Cultural heritage at risk features prominently in this issue of *revival*. The fact that so much of it is deliberately targeted in war – witness the destruction of religious buildings, monuments, museums and libraries in Bosnia-Herzegovina – is proof of its importance to a Region’s identity.

On the other hand, for those struggling to survive on a day-to-day basis, concern for Cultural Heritage naturally comes way down the list of priorities. For them a roof is a roof whatever the material; and trees are a welcome source of shelter and fuel – witness the deforestation of Virunga National Park, a World Heritage Site in Zaire, by Rwandan refugees.

For many survivors of disasters, particularly wars, there is a desire for change. Part of this is spiritual – making a fresh start; part is practical – a timber house burnt down so rebuild in concrete. Change can often seem the easy option; many cities in Britain needlessly bulldozed partly damaged buildings after WW2, an act that many now look back on with regret.

The important challenge for post-war reconstructionists is to show sympathetically not only that Cultural Heritage matters, but also how its preservation can act as a means of bringing communities back together through sustainable development.

### Revitalisation Research Award

The PRDU has successfully submitted a proposal for a revitalisation study of Pocitelj to The World Monuments Fund, who have listed it under their new programme World Monuments Watch as one of the 100 world cultural heritage sites most in need of rescue – the only such listing in Bosnia-Herzegovina this year.

Pocitelj (*pictured above before the recent war*), an historic settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 25 kilometres south of Mostar, is a shadow of its former self. Before the war it was of great importance not just to the built cultural heritage but also for its role socially and economically as a traditional settlement. The recent conflict did not see Pocitelj bombarded by heavy weapons, but it has suffered other kinds of social and physical destruction and devastation. All the houses were looted, some were demolished, others were burned down; and the mosque, a monumental edifice from the 16th century, was destroyed. Local Moslem residents were forced to leave their homes – replaced by displaced persons from Central Bosnia – so the social and ethnic composition of the settlement has been changed completely.

Our focus on Pocitelj is due to Vjekoslava Sankovic Simcic, conservation architect and Professor of Cultural Heritage at the Universities of Sarajevo and Rijeka. Professor Simic was with us for three months at the end of last year as a Visiting Academic supported by the British Council in Zagreb, during which time she wrote a report on The Revitalisation of Cultural Heritage in Former Yugoslavia.
The PRDU has recently developed an integrated series of modular Advanced Training Programmes, at the request of the European Union Administration of Mostar (EUAM). The aim: to build a sustainable capacity of local professionals who could contribute to the future reconstruction of the City of Mostar and its surrounding areas.

These short courses (between 2 and 5 days in length) are based on an adult education model developed by the University of York, drawing on interactive learning exercises and encouraging participants to bring their own experience and knowledge to give cultural relevance and practical realism to the training material.

With Mostar still a divided city, the training programmes have been designed to provide negotiation and mediation skills alongside post-war reconstruction methods. Ben Hoffman – Director of International Conflict Resolution at CIIAN in Canada – who is undertaking his doctorate at PRDU, has played a key role in their development. The programmes are aimed at professionals from both sides of the City with various reconstruction related backgrounds – planning, economics, architecture, conservation, engineering, finance, law, political science, social development etc. – as well as those working for NGOs and local authorities.

The eight planned courses are:

- Strategic planning, programming and evaluation of post-war reconstruction projects;
- Conflict resolution;
- Negotiation skills;
- The restoration of cultural heritage damaged by war;
- Community participation in reconstruction;
- Mediation skills;
- Designing dispute resolution systems;
- Training the trainers.

The implementation of these programmes in Mostar is dependent on the EUAM funding from the Norwegian government has now been secured for the project, which has been publicised in past issues of revival.

The programme is set up to help refugee professionals prepare for active participation in the rebuilding of their home country. By running part of the course as field work in the war-torn areas of former Yugoslavia the participants will be realistically introduced to the challenges of reconstruction, as well as prepared for the practical aspects of participating in the redevelopment of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The funding, which will be administered by the host university in Trondheim, covers the first year of a three year programme, and subsequent financial support is anticipated if the initial courses prove successful.

