

**WINNING
BACK
THE
HUMAN
RACE**

**A conference
on the legacy of
the Independent
Commission on
International
Humanitarian
Issues**

**Chatham House, London
14 November 2017**

Welcome to the conference Lord Malloch-Brown

A very warm welcome to *Winning back the human race*, a one-day conference that is being held to examine the legacy of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICHI) and to remember the Commission's Secretary-General, Zia Rizvi, who passed away last year.

Zia Rizvi observed in 1986 that the purpose of the Commission was to "promote greater awareness of the human dimension in the countless problems which confront the global community". Three decades later, the turbulence being experienced in many parts of the world means that the Commission's objectives, findings and recommendations remain just as relevant today.

Involving high-level speakers as well as experienced humanitarian officials, analysts and advocates, *Winning back the human race* provides an important opportunity to examine the international community's evolving response to some of the key issues of our time.

This conference would not have been possible without the support of its Patron, HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal, the other members of the Organising Committee: Sara Rizvi, Riaz Rizvi, Martin Barber and Jeff Crisp; the Conference Administrator, Dylan Crisp; and the staff of Chatham House, ODI and the Humanitarian Leadership Academy. My sincere thanks to them all.

Lord Malloch-Brown
Chair of the Organising Committee,
Winning back the human race

Message from HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal Co-Chair of ICHI

Thirty-five years ago, the world was confronted with an extraordinary series of humanitarian challenges. The movement of Vietnamese boat people, alongside the refugee movements from Cambodia and Laos, was in full swing. Millions of Afghans were pouring into Iran and Pakistan. Drought and internal conflict in Ethiopia were leading towards one of the most horrific famines of modern times. Refugees were fleeing Chile after the overthrow of the Allende government, and the brutal war between Iran and Iraq was on its way to killing millions.

His Highness Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan and a group of us, who were endearingly described by some as "*independent developmental blatherers*" called for the creation of a New International Humanitarian Order in Geneva at the Henry Dunant Centre. One of our most valuable assets was Sadruddin's aide, the late Zia Rizvi. A highly experienced humanitarian activist and UN expert who was a valued partner from the start.

The combination of His Highness Prince Sadruddin's wealth of experience and his choice of an able team of assistants rendered this exercise, the work of the Independent Commission, to be one of the most exhilarating and rewarding I have ever engaged in. The reason that the Independent Commission was so fulfilling, was because it saw the continuation of work by hundreds of humanitarian activists from all over the world, working in the context of man-versus-man, man-versus-nature, and man-made disasters.

When "*Sadri*" (as we called him) proposed that we ask his former Chief of Staff, Zia Rizvi, to serve as the Commission's Secretary-General, I deemed it most appropriate. It is a tribute to this unique partnership that, when we sent out invitations to join the Commission, a most remarkable group of people said yes. One of them, my good friend Lord David Owen, will join us at Chatham House. Others who served in the Commission included Sadako Ogata, soon to become UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Robert McNamara,

Gough Whitlam, Simone Veil, and Salim A. Salim, and many other distinguished humanitarians; we were 29 in all.

Several of you who are attending this conference have personal experience of working with Zia and the Commission on the publications that the Commission put out. Mark Malloch-Brown was involved with the book on famine, and Martin Barber and Jeff Crisp with the work on refugees.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the work of the Commission, including its publications, and perhaps most notably its final report, *Winning the human race*, were highly influential and contributed notably to the introduction of the UN's coordination architecture in 1991, when the General Assembly adopted Resolution 46/182 on the coordination of humanitarian assistance. It is a happy coincidence that we look forward, at this conference, to welcoming the current holder of the post of Emergency Relief Coordinator established under that resolution, Mark Lowcock of the United Kingdom.

When Lord Malloch-Brown approached me with the idea that we might review the legacy of ICHI, and at the same time honour the memory of our good friend, Zia Rizvi, I was delighted. This conference recognises an important moment in the history of our efforts to do the best we possibly can to assist and protect those who find themselves the victims of humanitarian emergencies. By examining the legacy of ICHI in the company of such an experienced and learned group of speakers and participants, I am certain that we will contribute to setting the agenda for the next generation of humanitarian organisations and their staff.

ICHI Press Conference, United Nations, New York, 24 September 1987

HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal and Sadruddin Aga Khan, Chair man and Co-Chairman respectively of the ICHI, hold a press conference on the Commission's work, accompanied by Therese Paquet-Sevigny, UN Under-Secretary-General for Public Information.



Introduction

Humanitarian issues are now at the top of the global policy agenda. But that was not always the case. During the Cold War, the division of the world into two competing blocs made it difficult for states and other actors to engage in a meaningful dialogue on a range of issues that affected the survival, rights and well-being of many people.

The Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICHI) was a visionary effort to facilitate a constructive debate on some of the world's most pressing problems, bringing together a range of eminent personalities from different geographical, cultural and political backgrounds. By promoting such a discussion, the Commission also hoped to raise public awareness of many neglected humanitarian issues and to establish a more effective international framework for the maintenance of human dignity in situations where the lives and livelihoods of people were at risk.

