From the outset we have promoted *revival* as a means of fostering professional & personal relationships, and of pooling knowledge and experience, in the field of post-disaster reconstruction and development.

We are very glad therefore, to announce the start of a partnership between the PRDU, the Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies (OCDS) and the Disaster Preparedness Centre at Cranfield University (CDPC), with a page of news from these renowned centres of natural disaster studies.

An immediate consequence of this collaboration is that *revival* will reach a larger audience, with a wider cross-section of disaster-related disciplines. We also welcome Dr Ian Davis, OCDS Director, to the PRDU Advisory Panel:

Eric Alley OBE President, Institute of Civil Defence and Disaster Studies.

Lord Cunliffe International Architectural & Planning Consultant.


David Shepherd Director of the Centre for Continuing Education at The University of York.

John Warren Lecturer/author on UK conservation, Islamic & Asiatic topics. Inspector of World Heritage Sites.

Fax us. Write to us. Phone us even. We look forward to hearing from you.

**IN THIS ISSUE**

Training Bosnian exiles in Norway – Trondheim and PRDU join forces  
Cultural Heritage at Risk – Five Regional Workshops  
Working with Conflict – PRDU hosts training Workshop  
City Twinning Update – Amsterdam and Vienna say Yes  
Living as a Refugee in Croatia – First hand experience  
Recycling and Post-disaster Reconstruction – July Workshop in York  
Natural Disaster Specialists – News from our new partners  
Publications / Research & Degree Topics  

The fifth annual PRDU Forum was held at the King’s Manor on 28 February when members and advisors of the Unit came together to review our progress over the last year, and help develop our future plans. Dr Sultan Barakat & Charles Cockburn, PRDU Coordinators, were congratulated on what all agreed had been a very successful past twelve months for the Unit, including the launch of *revival*.

Plans were unveiled for a structured one-year MA course at York starting in 1996, covering the many disciplines which are essential to initiate and sustain a balanced recovery in war-torn areas. The MA will complement academic learning with practical work in the field. Sultan presented his initial ideas on the course structure and these are outlined in the 4-page leaflet accompanying *revival*, together with a short questionnaire. Please complete and return to us as soon as possible if you are interested in this development. By sharing your ideas and experiences with us we can ensure that the course content is focused and relevant.

The Forum stressed the need for the PRDU to *forge stronger links with European Universities and Research Institutes*. This could develop multi-national, multi-disciplinary partnerships for joint research and consultancy projects. It was also suggested that we set up a *Consultancy Support Group* of like-minded practices, professionals and academics covering the wide-range of expertise our subject demands. (Interested parties should contact Sultan Barakat).  

continued on page 6
Training Bosnian professionals exiled in Norway

A three year project involving exiled professionals from Bosnia-Herzegovina looks set to be inaugurated in Norway, following a proposal by a group of Norwegian architects from the University of Trondheim, Faculty of Architecture, to the Norwegian Ministry of Labour and Interior Affairs. Initially, a £65,000 feasibility study will be carried out. The project will be implemented jointly by the University of Trondheim and the Post-war Reconstruction & Development Unit (PRDU) at the University of York, UK.

The aim is to train exiled Bosnian architects, civil engineers, planners, surveyors and others experienced in strategic planning to:

- further develop their skills to suit a new post-war situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina
- contribute to the post-war reconstruction by participating in construction and development planning related to the rebuilding of their country, as part of the professional development programme
- gather and process information from the project at hand and from existing research so that experience gained and knowledge developed may later be utilised in other areas of post-conflict reconstruction.

Cultural Heritage at Risk

The PRDU has recently completed a feasibility study on integrating measures for protection of, and mitigation of damage to, cultural heritage sites, monuments and objects, within national and local disaster preparedness plans. The study was undertaken on behalf of the inter-Agency Task Force which represents UNESCO; ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites); ICOM (the International Council of Museums); and ICCROM (the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property).

In accordance with this feasibility study five regional workshops will be organised, over the next two years, on disaster management for cultural property, to promote cooperation between cultural resource managers and disaster planners at all levels. The workshops will be facilitated by two members of PRDU-ICOMOS on behalf of the inter-agency Task Force.

These workshops will be held between June 1995 and April 1996 in regions that have suffered, over the last two decades, from concentrated damage to cultural heritage due to man-made and/or natural disasters. The 5 regions (and host countries) are: South East Asia & the Pacific (Sri Lanka); Europe (Macedonia); Africa (South Africa); Central & South America (Mexico); Middle East & Central Asia (Lebanon).

