PRDU Awarded Grant
to Establish an MA in
Recovery Studies at York

The PRDU has been successful in its application for an HEFCE funded Continuing Education grant to develop and launch a modular MA course in the Planning and Management of Recovery Programmes after War. The grant, worth £17,000, will enable us over the next twelve months to:

• Develop specialist modules around the four major components:
  – understanding conflict and the international response
  – the technical and practical skills of working in conflict and reconstruction
  – strategic planning of reconstruction
  – organisational and personal managerial skills.

• Establish a Steering Committee

• Formalise links with institutions who could contribute to the course

• Attract scholarships and sponsorship for would-be participants

• Prepare and distribute promotional material, both for the degree and the associated short courses, in time for the October 1996 launch.
Peace-Building: towards an integrated framework

Whilst the end of the Cold War has decreased the potential for certain types of conflict, it has increased the potential for others. Wars that were to a large extent part of the bi-polar East-West conflict have not only sustained their intensity but also changed their character. This presents a growing challenge to the international community as a whole, and to the United Nations in particular, to develop, co-ordinate and improve their response in terms of conflict prevention, the provision of relief and rehabilitation assistance, and most of all reconstruction and long-term peace-building. The urgent need for integrated action between the UN organisations, parties to the conflict, and other institutions prepared to assist in post-war reconstruction was further stressed by the UN Secretary General in the supplement of his Agenda for Peace.

In order to identify practical and institutional issues that must be addressed to make this happen, an International Colloquium on Post-Conflict Reconstruction Strategies was held on 23-24 June 1995. It was organised by the United Nations Department of Development Support and Management Services (DDSMS) in cooperation with the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution in Stadt Schlaining, who hosted the meeting. The 58 participants came from United Nations political, humanitarian and development units; specialised agencies; donor countries; international NGOs; and representatives from war-torn societies.

Sultan Barakat – PRDU Director, was commissioned by the UN to produce a Colloquium Report together with Peter Gudgeon – Senior Technical Advisor, DDSMS and Ben Hoffman – Director, Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation. Dame Margaret Anstee, who chaired the meeting, also produced a Synopsis and Conclusions.

This Colloquium successfully departed from the traditional format of UN system meetings by avoiding formal presentations. Prepared papers were used simply as background documents whilst the authors were invited to doff their institutional hats and speak as individuals, on the understanding that Chatham House rules would apply and there would be no attribution of the opinions expressed.

The main subject of post-conflict reconstruction was dealt with under four headings: Strategic Issues; Needs and Capabilities; an Integrated Framework; and Mobilisation of Resources. Each session began with a brief presentation of the agenda theme by two or three participants and was then opened up to general debate.

Integration did indeed become a key and recurrent theme during the two days. The need for a Matrix of actors, and the expertise they can offer, was agreed, to enable fast response and reduce duplication. The response to a country’s needs in post-conflict peace-building must be comprehensive, encompassing all internal and external actors. There must be a smooth transition through emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, which should eventually flow back into normal development activities once peace and the recovery process have been consolidated. For this to happen, the root causes of the conflict must be identified and addressed.

The Colloquium succeeded in its objective of outlining concrete, practical proposals for effective action by the United Nations System, but its findings need to be further developed and acted upon as a matter of urgency. It is hoped that all interested parties – UN system, Governments, NGOs – will obtain and analyse the reports with a view to determining what steps they can immediately take.

A synopsis of the two reports from this International Colloquium appears on a leaflet accompanying this newsletter.

Recycling and Sustainable Post-disaster Reconstruction

This one-day Workshop at the King’s Manor on 3 July 1995, brought together by invitation an interesting selection of professionals with a wide range of specialist knowledge in post-disaster recycling – from small-scale manual to large-scale mechanical, from practical experience to academic study. It was initiated by Sultan Barakat and Martin Petersen (Demex Consulting Engineers, Denmark).

Seven short, sharp presentations dealt with overviews on the subject and reviewed specific post-disaster examples where building materials have been reused. The presentations led to a round table discussion, facilitated by the Institute’s Director of Research, Adrian Leaman.

The overall aim of this event was to formulate a joint Pilot Project which, through case-studies and desk research could: show when recycling can benefit a disaster-torn area, and what these benefits might be; produce guidelines which could be adapted to suit different contexts; demonstrate different recycling methods and the varying qualities of recycled material which each can produce; highlight ethical questions which recycling post-disaster debris can raise.

