Kabul Workshop brings together rehabilitation actors from all sectors

Throughout the war in Afghanistan a number of international NGOs have continued to run emergency relief programmes in Kabul. In April 1995, when relative stability returned to the city, more NGOs stepped in to help relieve the people. With each agency working independently there exists a grave danger of continued emergency, undermining existing local institutions and creating a culture of dependency.

Responding to this danger, the Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Refugee Council together with United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) organised the first ever workshop on Urban Rehabilitation in Kabul. Sultan Barakat was asked to facilitate the event which took place last September. Despite occasional instabilities – such as the fall of Herat at the hands of ‘Taliban’ and the consequent attack on the Pakistan Embassy by those loyal to the government – the workshop progressed to explore and discuss three case studies of Kabul districts devastated by war. Twenty-five representatives of Donors, international NGOs, UN Agencies and the Kabul Municipality participated in what proved to be a very active field-based event.

Rehabilitation strategy making – participants working with the local representatives of one of Kabul’s districts to establish their needs and priorities of action.

A synopsis of this Workshop can be found on a separate leaflet accompanying this newsletter.

IN THIS ISSUE
Rebuilding Bosnia-Herzegovina – Utilising refugee resources in Norway
Page 2
Palestinian Reconstruction Issues – Report from conference in Amman
Page 3
Post-war Recovery Studies – Unique MA and short-courses at PRDU
Page 3
News from Dubrovnik – Ongoing projects at the SCRD
Page 4
How Water can Sustain Recovery – PhD research at University of York
Page 5
Greetings from Kenya – Shelter project for drought-stricken Pastoralists
Page 6
Natural Disaster Specialists – News from Oxford and Cranfield
Page 7
Publications / Research & Degree Topics
Page 8
Utilising the Resources of Refugee Professionals in Norway: the challenge of rebuilding Bosnia-Herzegovina

As part of the feasibility study for this joint PRDU–University of Trondheim project (funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Labour and Interior Affairs), a two-week ‘training the trainers’ workshop was held in Dubrovnik at the end of September, hosted by the Study Centre for Reconstruction & Development (SCRD).

The idea of the project is to provide training for Bosnian professionals exiled in Norway, thus enabling them to update their professional practice and give them the opportunity to participate in the reconstruction of their homeland. At the same time it would help Norwegian professionals and agencies to better enable their reconstruction work in Bosnia-Herzegovina and elsewhere. One of the project team is architect Oza Gacic, a refugee from Mostar now living in Oslo. He and his family know from first hand the suffering that refugees go through due to lack of employment and other stimuli.

The aims of the workshop were to:

- Review the progress of the feasibility study and build on its achievements in order to decide what future steps should be taken towards initiating the longer term project;
- Train participants from The Project for Reconstruction and Development (PGU) at Trondheim; the SCRD; and the PRDU; in post-war reconstruction skills;
- Facilitate the further development of team- and capacity-building, in post-war reconstruction activities, between PGU, SCRD and PRDU; through learning from past and new experiences;
- Develop a project evaluation methodology that can be used in post-war contexts.

The training, which was conducted by Sultan Barakat, was flexible within a structured framework, making best use of the energy of the team members. As well as plenary sessions the participants split into smaller groups for some exercises. A participatory aspect was encouraged at all times, and this sometimes led to deeper exploration of topics or a slight deviation from the planned programme. Main areas of study were: understanding disasters; community participation; project evaluation; reconstruction skills; and training methods.

In order to put the theory into practice there were field visits to villages in the Dubrovnik region which were undergoing reconstruction, some funded by local government, others by foreign donors. There was also a visit to DESA, an NGO established in Dubrovnik in 1993 to stimulate and develop peace and humanitarian activities, mainly amongst women and children. This visit was used to reinforce and expand the participants’ knowledge of participatory rehabilitation programmes. Finally there was a two-day visit to Mostar which was used to gather knowledge, put elements of the training into practice, and make contact with local professionals who had shown interest in the project. Throughout all these field visits the participants were given specific tasks which were completed and presented at the Study Centre in Dubrovnik.

