Linking humanitarian aid agencies with commercial companies to provide ‘service packages’ for war-torn areas (see Water under Fire synopsis) should, if well managed, benefit all the actors:

The agency adopts the professionalism and efficiency of the company. The company makes a profit and can call upon the agency for expertise, and security, in post-war situations. The donor gets value for money and an investment in a post-war country. The local authority forges commercial links with foreign markets – vital for sustainable recovery but often slow to happen because of the risk factor. The local population gets work and training, especially if donors insist that companies tender contract work to local firms. Humanitarian agencies will need to protect the local population from possible exploitation by profit-seeking companies.

At present such packages are mainly offered to UN agencies by Western governments seeking political leverage, and mindful of their military’s redundant expertise. However, there is no reason why smaller-scale partnerships should not use the concept to help strengthen their own positions, at the same time providing a more professional, more sustainable humanitarian response to post-war recovery.

Reconstructing water supplies in post-war situations was the subject of an International Workshop held in York last November – jointly organised by the PRDU, Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR) and Scottish European Aid. The 35 participants, with professional experience in a variety of countries, used plenary and group sessions to identify opportunities and challenges in the field, and recommend approaches which would build on the former and overcome the latter.

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

**ODA Grant for Bosnia Project**

A new PRDU research project focusing on cultural heritage damage in Bosnia-Herzegovina has secured funding from the Overseas Development Administration’s ‘Know How’ fund. Four Bosnian Institutions will join British professionals to:

- assess and analyse damage to the cultural heritage;
- discuss suitable repair techniques;
- formulate economically feasible and sustainable projects.

A training programme will transfer skills to local people, enabling them to carry out their own damage analysis, formulate fund-raising proposals and present them to potential donors.

**IN THIS ISSUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Back to The Future – Bosnian refugees re-visit their homeland</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Popicijl Revitalisation Update – PRDU project nears completion</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA, Post-war Recovery Studies – Current students. Future students?</td>
<td>4, 5 &amp; 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Disaster Specialists – News from Oxford and Cranfield</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Award for Ian Davis – PRDU Advisor wins prestigious accolade</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Centre Established in Jordan – A brave new initiative in Amman</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e-mail revival on: gmw2@york.ac.uk
A three-week survey, which will include a specific, comprehensive weekend training workshop, will be undertaken from 22 February to 16 March 1997. The project team will be: Dr Sultan Barakat and Dr Sue Ellis from PRDU; John Sell, Chairman of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and a specialist in building conservation in Eastern Europe; John Warren, Chairman of the World Heritage Sites Committee of ICOMOS UK, and member of the PRDU Advisory Panel; representatives from the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sarajevo, the Institute for Cultural Protection in the City of Sarajevo and the National Museum in Sarajevo.

In July 1996, Sultan Barakat, John Sell and John Warren were invited to Sarajevo by the British Council. The visit incorporated a two day workshop, attended by representatives of the above Bosnian Institutions, to identify the needs of cultural heritage conservation throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. The delegation concluded, from its preliminary assessment, that the area suffers from a lack of:

• information about the type, full extent and nature of the damage caused to the cultural heritage;
• skills in analysing damage and proposing practical action for the repair of the cultural heritage;
• appropriate contractual skills;
• experience in formulating fund-raising proposals;
• resources.

This project has been developed specifically to help overcome these challenges. Regeneration of the cultural heritage will have positive environmental impacts and will promote social regeneration of communities and settlements. In addition, it will ultimately provide the opportunity for further economic regeneration in the sectors of employment and tourism.

By building on the existing accomplishments of the Bosnian Institutions, and assisting Bosnian professionals to shape their own future restoration projects, the mission should have immediate impacts on restarting the cultural heritage industry.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Mr. Gullmar Andersson, former Head of Emergency Unit, UNESCO; Lars Bakketun Consultant, Municipality of Trondheim; Dr. Basic, Faculty of Economics in Sarajevo; Mr. Kai Eide Ambassador. Former First Assistant to Mr Stoltenberg, the UN’s peace negotiator in former Yugoslavia; Gunnar Ferrmann, Botanje Kalsas; Anders Skonhoft Ass. Professors, NTNU; Asgeir Feyen, Assistant Director, Interconsult International AS; Ms. Galujf, Manja Kojakovic; Ragnar Østensen Corporate Lawyer, Norwegian Refugee Council; Sintef; Ivar Helvik, Principal Architect, Municipality of Oslo; Nerkez Mackic Professor, Interconsult International AS; Ragnar Østensen Corporate Lawyer; Norwegian Refugee Council, Norwegian Peoples Aid; the Norwegian Embassy in Sarajevo; Kjell Nystuen Psychologist; Knut Samset Senior Partner, Scanteam International AS; Lars Silseth Engineer, Bjørn Sørensen Professor, NTNU; Staff of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo; Staff of the Institute of Water Resources Engineering, especially its head Dr Kupusovic the war-time Mayor of Sarajevo.