It was generally agreed that the initial driving force behind post-disaster recycling would be financial benefits rather than environmental concern. If the Project could show how quality recycled material can be produced, at the same time saving on substantial debris transportation and tipping costs, then there are many disaster-stricken areas that could benefit. However, this is aimed at developed, urban areas, and a different case-study would be needed to highlight possible benefits of recycling in rural, undeveloped regions.

A synopsis of this workshop appears on a leaflet accompanying this newsletter.
MA in Recovery Studies

continued from front page

Over the last three years the PRDU has identified a considerable market potential for such a structured degree course, which combines academic learning with practical field-based experience. This has been based on our conviction that physical and social reconstruction and development programmes after war must be multi-disciplinary and long-term in nature.

The recent United Nations International Colloquium on Post-Conflict Reconstruction Strategies (see Page 2) highlighted their developing emphasis from peace-makers and peace-keepers to peace-builders. This could see a welcome switch from existing mainstream programmes which focus on short-term, relief-driven aims. However, as the Colloquium chairwoman, former Under-Secretary-General Dame Margaret Anstee, emphasised in her Synopsis and Conclusions, ‘...post-conflict peace-building is a new and largely untried concept...’ which will require ‘a major educational effort...’ for actors, donors and representatives from conflict areas. ‘All UN organisations need to apply a more systematic approach to “learning from experience” and ensuring that...lessons are put into practice.’

We believe that our unique, modular MA course will make a significant contribution to this ‘major educational effort.’ The response to our feedback questionnaire, which accompanied Issue 3 of revival, has been further confirmation of the urgent need for such a form of training.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all readers who replied on this matter, for sharing their thoughts and ideas, offering their expertise for practical experience, and putting forward possible candidates to participate on the course. Your opinions are much appreciated as it is vital that students come away from the course with as much essential knowledge as possible if they are to fully benefit the sponsors, employers and war-torn societies they serve.

If you would like to share your experiences with us, but haven’t found time to reply yet, we are still accepting feedback questionnaires. Alternatively, interested parties or individuals can contact Sultan Barakat at the King’s Manor.

Fred Cuny: 1944-1995

The press-conference from Moscow on 17 August confirmed our worst fears. Fred Cuny, missing in Chechnya since April, is (according to his close family) presumed dead. As yet there has been no trace of his body, or the translator and two Russian doctors who were travelling with him.

To the world of disaster relief, his is a massive loss. Cuny, the larger-than-life Texan, had been a leading figure in his field ever since a visit to Biafra in the late 1960s left him convinced of the need for experts who could give consultancy to relief organisations. In 1971 he founded Intertect Relief and Reconstruction Corp., a private, for profit consulting firm. Fred was a maverick, and working through Intertect gave him the independence he relished.

His all-round knowledge of relief work was staggering and he earned respect wherever he went, giving weight to his outspoken attacks. His public condemnation of Russia’s reaction to the Chechen revolt may well have led to his untimely death. But although he was quick to challenge or side-step political stonewalling and bureaucracy when it got in his way, he never trampled all over it. As a pragmatist Fred realised that his genius for devising and implementing relief and reconstruction programmes for disaster areas required cooperation with all the active political parties within each area.

Like many others in the field of emergency relief and rehabilitation I owe a great deal of my knowledge and experience to Fred’s encouragement and insight. What amazed us all was that Fred, somehow, seemed able to find time within his heavy schedule of the ‘real world’ to join the academic world. The fact that he maintained respect in both spheres is an indication of his value as an expert.

I first met Fred at the Oxford Conference on Disasters and the Small Dwelling in 1990. Then, it was very exciting to meet the man whose writings constituted the corner stone of my research and DPhil studies. I sought his advice on the issue of reconstruction after war – which was not as fashionable then – and he emphasised the great gap in our knowledge, encouraging me to pursue the subject. A year later when I and Charles Cockburn developed the idea of PRDU, Fred was one of the first people to write and congratulate us and to show his enthusiasm.