This workshop was intense, enjoyable and a great success. Finn Hakonsen from Trondheim said “I’ve never had so much fun and learnt so much at the same time.” Special thanks must go to the SCRD who were superb hosts; Pavo Handabaka, Head of the Regional Government Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees based in Dubrovnik; the Mayor of Konavle; Ivan Maric for his arrangements in Mostar; Martin Petersen & Niels Stufte from DEMEX, EU Mostar; and the many others who made time for interviews and discussions.

Participants visited the city of Mostar where, despite the devastation, some small enterprises (mainly cafes) have sprung up amidst the wreckage.

Project Evaluation

Throughout the World there are a staggering, and increasing, number of post-war reconstruction and development projects underway, with huge sums of money invested in them.

Who is monitoring these projects during their planning and implementation, and who is evaluating them during their use? These are important factors in any project, for without them how will we:

- know if the project is relevant;
- measure the impact of the project on the local population;
- determine its cost-effectiveness;
- learn from the good and bad aspects of the project, and make sure that the results are informing our future policy making.

The PRDU has spent the last year designing and conducting Impact Studies based on a project evaluation methodology which we’ve developed, and which we are now offering as part of our consultancy service. This methodology will be adjusted to the specific circumstances of a project.

Any Impact Study undertaken in a war environment, whilst reflecting on and considering the reality of the project’s goal and objectives, must take into account some of the following factors of Project Management that are specific to working in areas of conflict and civil strife:

- It is difficult for the Practitioner to be a neutral observer
- There is a huge element of risk e.g. inflation, new outbreaks of war, material and personnel loss
- Lack of resources and difficulty in obtaining accurate information/data
- Working within a fragile political framework under a state of flux
- Absence of financial institutions means all transactions are in cash
- Constant need for security means dealing with protection rackets
- Reconstruction can be damaged or destroyed by renewed conflict
- Lack of knowledge of local context/customs can feed the conflict

We feel this is an important way to increase the positive impact of projects.

For more details contact Sultan Barakat.
Luton Workshop a Big Success

The joint PRDU–University of Luton Workshop “Towards improved shelter and environment for refugees and displaced persons in the post-Yugoslav countries” took place in Luton last October.

Thirty nine participants from eleven countries took part in this two-day event, which was borne out of current doctoral research being undertaken by Sue Ellis at the University of Luton.

The workshop was subsidised by four shelter manufacturers who participated over the two days, and were able to display their products, together with promotional material, both inside and outside the conference centre.

Most of the conference papers were submitted before the event which left valuable time for key-note speeches and discussion periods – some plenary and some in group form.

A main success of the workshop was in bringing together an inter-disciplinary group of participants, enabling them to share theory, experiences, problems and solutions.

A working group discusses the continuum from emergency relief to long term development in terms of shelter policies and programmes.

This led to informed and vibrant discussions. However, it was unfortunate that no representatives from donors were able to accept the invitation to attend, as their viewpoint would have been valuable.

The workshop concluded by drawing together recommendations as to how shelter provision could be improved, based on the experiences of the participants. A synopsis of the workshop can be found on a separate leaflet accompanying this newsletter. We also hope to be able to publish a full working document from this event in the near future.

Amman Conference Tackles Palestinian Reconstruction Issue

As reported in previous issues of *revival*, there is a recognised need for the speedy development of effective institutions to manage public life during reconstruction and urban development in Palestine. To this end the Palestine Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR), together with the International Development Research Centre in Canada, the Economic Development Institute of The World Bank, and other institutions, organised a four-day international conference last November in Amman, Jordan. Based around a Monograph entitled “The Urban and Rural Reconstruction of Palestine: Issues, Options, Policies and Strategies” which Sultan Barakat helped to prepare, the Conference brought together a multi-disciplined group of professionals to discuss and debate the many challenges which face the Palestinians over the coming years.