Feedback from the workshops, and the resulting national preparedness plans, will inform a progress report and recommendations for action, to be presented to the ICOMOS General Assembly in October 1996.

The response to a survey of 140 countries, carried out as part of the feasibility study, showed that whilst 93% think it is possible to integrate the protection of cultural heritage into their national disaster preparedness plans, at present only 15% have such integration.

We would like to thank all those who took part in the survey. Anyone else who is interested in this project can obtain further information by contacting Dr Sultan Barakat at The King’s Manor, or Mr Leo van Nispen at ICOMOS Headquarters, Hotel Saint Aignan, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris, France.

New Study Centre opens in Baghdad

A specialised Study Centre dealing with post-war reconstruction has been established at the University of Baghdad, Iraq.

We have been informed of this development by Saad Al-Zubaidi, Director General of the IDRISI Centre for Engineering Consultancy, who undertook the majority of the infrastructure reconstruction projects in Baghdad following the Allied bombardment of the City in 1991.

Mr Al-Zubaidi was a contributor to our ‘Third International York Workshop on Settlement Reconstruction Post-war’ held in July 1991, which recommended the creation of a network of such study centres to intensify the collection and dissemination of information on the management and planning of post-war reconstruction, and help make governmental reconstruction policies more responsive to the needs of people.

The PRDU welcomes this initiative and looks forward to future collaborations with the Baghdad centre.
Monograph for Reconstruction in Palestine

Urban development of Palestine during the next few years will establish patterns that will be difficult to alter. Consensus and the pursuit of policy by design can save Palestinians considerable pain and resources.

To this end, Sultan Barakat (PRDU) has helped prepare the outline of a monograph entitled Urban and Rural Reconstruction in Palestine – Issues, Options, Policies and Strategies by PEC DAR Planning Unit (PPU). A grant has been awarded by the International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada. Specialists have been contacted as authors to specific chapters, and PPU will seek to publish the Monograph soon, in both Arabic and English.

The document will be organised around the following themes:

- Urban Development Crisis in Palestine
- Strategic Challenges, Options and Objectives
- Regional Planning for Urban and Rural Development
- Urban Design and Conservation
- Housing
- Financial Institutions for Urban and Rural Reconstruction
- The Construction Industry
- Institutional Development
- Disaster Preparedness
- Environmental Issues and Considerations

Recommendations will be generated for relevant and effective policies, strategies, procedures, standards and codes, to promote a healthy and cost-effective construction industry and sound town planning practices. These recommendations will then be presented at an International Conference in Amman, the date of which is yet to be finalised.

PPU expects to receive around 50-60 contributions to the monograph. Professionals and experts in urban planning & policy, who are interested or involved in Palestine, can contact:

Dr A.B. Zhalan (Project Manager) or Joumana Lababidi (Project Coordinator) Planning Unit, Palestine Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction, 58-60 Kensington Church St, London W8 4DB, United Kingdom. Tel: +(44) 171 937 4600

Working with Conflict

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) increasingly see conflict as a major threat to their reconstruction and development projects. Responding to Conflict (RTC) – a not-for-profit organisation based within the Selly Oak Colleges Federation, Birmingham, UK – is a programme which provides opportunities for individuals and organisations to share experiences and develop new ways of working in conflict, through courses such as Working with Conflict. The PRDU recently organised a one-day Workshop for this course, attended by RTC Director Simon Fisher, 24 course members, and some of the King’s Manor students.

Sultan Barakat began with an overall view of disasters and disaster planning in order to show; how political and economic instability can lead to conflict; the importance of intervention as a means of disaster mitigation; how post-war reconstruction can be used to accelerate the peace process, and alternatives to the dominant theories/myths related to disaster intervention and conflict. He illustrated these themes by focusing on the case study of post-disaster reconstruction in Yemen after the 1982 Dhamar earthquake.

Marija Kojakovic, Director of the Study Centre for Reconstruction and Development in Dubrovnik, then presented the case study of post-war reconstruction in Konavle, an area to the south-east of Dubrovnik populated by over 9,000 people before the recent war. Now the area is bereft of life and sound, and mistakes in reconstructing properties have already been made in the attempt to encourage people to return. In post-disaster situations planners are faced with the dilemma of having to produce immediate results within long-term plans. If training in reconstruction began before the end of a disaster, recovery programmes could be fully analysed and evaluated, avoiding costly, time-consuming mistakes.