The World Monuments Watch, which is sponsored by the American Express Company, was established to identify and help preserve the world’s most important and endangered cultural landmarks. It has two main tools: a List of 100 most endangered sites which is compiled annually; and a Fund from which grants are made to address threats that imperil specific sites from each year’s List.

PRDU Funding for Pocitelj continued from front page

with special reference to Sarajevo, Mostar and Pocitelj. She is an expert on the latter having authored an earlier revitalisation project of the settlement.

The main significance of the town is its position on a natural amphitheatral slope overlooking the river Neretva. During the Turkish Empire it was a thriving place with a strategic role, but after the Austrian conquest the town declined rapidly. Eventually it became a rural settlement inhabited only by older people. In the 1960s a new road was built alongside the river, linking Mostar and Sarajevo with the Adriatic coast. This brought tourism, trade, and a new life for Pocitelj. Earlier surveys aimed to build on this foundation but tragically the war has intervened.

The objectives of our new proposal are to restore the built cultural heritage of the town and to bring about the return of the former inhabitants, thus ensuring a sympathetic revitalisation of the settlement. We hope that this will become a model for future action within the region and show how the built cultural heritage can be a means of bringing communities back together. The first stage will be a preliminary study, starting in August 1996, for which $25,000 has been given by the Samuel H Kress Foundation and the World Monument Fund.

Dr Simicic is Team Leader for the project, which will be directed by Dr Sultan Barakat (reconstruction) and Dr Roger Wools, architect/international heritage consultant (conservation). The Study Centre for Reconstruction and Development, Dubrovnik, will contribute technical expertise.

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**War & The Media**

The increasing demand on journalists to provide up-to-the-minute copy and comment on major news items is leading to greater sensationalism and shallower stories.

So said BBC Defence Correspondent Mark Laity, a graduate in history and politics from the University of York, when he returned in April to give a lecture ‘in the front line: reporting war and the media’ – drawing on his experience reporting the Gulf War and more recently in Bosnia.

The continual advancement of technology is making the war journalist’s job more demanding. Laptop computers, plugged into the internet, and satellite phones enable them to search for and broadcast information as, when and where it happens. Flak jackets and armoured vehicles are now standard equipment, giving journalists more access to war zones than was previously possible.

The essence of journalism is now speed rather than content. Within minutes of a news item breaking, journalists are expected to comment. There is no time to think and assess the situation, to balance the present with the past. During the Gulf War Mark Laity gave 700 broadcasts in 7 weeks. Such a volume of reporting under pressure means that stories become dispensable commodities and errors can be quickly rectified or forgotten.

The ability to bring stories and images of war into homes as they happen gives the media great power. For instance, it was only after British journalists broke the story of the Omarska detention camp in Bosnia (August 1992), with the harrowing pictures of the prisoners, that the British government despatched troops to the region to support aid work.

According to Mark Laity, the weaker a government’s policy the more influence the media can exert. This is especially true today with the ‘casualty debate’ uppermost in politicians’ minds. Committing troops to a ‘foreign war’ can be a political hot potato. In Somalia the United States ordered a complete withdrawal of its forces after the death of 16 US servicemen.

What makes every politician wary is that journalists excel in covering and portraying strong, sensational images. Wars are very complex, but a successful journalist doesn’t have to delve deep to get a ‘good’ story these days, when we encourage exclamation marks rather than question marks.

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**The New Concept of Peacekeeping**

In the last few years a new concept of peacekeeping has evolved. No longer is it exclusively military and political, but an interdisciplinary cooperative uniting civil and military, governmental and non-governmental, and national and international organisations.

Peacekeeping has become a priority in international relations. Under its umbrella major topical issues are brought into discussion. Issues such as: the future of armed forces; the role of the United Nations; relations between countries/states; and the principle of national sovereignty.

The importance of the subject was highlighted by the quantity and quality of participants at the International Conference on Peacekeeping, 7-10 May, Rome. 217 professionals from 39 countries attended the event, which was hosted by the Mayor of Rome in conjunction with the LB Pearson CI Peacekeeping Centre.