Dr. A.B. Zahlan, Programme Director of the PECDAR Planning Unit in London, says: “One of the advantages of late-comers to development is that they can learn from the experience of others who went ahead of them. We do not wish of course to imitate other countries blindly. We need to become acutely aware of world-wide technological developments and not remain restricted to contemporary models for our urban centres.”

PRDU Offers Unique Training Opportunities

Plans are well underway for the PRDU to establish an MA in Post-war Recovery Studies, which we have been promoting and assessing through past issues of *revival*. It is expected that the first intake of participants for this one-year course will be in October 1996.

This full-time degree course presents a unique opportunity for humanitarian aid and development practitioners, working in areas of conflict, to gain postgraduate academic qualification.

The lack of such a formal training programme has been an issue brought up by a large number of participants at our workshops and training events.

The PRDU will link with other departments at the University of York, and experts from other institutions, to provide a multi-disciplinary approach to the 4 major training components:

- Understanding conflict and the international response;
- Technical and practical skills of working in conflict & reconstruction;
- Strategic planning and evaluation of reconstruction;
- Organisational and personal managerial skills.

The modular design will allow us to open up each of these components as a short course, taken either as a 3-week specialisation or an intensive 12-week course covering all four components.

All students will participate in a programme of lectures, visits, seminars and workshops; undertaking team work and individual research. MA students will also be required to complete a short period of professional placement at a UK-based NGO or Humanitarian Agency involved in reconstruction. From the start they will be outlining and planning the topic of their dissertation, for completion by the end of September 1997.

More specific promotional material will be available soon. In the meantime, anyone wishing for further information is welcome to contact Sultan Barakat.
News from the SCRD

The Study Centre for Reconstruction and Development (SCRD) in Dubrovnik is involved in complex issues of post-war reconstruction in the war-torn areas of Croatia. Its main activities are focused on providing:

- continuing education for professionals on issues of post-war reconstruction planning and implementation;
- inter-disciplinary field-based research on reconstruction;
- consultancy work; and
- documentation of Croatian experiences in reconstruction.

Island Developments: the SCRD is participating in the international symposium on the Adriatic Island of Mljet, dealing with future development prospects for the Island. Like most of the Dubrovnik archipelago, Mljet has been neglected for a long time, thus preserving much of its natural beauty. It is important that this unique opportunity for development is properly planned and controlled, and lessons learned from other parts of the Croatian coast are heeded.

Recycling Hotels: a joint study by the SCRD and a company from Zagreb, commissioned by the Dubrovnik Bank, has researched post-war reconstruction possibilities in the Dubrovnik region. The SCRD expects to be involved in implementing the findings, including demolishing and recycling some of the badly damaged hotels in the region; an idea which was jointly developed with DEMEX – a Danish company specialising in recycling waste building material.

The Culture of Peace: Marija Kojakovic (SCRD Director) was one of five invited international experts to “The Second International Forum on the Culture of Peace”, held in Manila, the Philippines at the end of November. This follows her participation in the First International Forum in April 1995, at the request of the General Director of UNESCO Mr. Federico Mayor.

Home Sweet Home: the Centre is currently working on the reconstruction of a building, badly damaged during the recent war, which will be turned into a home for elderly refugees from the Dubrovnik area who are unable to take part in the reconstruction of their own houses.

Village Revival: SCRD work on the reconstruction of Osojnik, a small village 20km north-west of Dubrovnik, is still in progress. The primary school, reconstructed last spring, is now in full operation; and with each completed family house, refugees and displaced persons are returning.

International Research Base: in association with the PRDU, the Centre has hosted a number of researchers and post-graduate students from the USA, Finland, Japan and the UK. They have all found that the setting, the professionalism of the staff, and the resources to hand, make an ideal base for study on different aspects of post-war reconstruction.

Toward an Architecture of Peace-building

My research aims to contribute to an “architecture” of peace-building by examining two key problems and addressing them in the context of the Conflict Transformation Framework. This is being done on the basis of action research in applied peace-building. One of the problems is the need to develop measures to evaluate whether particular peace-building initiatives are effective, whether they work. The other is the need to develop processes or mechanisms to improve inter-actor communication and collaboration.