Established in 1983, the ICHI's work acted as an important catalyst for a discussion on humanitarian issues that was to gain much greater prominence in the post-Cold War years and which are now at the very forefront of the international community's concerns. Members of the Commission, its Secretariat and consultants also went on to assume senior positions within the international humanitarian system. Most notably, Commissioner Sadako Ogata would serve as UN High Commissioner for Refugees from 1990 to 2000.

The Commission

The Commission was chaired by Prince Hassan Bin Talal of Jordan and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Its Secretary-General was Zia Rizvi of Pakistan, who had also served as a high-ranking UN official. The Co-Chairs and Secretary-General had been particularly inspired by the Brandt Commission and the notion of a 'New International Economic Order', and felt that a high-level initiative was required to put humanitarian issues at the centre of global affairs.

ICHI was an independent body whose members participated in their personal capacity and not as the representatives of governments or international organisations. The work of the Commission was not intended to interfere with governmental negotiations or inter-state relations, nor to duplicate work being done by existing governmental or non-governmental bodies. Membership of the Commission was limited to 29 people and was based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution. A list of Commission members follows this information note.

The Swiss Government facilitated the establishment of the Commission's Secretariat in Geneva. The work of ICHI was funded by government contributions as well as non-governmental organisations and private sources.

The Commission was established for a three-year period, beginning in July 1983. It was inaugurated in Geneva in the presence of UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. Plenary meetings of the Commission were subsequently held in New York (USA), Hammamet (Tunisia), The Hague (Netherlands), Tokyo (Japan), Vienna (Austria), Stockholm (Sweden), and Amman (Jordan). As well as discussing and formulating ICHI's findings and recommendations, these plenary meetings provided an opportunity for members of the Commission to hear testimony from a wide range of individuals and organisations with relevant expertise.

Focus of the Commission

During its limited lifespan, the Commission focused on three broad areas of concern, all of which remain the subject of an intense international discourse.

Humanitarian norms in the context of armed conflicts

Although considerable progress had been made in developing and codifying international humanitarian law, flagrant disregard of humanitarian norms persisted at the time of the Commission's establishment. ICHI's objective was to actively encourage the adherence of governments to existing international instruments, while proposing measures to address new problems associated with armed conflicts taking place at that time.

Natural and manmade disasters

In the early 1980s, the international community was confronted with the catastrophic consequences of environmental disasters, some of them related to drought, deforestation and desertification, and others the result of nuclear accidents and industrial pollution. ICHI's work in this area was intended to promote a better understanding of these processes and to advocate for the introduction of long-term disaster prevention and preparedness strategies.

Vulnerable groups of people

In the course of its work, ICHI identified a number of vulnerable groups who suffer human rights abuses and deprivation by virtue of their marginalised status in society. These included stateless people, the disappeared, refugees and displaced persons, indigenous populations, street children and the urban young. The Commission's purpose in relation to these groups was to examine the problems specific to each of them and to identify practical measures that could be taken to reinforce their rights and lessen their hardship.

Commission outputs

Between 1985 and 1987, ICHI published seven major reports on key humanitarian issues, each of them published in multiple languages, and a final report summarising the Commission's conclusions and recommendations. These reports can be accessed at www.ibhi.org/archive.

- **Winning the human race?**
- **Disappeared! Technique of Terror**
- **Famine: a man-made disaster?**
- **Modern wars: the humanitarian challenge**
- **Refugees: the dynamics of displacement**
- **Street children: a growing urban tragedy**
- **The encroaching desert: the consequences of human failure**
- **The vanishing forest: the human consequences of deforestation**

The Commission decided at the outset that to reach and influence the global public, it would be necessary to use the broadcast media, particularly television. A series of eight short TV programmes were produced under the general title 'Humanitas', destined particularly for networks in developing countries. These programmes broadly reflected the themes of the Commission's reports.

The Independent Commission and the United Nations

While not a UN body, ICIHI had close connections with the world organisation. In 1981, at the initiative of Jordan, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution relating to a 'New International Humanitarian Order' in which it recognised *"the importance of further improving a comprehensive international framework which takes fully into account existing instruments relating to humanitarian questions as well as the need for addressing those aspects which are not yet adequately covered"*.

The following year, the General Assembly adopted a further resolution, in which it noted *"the proposal for the establishment, outside the United Nations framework, of an Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues composed of leading personalities in the humanitarian field or having wide experience of government or world affairs"*. In December 1987, the General Assembly adopted a further resolution, expressing its appreciation to ICIHI, drawing the attention of states and international organisations to the Commission's final report and inviting them to consider its analysis and recommendations.

The December 1987 Resolution also requested all members of the international community to maintain contact with a newly-established and non-UN entity, titled the Independent Bureau on Humanitarian Issues (IBHI). Under the leadership of Zia Rizvi, the new Bureau continued to advocate for the ICIHI's recommendations and to promote the notion of a new international humanitarian order.

The Bureau also became substantively involved in the humanitarian dimensions of the armed conflict in former Yugoslavia, focusing on issues such as statelessness, minorities, as well as land and property rights. Full details of both the IBHI and ICIHI can be found at www.ibhi.org.

Co-Chairs

Sadrudin Aga Khan (Iran), Hassan bin Talal (Jordan).