As well as the 38 papers presented during the four days, participants split into working groups to cover the following topics in more depth:

- The human component in peacekeeping;
- Non-Governmental peacekeeping;
- New mechanisms for the UN;
- Training centres;
- Media and conflicts;
- Former Yugoslavia;
- The Middle East.

Sultan Barakat presented a paper on how Post-war Rehabilitation and Reconstruction can be used to invest in and reward peace. He was also asked to facilitate the Non-Governmental Peacekeeping work group.

For more information on the conference contact: Gianni Rufini, via Montevideo, 14-00198 Roma, Italy. Tel: +(39) 6 8413603 Fax: +(39) 6 8413603 E-mail: peace.keeping@pronet.it

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**Contribute to Recovery Studies**

Applications to our new MA in Post-war Recovery Studies, starting this October, have been arriving steadily – even before our publicity campaign!

Already we are considering applicants from 12 countries who have practical experience and expertise in a wide range of professions related to post-war reconstruction and development.

We are now advertising the course through subject-related journals, British Council offices and other sources. As a revival reader we hope you may be able to support the MA, and its related Short Courses, in any of the following ways:

- displaying the enclosed poster and disseminating its contents;
- providing financial aid for students in the form of Scholarships;
- giving placement opportunities during the Practical Experience section of the MA in February.

If you feel you or your organisation can contribute in any way, then please contact us at the King’s Manor.

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**Relief to Reconstruction**

**PRDU Research to Enhance the Debate**

Joint research initiative between The Universities of York and Luton will begin in July 1996. The project, initially funded for 1 year, will address the vital concept of the Relief to Reconstruction continuum. Research will build on the findings of Sue Ellis’ doctoral thesis on Croatia, recently completed at Luton. It will focus on two countries within Africa and the CIS, examining the effects of relief projects on the recipients, and endeavouring to determine the consequent positive and negative effects of post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation.
The completed first phase of the project, funded in part by the Ford Foundation and UNDP, included:

- the development of 24 topic papers prepared with input from 75 humanitarian assistance professionals representing over 50 international, national and local organisations. The topics came under four main themes:
  1. Identification and planning of emergency settlement
  2. Political, security, protection, civil/human rights aspects
  3. Basic assistance needs
  4. Social, psychological, economic & developmental issues.

Sultan Barakat was a contributor to two papers in theme 1: "InterAgency Coordination" and "SystemWide Response to Emergencies".

- the first International Emergency Settlement Conference – held in Madison, Wisconsin, 15-19 April 1996. This event was attended by more than 170 persons from 49 countries, representing 75 government agencies, international, national and local NGOs, and academic establishments. Conference workshops debated and refined the 24 topic papers. Additional cross-cutting issues were also identified and the week closed with a special one-day workshop on "Women’s Issues in Emergency Settlement."

In the next phases, project components will include topic learning modules with trainer’s guides, videos, self-study courses, workshops, additional conferences and an electronic World Wide Web site based on the twenty-four conference topic themes. The projects long-term goal is to facilitate a decentralised approach to local capacity building.

Which project components and themes take priority will depend largely on the suggestions, needs, support and funding of collaborating organisations and institutions. Those interested in contributing to the next phases of this project are encouraged to contact:

Charles Dufresne, InterWorks, 116 N. Few St, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, USA. Tel: 608-251-9440. Fax: 608-251-9150. E-mail 73414.2565@compuserve.com.

The biggest tent group in the town: but only nine of the tents are occupied

Some of the disaster-affected people had made this a lifestyle, waiting for aid throughout the day by the tents even though they lived in their houses. People interviewed confirmed that there was a habit of high level stocking up which had become a method of trading. At the same time, confirmed that there was a habit of high level stocking up though they lived in their houses. People interviewed confirmed that there was a habit of high level stocking up which had become a method of trading. At the same time, confirmed that there was a habit of high level stocking up though they lived in their houses.

This refugee camp in Croatia gives inhabitants some control over their lives by allowing space to expand their dwellings and cultivate land.

The biggest tent group in the town: but only nine of the tents are occupied

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Whatever the facts there was a widespread mistrust, fuelled by misinformation, with most survivors believing that others were receiving more aid than themselves.