Twenty-six refugees exiled in Norway have successfully completed two 11-week professional development courses in Post-war Reconstruction. The participants – almost all Bosnians – were experienced professionals, most of them currently unemployed. The course was organised by the Reconstruction and Development Programme (PRDU) at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim, in collaboration with the PRDU at The University of York, and was financed by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

Under the leadership of Finn Hakonsen and Hans Skjøtt from PGU, the course began with three weeks of theory including: understanding international conflict; strategic planning and appropriate project structures; project management; and the fundamentals of running a small business. The lecturers were academics from a range of university departments, and representatives from the Norwegian NGOs currently engaged in reconstruction work in Bosnia. The course also benefited greatly from the first-hand knowledge of field actors with broad reconstruction experience from Bosnia and elsewhere.

Participants were asked to develop their own projects which they pursued and enhanced during a 2-week period in Bosnia, a time deemed essential for them to:

• update their general perceptions of the Bosnia they had to flee years ago;
• interact with reconstruction actors – representatives of the authorities, the business community and the international NGOs.

This intense period matched the theory disseminated in Norway with the realities of Bosnia. Contrary to rumours, the participants had relatively easy access to the officials and business representatives they sought for interviews.

The courses closed with 6-day workshops at the Study Centre for Reconstruction and Development (SCRD) in Dubrovnik. This was an essential move for two reasons. Firstly, for many it was a trip into enemy territory and yet, unlike in Mostar for instance, they were free to move and – after the initial apprehension – had a most enjoyable stay. Secondly, the accommodating environment of the SCRD provided a relaxed but focused arena for the participants. Through interpreters they laid bare their experiences while examining the reconstruction challenges set by Dr Sultan Barakat, PRDU Director. The theories discussed in Trondheim were overlaid with factual information from Bosnia, all filtered through the experiences of the individual participants.

This training has given the participants new skills and helped them recover some of the self-confidence lost during their period as refugees. All this adds to their professional standing. Some of them have already received job offers in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and links to the Norwegian export industry have been established. Course exams will be held at the end of January 1997. Funding for additional courses this year has been secured.

Back to The Future
Beyond 2000
The Fifth PRDU annual Forum, which takes place on Monday 24 March, will plan to take the PRDU forward into the next century. With this in mind we have invited three new members to join our Advisory Panel: Carlo von Flue, Director of the International Organisation’s Division of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva; Olubanké King-Akérélé, Chief of the East and Central Africa Division of the Regional Bureau for Africa at the United Nations Development Programme, New York; and Jon Bennett, Freelance Consultant, and Director of the Global IDP Survey.

Master Plan for Beirut
The regeneration of Beirut will be the subject of an open lecture by Angus Gavin and Ramez Maluf at the King’s Manor, The University of York on Tuesday 18 March 1997 at 6.30pm. The lecture will describe the challenges of formulating a Master Plan to bring life into a city that has remained substantially inactive for a generation, ravaged by the 1975-1990 Lebanese war. It will give an insight into how the emphasis changed from that of a ‘Grand Plan’ superimposed on the city centre to an approach which drew from Beirut’s rich cultural and architectural past to achieve the integration of old and new.

A Vision for Nablus, Palestine
Over 100 delegates attended the workshop ‘Historic Nablus: Opportunities for Urban Regeneration and Conservation’ at An-Najah National University last December. It was the culmination of a week of fact-finding by a British Council funded delegation headed by Charles Cockburn, Co-ordinator of PRDU. Opening the workshop, Dr Mohammed Yousof, former IoAAS student, urged the work on the Old Town to be motivated by cultural, economic and political action. There were contributions from York delegates Bob Wolfe and Dr Trevor Holmes.