His support continued over the years. In October 1993, Victor Tanner came to the PRDU’s Workshop in Amman to present a paper jointly written with Fred on their experience in Bosnia, pioneering the concept of ‘spot reconstruction’. Early in 1994, when we felt it was right to organise a Workshop on the rebuilding of Sarajevo, I got in touch with Fred again. Typically his response was more than just ‘interested’ – Fred arranged for all the Bosnian participants to be flown out of Sarajevo in the middle of the siege, and when in York he played a leading role in making the Workshop such a successful event. Our last encounter was in early 1995 when Fred and Victor Tanner contributed an article to the issue of Disaster Prevention and Management which I had been asked to ‘Guest Edit’.

By passing on his experience and ideas so readily and enthusiastically, Fred has ensured that his pioneering work will be carried on and progressed. His message will continue, but how we will miss the man.

Sultan Barakat

Fred was a major participant at our ‘Rebuilding Sarajevo’ Workshop in May 1994. Here he is presenting Intertect’s work on the City’s infrastructure and the problems of trying to provide basic facilities to an area under siege.

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Rwanda: the long road to rehabilitation

The war has disrupted the economy on a catastrophic scale, with the two main sources of foreign currency—coffee and tea production, and tourism—almost completely wiped out. It cut the transportation system to Mombasa via Uganda; the Rwandan life-line to the world market. Destruction of the built environment including markets, shops, industries, the National Bank and power stations, together with a loss of manpower and uneconomic investment, adds further gloom to the desolate picture.

Humanitarian agencies from the UN, governmental and non-governmental organisations including military troops, charities and churches have come en masse to assist the Rwandan refugees and displaced. Most of their work is short-term relief. But the major question now facing the international community, and the Rwandans themselves, must be ‘How can the refugees be persuaded to return to their country to start rebuilding their lives?’

At the moment they are afraid of repatriation. They fear being dominated, persecuted and executed by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) and its mainly Tutsi followers who control the country. They also fear that the smouldering embers will ignite into full-scale war again as the two main military forces—the RPF in Rwanda and the predominantly Hutu Government of Rwanda (GoR) in the surrounding refugee camps—regroup and rebuild their military infrastructure.

We are all aware that the problem faced by Rwanda is an ethnic one between the majority (90%) Hutus and the minority (9%) Tutsis, with the Twa people only 1% of the population. The identification of cultural origin was reinforced during the colonial period. In 1899 German rule entered Rwanda imposing the Tutsi chiefs on the north and west of the country. After World War One the Belgians took over, sharpening the ethnic division by defining everybody who owned more than 10 cows as Tutsis and the rest as either Hutus or Twas, and issuing identity cards which specified the ethnic group of the holder.

The colonial powers helped to emphasise the political and socio-economic dominance of the Tutsis, and even as late as 1960 there were only 3 Hutu sub-chiefs as opposed to 604 Tutsi chiefs and sub-chiefs, all appointed by the King on the advice of the Belgians resident at his court. This immense inequality caused the 1959 antagonism between Hutus and Tutsis which resulted in the massacres and exodus of many of the latter.

In 1990 President Habyarimana, under threat of an RPF invasion, got help from the French Government in the form of Foreign Legion troops who kept the RPF at bay and trained up his Hutu army. After the French had left Rwanda, the President’s assassination in 1994 was the signal for unprecedented blood-letting, as those who had pre-drafted Black Lists of ‘opponents’ began massacring at will. The RPF invasion of Rwanda has left a new image in most Rwandans’ minds, in which all Tutsi are collectively labelled RPF accomplices, creating further ethnic tensions.

The Arusha Peace Accords and Power Sharing agreed on 4 August 1993 divided up the Government, the Parliament and the new national united army among the GoR and the RPF, although it soon became clear that it was difficult to share power between Hutus and Tutsis even within the same political party.

Promoting reconciliation between all Rwandans is the only way to achieve sustainable peace and thus allow the physical and social reconstruction of our country. However, reconciliation is a long term process and requires careful planning and execution.

Help for the Suffering Children

Hundreds of thousands of children from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina are in refugee camps in Croatia. Many have lost close family in the war.

Dr Andria Hebrang, the Minister of Health in the Croatian Government, states that care for the physical health of these children is now adequate. In contrast there are far too few trained personnel, and limited sites, to support the desperate need for psychological and psychiatric help.