This kind of dependency on aid is a problem in many post-disaster areas. Its roots lie in the grey area between relief and reconstruction, and the lack of knowledge and systems to drive the relief-to-reconstruction continuum. Funding bodies will only give money for specific areas, and relief is the area which attracts most publicity. It is hardly surprising that aid agencies will look to prolong the relief stage as long as they can, and that some disaster survivors will use relief supplies as a form of easy income.
Bombing History

Violent ethnic conflict attracts global attention, creating an opportunity time to consider international accords for protected historical areas. IoAAS Associate Arlene Fleming – Cultural Resource Management Consultant from Virginia, USA – gave a talk at the King’s Manor considering two major international agreements.

The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, signed at The Hague in 1954 following widespread damage during World War II, is intended to protect cultural sites, structures and objects. The 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention) designates and seeks protection for both cultural and natural sites, reflecting concern for heritage conservation as part of a global environmental protection from population and economic development pressures.

The duality of international standards and national sovereignty creates inherent tension in administration of these accords, both at the international level – by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and designated NGOs – and at the national level by the state’s parties. The agreements are not legally enforceable, so political will and peer pressure are important factors affecting compliance. Arlene paid particular reference to recent conflict in Rwanda – with more than one million refugees causing deforestation of the Virunga National Park, a World Heritage Site in Zaire – and Bosnia-Herzegovina, where deliberate targeting of cultural heritage has caused widespread destruction.

The PRDU has accepted an invitation from the British Council in Sarajevo, to develop jointly an in-country seminar on the restoration of cultural heritage damaged by war. The one day event, 28 June 1996, will bring together representatives of local institutions and British experts to:

• review the progress of on-going restoration/reconstruction programmes;
• assess local conservation capabilities – practices, training and education;
• develop action strategies that could facilitate joint cooperation.

Water under Fire

Current doctoral research at the University of York is looking at how post-war reconstruction of water supply systems can contribute to sustainable recovery. Following his recent field visit to the Tuzla region of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Alp Ozerdem has focused on three key areas.

1. Exploit opportunities created by war
There has been a water shortage in Tuzla Town for more than 15 years. The war has exacerbated this through the influx of refugees and displaced persons and the lack of regular maintenance. The Tuzla case shows that the focus war brings to water supplies can be used as an opportunity to develop them, so long as communities have structures and procedures able to manage this.

2. Donor–NGO–Beneficiary triangle
Alp’s research highlights a well known fact: this triangle is often just two-sided at the expense of the beneficiaries. Implemented projects are decided by the donors, to whom the NGOs are accountable. NGOs who encourage implementation of projects by local workers are still tied by the fact that donors often retain 50% of the funding until completion. There is a need for more cooperation and coordination among these various actors.

3. Monitoring and evaluation
What makes a project successful, and what steps are taken during its implementation to ensure this success? Monitoring and evaluation focuses on donor and implementor needs. Also donor money has strings attached which often make monitoring irrelevant because projects cannot be ‘altered’ after the contract is signed.

WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENT

An International Workshop ‘Water under Fire’ will be held in York on 21-22 November 1996 to debate the issues, show failings, highlight best practice, and draw up guidelines towards successful post-war reconstruction of water supplies. Jointly organised by the PRDU, Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR), and Scottish European Aid (SEA) who are implementing the Tuzla Water Supply Systems Project.

Abstracts for papers on the above issues are welcome. Contact Alp for more information. Tel: +(44) 1904 433968 Fax: +(44) 1904 433949 E-mail: ao102@york.ac.uk.

Housing and Economic Growth: Chicken and Egg

Should housing be prioritised as a launching pad for economic growth or is it an unaffordable commodity that must wait for sustainable growth?

In South Africa today, as in many African countries before, some argue that housing is a basic social need which should be prioritised, thus hopefully acting as a launching pad for economic growth through the formation of partially supported and managed local enterprises. Others, perhaps more pragmatically, argue that only through economic growth can housing needs of the homeless and poor be provided at some time in the future.