The research takes the view that the “peace process” entails three inter-related peace-nurturing activities: peace-making, peace-keeping and peace-building. These are explored as well as: the definition of peace; the role of conflict and violence; the place of reconciliation as a central organising principle; and the overarching need of a theoretical framework to guide peace-building activities.

My research identifies three peace-building frameworks:

“Disaster Management Plus Development” from the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in its Rebuilding War-torn Societies Project. This combines the classical elements of disaster management (relief, rehabilitation & reconstruction) with development (long-term social, economic, political and developmental initiatives).

“Developmental Reconstructionist” evolved by Dr Sultan Barakat at the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Unit (PRDU), the University of York, UK. This preserves most of the above, although it takes a closer look at the effects of contemporary conflict (internal war) and attempts to infuse Reconstruction with Development.

“Conflict Transformation” developed by Professor John Paul Lederach, Eastern Mennonite College, Virginia, USA. This attends to the practical in ways similar to the other two, but is the only one explicitly expressed as a Framework.

Similarities between the three exist because all:

- begin with attention to contemporary conflict;
- stress the enormity of the challenge of peace-building;
- reinforce the long-term requirements in peace-building;
- address the issue of the multiplicity of actors and the need for better inter-actor communication and collaboration;
- recognise the political dimension of peace-building;
- underline the need for adequate resources, commitment and accountability to peace-building.

Lederach however, situates reconciliation at the centre of his conceptual framework, in the context of transforming conflict from violence to non-violence. This alone brings it most into alignment with the definition of peace-building used in this study.

Alvaro de Soto, Assistant Secretary General, United Nations, asserted at the First International Colloquium on Post-Conflict Reconstruction Strategies (June 1995) that peace-building is a political process requiring a highly skilled architect. This research is designed to explore that notion and contribute to an architecture of peace-building.

Comments welcome.

Ben Hoffman (Tel: +(44) 1904 433956 E-mail: bch102@york.ac.uk)
Water Supplies a Sustainable Recovery

Alp Ozerdem, an engineer from Turkey, is currently undertaking a Doctorate with us at the University of York. His work focuses on the reconstruction of water supply systems in post-war areas, and in particular how this can contribute to sustainable recovery.

The water requirements of disaster-stricken people are different during a disaster than in the post-disaster period. The main aim of immediate (relief) water provision is to get the best out of available resources by using techniques which are cheap and simple to implement. However, in the post-disaster phase the planning, implementation and maintenance of water provision should also include: future water requirements; local participation; economic spin-offs through generation of employment and long-term, sustainable projects.

A good theoretical understanding of these different stages of water supply systems can prevent disasters from becoming catastrophes.

To help satisfy water requirements during post-disaster relief, recovery and reconstruction phases, the actors – UN agencies, NGOs, recipient community – should recognise and respect each other’s roles, which should focus on reinstating the self-sufficiency of the survivors.

The provision or restoration of water supply systems can only assist in the sustainable recovery of a disaster area if the local community plays a full participatory role. Centralised and top-down approaches tend to disconnect local initiative, responsibility and investment which are important not only for the implementation of projects but also for their day-to-day running and maintenance.

Alp Ozerdem’s study is concerned with aspects of disaster recovery from preparedness to reconstruction. Primary research areas will include:

- conducting a questionnaire survey of Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR), including appraisal of:
  - needs assessment, briefing and monitoring;
  - implementation of schemes;
  - organisational aspects and the relationship between actors;
  - sustainability of resources.
- a site visit to Tuzla in Bosnia-Herzegovina during February and March 1996, with a follow-up visit in the summer of 1997.

The site visits are in conjunction with the Tuzla Water Supply Systems Project, a joint ongoing work between Scottish European Aid (SEA) and the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), which plays an important role in improving supplies of potable water to Eastern Tuzla. This is probably the largest civil engineering project in Bosnia since the outbreak of war. Much emphasis is put on local input; from project design and management, to labour and materials.