Commissioners

Susanna Agnelli (Italy), Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud (Saudi Arabia), Paulo Evaristo Arns (Brazil), Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Henrik Beer (Sweden), Igor P. Belashchenko (USSR), Luis Echeverria Alvarez (Mexico), Pierre Graber (Switzerland), Ivan L. Head (Canada), M. Hidayatullah (India), Aziza Hussein (Egypt), Manfred Lachs (Poland), Robert S. McNamara (USA), Lazar Mojsov (Yugoslavia), Mohammed Mzal (Tunisia), Sadako Ogata (Japan), David Owen (United Kingdom), Willibald P. Pahr (Austria), Shridath S. Ramphal (Guyana), Ru Xin (China), Salim A. SALIM (Tanzania), Léopold Sédar Senghor (Senegal), Soedjatmoko (Indonesia), Desmond Tutu (South Africa), Simone Veil (France), E. Gough Whitlam (Australia).

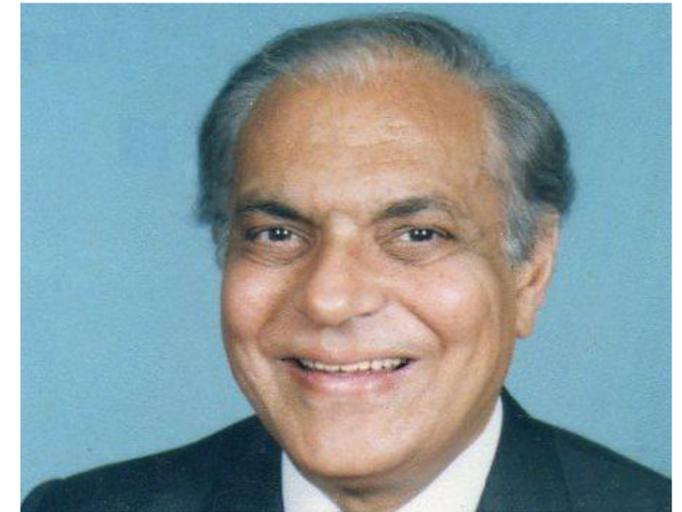
In his youth, Zia Rizvi was inspired by Dag Hammarskjöld and wanted to work for the UN and especially for UNHCR. He was an idealist who was not only trying to alleviate the suffering and inequalities in the world but also identify and address their root causes.

Zia Rizvi studied at Government College, Lahore, Pakistan and then moved to Paris to study international law at l'Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales. In 1967, he joined the Legal Division of UNHCR. He was active in the Staff Association of which he was President in 1972. He served as the Special Assistant of the High Commissioner, Prince Sadrudin Aga Khan, until 1977 when Prince Sadrudin resigned. From July 1978-1979 he was the Representative of UNHCR in Italy. In October 1979 he was appointed UNHCR Regional Coordinator for South-East Asia, based in Bangkok, where he remained until July 1982. In August 1982 he became the UNHCR Representative in New York, where he served until December 1983.

In July 1983 the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICIHI) was inaugurated in Geneva and in November the first Plenary Meeting was held in New York. He was Secretary-General of ICIHI from 1983-1987. He worked after that in the Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan (UNOCA), including service as Deputy Coordinator. He took early retirement in 1992.

After retiring from the UN, he worked for the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues (IBHI), a successor to the Commission, first in Bosnia and later in Pakistan until his illness in 2009. IBHI's last publication was *The rights of women in Pakistan*.

"Rizvi, a Pakistani, had neither the appearance nor the manner of a bureaucrat. An intelligent, self-confident and elegant man, he had flair... By the fall of 1979, many officials in UNHCR's Bangkok office had become convinced that only Rizvi had the originality and the skill to pull



UNHCR out of its quagmire in Thailand."
William Shawcross, *The quality of mercy*

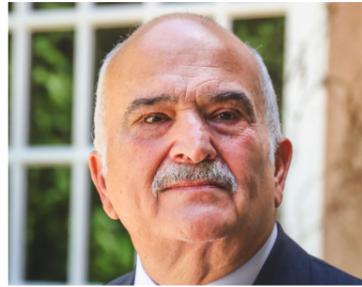
"I frequently opposed Rizvi's solutions... but I was utterly taken by his ability to think strategically about refugees and seek a solution for them that cleverly took account of the geopolitical context rather than rigidly, but often unrealistically, insisting on doing it by the book and claiming for refugees all the rights prescribed for them in the post-war European-inspired refugee conventions."
Mark Malloch-Brown, *The unfinished global revolution*

"Rizvi could easily come across as arrogant. He could infuriate older officials by arriving late for meetings, puffing away at his Brazilian cigar and casting doubt on their sanity and intelligence with the acerbity of his put-downs. But the younger professionals admired him for his intelligence and his willingness to entrust them with responsibility and to support them in their decisions."
Martin Barber, *Blinded by humanity*

Inscribed by Zia Rizvi in a copy of *'Winning the Human Race'*: "In memory of our common efforts on behalf of refugees: We could not get to the root causes of uprootedness. But we understood the dynamics of displacement".

Biographies of Speakers

HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal Patron, *Winning back the human race*



His Royal Highness Prince El Hassan bin Talal was born in Amman, on 20th March 1947, to a branch of the Hashemite family directly descended from the Prophet

Muhammad, in the forty-second generation of descendants. His Royal Highness is the youngest son of Their late Majesties King Talal and Queen Zein El Sharaf, and is the brother of His late Majesty King Hussein.

