approximately 80 student in each year, 16 of whom are Arab Israeli and approximately 60% of whom are female. Architecture is failing to attract male entrants due to extremely

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low graduate salaries of circa £800 per month (rising to £1,600 per month for qualified architects).

The school represents all sections of society and promotes freedom of speech. It claims not to engage in the matter of Settlements nor is it involved in any form of planning within the Occupied Territories. It doesn't involve staff or students in such projects and is prohibited by the government from making the Settlements a matter of policy. The school told us that it encourages students to deal with the issues, allows its academic staff to pursue teaching according to their belief and accepts a diversity of opinion, as was evidenced by some of the discussions which took place while we were present. The school acknowledged a degree of 'Middle East fatigue' around such issues.

The school appears to receive a steady stream of visiting lecturers and has good academic links with a variety of international schools including the AA and UCL together with schools in China and the US. They would, however, welcome further engagement.

- **Bir Zeit University, Ramallah, West Bank**

Bir Zeit University comprises circa 230 students spread over 5 academic years, ie circa 45/50 per year. The architecture school is part of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture and offers a degree in architectural engineering which includes masterplanning, urban design and landscape architecture. It was noted that there are a further two architectural schools in Gaza but that Bir Zeit is not allowed to accept students from Gaza.

It was apparent from our discussions with the staff at the school that academic life is challenging and budgets very low. Teaching material is more expensive for the Palestinians due to the imposition of import taxes, teaching staff at the university are not allowed to practice and a number of visiting speakers appear to have been refused entry.

The staff would be very keen to encourage greater exposure for both teachers and students such as exhibitions and visiting lecturers. They would be particularly keen to develop a work experience programme for their students together with a student exchange programme. They would also encourage liberalisation of the profession and institutional development.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Setting aside the political issues associated with the matter of the Settlements and the matter of Gaza, throughout the course of our short visit it became apparent that there are a broad range of challenges facing the built environment in Israel and the West Bank:

- **Urban sprawl:** It was evident that the physical pattern of development has led to considerable urban sprawl with corresponding impact on traffic levels and car dependency.
- **Public transport:** There is a lack of public transport options in both communities.
- **Lack of mixed use masterplanning:** While some of the settlements are said to offer the opportunity for a live/work lifestyle, many of these simply appear to provide dormitory towns for Tel Aviv with resulting high levels of car dependency and congestion.
- **Housing provision:** It was apparent that there are issues concerning housing availability and affordability affecting both communities. Anecdotal evidence suggests that two thirds of those living in settlements would be happy to relocate were there alternatives available.
- **Diversity and social inclusion:** The nature of the political challenges being faced clearly create corresponding challenges in terms of diversity and social inclusion.

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- **Resource utilisation and environmental impact:** Significant issues exist around resource utilisation, particularly concerning the availability of water resources and the level of quarrying activity being undertaken adjacent to residential areas.
- **Ecological impact and agriculture:** The landscape throughout the region we visited is defined by an undulating topography which has been intensively farmed for centuries, comprising delicate terracing and extensive olive grove plantations. Virtually all of the areas we visited had been planted at one time or another but much of this land now lies idle as a result of the current difficulties with impact on both productivity and prosperity.
- **Governance and administration:** It was apparent from our conversations with representatives from both the Israeli and Palestinian communities that significant challenges exist in terms of city governance and the administration of built environment issues. The following illustrate two particular examples which we became aware of during our visit:
 - **Tel Aviv:** The urban conglomeration surrounding Tel Aviv comprises 8 separate city administrations serving a total population of little over 1m, each with their own city Mayor and each duplicating the work of its neighbour, with little cooperation of coordination.
 - **Rawabi:** A new township being created in the West Bank by Qatari Diar and a local developer comprising 860k sqm development on a 6.3m sqm site for a population of 40,000 took over two years to negotiate a 1.5km access road together and associated water supply, which has been granted on an annually renewable licence.

In addition to the above there are clearly a significant number of other issues associated with land ownership, demolitions, access to water, physical rights of access, development rights, permitting and approvals which disadvantage the Palestinian communities. Indeed, such is the magnitude of the challenges faced that the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) alone has provided over Euro 670m in humanitarian aid to help meeting the basic needs of the Palestinians in Palestine since 2000²⁸.