Economic growth can provide some individuals and the government with the much needed financial resources to build houses. However it cannot, and usually does not, guarantee sustainable economic development, let alone improved housing and associated infrastructure can create healthier environments, it is only in the long term that such improvements will contribute to widespread economic growth and thus to the stability of large but very poor black urban communities. It is widely recognised that such social sustainability is a vital prerequisite outside investor interest and confidence. The role of the government in South Africa must be to liberate the power and creativity of the people. At the time of writing, the local economy in Guguletu (a township in Cape Town). As part of his studies he is organising a Workshop at the King’s Manor, York, on 8 July 1996 to debate the issues. What are the experiences of other countries emerging from war? Are there parallels with concerns in Britain, for example, with urban regeneration particularly in inner city areas? Contributions to the discussion to: Mlamli at the King’s Manor. Tel: +(44) 1904 433956. E-mail: mm106@york.ac.uk.

Mlamli Magqwaka, a higher degree student at the University of York, is trying to unravel the research question ‘What is the relationship between housing and the local economy in Guguletu’ (a township in Cape Town). As part of his studies he is organising a Workshop at the King’s Manor, York, on 8 July 1996 to debate the issues. What are the experiences of other countries emerging from war? Are there parallels with concerns in Britain, for example, with urban regeneration particularly in inner city areas? Contributions to the discussion to: Mlamli at the King’s Manor. Tel: +(44) 1904 433956. E-mail: mm106@york.ac.uk.
The conference opened with an address by Dr Mohammed Hamdan on behalf of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince El Hassan of Jordan. He spoke of the changes in refugee flows since the 1951 UN convention was introduced, and the resulting need for changes in policy to assist countries that host refugees. Professor Myron Weiner (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA) considered whether economic development could reduce today’s violent ethnic conflicts, and what role outsiders could realistically play in preventing and resolving them. Professor Gaim Kibreab (University of Uppsala) addressed the myth that refugees are resource degraders who adopt unsustainable land use practices.

Day 2: The Reception and Representation of Refugees in Host Countries

Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond (Refugee Studies Programme, Oxford, UK) looked at the failings of the Relief Model and left the delegates with the question ‘can host governments afford to allow the current relief model to operate in their countries?’

Day 3: Gender Issues and Unaccompanied Minors

Professor Doreen Indra and Linnie Kesselly (UNHCR Kenya) addressed the gender issue from both theoretical and practical view points. Dr Anne Skatvedt (UNHCR Geneva, Switzerland) spoke about unaccompanied refugee children and outlined lessons from past and current practice that could inform future praxes.

Day 4: Repatriation and Reconstruction

Dr Rosemary Preston (International Centre for Education in Development, University of Warwick, UK) stressed that repatriation should be based on the needs of the individuals in order to ensure a dignified and safe return, and offered a framework for the integration of returnees within international, national and local contexts.

The conference closed, following an excellent display by the Refugee Welfare Group (pictured above) at Moi University, with an address by Professor Art Hansen (University of Florida, USA) and a report by the rapporteur Dr Khalid Koser (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands). Whilst it is impossible to summarise all the papers and discussions, two interesting factors were made clear.

1. There appears to be a lack of research into the issues of forced migration in Latin America; maybe this will be addressed by the next IRAP conference.

2. Studies that utilise theoretical frameworks of related fields to research the issues of forced migration are making some interesting, highly relevant discoveries.

The full report and proceedings of the conference will be published in the Journal of Refugee Studies later this year. Copies of the papers presented by the key note speakers, and those in the parallel sessions, are available upon request, and payment, to Dr Khalid Koser, ERCOMER, University of Utrecht, PO Box 80140, 3508TC Utrecht, Netherlands. Tel: +(31) 30 251885. Fax: +(31) 30 2539280.

In Croatia, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS) has found that amongst displaced and refugee people the elderly and infirm have the most critical needs. They lack the vital energy to reconstruct their homes and take part in economic development. Many need medical treatment and special care.