His Royal Highness was officially invested as Crown Prince to the Hashemite Throne of Jordan, in April 1965. Until the changes in succession brought about by His late Majesty King Hussein, in January 1999, he served as the King's closest political advisor, confidant and deputy, as well as acting as Regent in the King's absence from the country. HRH graduated from Oxford with a B.A. (Hons.) in Oriental Studies, followed by an M.A.

Prince Hassan has initiated, founded and is actively involved in a number of Jordanian and international institutes and committees. He chaired the committees overseeing the first development plan (1973-1975) and the three subsequent development plans.

On the international stage, many of Prince Hassan's ideas and initiatives have been catalytic to international decisions and resolutions. Addressing the 36th Session of the United Nations in 1981, His Royal Highness proposed the establishment of the New International Humanitarian Order, which led to a request by the Secretary General to found and co-chair the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICIHI). The final report of the Commission was adopted as a resolution at the 42nd General Assembly of the United Nations.

Prince Hassan chairs and is a member of a number of international committees and organisations.

HRH has been decorated by over twenty nations, His Royal Highness is the holder of the Order of Al Hussein bin Ali, Jordan's highest decoration, which HRH was awarded in March, 1987, by His late Majesty King Hussein. HRH also held the rank of Honorary General in the Jordanian Armed Forces.

His Royal Highness is a prolific contributor to newspapers, journals, magazines and periodicals, as well as specific publications on regional and international issues. Prince Hassan is also the author of nine books.

His Royal Highness married Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath in 1968. They have three daughters and a son. *A full biography is available at IBHI.org*

Lord Owen Former UK Foreign Secretary



David Owen was a Member of Parliament for 26 years from 1966-92. Under Labour Governments he served as Navy Minister, Health Minister and

Foreign Secretary. He was co-founder of the Social Democratic Party and its Leader from 1983-87 and 1988-90. He currently sits as an independent social democrat in the House of Lords. From 1992-95 Lord Owen served as EU peace negotiator in the former Yugoslavia working alongside the UN appointed peace negotiator, Cyrus Vance, and then Thorvald Stoltenberg. In the early 1980s Lord Owen served as the Treasurer of the Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues and was also a member of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Armed

Conflict. From 1990-2001 he was Chairman of Humanitas, a charitable organisation dedicated to public education on humanitarian issues. Lord Owen is currently a Director of the Center for International Humanitarian Co-operation that has established an intensive four-week diploma course in International Humanitarian Assistance. Lord Owen is the author of several publications including *Balkan Odyssey* (1995); *In Sickness and In Power. Illness in Heads of Government* (revised 2016); *Nuclear Papers* (2009); *Bosnia-Herzegovina: the Vance-Owen Peace Plan* (2013); and *British Foreign Policy After Brexit* (2017).

Robert Bailey Research Director of Energy, Environment and Resources Chatham House



Rob Bailey is the Research Director for Energy, Environment and Resources at Chatham House. Prior to this he worked at Oxfam GB where he was responsible for policy

on food security, trade, agriculture and climate change. His publications have covered a range of topics including resource security, famine prevention and low-carbon development. He holds and has held various advisory positions and was specialist adviser on food security to the UK Parliament's International Development Select Committee. In 2011, Rob was named one of the DEVEX 40-under-40 leading thinkers on international development. He holds degrees from the University of Cambridge and the London School of Economics.

Dr Martin Barber Independent Analyst



Martin Barber is a retired senior UN official. He served as Director of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) at UN Headquarters from 2000 until 2005. Previously, he was

Chief of Policy in the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). From 1996 to 1998, he was Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From 1989 to 1996, he worked with the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, serving as UN Humanitarian Coordinator in 1995-6. From 1975 to 1982, he served with UNHCR in Laos and Thailand. Between 1982 and 1989, he was Director of the British Refugee Council. From 2010 to 2013, he served as Senior Adviser in the Office for Coordination of Foreign Aid in the Government of the United Arab Emirates. He is now a consultant and analyst on humanitarian issues. He holds a doctorate in South-East Asian Sociology from the University of Hull. Martin Barber is the author of *Blinded by humanity: inside the UN's humanitarian operations*, 2015, IB Tauris, London.

Dr Jeff Crisp Chatham House and Refugees Studies Centre, University of Oxford



Dr Jeff Crisp is a specialist on refugee, asylum, migration and humanitarian issues. He is currently affiliated to Chatham House and the Refugee Studies Centre,

University of Oxford. He has held senior positions with UNHCR, where he was Head of Policy Development and Evaluation, Refugees

Conference Agenda

9.00	Registration and coffee
9.30	Humanitarian assistance and protection: challenges and opportunities

- *Welcome:* Dr Robin Niblett, Executive Director, Chatham House
- Mark Lowcock, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

10.00	Opening session: the ICIHI and its legacy
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- *Winning back the human race: the ICIHI and the challenges of the future*, HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal, Co-Chair, ICIHI
- *The role of Humanitas TV*, Lord David Owen, former Foreign Secretary, UK

10.45	Coffee break
11.15	Panel 1 Contemporary armed conflicts: humanitarian action and the laws of war

Chair: Sara Pantuliano, Managing Director, ODI

- Antonio Donini, Tufts University
- Emanuela-Chiara Gillard, University of Oxford and European University Institute
- Dr Lina Khatib, Head of the Middle East and North Africa Programme, Chatham House
- Norah Niland, Graduate Institute of Geneva

This panel will examine the challenge of providing humanitarian aid in conflict zones. In the current climate, is promoting international humanitarian law a lost cause? What have we learned from the Syrian experience. And what can be done if the parties to a conflict block the delivery of aid?