POLITICAL CONTEXT

Following meetings with the British Ambassador in Tel Aviv, the British Consul General in Jerusalem together with representatives from the British Council, the delegation came to better understand the British Governments approach to the current situation together with its current priority areas:

- **British Government Policy:** The British Governments position on Israel²⁹ may be summarised as follows:
 - Resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a priority
 - Support for a negotiated settlement and a two state solution based on 1967 borders with agreed land swaps, Jerusalem as the shared capital of both states, and a just, fair and agreed settlement for refugees
 - Condemnation of settlement building
 - Condemnation of violence from both sides
 - Support for capacity building and development in the Occupied Palestinian Territories^{30,31}
 - Recognition of Hamas as a terrorist organisation

²⁸ <http://ec.europa.eu/echo/en/where/middle-east-north-africa/palestine>

²⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/world/israel>

³⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/world/the-occupied-palestinian-territories>

³¹ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmselect/cmintdev/756/75604.htm>

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It should be noted that the British Government promotes the principle of engagement and the RIBA's resolution was therefore not felt to have made a constructive contribution to the current situation.

The following were identified by Embassy and British Council staff as priority areas:

- The promotion of dialogue
- The identification and development of coexistence projects
- Capacity building
- Institutional support
- Solutions for the sharing of Jerusalem
- Support for the reconstruction of Gaza

Both Embassy and British Council staff are constantly looking to find opportunities for engagement, recognising the complexity of the issues and the difficulties of bringing people together. Both Embassy and British Council staff cautioned that engagement with any of these issues requires both patience and commitment. Their aim is to help provide a stronger voice to the silent majority while addressing the question of what can be done to improve the lives of Israeli's and Palestinians on the ground.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT

The following were identified as providing opportunities for engagement during the course of our visit:

1. **Institutional support:** Both Institutes would welcome engagement in order to strengthen their organisations while extending their influence within their communities. Such engagement may also provide opportunities to promote dialogue in the long term.
2. **Educational support:** Both academic communities, but particularly the Palestinians, would benefit from greater exposure to the international community, eg: exhibitions, visiting lecturers, student exchanges, provision of work experience etc. The Palestinians also expressed an interest in benchmarking their standards against the RIBA Validation process.
3. **Cultural exchange:** Having located images of the Dome of the Rock and Temple of Solomon in the Collection prior to departure (which were given as gifts during our visit), there would appear to be an opportunity to identify more material within the British Architectural Library which would be of interest to both communities, together with the possibility of using this to support capacity building and the development of curatorial skills and collection management.
4. **Professional support:** It was felt that there are opportunities for professional engagement with both communities in the areas of sustainability and sustainable masterplanning, particularly if this could be done in a constructive manner and in such a way as to address some of the real issues referred to above. Three potential projects were identified, namely:
 - **Tel Aviv regional airport redevelopment:** The possibility of running an invited international competition for the redevelopment of Tel Aviv regional airport into a world class public park jointly between the RIBA and the IAUA.
 - **Masterplanning within Arab communities:** It was reported to us that a number of Arab councils within both Israel and the West Bank have experienced difficulty

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securing consent for local masterplans and it was suggested that the RIBA might be able to provide support

- **Tel Aviv bus station redevelopment:** The Tel Aviv City Architect suggested the possibility of drawing upon the Institute's expertise to help deal with issues of social exclusion affecting a disadvantaged immigrant community in a neighbourhood close to the city bus station.

Subject to feedback from both the International Committee and RIBA Council, we would recommend that detailed proposals for engagement be developed and funding sought from a range of sources including the British Council, DfID, FCO, UKTI and others, and to work with stakeholders to try and identify opportunities for developing co-existence projects

5. **Gaza reconstruction effort:** Gaza's population of circa 1.8m are still facing a humanitarian crisis with over 18,000 homes having been completely destroyed or severely damaged and over 100,000 people displaced. Reconstruction efforts are being managed by the Gaza Reconstruction Committee led by Palestinian Authority Deputy Prime Minister Rami Hamdallah.

While the recent Donors conference in Cairo resulted in pledges of over £3bn, reconstruction efforts have been hindered by political and security concerns. During our visit it became apparent that there may be an opportunity for the RIBA to provide support to the reconstruction committee with a view to 'building back better' (consistent with the theme of improving resilience identified earlier). The Task Group is currently exploring opportunities for engagement.

During the Task Group's visit, Peter Oborn was invited by the Palestinian Information Association of Companies (PITA), in collaboration with the Palestinian Market Development Programme and DfID, to return the following week as a speaker at its 2014 'Expotech' conference on the theme of 'Smarter Palestinian Cities'. Peter returned to Ramallah to speak at the conference on 9 November and subsequently took the opportunity to visit Hebron and meet with a local engineering practice.