The Workshop participants split into three groups to prepare action points which could help repopulate the region of Konavle. Most expressed the need for a bottom-up approach to complement the governmental role. They felt community involvement was imperative to give the displaced population a say in the reconstruction and development planning of their own region, and pointed to the Church as a possible focal point, mediator and mouthpiece for the community.

We regret that a typographical error in the synopsis entitled NGOs & Peace-Building in Afghanistan, circulated with the last issue of revival, left RTC without the full credit they deserve for their significant contribution to what was a jointly facilitated workshop.

New Peacekeeping Partnership

The Lester B Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre was officially opened on 24 April 1995 at a former military recruitment base in Nova Scotia. The Centre, a division of the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, offers training courses in support of the New Peacekeeping Partnership which brings together military, government and non-government agencies dealing with humanitarian assistance, refugees and election monitoring. The aim is to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations. The photograph above shows the participants on the Centre’s ‘peacekeeping negotiation and mediation’ course, held from 18-28 April. The course was designed and delivered by a team led by Ben Hoffman, Director of the Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation, who will be joining the PRDU in September 1995 to undertake doctoral research. Sultan Barakat acknowledges a scholarship from the Centre which enabled him to participate in the course and attend the opening ceremony.
Focus on Bosnia & Herzegovina

City Twinning Update

Two major European city networks, ‘Eurocities’ and ‘Metropolis’, are helping to prepare reconstruction programmes at community level throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Issue 2 of revival we reported on the initiative being taken by the International Management Group (IMG) to develop Community Based Projects in Sarajevo by twinning European cities with Sarajevan communities. The city of Amsterdam has linked to one of three such areas – two suburban and one rural – chosen as pilot projects; Vienna has recently linked to another.

The Projects are already generating new contacts and networks in Europe. During February and March the three project teams (made up of Bosnian architects, engineers and economists), together with an IMG representative, travelled through Europe to promote the Community Project concept and receive additional training. A Workshop in Amsterdam on 9 March, hosted by Niko Koers from the Amsterdam Urban Housing Department, gave the teams the opportunity to present their work to date and to discuss, with fellow professionals, problems they had encountered. The PRDU was represented by Gavin Ward.

The initial Survey Phase, based around a specific management brief, has been completed in all three areas. Each Project Team, with the help of local Steering Groups, has produced a publication on its findings which includes: analysis and graphic representation of the present situation regarding land, housing, industry, resources and public facilities; opportunities for reconstruction and development including available resources, space organisation and limits to expansion, and a critical look at the situation before the war; action plans including goals, how choices were made, implementation period (up to 3 years) and expected costs.

Although the three areas have different needs and requirements due to their relative positions within Sarajevo and its hinterland, one problem was common to them all. The inhabitants of the communities want to see action now. It was felt that defined short-term (within one year) projects like restoration and repair work should begin as soon as possible through funding from the Twinning City. This would generate some immediate employment and achieve some immediate results, and would also help to promote the Community Projects to the International Community. At the same time further feasibility studies could be funded to take forward the larger scale long-term projects and ensure continuity.

It was stressed that any action taken under the umbrella of the Community Based Projects should be done with the consent of the local Government. Martin Kentie, who together with Niko Koers produced the initial IMG report on these Projects, is at present on a six-month sabbatical to Sarajevo in order to help iron-out any differences between the Project plans and those of the local Authorities. He is also hoping to set up further Community Projects (city-based) and Country Contracts (rural-based) throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The day after the Workshop Gavin Ward joined the nine members of the Project Teams for a training day at the Project Management Bureau, Amsterdam, which was led by two of the Bureau’s Project Managers. Initial discussions centred on the content and depth of the surveys produced by the three Project Teams, with the view to show how the Teams could adapt methods of Project Planning used in The Netherlands today to help them develop their plans.

The problem of misunderstandings between different cultures manifested itself early in the day, and although the session was always good-humoured it was often frustrating for all involved. However it was uplifting to see the training slowly develop, after much discussion and argument, to a form that the Bosnians felt was valuable to their next task i.e. putting their project plans into practice.

Reconstructing social services in Sarajevo

Following an appeal by the Mayor of Sarajevo at the 1993 Eurocities Annual General Meeting in Lisbon, a programme of assistance entitled ‘Reinsertion of Youth into the Workplace’ was launched. Its focus was on ‘personal social services’, a low priority for planners to date.