Marija Kojakovic, Manager of the Study Centre for Reconstruction and Development (SCRD) in Dubrovnik, has prepared the initial study and design project for a home to house some of the 50,000 elderly and infirm displaced and refugee people in Croatia – the first home of its kind in the south of the Country. It will be located in Dubrovnik in a former mud therapy centre, a 1905 listed building. The roof and interiors have been severely damaged during the war through heavy shelling and vandalism by the occupying forces.

This study project helped attract donations from the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), enabling the re-roofing of the building this spring. Other renovation has been able to continue thanks to a donation from IFRC, who are the investors for the next stage of the project together with the Government of Croatia (Department for Displaced and Refugee People).

The project is coordinated by Damir Cizmek on behalf of IFRC, with Pavo Handabaka representing the Government. Project supervision will be undertaken by SCRD.
Natural Disaster Specialists

Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies (OCDS)

The Centre has recently moved to new offices in Cowley Road, Oxford to accommodate our ever growing library and increased staff. A new senior consultant will soon be appointed to assist us in meeting our expanding commitments, and we would also like to welcome Mr Maurizio Fantato who takes over from Susan Kuykendall as our new administrator.

IDNDR Flagship Project

During the Yokohama IDNDR conference the British delegation decided to concentrate collective UK skills and experience in a single undertaking. A major project with five mutually supporting components is therefore being initiated by various UK academic groups and the meteorological office, to better understand and enhance international performance of natural hazard warning systems. Components of this flagship project will examine warning systems relative to: Drought in Zimbabwe and Ethiopia; Cyclones in Mauritius, Hong Kong and the Philippines; and Volcanoes in Montserrat.

The OCDS is co-ordinating a two year project component concerned with the dissemination of warnings. An examination will be made of how the scientific origination of warnings can best influence and improve actions taken to protect people and property. Commencing in July 1996, the project will be conducted in association with colleagues from the Flood Hazard Research Centre, Middlesex University; the department of Community Medicines, University of Cambridge; and the Overseas Development Institute. Contact person; David Sanderson, OCDS.

Latur Earthquake Evaluation

Tear Fund, working with their Indian partner EFICOR have been responsible for a major community-based reconstruction and income generation project following the Maharashtra earthquake of 1993. Ian Davis and Dr Mihir Bhatt from the Disaster Mitigation Institute in Ahmadabad will be conducting an evaluation of the project in July 1996. Contact person at the OCDS is Ian Davis.

CARE Emergency Group Training

A collaborative investigation is being conducted with the CARE emergency group into future training requirements to enhance and build upon the experience held within CARE’s proposed new start-up roster for emergency personnel. Contact person; Roger Bellers, OCDS.

New Links with the National Centre for Disaster Management, India

The OCDS was pleased to host a three day visit to Oxford at the end of May by Dr V.K. Sharma, director of the National Centre. The purpose of the visit was to discuss areas of possible support and collaboration between the OCDS, CDPC and the Centre, which is responsible for government disaster management training in India as well as government policy formulation.

The outcomes of lengthy discussions were most encouraging and should strengthen the capabilities of all three organisations, possibly through sharing research and resources, and providing mutual assistance with each others “training of trainers” programmes. A particular emphasis in this mutually beneficial link will be placed on devising strategies and methodologies for community mitigation. The OCDS believes that forging such links is vitally important in assisting the much needed two way international transfer of information and knowledge towards enhanced disaster reduction. Contact person; Roger Bellers, OCDS.

Cranfield Disaster Preparedness Centre (CDPC)

Clockwork Radios for Eritrea

Programme Director Mary Myers has recently returned from Eritrea where part of her work involved distributing the new Clockwork Radio on behalf of the Overseas Development Administration, to be field-tested by Eritrean families in remote rural areas. Developed by British inventor Trevor Baylis, the robust radios are expected to improve information and education levels in poor communities where electricity is scarce or unreliable, and batteries too expensive. 25 seconds winding gives enough stored power for 30 minutes playing time.

Disaster Management Courses

Jordan: Programme Director Mike Evans and Consultant Tony Moore have recently delivered a three week course to the Jordanian Civil Defence Directorate, funded by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). It is hoped that the course will become an annual event over the next three/four years with wider participation from police, military, ministries and NGOs.