To help alleviate these problems Balkans Relief, a specialist charity comprising medical and construction industry professionals, are planning a Children’s Rehabilitation Unit (CRU) within an existing Children’s Hospital in Zagreb. The CRU will be fully coordinated with the Croatian health services, and Directed by Dr Dubravka Kocijan, a renowned expert in child psychiatry. It will be able to call upon other specialist units located in the hospital, and a staff of 13 qualified personnel and 6 trainees from within and outside the institute should enable 100 children to be seen each day. These features make the CRU cost-effective, and a valuable model for future units.

Its three main functions will be:

1. Clinical Work: psychologically traumatised children will be assessed, treated, and given long-term care and support. Dr Kocijan has assured that the Unit will accept children and their families from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, regardless of religion, nationality, gender and ability to pay.

2. Teaching and Training: in all fields relevant to rehabilitation, with the aim of expanding the pool of experts for work further afield.

3. Research: placing the CRU within the Medical faculty, the large number of patients, the expertise of the present staff, and high quality professional help from the UK and other Western Countries, will create favourable conditions for significant clinical investigations.

Balkan’s Relief have already raised £44,000 of the estimated set-up cost of £73,225, but are seeking more ideas and contacts. If anyone is interested in helping please contact:

Edward Cowan, Chairman of the Trustees, Balkans Relief, c/o World Memorial Fund, Europa House, 13-17 Ironmonger Road, London ECIV 3QN, United Kingdom
Towards improved shelter and environment for refugees and displaced persons within the post-Yugoslav countries (10-11 October 1995).

At the time of writing, 42 participants will be attending the workshop organised jointly by the University of Luton and the PRDU. This committed international response to publicity and the endeavour of Sue Ellis and Sultan Barakat, bears testimony to the need for discussion and debate on the subject. The participants are from a wide range of professions, disciplines and backgrounds, reflecting the complexity of aid provision in war.

The workshop will commence with short, sharp overview papers presented by Dr Ian Davis Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies; Dr Roger Zetter Oxford Brookes University; Damir Cizmek Croatian Red Cross; and Sue Ellis University of Luton’s Department of the Built Environment. These four papers will cover the areas of:

- The relief to reconstruction continuum – how can emergency relief address the saving of livelihoods as well as the saving of lives? How can the shelter and environment that is provided as an immediate response develop to address refugees’ long-term needs? Is it possible in war to make the continuum from emergency relief to rehabilitation to reconstruction of the built and social environment?

- Autonomy against dependency – how can the shelter we provide enable refugees and displaced persons to maintain personal control of their lives? What can be done to retain refugees and displaced as productive members of society?

- The level of shelter provided – what should we be providing to refugees and displaced persons in developed, cold climate countries? Is self-settlement the solution and if so, how can it be supported? Or do the answers really lie in organised schemes, in the mass production of prefabricated shelter?

These four overview papers will spark discussion within multi-disciplinary working groups. Issues will be debated and discussed and reported back to the plenary group for comment. The resulting recommendations for improved provision of shelter will therefore cover all the relevant social, economic and political issues that govern humanitarian action in times of conflict.

The interdisciplinary make up of the working groups is reflected through some of the abstracts that have been submitted by participants.

Stephen Bowen Legal officer to the United Nations Special Coordinator for Sarajevo will share experiences of restoring essential services to support the community in Sarajevo.

Wolfgang Neumann Programme and Technical Support Section of the UNHCR in Geneva can provide an overview of the multitude of projects that UNHCR has been involved with in the former-Yugoslavia.

Maja Kurent and Pavo Handabaka Croatian Government Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees and Nedo Cepic Ministry for Reconstruction and Development will present achievements and stumbling blocks in Croatian shelter provision over the past 4 years. The Register of Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR) will provide expertise from their engineers who have worked in former-Yugoslavia, and offer insights into the level of shelter provided in a cold climate, developed nation.

Dubravka Marijanovic-Prolic UNHCR Split will share experiences of a myriad of shelter projects, emphasising those based on the initiatives of the affected community. Her knowledge will be complemented by that of Ivor Prolic International Caritas based in Bosnia who will outline several grassroots shelter initiatives taking place in Bosnia.

From Norway, representatives of the University of Trondheim and Norwegian People’s Aid will share their experiences of working in the former-Yugoslavia.

Dr Paul Stubbs University of Zagreb proposes an examination of shelter provision that builds on grassroots initiatives & participatory approaches.