A co-ordinator from the City of Bradford Metropolitan Council, UK, was seconded to help run and assess the mission for a period of ten weeks.

Bradford Council now feel that there are sufficient reasons to justify a continuation of this work. They have put together a funding proposal to design and deliver a package of assistance to ‘maintain and reconstruct personal social services in the City of Sarajevo and reduce the flow of refugees with the provision of better services’.

The PRDU has gladly accepted an offer to act as consultants for the project, which will be implemented into the existing International Management Group structure for Community Projects.

A model for urban planning, post-disaster

Vladimir Stefanovich, from the Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia – a participant at our ‘Rebuilding Sarajevo’ Workshop last year – heads a project designed to give planning solutions for the reconstruction and normalisation of living conditions in his native city of Sarajevo.

By visiting cities that have suffered similarly in the past (e.g. Nicosia, Cologne, Birmingham) and by exchanging information & experiences, the project team hope to produce a model which can be adopted and adapted to other disaster situations. They would also like to analyse their findings in accordance with the set of 11 Principles for Reconstruction which were developed at the PRDU.
This, together with the way aid is provided, has resulted in refugees and displaced becoming more and more dependant on humanitarian and government support. Attempts by donors to organise an "efficient" distribution of aid have meant that some recipients are treated without dignity, and ensured that all lose control over their own lives.

Many of the centres that are adapted existing buildings possess no facilities other than the bare essentials; and so, with no jobs, no houses or gardens to maintain, refugees and displaced find themselves trapped in poor accommodation with no money and little to do to occupy the time. The result is that they are suffering desocialisation and a lack of self-confidence that is resulting in numbness and apathy.

Obviously the blame for the presence of these problems does not lie solely at the door of poorly planned shelter projects. However, there are conditions that can aggravate the feelings of dislocation, frustration and lack of autonomy among these people.

"it has been recognised for many years that the term 'housing' is not a noun but a verb"

(right) the Ahmetovic family shelter in the Gasinci Barracks.

In an Ideal World...

Ideally, accommodation for refugees and displaced should offer more than just enclosure. The shelter provided should emulate the close knit social structure that existed in people's lives before they fled their homes. To achieve this in a manner that would be both acceptable and affordable for governments and aid agencies, further investigation is required. However there are some basic guidelines that could improve the shelter provided for refugees and displaced:

- Allow for personal control.
- Allow occupants to adapt their own living environments to fulfil their needs and requirements.
- Encourage integration with the host community and avoid segregation between refugees and displaced.
- Plan for future growth, allow room for physical expansion.
- Allow residents to maintain dignity.

Planners of emergency accommodation must allow the residents to maintain control over their lives and environments. Without this, aid agencies and governments are creating dependent populations from once productive members of society.

From Small Seeds...

The ideas and sentiments expressed here represent only the very beginning of this project. To produce truly useful results the issues identified through direct observation and the interviews must be measured against the policies of those supplying the accommodation. Only then can recommendations be made to improve shelter for refugees and displaced persons. This is the next step in this research project.

Recycling Workshop

Recycling and Sustainable Post-Disaster Reconstruction is the title of a one-day Workshop to be hosted by the PRDU at the King’s Manor York on Monday 3 July 1995. The event is being organised in conjunction with Martin Petersen and Erik Lauritzen of DEMEX, Denmark (a firm of Consulting Engineers specialising in recycling) who have participated at previous PRDU events.

Recycling concrete and masonry for re-use in new constructions, especially road-building projects, is a concept which has become common in most industrialised countries. In large-scale urban development projects recycling makes economical and environmental sense.

Such large-scale projects often occur in post-disaster situations, but hardly any have utilised the recycling know-how that is available. This seems strange because many areas hit by natural and man-made disasters suffer financial hardship as a result. By recycling building waste for the reconstruction process they can save both transportation costs and valuable resources, at the same time generating immediate local employment and solving some of the clean-up problems.

In 1989 UNESCO and RILEM (Réunion Internationale des Laboratoires d’Essai et de recherches sur Matériaux et les Construction) formed a technical committee to deal with demolition and recycling in the post-disaster phase. It produced a report on the assessment, classification and demolition of damaged and collapsed structures, and the reuse or disposal of the resulting materials and waste.

So is there a place for recycling of building waste in the post-disaster phase? What could its impact be on the economic, environmental and social factors affecting post-disaster areas? Why have there been so few examples to date, and what can we learn from them?