To evaluate the initial research for this thesis we will be holding a Workshop at the King’s Manor on 20-21 May 1996. This will provide a forum for Alp to meet with experts and specialists and debate the issues; to receive criticism, learn about other recent experience and view new thinking. Please contact Alp (or the editor) if you feel you could contribute in any way with his research topic.

Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Asia

Sultan Barakat was amongst representatives of 21 countries and the international organisations of ICCROM, UNESCO and ICOMOS when they met in Tehran last September for the First Regional Meeting for the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage in Central and Western Asia. The meeting was organised by the Central Laboratory of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation (ICHO) in association with ICCROM.

Sultan was presenting and promoting ICOMOS’s scheme on Disaster Preparedness, coordinated by Mr Leo Van Nispen. Most of the countries which participated are faced with the challenge of protecting their cultural heritage in the face of natural and man-made disasters. No doubt because of this, all the working groups within the event identified disaster preparedness as an area of regional priority in research, training and education, as well as a vehicle for realising regional collaboration and cooperation.

Participants agreed that the Meeting was a significant step forward in answering the urgent demands to safeguard the important cultural heritage of the Region. The following recommendations were made:

- Accomplish a systematic survey on cultural heritage, existing resources and conservation needs in the Region; including a description of the types of properties, their condition, and a list of priorities for protection and conservation.
- Take necessary action to continue and improve education and training facilities, co-ordinate conservation research, and carry out systematic documentation for the benefit of safeguarding cultural properties.
- Establish structures for improved communication and collaboration between experts and countries in the Region, co-ordinated with ICCROM and other inter-governmental and non-governmental international organisations.
- Organise regular progress report meetings and establish strategies for safeguarding cultural heritage in the Region.
SHELTER PROJECT FOR DROUGHT-STRIKEN PASTORALISTS

Dekha Ibrahim is a deputy coordinator of Nomadic Primary Health Care Programme in Wajir, and a member of Wajir Voluntary Group. She also worked for Oxfam in Wajir on the shelter project in 1992.

Greetings from Wajir, Kenya. Thanks for revival issue number 3 - very refreshing and informative. I would like to share this news with you. My concern is how much attention are you giving to the needs of the pastoralists, especially in physical reconstruction? In Africa they are a majority group who are very vulnerable due to successive droughts and other man-made calamities.

In Somali nomadic pastoral society the women are the architects. They plan, design and construct the hut (herio). They collect the special grass (doum palm) fibre, sticks, and dye. The sticks are then warped and dyed whilst the fibre is made into ropes which will also be dyed. The women will also make a thick mat using either the doum palm or the dried grass. The hut is erected by first making a circle on the ground, digging holes and tying the sticks together using ropes, then covering the structure with the mats. When the pastoralists decide to move on they dismantle the hut and pack it on a camel.

In 1991-1994 Wajir in North East Kenya was struck by a severe drought. This had adverse effects on the pastoralists who depend on their livestock. Their purchasing power was nil as their livestock price was low; the once-abundant natural resources were no longer there. This meant that a lot of people did not have shelter. Families lived in tiny huts covered with rags and carton boxes. The International Community responded well with food and medicine, but they provided plastic sheeting for the shelters. Please note Wajir is hot and plastic sheets make matters worse.

In 1992 a voluntary group and Oxfam started a shelter project where they first identified women who had the mat-making skill but who lacked the mats. These women were given an advance money of 100 Kenyan Shillings to purchase doum palm fibre from the local market. The organisation then purchases the made-up mats from the women at 200 Kenyan Shillings. These mats are marked with oil paint and distributed back to the women. In instances where a family is lacking shelter and there is no skilled person in the family other young women will make the mats and be given the money, but the mat will be given to the needy family.

We found this process to be very appropriate for three reasons:

- it generated income both for families affected by drought and for local traders;
- it not only boosted the morale of the women by making use of their skills, but enabled them to be active participants in the programme; and
- the identification process led the way to discuss other needs and concerns of the women.