Professor Mooli Lahad Community Stress Prevention Centre in Israel will use the centre’s 15 years of experience with communities under prolonged threat to promote techniques that enhance the coping mechanisms of war-affected communities in the former-Yugoslavia.

Viet Q Nguyen-Lazarus Brown University, USA will draw on her experience of working with the IRC in former-Yugoslavia to look at the provision of gender-related shelter and space in refugee camps and settlements.

Drew Gilmour IRC in Zagreb will provide a perspective on a variety of shelter projects including the conversion and maintenance of existing buildings to form collective centres.

Representatives from Monarflex, Kudos 2000 and Tilden UK will provide the manufacturers’ perspective, taking part in the working groups and displaying shelter prototypes at the venue.

Mike Cunningham Scottish European Aid will give details of their community based shelter activities in Bosnia.

Dr Igor Kosco and Anton Vranka Slovakian Technical University will provide a very practical perspective that focuses on the potential of modern techniques in the construction of shelter for refugees and displaced persons.

Complementing this Dr Robert Kronenburg University of Liverpool will draw on his research of demountable and portable buildings to propose general criteria for the design of temporary shelter in wartime.

Department 426 of the GTZ, Germany will share experiences of their many shelter projects in the former-Yugoslavia.

The workshop will culminate with all the participants gathering to make recommendations for shelter response based on their shared experience and knowledge; recommendations that will be published and disseminated to all agencies working in the field to assist in the improved provision of shelter and environment for refugees and displaced persons within the former-Yugoslavia.

It is still possible for interested individuals and organisations to participate in this workshop. Further details can be obtained from:

Sue Ellis
University of Luton’s Research Centre
Telephone: +(44) 1582 456843
Fax: +(44) 1582 459787

Part of Gascinci Barracks, Croatia.
The world’s cultural objects are threatened by many factors: pillaging of archaeological sites; theft of individual works of art; and looting, damage and destruction in times of war and civil disorder.

It is a maxim of those engaged in the protection of cultural property that if an object has not been photographed and adequately described, it is unlikely to be recoverable if stolen or illegally exported. Effectively circulating this documentation to organisations which can assist in the recovery of the object is another widely recognised need.

‘International Documentation Standards for the Protection of Cultural Objects’ is a collaborative project which recognises these needs and is working to meet them by encouraging the compilation of documentation, in standardised forms, to a level adequate for the purposes of identification – essential to developing efficient information networks.

The first fruits of this project are a report – Protecting Cultural Objects - by Dr Robin Thorne, published by the Getty Art History Information Program (AHIP). This describes threats to the survival of cultural heritage, international efforts to counter these, and growing awareness that a core data standard for object documentation is a powerful defense against them. It also summarises the findings of an international survey of the documentation practices of organisations that can help protect the world’s moveable heritage.

Urban Recovery in Kabul

B ridging between communities and institutions is the theme of a two day urban recovery workshop in Kabul on 5-6 September, organised by Norwegian Church Aid/ Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and hosted by UNCHS office in Kabul. Sultan Barakat, Workshop Facilitator, will be working for NRC in the planning and implementation of this event.

The 25 participants will include representatives from relevant institutions, implementing NGOs and UN agencies and donors. By using the ongoing work of a number of agencies active in the urban context, the workshop will attempt to define the opportunities that exist to bridge the perceived gap between community level initiatives and the larger-scale planning of physical and social rehabilitation.

Project Evaluation Methodology

A s part of the feasibility study for the joint PRDU-University of Trondheim project, a two week workshop will be hosted by the Study Centre for Reconstruction and Development (SCRD), Dubrovnik, starting on 21 September. The project aims to train Bosnian professionals exiled in Norway to work on Norwegian funded reconstruction projects in their home country. This workshop will be used to enhance our practical knowledge on reconstruction and refugee issues, explore specific reconstruction and training needs in and around Mostar, and develop a reconstruction project-evaluation methodology aimed at assessing emergency assistance projects in Bosnia.

Towards improved shelter for Refugees

S ee Page 5 for details of this International Workshop in Luton on 10-11 October, jointly organised by the University of Luton and the PRDU.

PRDU Advisory Panel

Eric Alley OBE President, Institute of Civil Defence and Disaster Studies.
Lord Cunliffe International Architectural & Planning Consultant.
Dr Ian Davis Managing Director, Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies.
Honorary Fellow of the IoAAS, the University of York.
David Shepherd Director, Centre for Continuing Education at The University of York.
John Warren Lecturer/author on UK conservation, Islamic & Asiatic topics.
Honorary Fellow of the IoAAS, the University of York.