12.20	The impact of the Commission: humanitarianism now
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Chair: Minja Yang, President & Professor, Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation

- Lord Malloch-Brown
- Baroness D'Souza
- Riaz Rizvi

12.50	Lunch
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13.50	Panel 2 Refugees and the dynamics of displacement: strengthening the protection of uprooted people
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Chair: Gonzalo Vargas Llosa, Representative to the UK, UNHCR

- Dr Martin Barber, Independent Analyst
- Dr Jeff Crisp, Chatham House and Refugees Studies Centre, University of Oxford
- Dr Lucy Hovil, Senior Researcher, International Refugees Rights Initiative
- Dr Pia Oberoi, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

This panel addresses the protection needs of displaced populations. Why has the issue of internal displacement dropped off the international agenda? What lessons, if any, can still be learned from the ICIHI recommendations? And what should we expect from the forthcoming Global Compact on Refugees?

14.55	Panel 3 Famine: why food insecurity persists
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Chair: Alex Thier, Executive Director, ODI

- Josette Sheeran, President, Asia Society
- Saba Al Mubaslat, CEO, Humanitarian Leadership Academy
- Lewis Sida, Humanitarian Aid Consultant, Sussex University
- Robert Bailey, Research Director of Energy, Environment and Resources, Chatham House

This panel asks why so many people are still confronted with famine and food insecurity. How effective are early warning systems? Are relief operations better organised than they were in the past? And will new technologies and food productions systems bring an end to food insecurity?

16.00	Closing session: the past, present and future of humanitarianism
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Chair: Lord Malloch-Brown

- HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal, Co-Chair, ICIHI
- Lord Owen, former UK Foreign Secretary
- Dr Eleanor Davey, University of Manchester
- Ben Ramalingam, Institute of Development Studies

17.00	Showing of Humanitas film on refugees (1985) and Reception
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Biographies of Speakers

International (Senior Director for Policy and Advocacy) and the Global Commission on International Migration (Director of Policy and Research). He has also worked for the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and the British Refugee Council. Jeff has first-hand experience of refugee situations throughout the world and has published, lectured and broadcast extensively on humanitarian issues. He holds a Masters degree and PhD in African Studies and Political Science from the University of Birmingham.

Dr Eleanor Davey University of Manchester



Eleanor Davey is Lecturer in the History of Humanitarianism at the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (HCRI) at the University of Manchester.

She is the author of *Idealism Beyond Borders: The Revolutionary Left and the Rise of Humanitarianism in France, 1954-1988*, published by Cambridge University Press (2015). Her current research project, funded from 2014-17 by a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship, investigates the relationship between humanitarianism and national liberation. She is a member of the editorial board of French Historical Studies and co-edited a special issue of *Disasters* (2015) on the relevance of history to humanitarian practice and policy. Prior to joining HCRI, Eleanor was a Research Officer in the Overseas Development Institute's Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG). She holds a PhD in history from Queen Mary, University of London.

Antonio Donini Tufts University



Antonio Donini is Visiting Fellow at the Feinstein International Center at Tufts University and Research Associate at the Global Migration Centre at the

Graduate Institute in Geneva. He works on issues relating to humanitarianism, the future of humanitarian action and migration. He has worked for 26 years in the United Nations in research, evaluation and humanitarian capacities. His last UN post was Head of OCHA in Afghanistan 1999-2002. He has published widely on humanitarian, migration and UN reform issues as well as on Afghanistan. He co-edited the volume *Nation-Building Unraveled? Aid, Peace, and Justice in Afghanistan* (Kumarian Press); and is the main author of *The Golden Fleece. Manipulation and Independence in Humanitarian Action* (Kumarian Press). He is co-author of *Planning From the Future: Is the Humanitarian System fit for Purpose?*, a 2016 report that examines blockages in the humanitarian system and the potential for major overhaul.

Emanuela-Chiara Gillard University of Oxford and European University Institute



Emanuela-Chiara Gillard is a Senior Research Fellow at the Oxford Institute for Ethics, Law and Armed Conflict, and an Associate Fellow in Chatham House's International

Law Programme. From 2007 to 2012 she was Chief of the Protection of Civilians Section in the Policy Branch of the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The Section works with

the United Nations and other key partners to enhance the protection of civilians in armed conflict. For seven years prior to joining OCHA, Emanuela was a legal adviser at the International Committee of the Red Cross. There she was responsible for providing advice on legal issues relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, children, assistance, multinational forces, civil/military relations, occupation, and private military/security companies. Before joining the ICRC in 2000, Emanuela was a legal adviser at the United Nations Compensation Commission, in charge of government claims for losses arising from Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait. From 1995 to 1997 she was a research fellow at the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law at the University of Cambridge. Emanuela holds B.A. and LL.M. degrees from the University of Cambridge. She is a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England and Wales.