PALESTINIAN DEVELOPMENT

Dr Zahlan stated that the complexity, scale and scope of this important topic should give rise to a series of annual conferences, and expressed the need to establish Palestinian research centres to process, analyse and adapt national, regional and international experience.

The organisers structured the background papers around six major themes, and these were then dealt with in more detail by working groups who reported back to the plenary conference. There is not room here to list their recommendations, but the general considerations, on which they based their discussions, are outlined below.

Theme: Institutional and Planning Structures and Housing Policies

Considerations: the relevant Palestinian institutions and policies are new and still evolving, and therefore subject to changes and uncertainties.

Theme: Land Use and Tenure

Considerations: present duplication between agencies; confusion about existing laws; the fact that over-planning could be an obstacle.

Theme: Regulatory Framework: Building Codes, Standards and Regulations

Considerations: confusion concerning the use of many different building codes and material standards, and the lack of a workable regulatory framework, leading to inadequate enforcement of existing regulations.

Theme: Housing Alternatives and Options for Conservation and Renewal

Considerations: importance of conserving and utilising the existing cultural heritage – a main income generating sector in the Palestinian economy. Alarming deterioration and destruction of cultural heritage over the last two years in Palestine due to rapid and unplanned construction.

Theme: Financial Services for Housing and Urban Development

Considerations: roles of Government and the private sector; legal framework for housing and infrastructure finance; affordability and low income assistance; institutions and implementation.

Theme: The Construction Industry

Considerations: developing a sustainable economic base; utilising the potential of Palestinians living outside their homeland; implementing Arab/Palestinian cooperation and trade agreements.

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. Lecturer/author on UK conservation, Islamic & Asiatic topics. Inspector of World Heritage Sites. Honorary Fellow of the IoAAS, the University of York.

John Warren
Reviewing the response to Kobe
Dr Ian Davis, OCDS Director, was one of four international observers (representing the countries of UK, India, USA, and the Philippines) invited to attend a conference in Kobe. The meeting was sponsored by the ‘International People’s Forum on Disaster Prevention’ – an NGO consortium of Japanese agencies who were coordinators of response to the Kobe Earthquake in January 1995. Almost one year after this major disaster the involved agencies sought to have a review of the performance of the Japanese NGOs.

Safe-building programmes in disaster-prone areas
The last book in a four-part series was recently published by Intermediate Technology Publications. “Developing Building for Safety Programmes: Guidelines for organising safe-building improvement programmes in disaster-prone areas” summarises basic principles for planning & implementation of such community-based programmes for small dwellings. It was written by Yasemin Aysan, Andrew Clayton, Alistair Cory, Ian Davis and David Sanderson.

This book is part of the Building for Safety Initiative of the UK Government’s Overseas Development Administration (ODA), which aims to bring the knowledge of how to build safely to those who need it most. The project was devised and executed by Cambridge Architectural Research Limited and the OCDS. Case studies and guidelines suggest to organisers of potential building improvement programmes: why they are needed; how to establish them; what to include; how to relate them to broad community development; and what values are essential in their leaders and managers.

Low-cost cyclone mitigation measures
Research and preparations are under way for the second stage of the (European Commission Humanitarian Office) ECHO 3 funded project investigating low-cost cyclone mitigation measures at the community level. Field work will take place in Andhra Pradesh, India during January 1996 and will build upon the first phase which took place in the Philippines – the outputs of which included a prototype seemingly effective method to conduct Community Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) which recognises all potential shocks and hazards in any location.

Disaster Management Annual Training Course 1996
Over the past eight years CDPC has held an annual international training course in disaster preparedness and management. Staff at the CDPC have also been involved in running annual training courses in Oxford since 1982. In 1995 the CDPC/OCDS collaboration combined these resources in two interlinked elements – a four week course in Disaster Management and a two week course on the Training of Trainers. For 1996 the two elements have been fully integrated into a single event combining the best of both, and incorporating new and up-to-date material.