For a free copy please write to: Protecting Cultural Objects, AHIP, 401 Wilshire Boulevard, suite 1100, Santa Monica, CA 90401, USA; or send an e-mail message to ahip@getty.edu, including your name and address in the message and the words ‘cultural heritage’ in the subject line.
Disaster Preparedness at Community Level in Africa

On June 6-15 1995 in Harare, Zimbabwe, thirty six NGO staff from Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Sudan and Zambia attended a two week workshop on The Training of Trainers in Community Level Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation. The event was hosted by the UK NGO Tear Fund in association with the Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies (OCDS) and the Zimbabwean NGO CrossRoads, and was funded by the British Overseas Development Administration, ECHO 3 of the European Union, and Tear Fund.

The workshop was the first activity in a three stage programme: community level initiatives led by those attending the workshop will form Stage Two, which will be followed by community level disaster protection activities (Stage Three). After completion there will be a comprehensive evaluation of the whole programme.

Stage One had the principal aims of strengthening the participants’ knowledge and expertise in hazard issues, particularly relating to drought and food security, whilst enhancing their expertise in the use of appropriate training skills. To these ends the theory and practice of disaster management was related to the pressing regional issue of drought. Issues of disaster management (the disaster cycle, the crunch model, etc) were linked to practical examples such as: rural coping mechanisms; livestock keeping; and drought management. Case study sessions were often led by visiting local experts.

Seed money has already been made available for Stage Two of the programme. It is hoped that through developing replicable, sustainable and affordable actions, these initiatives will contribute to improved preparedness where it is most needed: at community level.

New Initiatives at the OCDS

Reducing Risk in Vulnerable Communities is the aim of a new OCDS project, beginning this autumn in Lima, Peru. It will be funded by ECHO 3, and implemented by OCDS in collaboration with the local NGO ‘IPADEL’. The project, resulting from field work carried out in Lima in January by David Sanderson of OCDS, involves a two week risk assessment of Caqueta, a low income district of Lima, followed by a five day Action to Reduce Risk workshop. From this workshop, it is planned that initiatives will result in the areas of: improved community preparedness; public information dissemination; and promotion of institutional collaboration, especially between municipalities, NGOs and academic bodies.

OCDS is also currently developing community level risk reduction initiatives regarding landslide in Assam Province, North East India and earthquake in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Enquiries and correspondence should be addressed to: Dr Ian Davis, Managing Director, The Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies, PO Box 137, Oxford OX4 1BB, United Kingdom Tel:+(44) 1865 202772 Fax:+(44) 1865 202848

Record Participation

The 8th annual disaster management course at the Cranfield University Disaster Preparedness Centre (CDPC) began on the 31st July and for the first time the course is being run in conjunction with the Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies (OCDS) as part of an ongoing collaboration between the two organisations. This four week event has this year attracted its biggest participation to date - 32 representatives from 19 countries. It will be followed by a two week ‘Training of Trainers’ course hosted by OCDS.

Protecting the Peace

The CDPC’s ongoing commitment to the UN’s Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) in Africa resulted in Director Ken Westgate facilitating a national disaster management workshop in Mozambique – the first DMTP workshop to be held in Portuguese. Because of the lengthy civil war, Mozambique has a strongly established disaster relief culture. However, peace and democratic elections have brought new disaster management needs, focused on protecting the reconstruction and development process. Important recommendations from the workshop will, it is hoped, be developed into a management programme.

Local Radio News

This CDPC project promotes the use of local radio as a medium to spread disaster preparedness and environmental management messages. The first phase, due to be completed soon, focused on Burkina Faso, Mali and Eritrea. Programme Officer Mary Myers has succeeded in securing substantial funding from the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) to carry the project into other parts of Africa.

Tackling Drought

The success of the recent Ford Foundation funded CDPC project to develop a country-specific training package on slow onset disasters for Sudan, has resulted in the UK Government’s Overseas Development Administration funding Research Associate Mohammed Omer Mukhier to carry the programme to countries in Southern Africa where drought is an increasing problem.

Supplies for Rwanda

Programme Officer Mike Evans has recently been in Uganda to work with the NGO ‘CARE’ on the development of a feasible logistics plan in relation to the supplies shipped into Rwanda and refugee camps in Zaire.