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Appendix V, Reflections on Belfast visit

Following the presentation from Prof Ruth Morrow to the Task Group, an opportunity arose for the Chair to visit Belfast and consider the impact of conflict on the built environment from a post-conflict perspective. The visit took place on Friday 7 November in collaboration with RUSA President, Martin Hare.

The following activities took place during the course of the visit:

- **MazeLongKesh:** A visit to the MazeLongKesh³² hosted by Kyle Alexander OBE, Chief Executive.
- **Forum for Alternative Belfast (FAB)**³³: A meeting with Declan Hill and Mark Hackett to understand the way in which their work is helping to shape a regeneration agenda for the city.
- **Visit to the Peace Walls/Interface Barriers:** A visit to the peace walls accompanied by, Paul Bower, a PhD student at Queens University
- **Seminar:** Attended a seminar given by Timothy Waddell, a PhD student at Queens on the subject of 'Translations: Improvisation/Architecture'
- **Roundtable Discussion:** Attended a roundtable discussion with a dozen practitioners and academics hosted by the Institute for the Study of Conflict Transformation and Social Justice³⁴.

Following the visit, the RIBA has agreed to explore with RSUA President, Martin Hare, whether it might be possible to work together to better understand the impact of recent history on the profession in order that such lessons might be of benefit to others.

³² <http://mazelongkesh.com/>

³³ <http://www.forumbelfast.org/>

³⁴ <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/iscts/>

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Appendix VI, REFERENCES

The following comprises a series of hyperlinks to a number of the individuals, organisations and/or papers, a number of whom have contributed to or have been referred to in this report:

CIVIL CONFLICT AND NATURAL DISASTER

Relevant Organisations

- **Architecture for Humanity:** <http://architectureforhumanity.org/>
- **Architecture Sans Frontieres:** <http://www.asf-uk.org/>
- **Article 25:** <http://www.article-25.org/>
- **Arup International Development:**
http://www.arup.com/Services/International_Development.aspx
- **Android Disaster Resilience Network**, an Erasmus academic network:
<http://www.disaster-resilience.net/>
- **Breaking the Silence:** <http://www.breakingthesilence.org.il/>
- **Centre for Urban Conflicts Research**, University of Cambridge:
<http://www.urbanconflicts.arct.cam.ac.uk/>
- **Department for International Development**, DfID:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development>
- **Engi**, Projects, training and Parliamentary advocacy for conflict management:
<http://www.engi.org.uk/about-us/>
- **European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection:**
<http://ec.europa.eu/echo/en>
- **Forensic Architecture**, Goldsmiths, University of London: <http://www.forensic-architecture.org/>
- **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction**, UNISDR: <http://www.unisdr.org/>
- **Centre for Development & Emergency Practice (CENDEP)**, Oxford Brookes University: <http://architecture.brookes.ac.uk/research/cendep/>
- **Habitat for Humanity:** <http://www.habitat.org/eurasia>
- **International Institute for Environment and Development:** <http://www.iied.org/>
- **International Federation of the Red Cross, Shelter and Settlements:**
<http://www.ifrc.org/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/services-for-the-disaster-affected/shelter-and-settlement/>
- **RedR:** <http://www.redr.org.uk/>
- **Shelter Cluster**, Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/Pages/default.aspx>
- **The International Futures Forum**, Civic Conversations:
<http://www.internationalfuturesforum.com/>
- **UN Habitat:** <http://unhabitat.org/>

Relevant Links:

- **'A Global Urban Risk Index'**, The World Bank, June 2013: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2013/06/25/000158349_20130625133954/Rendered/PDF/WPS6506.pdf
- **'Annual Disaster Statistical Review'**, Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED):
http://cred.be/download/download.php?file=sites/default/files/ADSR_2013.pdf
- **'Challenging Practice'**, Architecture Sans Frontieres (part of RIBA Core Curriculum):
<http://challengingpractice.wordpress.com/>