A follow-up International Conference ‘Common Purpose: Towards the Revival of Historic Nablus’ is planned for 16-19 June 1997, also at An-Najah University. The aim of this will be to provide a practical framework for involving the whole community in upgrading all aspects of the living and built environment. Further details are available from Charles Cockburn at the King’s Manor.

Počitelj Revitalisation Update
As reported in the last issue of revival, the PRDU successfully submitted a proposal to The World Monuments Fund (WMF) for a revitalisation study of this neglected and damaged Bosnian settlement – distinguished by its historical, cultural and architectural value. The second interim report of this study was submitted at the end of last year, marking the near completion of a WMF/Kress Foundation $25,000 research project.

We hope this current study will raise Počitelj’s national and international profile and help initiate 3 key objectives, namely to: safeguard the cultural heritage; reconstruct lost facilities; and encourage the return of the original residents. Refugees from the area have clearly stated their desire to return once security is guaranteed. The success of the Dayton agreement is intrinsic, but this revitalisation plan must be pre-emptive to show the potential to rebuild and recreate life in Počitelj in a sympathetic yet progressive manner with the input of professional expertise allied to ground-based knowledge, community participation and integration.

Ground work by the research team of Professor Vjekoslava Simcic, Marija Kojakovic, Sultan Barakat, Roger Wools and Craig Wilson will conclude in February, and the final report, edited by Sultan Barakat, will be published soon.

Urban Triumph or Urban Disaster?
Misconceived post-war reconstruction schemes can create secondary disasters. The efficacy of institutional approaches to cities reconstructed after war – Warsaw, Hanoi, Beirut, Dubrovnik and Mostar – has been the focus of work in the United States by our colleagues Esther Charlesworth (Harvard University, Cambridge) and Jon Calame (Columbia University, New York).

To explore a number of complex questions arising from their research, they invited experts to a symposium, hosted by The Aga Khan Program at MIT, Cambridge. Sultan Barakat was asked to moderate the event.

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

York joins ProHuman
PRDU is now an active member of ProHuman (Project on Humanitarian Development Studies) which was born to explore ways in which International Assistance is taught in Europe.

This project is the excellent initiative of Dr Julia Gonzalez-Ferreras, Head of the International Relations Department at the University of Deusto in Bilbao, Spain, and has won funding from the education department of the European Union. There are now 55 universities, 8 independent research institutes and 9 professional bodies involved in this project, spanning 17 countries.

The overall aims of the project are to:
• create a map of knowledge of the research and educational activity in this field;
• identify specific skills and needs required by practitioners in the field;
• make contact with professional bodies and relevant organisations.

The PRDU participates in two of the sub-groups, ‘Migration, multiculturality and ethnic conflict’ and ‘Humanitarian crises’. Dr Sue Ellis will be writing the position paper on the state-of-the-art in the latter of these areas, with Eleanor O’Gorman of the University of East Anglia.

Participants at the MIT symposium.
MA in Post-war Recovery Studies ...

Mohammed Haneef Atmar  Afghanistan

Afghanistan is a country that has known little but war for nearly three decades. I stepped into its aid community two years ago. Having been employed by the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Afghanistan Program, among the pioneers responding to the Afghan crisis, I soon found that it needed more than enthusiasm and commitment to be an aid worker or development facilitator. The rich experience of the international and local actors engaged in Afghanistan and the surrounding region made us realise that if inappropriate intervention is taken, the likelihood of doing harm is high.

Thanks to the close cooperation of NCA and PRDU I came to know that in York they are exploring the challenge of intervention, focused on the aim of strengthening spontaneous processes of recovery. The multi-disciplinary approach of this MA is a unique academic opportunity to reflect on what we do from a wider scope of study.

Shaun Bickley  Scotland

After graduating in Surveying I looked for work opportunities in Humanitarian Assistance, a field in which I had some previous experience through working in refugee camps and schools in Thailand and Burma. My first work was with Scottish European Aid (SEA) as a Project Coordinator on their rehabilitation programme for hospitals in north-east Romania dealing with psychiatric and physically handicapped people. I then joined Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN), a British-based agency. Working in southern Afghanistan and then, more recently, in Chechnya, my main responsibilities included logistics, security, administration and implementation of water/sanitation and medical reconstruction projects.

On returning to the UK I looked for courses that would enable me to build on my field experience and develop a more holistic theoretical background in all aspects of Humanitarian Assistance, which I could draw on when back in the field. This MA was closest to my needs. It gives people with similar experiences the opportunity to meet and share knowledge.