Enquiries & correspondence should be addressed to: Ken Westgate, Director, Cranfield Disaster Preparedness Centre, RMCS, Shrivenham, Swindon SN6 8LA, United Kingdom Tel:+(44) 1793 785287 Fax:+(44) 1793 782179

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Some IoAAS Research & Degree Topics

Urban Reconstruction in the Gaza Strip.
Ahmad Al-Astal; architect, Palestine.
MA (starting).

Socio-political factors effecting cultural heritage reconstruction in Eastern Slavonia, former-Yugoslavia (with a particular focus on Vukovar). Judith L. Carmel Arthur; USA. MPhil/DPhil (starting).

Post-war peace-building and reconciliation.
Ben Hoffman; director, International Conflict Resolution, Canada.
MPhil/DPhil (starting).

Post-war reconstruction as an opportunity for sustainable development.
Marija Kojakovic; architect, Croatia.
MPhil/DPhil (starting).

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

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

Urban Regeneration: the Case Study of upgrading the Heteen refugee camp in Ruseifah, Jordan.
Firas Sharaf; Architect; Jordan.
MA (ongoing).

Reconstruction of Belfast in the light of the recent ceasefire. Anna Kokoliadi; Greece.
MA (completing).

MA (completing).

The Old City of Jerusalem: a World Heritage Site in danger. David Myres; architect, UK.
MA (completing).

Conservation under Occupation in the West Bank. Mohammad Yousof; lecturer, Palestine.
DPhil (completing).

AT OTHER ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS
(with Dr Barakat as an external advisor)
The Design and Construction of Shelter for Disaster Relief.
Sue Ellis; architect, UK; University of Luton.
DPhil (ongoing).

Between Hope and Insecurity: the social consequences of the Cambodian peace process edited by Peter Utting (LINRISD, 240pp, $18.00 for Northern readers, $9.00 for Southern)

Raises extremely delicate questions concerning the role of the UN and other international actors in Cambodia. The authors focus on different aspects of the peace process: UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the constraints which prevented significant rehabilitation progress; the economic impact of the peace-keeping operation; the role of NGOs; and the situation of women, children and returning refugees.

To order contact: The Reference Centre, UNRISD, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

Arms to Fight – Arms to Protect
Olivia Bennett, Jo Beasley, Kitty Warnock (eds.) (Panos Books, 288pp, £16.95)

Women from 4 continents talk movingly about their efforts to rebuild their lives, families and communities: taking on new responsibilities and roles, coping with traumatised children, finding ways to break a cycle of violence and revenge. Supplemented with background information, this will be of value to anyone interested in women’s studies and conflict, and those working in relief and development.

To order contact: Panos, White Lion Street, London N1 9PD, UK.
Tel: +(44) 171 278 1111  Fax: +(44) 171 278 0345

The Effects of War on the Environment: Croatia
Mervyn Richardson (E & FN Spon, 230pp, £75.00)

This book discusses in detail the destruction of the Croatian chemical industry and suggests how new techniques should be used for remediation. Tourism and agriculture are also considered, and a contribution by Croatian scientists covers groundwater pollution caused by the destruction of an ammunition store. The conclusion looks at the possibilities for encouraging new industries to replace the old, and gives a detailed breakdown of key Croatian agencies.

To order contact: E & FN Spon, 2-6 Boundary Row, London SE1 8HN.
Tel: +(44) 1264 342921 or 342923  Fax: +(44) 1264 342787

A full list of PRDU literature is available on request.

The PRDU aims to provide:

1. An accessible and professionally relevant multi-disciplinary training and post-graduate educational programme, on issues of disaster intervention and post-war reconstruction planning and management. The PRDU is particularly keen on developing a ‘country-centred’ approach for training.

2. A research resource, based on field work in countries devastated by war, to add to the existing knowledge and to support local organisations through the transfer of experiences.

3. An international forum for the exchange of information and experience between practising disaster interventionists and reconstruction professionals.

4. A focus for the dissemination of knowledge on the subject of reconstruction through publishing bibliographies and a series of Research Working Papers and Workshop Reports.

5. Help, to create and co-ordinate a network of Study Centres in countries devastated by war, which can intensify research, training of professionals and the dissemination of knowledge.