Dr Lucy Hovil Senior Research Associate International Refugee Rights Initiative



Dr Hovil has 17 years of experience working on issues of forced migration and conflict. She is currently a Senior Research Associate with the International Refugee Rights

Initiative, advising on research methodology across a number of programmes and conducting research on issues of citizenship, displacement and cycles of violence. Lucy is also a Deployable Civilian Expert for the UK Government's Stabilisation Unit and Managing Editor of the *International Journal of Transitional Justice*. She was formerly the Senior Research and Advocacy Officer at the Refugee Law Project, Faculty of Law, Makerere University, Uganda, where she founded the organisation's research department and oversaw their working paper series. She obtained her PhD from the School of Oriental

and African Studies, University of London (1999), in which she explored the relationship between violence and identity in South Africa during the period of conflict that preceded the country's first inclusive election in 1994. She has published numerous Working Papers, book chapters and op-eds, and recently published the book, *Refugees, Conflict and the Search for Belonging* (Palgrave, 16).

Dr Lina Khatib Head of the Middle East and North Africa Programme, Chatham House



Lina Khatib is the head of the Middle East and North Africa Programme at Chatham House. She was formerly director of the Carnegie Middle East Center in Beirut and the co-

founding head of the Program on Arab Reform and Democracy at Stanford University's Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law. Her research focuses on the international relations of the Middle East, Islamist groups and security, political transitions, and foreign policy, with special attention to the Syrian conflict. She is a research associate at SOAS, was a senior research associate at the Arab Reform Initiative and lectured at Royal Holloway, University of London. She has published several books and also written widely on public diplomacy, political communication, and political participation in the Middle East. She is a frequent commentator on politics and security in the Middle East and North Africa at events around the world and in the media.

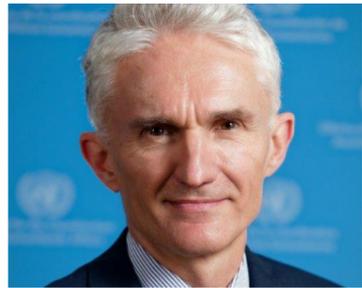
Biographies of Speakers

Gonzalo Vargas Llosa UNHCR Representative to the UK



Gonzalo Vargas Llosa took up his post as UNHCR's Representative to the UK in October 2014. He arrived in London after four years as the Refugee Agency's Representative in the Dominican Republic. He has also served for UNHCR in New York, Panama and its Geneva headquarters, as well as on emergency missions in Pakistan, Darfur, Sudan and Libya. Prior to joining UNHCR, he served with UNOCHA in Pakistan from 1991 to 1994.

Mark Lowcock United Nations Under-Secretary- General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator



On 1 September 2017 Mark Lowcock of the UK assumed the role of UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

(OCHA), and Emergency Relief Coordinator. With over 30 years of humanitarian and development experience, Mr. Lowcock serves as the chief coordinator of the world's humanitarian response in times of urgent crisis. In his previous position, as Permanent Secretary for the Department for International Development (DFID), Mr Lowcock led the United Kingdom's humanitarian response to conflicts in Syria, Iraq and Libya as well as to natural disasters in the Philippines and Nepal. Prior to his leadership of DFID, Mr. Lowcock served the Department as Director General for Africa and Asia, coordinating its response to humanitarian emergencies in Haiti, Pakistan and Myanmar. He served previously as Director General for both Policy and Corporate

Performance as well as Director of Finance at DFID. He has served for extended periods in Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe and is also a Qualified Accountant. He holds a Master of Science in Economics from the University of London and a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and History from Oxford University.

Rt Hon Lord Mark Malloch-Brown KCMG



Mark Malloch-Brown is currently Chairman of SGO and its elections technology division Smartmatic and a Senior Adviser to Eurasia, the political risk advisory firm. He

is also on a number of commercial boards. He previously served as Deputy Secretary-General and Chief of Staff of the UN under Kofi Annan. For six years before that he was Administrator of the UNDP, leading the UN's development efforts around the world. He was later Minister of State in the Foreign Office, covering Africa and Asia, and was a member of Gordon Brown's cabinet. He chairs or is on the board of a number of non-profits including the International Crisis Group and the Open Society Foundation. Mark is also a Distinguished Practitioner of the Blavatnik School of Government at Oxford University. He was formerly a visiting distinguished fellow at the Yale Centre for the Study of Globalisation and is a Chatham House Academy Adjunct Faculty Member. He has a number of honorary degrees. He was knighted in 2007 for his contribution to international affairs. He is the author of *The unfinished global revolution* and in 2005 Time Magazine put him on its list of the 100 most influential people in the world.

Saba Al Mubaslat CEO, Humanitarian Leadership Academy



Saba joined the Humanitarian Leadership Academy as the first CEO in September 2015 after 22 years of frontline response to humanitarian crises. Before the Academy,

Saba was the Country Director for Save the Children International in Jordan, working in the Syria response for several years. She was responsible for the overall direction, leadership and coordination of Save the Children's programmes in Jordan for both development and humanitarian response. Saba is fluent in Arabic and English, and was educated at Jordan University and the University of Framingham in Boston, USA. Throughout her 20-year career in the fields of engineering, development and humanitarian response, Saba has worked in some of the most challenging countries and territories in the world, including Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, Yemen, Iraq, Tunisia, Libya and Azerbaijan.