Drew Gilmour  Canada

My first exposure to the humanitarian field came while as a journalist covering the war in Bosnia, and I was impressed. Upon return to Canada I resolved to switch careers from journalism to humanitarianism. In Bosnia and Pakistan I worked as a Communications Officer for a now-defunct NGO. Then I became the International Rescue Committee’s (IRC) Infrastructure Team Leader in Croatia, where we were kept busy maintaining the run-down hotels & homes, and bleak camps which housed the Bosnian refugees. In September 1995, I was shifted to Kuplensko, north-east Croatia, and instituted a hygiene and sanitation programme for a 25,000 person refugee camp which sprung up overnight following a massive shifting of battle lines. It was a telling experience on the capacities of supposedly ‘helpless’ beneficiaries, as the camp staff were composed almost entirely of skilled workers and professionals drawn from the existing population.

Five months later, I opened a field office in the north west Bosnian town of Bihac which, due to a holding truce, was able to embark on developmental programmes such as home and medical reconstruction, dental projects and community services initiatives.

This MA course has afforded me the opportunity to delve more deeply into the theoretical and practical aspects of emergency and development practice in conflict. Further, it has let me explore my particular interest in this wide-ranging field, namely the coordination process, present and possible, between the military and humanitarian groups.

Monica Honn  USA

In the United States I had several years experience working with NGOs in social work and education. I believe that the interpersonal, managerial and intuitive skills I developed during this time were the foundations which helped me to adapt better when later working in the field. In 1995 I spent ten months working on a grass-roots youth project in Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina. The aim was to provide social activities and a safe place to meet for teenagers of all ethnicities. To this end I taught English and Art, dealt with community liaison and advised on university scholarships. Following this I became a project coordinator for a German humanitarian aid organisation working in Azerbaijan, where I managed supplementary food distribution to 50,000 internally displaced persons.

What brought me to this MA was that it encompassed the interdisciplinary approach I thought necessary for management in the field, and it recognised the uniqueness of working in post-conflict areas. There have been too many times in the field when I know I have been reinventing the wheel. This course, with its basic grounding in the various skill areas required to work efficiently in post-war situations, will help to reduce such duplication. I would also like to take this opportunity to focus on the wider impacts of our work, in contrast to the project-driven, tunnel-vision of field work.

Nicholas Macdonald  England

After graduating in Psychology at The University of York I worked with a number of community/youth projects in Belfast. These were primarily aimed at bringing together divided communities through shared goals and projects, and at providing inter-denominational youth groups and services for local children. I intended to find work with a charity concentrating in the relief/development sector, and the PRDU’s new MA course struck me as the opening I was looking for to this field.

One of my main interests in the subject is the way in which the experience of relief work, and/or displacement, affects the ability of people to cope with the psychological and physical problems they face. I intend to focus my dissertation on the long-term effects of different types of relief and reconstruction during war, with the aim of discovering the extent to which these foster and support, or undermine, local capacity.
Zaki Bassam Nakkash  Lebanon

For 17 years of my life in Lebanon we spent our time, my family and I, trying to survive the havoc of civil war. Through these years I learnt different means of survival and was exposed to the challenges of managing normal daily life (water, food, shelter, fuel, electricity and communication) under austere conditions. At Universities in Beirut I studied first Interior Design and then Architecture, for which my final year research project was on the demarcation line that separated that war-torn city. In my professional career I worked with Team International (Beirut) and Weidel Plan (Germany) on the initial planning and design schemes for the regeneration and conservation of Saida, an historic city 45km south of Beirut, which won second prize in an international competition last year.

I came to the PRDU to get more experience from people who have worked in different war situations throughout the world, and to learn about the professional background required to deal with the complex subject of post-war reconstruction. This year will give me time to think, to investigate new horizons, and to enhance my personal potential and ability.

Akbar Nour  Switzerland

I am a Swiss citizen with Afghan roots. Some of my relatives fled Afghanistan and found refuge in Switzerland (where I was already settled) and this sensitised me to the crucial issue of exile - its general and specific repercussions. Since then I have tried to make sense of the particular experience of exile through my academic training and professional experience. I already have MAs in Political Science and Development Studies (where my field work in Pakistan was on Afghan refugees who had settled there). During this time I also worked with disabled people, asylum seekers and refugees in Switzerland. To understand more thoroughly the multi-disciplinary approach to the issue of forced displacement I attended the University of Oxford’s Refugee Studies Programme. There followed two months work with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance in Afghanistan (UNOCHA), based in Islamabad, Pakistan.