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- **'City Resilience Index'**, Jo da Silva. Ove Arup & Partners International, April 2014: http://publications.arup.com/Publications/C/City_Resilience_Framework.aspx
- **'Disasters & Emergencies Preparedness Programme'**, DfID: <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203044/>
- **'Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005-2015, Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters'**. United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2005: <http://www.unisdr.org/2005/wcdr/intergover/official-doc/L-docs/Hyogo-framework-for-action-english.pdf>
- **'Key Propositions for Building Back Better'**, UN Special Envoy For Tsunami Recovery, William J Clinton: http://www.lauriedouglas.com/un_tsunami-propositions.pdf
- **'Managing Water Under Uncertainty and Risk'**, United Nations World Water: : <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002154/215492e.pdf>
- **'Mind the Risk, A global ranking of cities under threat from natural disaster'**, Swiss Re: http://www.swissre.com/rethinking/climate_and_natural_disaster_risk/Mind_the_risk.html
- **'Nonviolent Communication'** with Marshall Rosenberg: <http://www.cnvc.org/>
- **'Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness, (PASSA)'**, IFRC, 2011' <http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95526/publications/305400-PASSA%20manual-EN-LR.pdf>
- **'Peace Accords Matrix'**, University of Notre Dame: <https://peaceaccords.nd.edu>
- **'Rebel Architecture'** Al Jazeera: <http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/rebelarchitecture/>
- **'Shelter Case Studies'**, UN Habitat, IFRC and UNHCR: <http://www.sheltercasestudies.org/index.html>
- **'Suggested elements for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction'**, UNISDR: http://www.unisdr.org/files/37865_06elementswithdisclaimer.pdf
- **Sustainable Development Goals**, UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- **'The Built Environment Professions in Disaster Risk Reduction and Response'**, Tony Lloyd-Jones, Ripin Kalra, Budi Mulyawan, Mike Theis, Max Lock Centre, University of Westminster, 2009: http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95743/B.a.07.Built%20Environment%20Professions%20in%20DRR%20and%20Response-Guide%20for%20humanitarian%20agencies_DFDN%20and%20RICS.pdf
- **'UK's Development Work in the Occupied Palestinian Territories - International Development Committee, Fourth Special Report'**, 06 August 2014: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/201415/cmselect/cmintdev/756/75603.htm>
- **'The Sphere Project, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response'**: <http://www.sphereproject.org/>
- **'What can 'forensic architecture' reveal about the conflict in Gaza?'**, The Guardian: <http://www.theguardian.com/cities/2014/sep/01/what-can-forensic-architecture-reveal-about-the-conflict-in-gaza>
- **'World Refugee Day'**, UNHCR <http://www.unhcr.org/53a155bc6.html>

HUMAN RIGHTS AND ETHICAL STANDARDS

Relevant Organisations:

- **International Labour Organisation:** <http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>

Relevant Links:

- **Code of Conduct**, Architects Registration Board, 2010: <http://arb.org.uk/code-of-conduct-2010>

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- **Code of Professional Conduct**, Royal Institute of British Architects, January 2005: <http://www.architecture.com/Files/RIBAProfessionalServices/ProfessionalConduct/DisputeResolution/ProfessionalConduct/RIBACodeOfProfessionalConduct.pdf>
- **Ethical Trading Initiative**: <http://www.ethicaltrade.org/>
- **'International Code of Ethics'**. UIA International Review of the Red Cross, Occupation, Volume 94, Number 885, Spring 2012: http://www.uia.archi/sites/default/files/IDC_eng.pdf
- **UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice**: http://www.uia.archi/sites/default/files/EN_UIA_ACCORD_TOKYO.pdf
- **Red Cross Code of Conduct**, IFRC: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/code-of-conduct/>
- **'Mandatory Standards of Migrant Workers Welfare'**, Qatar Foundation, 2013: <http://www.qf.org.qa/app/media/2379>
- **'The Hasselt Charter'**, Architecture Sans Frontiers: http://www.asfint.org/the_hasselt_charter
- **'The Ten Principles'**, UN Global Compact, 2 April 2013: <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/index.html>
- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**: <http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>
- **The International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work**: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/decl/declaration/text/>
- **The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development**: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/agenda21.htm>
- **The United Nations Convention Against Corruption**: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/index.html>

ROYAL CHARTER, CHARITABLE STATUS & GOVERNANCE

Relevant Links:

- **'Charter & Byelaws'**, RIBA, November 2009: http://www.architecture.com/Files/RIBAProfessionalServices/ProfessionalConduct/Constitution/charter_byelaws.pdf
- **'Speaking out guidance on campaigning and political activity by charities (CC9)'**, Charity Commission, March 2009: <http://www.charitycommission.gov.uk/detailed-guidance/managing-your-charity/speaking-out-guidance-on-campaigning-and-political-activity-by-charities-cc9/>