Norah Niland Graduate Institute, Geneva



Norah Niland has spent much of her professional life with the UN, in the field and at HQ on humanitarian, human rights, and development issues in crisis and

transition environments. She also spent time as a civil rights activist in Northern Ireland and at the ICIHI in the mid-80s before heading to the Thai-Cambodian border. Norah separated from the UN in 2011 shortly after completing an assignment in Afghanistan as representative of the UNHCHR and Director, Human Rights UNAMA. Currently,

Norah is affiliated with CCDP at the Graduate Institute, Geneva where she is involved in various issues including protection in the context of humanitarian action. A published author and independent researcher, Norah has an M.Phil (Peace Studies) from Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr Pia Oberoi United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



Pia Oberoi is the Advisor on Migration and Human Rights at the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, where she leads the work of OHCHR's migration team on

policy and legal issues related to the human rights of all migrants and the intersections between migration and human rights. Prior to this, Pia led the migrants' rights work of Amnesty International's International Secretariat. She has also worked in the Asia-Pacific region on migration and economic, social and cultural rights issues, and has been an expert consultant for NGOs and policy think tanks around the world. An expert on migration from the perspective of migrants' human rights, refugee and human rights law and policy, Pia has written about, lectured on and published extensively on related issues. Pia holds a DPhil in International Relations from St Antony's College, Oxford University, where she wrote her thesis on displacement issues in South Asia (subsequently published by Oxford University Press as *Exile and Belonging: Refugees and State Policy in South Asia*, 2006).

Biographies of Speakers

Sara Pantuliano Managing Director, Overseas Development Institute



Sara Pantuliano is a Managing Director at ODI, where she has led the humanitarian team for six years. She is a member of the Global Future Council on the Humanitarian

System of the World Economic Forum (WEF), the Managing Editor of Disasters Journal, a Trustee of SOS Sahel and IRIN news, and has served on a range of advisory boards, including Oxford University's Refugees Studies Centre and the UN Association of the UK. She previously led a high-profile UN response in the Nuba Mountains, acted as an observer at the IGAD Sudan peace process and lectured at the University of Dar es Salaam. She has written extensively on Sudan, armed conflict and humanitarian affairs.

Ben Ramalingam Institute of Development Studies



Ben Ramalingam is a strategist, policy advisor, researcher and author focusing on global development and humanitarian issues. He currently leads the Digital

& Technology research group, the Disasters and Development group and the Global Adaptive Management Centre at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. His research agenda includes sustainability, resilience and humanitarianism; economy and inequality; government and service delivery; citizenship, activism and rights; and technology practices, tools and methods. Ramalingam designed, co-founded and from 2011-2017 was Chair of the Humanitarian Innovation Fund. He previously served as Head of Research and

Development at ALNAP, a multi-stakeholder network for aid effectiveness, performance and learning. Prior to this, he was Deputy Director of the Humanitarian Futures Programme based at King's College London and led the Knowledge and Learning research programme at the Overseas Development Institute. Ben has written and worked extensively on development and humanitarian issues. His 2013 book *Aid on the edge of chaos* (OUP) explores how ideas from the cutting-edge of science can help aid become more relevant, innovative and catalytic. His next book, *Crisis innovators*, will be published in 2018, and focuses on innovation in extreme conditions created by disasters and conflicts.

Josette Sheeran President & CEO, Asia Society; United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti



Josette Sheeran is the President and CEO of Asia Society. Ms. Sheeran also serves as the UN Special Envoy to Haiti, representing the UN Secretary General in advancing

Haiti's 2030 vision and in helping secure an end to the transmission of cholera in Haiti. Ms Sheeran is former vice chair of the World Economic Forum. She helped advance global initiatives encompassing global, regional and industry agendas such as Grow Africa. Prior to the World Economic Forum, Sheeran was executive director of the World Food Programme (WFP), appointed by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2006. Under Sheeran's leadership, the WFP increased its donor base to more than 100 nations, and became the first UN program to include the so-called BRIC countries and the Gulf States among its top 10 donors. Prior to this, Ms. Sheeran served as a diplomat and negotiator for the United States, including as U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs.

Lewis Sida Humanitarian Aid Consultant, Sussex University



Lewis Sida is Director of the newly established Humanitarian Learning Centre (HLC) at IDS. The HLC is a joint initiative between IDS, IRC and Crown

Agents and is supported by the Humanitarian Leadership Academy. Lewis is a longstanding humanitarian consultant working on policy and strategy, evaluation and response. He is the author of numerous reviews and evaluations, including the 2011 review of UK aid led by Lord Paddy Ashdown and the 2012 UN evaluation of the Horn of Africa drought and famine. Lewis led the UK response to the Haiti earthquake in 2010 and more recently worked for DFID and the UN in a variety of roles around the Syria crisis. He is a senior advisor on the Crown Agents run DFID humanitarian programme in Myanmar and is also leading a multi-country study on resilience. Previously Lewis was humanitarian director at Save the Children UK; he started his career with Oxfam in the aftermath of the Rwanda genocide. He is married with three children and lives in Sussex.