I would really like to develop research on the role of Humanitarian Assistance in post-war Afghanistan. My hope is that this MA will be the cornerstone to such work, enabling me to bridge between theory and practice, so that I may play a beneficial future role in Afghanistan’s Reconstruction.

Kristin Ingstad Sandberg  Norway

My background is in development studies, with a focus on the politics of development aid. From 1994 until I came to York, my work was as a research assistant for the Director of the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO). From this course, I hope to gain analytical and practical tools with which to direct international development assistance towards the specific needs of post-war countries. I am interested in the economic aspects of post-war recovery, particularly the conditions under which private enterprise, donor organisations and NGOs may contribute to, or impede, the recovery process.

Geneviève Wills  France

In France, the humanitarian profession is held in high esteem and the exploits of organisations such as Médecins Sans Frontières frequently gain much public attention. Competition, however, is quite intense for the few vacant positions. To better prepare me for the field, and increase my chances of selection, I was fortunate to win entry to Bioforce, a training institute for NGO practitioners, located in Lyon, France where I specialised in sanitation and hygiene programmes. Upon graduation I obtained a job in Solidarités, a medium-sized agency focusing on programmes for children. I was immediately placed in the Kuplensko refugee camp on the Croatian/Bosnian border, where I instituted a food survey programme for UNHCR and a centre to shelter children from the winter’s cold. Last February, as the camp population decreased, I changed positions and implemented a supplementary feeding programme for vulnerable children in west Bosnia.

I joined the course to gain a deeper understanding of the issues surrounding humanitarian work. To this end I feel the programme is succeeding very well, and I’m sure it will enable me to be a more efficient humanitarian practitioner.

Magnus Wolfe Murray  Scotland

I joined a relief convoy to Romania soon after their revolution in 1989, and became rapidly disillusioned by the wasted efforts, through lack of planning, of the aid organisation I had accompanied. However I had been inspired and motivated by the plight of ordinary Romanians, and returned to Scotland to organise a more effective aid delivery. By May 1990 my brother and I had founded Scottish European Aid (SEA) and arrived back in Romania. We focused on one particular home for mentally and physically disabled children and spent the next two years renovating it, training children and a centre to shelter children from the winter’s cold. Last year, as the camp population decreased, I changed positions and implemented a supplementary feeding programme for vulnerable children in west Bosnia.

I came to York to reflect on these past experiences in an academic environment and to learn how they fit into the broader picture of relief, development and recovery. I had often felt that I could benefit greatly from learning about other projects around the world, to absorb the principles of intervention which have been developed over decades of trial and error.
Natural Disaster Specialists

Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies (OCDS)

New Senior Consultant
Last October OCDS appointed a new Senior Consultant, Kevin McKemey. Kevin has many years experience of community development, particularly in resettlement and refugee management. He has worked extensively in southern and central America and as a consultant throughout Africa and south-east Asia, with both migrant and indigenous communities. Recent research of his relates to refugees and environmental management.

New Initiatives
OCDS is continuing to develop, with its partners, new initiatives which focus on reducing vulnerability to natural hazards. Recent examples include:

Africa
OCDS has been appointed by the European Union to develop the first national disaster plan in Burkina Faso. The project involves intensive field research between January and March; OCDS has enlisted Nick Russell to head a team of researchers.

Following positive results of the ‘training of trainers’ programme undertaken by OCDS together with Tear Fund, the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) has agreed to fund an 18-month programme of training and action in risk-reduction for three regions of Africa. The project is being co-managed with Christian Aid and will commence with a training needs assessment in Ghana by David Sanderson during March.

Eastern Europe
Kevin McKemey made a needs assessment trip to Albania last December on behalf of the Soros Foundation. The aim of the 10-day visit was to assist in the development of its strategic plan, for the next two years, to rehabilitate the national education infrastructure.

Southern Asia/Far East
Roger Bellers has undertaken 2 missions for the Dutch DRA regarding disaster management logistics in The Philippines and post-cyclone rehabilitation in Andhra Pradesh.