The course is aimed at those with, or anticipating, disaster management responsibilities but who may have a limited knowledge of theory and practice. A central concern of both the CDPC and OCDS is to see training linked to ongoing research and field work. Therefore the training is closely related to the subject’s “state of the art” through the direct transfer of current experiences from facilitators and resource people, as well as the “hands on” knowledge of the participants.

The 1995 course attracted 32 representatives from 19 countries, and due to this increased demand there will be 39 places available on next year’s event. For further information/correspondence on this, or any of the above please contact either:

Dr Ian Davis, Managing Director, OCDS
PO Box 137, Oxford OX4 1BB, United Kingdom
Tel: +(44) 1865 202772 Fax: +(44) 1865 202848

Ken Westgate, Director, Cranfield Disaster Preparedness Centre, RMCS, Shrivenham, Swindon SN6 8LA, United Kingdom
Tel: +(44) 1793 785287 Fax: +(44) 1793 782179
Some IoAAS Research & Degree Topics

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

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

Post-war peace-building and reconciliation. Ben Hoffman; Director, International Conflict Resolution, at CIIAN in Canada. MPhil/DPhil (ongoing)

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

Housing Reconstruction in the Gaza Strip. Ahmad El-Astal; architect, Palestine. MA (ongoing)

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

AT OTHER ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS (with Dr Barakat as an external advisor)
An Evaluation of Shelter Projects and Policies for Refugees and Displaced Persons Within The Republic of Croatia. Sue Ellis; architect, UK; University of Luton. DPhil (ongoing)

VISITING ACADEMIC (Sep to Dec 1995)
The Revitalisation of Cultural Heritage in Former Yugoslavia. Vjekoslava Sankovic Simcic; conservation architect; Professor at the Universities of Sarajevo and Rijeka.

Some Recent Publications

Post-Conflict Reconstruction Strategies

This 300-page publication consists of: twenty five papers presented at the event; the Chairman’s Synoposis from Dame Margaret Anstee, former UN Under-Secretary-General; ‘Guidelines for an Operational Framework’ the report of the Inter Agency Working Group on Relief to Development Continuum; Bibliography; and List of Participants.

For further information please contact: Michael Plattzer, Head RDSU/DDSMS/UNOV, Vienna International Centre, PO Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Meeting Needs NGO Coordination in Practice

The number, size and financial scale of NGOs has dramatically increased over the past ten years, bringing them into much closer collaboration than ever before; yet coordination has been regarded as peripheral to the main task of delivering assistance. This book looks at the way NGO collaboration is developing (and how it can improve both at international level and on the ground), using case studies from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Tigray, Mozambique, Kenya, Lebanon, Central America and Cambodia.

Order from: Gaby Young, Earthscan, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN

Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief (IFRCRCS, 16 page booklet)

Sponsored by eight Humanitarian Agencies, this voluntary Code is not about operational details; rather it seeks to maintain the high standards of independence, effectiveness and impact to which disaster response NGOs aspire. It is accompanied by 3 annexes describing the working environment that the authors wish to see created by Host and Donor Governments, and Intergovernmental Organisations.

For further information contact: Disaster Policy Department, IFRCRCS, PO Box 372, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
Tel: +(41) 022 7304222 Fax: +(41) 022 7330395

Action Planning: How to use planning and design tools to improve your environment
Nick Wates (The Prince of Wales’s Institute of Architecture, 96pp, £10.00, ISBN 1 898465 11 8)

All over the world people have started organising special collaborative events to improve their surroundings. For a few intensive days, everybody concerned gets an opportunity to have their say and get involved. It’s effective and it’s fun. This handbook – the first on the subject – tells you how to do it.

More information from: The Prince of Wales’s Institute of Architecture, 14 Gloucester Gate, London W1 4HG Tel: +(44) 171 916 7380

Our Aims

The PRDU is part of the University of York’s Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, which is a leading research and Continuing Professional Development institution. The PRDU is a unique academic unit that specialises in the research, consultancy and training of professionals on issues of planning and management of reconstruction after war, with experience in countries, such as Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Northern Ireland, Palestine & Yemen.

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.