This Workshop will try to answer these questions through expert presentations and discussion. It is hoped to get contributions from RILEM members, recycling contractors, architectural practices, representatives of existing projects, researchers, engineers, and other interested parties.

Contact us at the PRDU, King’s Manor for further details.

Improving shelter for refugees & displaced persons

A two-day International Workshop entitled ‘Towards improved shelter and environment for refugees and displaced persons within the post-Yugoslav countries’ is being organised by Sue Ellis at the University of Luton, UK, in collaboration with the PRDU. This Workshop has grown out of her doctorate thesis which is outlined in the article on page 5 of *revival*. The event will take place on Tuesday 10 and Wednesday 11 October 1995, with an opening banquet on the evening of Monday 9 October.

Main themes for discussion will be:

1) Level of shelter provision for refugees and displaced persons in a developed, cold-climate country.

2) The continuum of relief to reconstruction.

3) Autonomy versus dependency.

Abstracts (approximately 200 words) of papers on these issues are required before 26 June and should be sent to:

Sue Ellis, The Research Centre, University of Luton, 24 Crawley Green Road, Luton, Bedfordshire LU1 3LF, United Kingdom Telephone: +(44) 1582 456843 Fax: +(44) 1582 459787 E-mail SELLIS@UK.AC.LUTON.VAX2

Coming Events

“Dresden: Looking Forward”

Dresden was destroyed by allied bombs in February 1945, and attempts to rebuild it as a modern ‘socialist city’ led to wide-spread criticism, even in the former GDR (an example of post-war reconstruction from which present-day lessons can be learnt). After German reunification the Dresden Trust was set up to strengthen Anglo-German efforts towards restoring the historical centre of one of Europe’s most beautiful cities.

The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies and the Goethe-Institut (York) are hosting a lecture by the founder and Chairman of the Dresden Trust, Dr Alan Russell, on Wednesday 24 May 1995 at 7.00pm in the King’s Manor, York.

PRDU Forum

continued from front page

The other main item on the agenda was a progress report on the Study Centre for Reconstruction and Development (SCRD) in Dubrovnik, given by its Director Marija Kojakovic. The main activity of the SCRD during 1994 was the organisation and realisation of the Settlement Reconstruction in Croatia Workshop, held in Dubrovnik last September. This has initiated a network of contacts throughout the country, and already new projects are growing. One of the participants, Dr Siegfried Lange from the Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research (ISI), has since helped develop the programme of future activities of the SCRD, together with his colleague Mr Joachim Hemer.

This programme is based on the continuing development of the network of cooperators and consultants. The Forum felt that through holding regular meetings in Croatia this network could ‘grow’ ideas for reconstruction and development plans. These could then be turned into funding proposals which the Forum, and other advisors, could help study and evaluate.

Although the SCRD has no regular financial support – it relies on contract work, donations and good-will – the impression Marija left was of a vibrant and expanding organisation.
Training in Africa with the UN

In 1992 the CDPC was chosen as the implementing partner for the UN Disaster Management Training Programme in Africa. Over the last two years Ken Westgate (CDPC Director) and Mary Myers (CDPC Programme Officer) have organised and delivered training workshops for government officials. These vary from relatively small events to large regional gatherings, such as a 9-country workshop in Ouagadougou which brought together all the countries of the Sahel.

The smaller one-country workshops have been found to be more rewarding – not to mention easier to organise. A recent event in Eritrea, for instance, coincided with the ‘dawn’ of a new nation, and the country workshop’s recommendations were immediately taken up by a newly established disaster prevention unit of the Eritrea Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (ERRA).

Radio, Radio

Mary Myers (CDPC) has been looking at the possible role of local radio in the fight against drought and desertification in the Sahel.

Working with local journalists and rural radio ‘animators’ in Mali, Burkina Faso and Eritrea, she has been able to measure the impact of programmes that broadcast advice and information on environmental themes such as reafforestation & natural regeneration.

There is no doubt that for non-literate people in isolated areas the influence of local radio is enormous.

Tackling famine

Sudan has been the focus of recent CDPC work with NGOs. Research Associate, Mohammed Omer Mukhier, has just completed the first phase of a project, with Ford Foundation funding, developing training modules for use in slow-onset disasters – enabling NGO & government staff to train together, many for the first time.