Zambia: In June, Mike and Tony will give a two week foundation course to the Fire Service Association of Zambia, also funded by the UK FCO.

Africa: Director Ken Westgate has been heavily committed to the UNDP Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) in Africa. Following workshop planning missions to Angola, Madagascar, Mauritius & South Africa during May, Ken travelled to UNDP in New York to work on the proposal document for DMTP phase II.

Hungary: Following a preparatory visit to Budapest in early July, Mike Evans will deliver a three week course to the Hungarian Civil Protection during October.

Disaster Management Annual Training Course 1996

The 9th annual Cranfield University Disaster Management Course (being run in collaboration with OCDS) is well subscribed, with a wide range of applicants from many countries. Held in Oxfordshire, UK, from 23 July to 29 August, it is hoped to achieve upwards of 35 participants this year. For further information about this, or future courses, please contact:

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)

Exploring the concept of limited housing provision with the development of the local economy, in the context of a post-apartheid South African township (1995-2000).
Maimi Mqgqiwaka; architect, South Africa. MPhil/DPhil (ongoing)

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

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

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

Religious buildings and their iconographic relevance in a post-war environment – studies in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Craig Wilson; building surveyor, Britain. MA (ongoing)

Investigating the effects of short- & long-term water supply projects 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 (completed)

Some Recent Publications

Urban Rehabilitation in Kabul
Barakat, Ehsan, Leslie & Strand
Bridging between Communities and Institutions – Workshop Report
(IoAAS, The University of York, 68pp, £10.00, ISBN 0 904761 57 6)

This first ever workshop on Urban Rehabilitation in Kabul attracted representatives from Donors, international NGOs, UN Agencies and the Kabul Municipality. It thus provided a forum which was able to produce real workable findings on the opportunities and limitations of involving local community & institutions in the rehabilitation process. Guidelines of Good Recovery Practice were compiled and adopted by the NGOs and UN agencies as a basis for their work in Kabul.

Order from: PRDU – Address, Phone and Fax as per front cover of revival.

Towards improved Shelter and Environment for Refugees and Displaced Persons within the post-Yugoslav Countries.
International Workshop Report
Edited by Sultan Barakat & Sue Ellis
(IoAAS, The University of York, c150pp, £20.00, ISBN 0 904761 58 4)

This publication is a comprehensive report on the University of Luton/PRDU joint Workshop, held in October 1995, which brought together academics, practitioners & policy makers, and shelter manufacturers for refugees and displaced persons. It includes an introduction to the subject, 10 papers from leading experts, and conclusions & recommendations as drawn up by the participants.

Order from: PRDU – Address, Phone and Fax as per front cover of revival.

CROSSLINES Global Report
Edited by Edward Girardet
The independent newsletter on development, humanitarian relief, and the environment.
Each issue of this substantial newsletter devotes a large section of its pages to one topical subject. Recently Crosslines has been instrumental in the launch of the International Centre for Humanitarian Reporting (ICHR). This seeks to encourage better coverage of humanitarian and human rights issues, focusing on the new ‘Rwandas’ of today and tomorrow as well as situations that have been largely forgotten; making Crosslines an invaluable insight into world events.

Contact Milly Taylor: Tel: +(44) 171 240 4936. Fax: +(44) 171 240 2291.

Humanitarian Intervention in Contemporary Conflict
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse
A wide-ranging account and examination of humanitarian intervention in the post-cold war period, this book assesses the international response to devastating contemporary conflicts, such as those in Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda. The authors argue for a reconceptualisation of such intervention and develop principles which, they argue, should govern all of its uses.

Move information from: Policy Marketing, Policy Press, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford, OX4 1JF, UK. Tel: +(44) 1865 791100. Fax: +(44) 1865 791347.

If you produce a publication which might be of interest to other revival readers, please send a copy to Gavin Ward at the address on the front cover. Please remember to include price, with address and tel/fax numbers for ordering if not included in the publication itself.

A FULL LIST OF PRDU LITERATURE IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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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 MA in Post-war Recovery Studies (and related short courses) has been developed specifically to achieve this aim.
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 redevelopment 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.