Rt Hon Baroness Frances D'Souza CMG



Baroness D'Souza holds a BSc in Anthropology from University College London (1970) and a DPhil in Biological Anthropology from the University of Oxford (1976). She

was a Ford Foundation Fellow at the Wellcome Institute of Reproductive Physiology (1973–1977) and Senior Lecturer at Oxford Brookes University (1977–1984). Baroness D'Souza is

Founding Director of the International Disaster Institute and has served as Editor of the journal *Disasters* (1978–1984). She has worked as an Independent Consultant for UNDP, UNICEF, the Ford Foundation, Operation Hunger (South Africa), FAO, Save the Children, and Overseas Development Administration. She was Director of Article 19, a free speech organisation (1989–1998) and Director of Redress, an anti-torture organisation (2000–2004). Baroness D'Souza was appointed a Life Peer in 2004, Convenor of the Cross Benches (2007–2011), and Lord Speaker (2001–2016).

Alex Thier Executive Director, Overseas Development Institute



Formerly a senior official at the US Agency for International Development (USAID), Alex joined ODI in January 2017. In his role as Chief of Policy, Planning,

and Learning at USAID, he represented the US in key international development forums, including on Financing for Development and the Sustainable Development Goals; and played a leadership role in the creation of several major international initiatives, including the Vision to End Extreme Poverty, the Sustainable Development Investment Partnership, and the first ever US-China agreement on global development cooperation. As the top USAID official for Afghanistan and Pakistan, he managed a multibillion dollar assistance program, with over 1000 staff in Washington, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the region. At the US Institute of Peace, he led efforts to prevent genocide and mass atrocities and to help divided societies overcome the root causes of conflict, and served as a legal advisor to the Constitutional Commissions of Afghanistan and South Sudan. Alex also held positions at the United Nations (UN), Stanford University, and several NGOs, beginning his

career as a humanitarian aid worker with the UN and Oxfam. He has a Juris Doctor degree from Stanford Law School, a master's degree from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, and a bachelor's degree with honors, from Brown University.

Minja Yang President & Professor, Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation



Minja Yang is President and Professor of the Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation, Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium). At UNESCO, she served as Director of the

Regional Office in New Delhi; Director for Museum Development and Special Projects on Heritage and Urban Development; and Deputy Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in Paris after serving for six years as Head of its Asia-Pacific Region. Ms Yang was employed by UNHCR for 10 years in Bangkok, Tokyo and Geneva, working for refugees and displaced persons from Indochina, Afghanistan, Iran and the Horn of Africa, where she stressed the need for cultural sensitivity in the organisation of refugee camps and in refugee resettlement policies. She worked for the Secretariat of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues in 1985-86 while on leave from UNHCR. She obtained a BA in the Sociology of Development from Georgetown University (Washington DC), as well as an MA in Political Science and a Postgraduate Diploma in Political Theory from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, is a world-leading policy institute based in London. Its mission is to help governments and societies build a sustainably secure, prosperous and just world. To do so, the institute:

- engages governments, the private sector, civil society and its members in open debates and private discussions about the most significant developments in international affairs
- carries out independent and rigorous analysis of critical global, regional and country-specific challenges and opportunities;
- develops new ideas and policies on how best to confront these challenges and take advantage of these opportunities from the near- to the long-term;
- fosters analytical, problem-solving and leadership skills in the next generation, and
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The Humanitarian Leadership Academy is a global learning initiative set up to facilitate partnerships and collaborative opportunities to enable people to prepare for and respond to crises in their own countries. The Academy is working with local, national, regional and global organisations, communities and individuals to develop learning resources and tools. Kaya, an online learning platform, is one of these tools.

We will train the next generation of humanitarian leaders and responders, especially those located in vulnerable crisis affected countries and communities. The Humanitarian Leadership Academy seeks to facilitate partnership opportunities with the corporate sector, learning professionals, academia, international institutions, governments, non-traditional organisations and NGOs from across the globe to integrate their learning and technologies for individuals and organisations.

🌐 humanitarianleadershipacademy.org 🐦 [@AcademyHum](https://twitter.com/AcademyHum)

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ODI's mission is to inspire and inform policy and practice which leads to the reduction of global poverty and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods in developing countries. We do this by locking together high quality applied research, practical policy advice, and policy-focused dissemination and debate in developing and developed countries.

Research by the Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) at ODI explores high-level systemic issues and challenges within the international humanitarian system. We adopt a ground-level view to explore and analyse what local humanitarian action means in practice, and how it will affect humanitarian response. During the next two years, we are focusing on understanding capacity and complementarity in humanitarian response, non-traditional sources of aid finance, the role of informal non-state actors in protecting civilians and what dignity means in displacement.

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The Refugee Studies Centre (RSC) was founded in 1982 as part of Oxford University's Department of International Development (Queen Elizabeth House). Our mission is to build knowledge and understanding of the causes and effects of forced migration in order to help improve the lives of some of the world's most vulnerable people.

We aim to lead the world in research and education in the area of refugee and forced migration studies and to share our work on a national and global scale. We seek to realise this vision by taking forward new and transformative approaches to research, teaching and engagement with society, informed by Oxford's long traditions of independent scholarship and academic freedom.

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