Comprehensive needs assessment surveys, conducted with a sample of NGOs (indigenous & international) in Sudan, were followed with detailed training modules in Arabic.

Cyclones in India & the Philippines

This OCDS research project aims to identify and compare low-cost mitigation approaches and coping strategies to protect the built environment from cyclone hazards in two differing contexts: the Philippines and India. It is funded by ECHO 3, and implemented in association with Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG).

The project aims are: to identify, examine and test methods of strengthening and adapting cyclone coping mechanisms that operate at grassroots level; and, through the creation of a framework, to widely disseminate the necessary methodologies for the transfer of both technical and behavioural mechanisms.

Community Level Disaster Mitigation

An OCDS project in Africa is training trainers in order to increase the ability of NGOs to develop, manage and sustain disaster mitigation/preparedness programmes at community level. Following a recent training needs assessment mission, regional workshops have been planned for Harare, Zimbabwe (June 95); Maputo, Mozambique (September 95); and probably Kigali, Rwanda (May 96), to be followed by community level workshops and demonstration initiatives.

The key topic for the Harare workshop will be drought mitigation techniques, including grain storage and water harvesting, coping mechanisms and early warning systems. The underlying themes for Maputo will be post-war rehabilitation: rebuilding communities and redeveloping self reliance, especially in the wake of current aid withdrawal.

The project is being supported by ECHO 3, ODA and Tear Fund, to whom OCDS is providing training consultancy.
Research & Degree Topics

AT THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES


The role of NGOs in reorienting government institutions affecting shelter & settlement in African Capitalist States. Carl O’Coill; architect, Ireland.

Investigating the effects of short- and long-term reconstruction projects (infrastructure, water) on Bosnia-Herzegovina and its people. Alpaslan Ozerdem; Turkey.

Reconstruction of Belfast, Northern Ireland, in the light of the recent ceasefire. Anna Kokolandi; architect, Greece.

Conservation under Occupation in the West Bank. Mohammad Yousof; lecturer, Palestine.

The Old City of Jerusalem; a World Heritage Site in danger. David Myres; architect, UK.

AT OTHER ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS (with Dr Barakat as an external advisor)

The Design and Construction of Shelter for Disaster Relief. Sue Ellis; architect, UK; research at University of Luton.

Success of Preservation and Revitalisation Strategies in Dubrovnik, Croatia. Jon Calame; research at Columbia school of architecture, New York, USA.

The use of past reconstruction precedents to generate future post-war reconstruction strategies. Esther Charlesworth; Harvard University, USA.

Publications

Dictionary of Project Management Terminology (Serbo-Croatian – English – Danish)

Written by four Bosnian refugees resident in Denmark, this three-language dictionary is a manual of expressions and conceptions which could be useful to local people, NGOs and others who are working on reconstruction and development projects in former Yugoslavia. It is one of the projects in Dansk Flygtningehjælps’ activating programme, and is sponsored by Copenhagen City Rotary Club and Rotary International amongst others.

Further details are available from the publishers: Dansk Uddannelses Service, Langkærvej 5b, DK-2720 Vanløse, Denmark. Tel: 38 71 55 00. Fax: 38 71 55 19.

Experience, Competence and Sustainability:

a follow-up of Swedish humanitarian aid to Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This study by Lund Centre for Habitat Studies takes a detailed and critical look at the large Swedish aid contribution in former Yugoslavia, concentrating on distribution of humanitarian aid & transport, and refugee housing. Data gathered during a 4-week field study in Croatia and Bosnia is analysed and recommendations made. The study was commissioned and financed by the Swedish International Development Authority.

Order from: Lund Centre for Habitat Studies, Lund University, Box 118, S-221 00 LUND, Sweden. Tel: +46 46 10 97 57. Fax: +46 46 10 45 45.

Disaster Prevention and Management

(Volume 4 Number 1 1995): War & its aftermath; rebuilding war-torn societies

Guest Editor; Dr Sultan Barakat

Includes eight articles covering key points such as: conflict & war, communications, disaster recovery and relief, development, community relations, infrastructure, population, economy, social reconstruction, nursing, fire services; taking countries like Afghanistan, Iran, Bosnia, United Kingdom and Romania as case-studies.

This International Journal now incorporates Disaster Management and is published by: MCB University Press Limited, 60/62 Toller Lane, Bradford, West Yorkshire, England BD8 9BY. Tel (44) 1274 499821. Fax (44) 1274 547143.

A full list of PRDU literature is available on request.