Latin America
The European Union (ECHO) recently agreed to fund a 12-month programme of reducing fire risk within markets in Lima, Peru; a project which builds on OCDS’s previous initiatives. In February OCDS will be hosting a regional 5-day workshop on disaster mitigation and preparedness in Costa Rica for local NGOs.

Cranfield Disaster Preparedness Centre (CDPC)

From Oxford to Cranfield
The CDPC has appointed Pat Diskett to replace Mary Myers, who left the Centre in November. Pat’s contributions to our understanding of child feeding and emergency public health are well known to many practitioners. Following a long career with Oxfam, Pat will bring wide experience and considerable academic and practical credibility to the Centre from the end of February 1997. Mary Myers will continue to work closely with CDPC as a consultant.

From Relief to Development
CDPC has been undertaking its first major piece of work for the World Food Programme (WFP) in Mozambique. The project is assisting the Government of Mozambique in defining a national disaster management policy and strategy that closely relates to the country’s current and future situation, where reconstruction and development are priorities. Previous arrangements for disaster management in Mozambique have been dominated by relief programmes which have reflected the immediate requirements of a population affected by conflict.

Training Courses Help Build Capacity
CDPC training courses for staff of national civil defences, emergency services, military and police are continuing. Past programmes have taken place in Jordan, Hungary and Zambia. More recently, a course has been run in Lesotho and one is scheduled for Egypt: consideration is being given to the potential for holding them in Zimbabwe and Botswana, whilst outside of Africa approaches have been received from the Republic of Georgia and the Baltic States. The Centre hopes that these courses can lay the foundation for more substantial capacity-building programmes.

Visiting Professionals to Cranfield
The British Council have placed two study fellows from Ethiopia with the Centre and they will follow a 3-month course covering food security and early warning of drought and famine. The Centre has also hosted Mikio Ishiwatari, a staff member of the Ministry of Construction in Hiroshima, Japan, who has been writing a study on the future role for disaster and emergency public health are well known to many practitioners. Following a long career with Oxfam, Pat will bring wide experience and considerable academic and practical credibility to the Centre from the end of February 1997. Mary Myers will continue to work closely with CDPC as a consultant.

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As this year’s students approach the halfway mark in their studies and prepare for their field trip to Iran, we are already being inundated with applications for next year’s course. If you wish to be considered for one of the twelve places available, contact Sultan or Sue at the King’s Manor. Applicants should have a good first degree and a distinguished field record. In exceptional cases field experience can stand in place of a degree.

Post-war Recovery Studies
Join our Class of 1997-8
(see also pages 4 and 5)

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Fred Cuny Bursary

Current students Shaun Bickle and Haneef Atmar were awarded full- and partial-fee Bursaries respectively through this scheme, which was set up to provide financial support each year to a prospective student who fulfils all the entrance criteria of our MA course but proves unable to fulfil the funding requirements.

This Bursary has been initiated by the PRDU to help keep alive the memory and achievements of Fred Cuny who died in Chechnya in 1995. A leading figure both in the ‘real’ and academic worlds of disaster relief, Fred was also an enthusiastic supporter of the PRDU from its conception.

If any of Fred’s friends and colleagues would like to contribute to our Bursary Fund, to enable us to further support and enhance the world of post-war recovery through our MA programme, then please contact Sultan Barakat at the King’s Manor.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO VISITING LECTURERS ON THIS YEAR’S MA:

Ghahl Al Omari Visiting study Fellow. University of Oxford’s Refugee Studies Programme, Formerly lecturer at University of Yarmouk’s Law Department; Dr Farhad Anouli University of Bradford. Specialist author on the realities of managing development projects in less developed countries and in situations of flux; Martin Bell Journalist and foreign correspondent for the BBC. Most recent assignments have been within former-Yugoslavia; Jon Bennett Frequent contributor to north IPS, with considerable experience in evaluation, relief and rehabilitation, planning and NGO coordination; John Borton Overseas Development Institute (ODI). Leader of the British Team for the Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance in Rwanda; Mike Cunningham Architect, former Director of Scottish European Aid, with experience of project and programme management within Bosnia and Romania; Dr Ian Davis Director, Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies (OCDs) with many years work experience in Africa, Asia/Oceania, Europe and the Americas; Judy El-Bushra Gender Officer for ACORD working mainly in the Sudan and Somalia; Nabeel Hamdi Director, CENDEP at Oxford Brookes University. Consultant on participatory approaches, housing, planning and development; David Higdon Architect & Town Planner. Practitioner and teacher with wide experience of urban planning and housing in developing countries; Ben Hoffman Director of the Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation and author and consultant on peace-building and negotiation; Dr Clive Jones University of Leeds. Centre of expertise on International relations, State theory, Paradigms of War and international economies; Judith Large Director of CREATE. University of Kent. Specialist on gender and conflict studies; Dr Michael Cernea of the World Bank, namely:

landlessness; joblessness; homelessness; marginalisation; increased morbidity; food insecurity; loss of access to common property; and social disarticulation. Dr Sue Ellis (PRDU) and Marija Kojakovic (SCRD in Dubrovnik) to Resettlement’ explored eight features of resettlement-related impoverishment which have been identified by Dr Michael Cernea of the World Bank, namely:

landlessness; joblessness; homelessness; marginalisation; increased morbidity; food insecurity; loss of access to common property; and social disarticulation. Dr Sue Ellis (PRDU) and Marija Kojakovic (SCRD in Dubrovnik) presented papers in the ‘From Homelessness to Home Reconstruction’ session.

Further details from Dr Christopher McDowell, Refugee Studies Programme, QEH, 21 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3LA, UK

UN Award for Ian Davis, PRDU Advisor

Congratulations to our colleague and Advisory Panel member Dr Ian Davis (Director of the Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies) who earlier this year received the prestigious Saskawa-DHA Disasters Prevention award for 1996. He was selected ahead of 22 other candidates; the first time the award has gone to Britain. In reaching its decision the United Nations Award Jury said:

“Dr Davis possesses the rare gifts of being able to listen, understand and impart practical advice ... in a clear and directly applicable way. His contribution to the work of disaster prevention over the past quarter of a century is as impressive as its impact has been lasting.”

The US$ 40,000 award was created in 1986 – endowed by the late Mr Rioichi Sasakawa through the NIPPON Foundation – for outstanding achievements in the field of disaster prevention. It has been given to Dr Davis in recognition of his work in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific where he has covered the fields of preparedness, prevention and relief.

Reconstructing Livelihoods

The Refugee Studies Programme (RSP), at the University of Oxford, hosted a second international conference last September as part of its 3-year programme to examine the reconstruction of livelihoods for those who have been uprooted by wars, persecution, economic deprivation and projects which are aimed at development. The basic goal is to shift world-wide attention away from solely deploiring the tragic events of displacement and impoverishment, towards exploring constructive ways to help the positive re-establishment of resettlers’ livelihoods.

‘Reconstructing Livelihoods: towards New Approaches to Resettlement’ explored eight features of resettlement-related impoverishment which have been identified by Dr Michael Cernea of the World Bank, namely:

landlessness; joblessness; homelessness; marginalisation; increased morbidity; food insecurity; loss of access to common property; and social disarticulation. Dr Sue Ellis (PRDU) and Marija Kojakovic (SCRD in Dubrovnik) presented papers in the ‘From Homelessness to Home Reconstruction’ session.

Further details from Dr Christopher McDowell, Refugee Studies Programme, QEH, 21 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3LA, UK
Training Centre Established in Jordan

At the behest of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince El Hassan Bin Talal, the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation for Arab and Islamic Relief, Development and Cooperation has established a regional Advanced Disaster Management Training Centre in Amman, in collaboration with the PRDU.

The Centre aims to train relief development workers and disaster managers from the wider Islamic world, in close collaboration with international agencies. Sultan Barakat has been appointed to the Centre’s Executive Committee which is headed by His Excellency Dr Abdul-Salam Al-Abbadi. Major Zuhir Abdul Karim has been seconded from the Jordanian Civil Defence to act as the Director. The first training course is planned for April 1997.

This is a brave new initiative to maintain and develop the professional stance of Islamic Agencies working in areas of conflict and natural disaster, and is deserving of further support. Interested parties should contact Sultan Barakat in York.

Some IoAAS Research & Degree Topics

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). Miami Magwaza; architect, South Africa. MPhil/DPhil

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

Housing Reconstruction in the Gaza Strip. Ahmad El-Aстал; architect, Palestine. MA

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

Some Recent Publications

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.

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World Disasters Report 1996

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Oxford University Press, 200pp, £15.99, softback, ISBN 0 19 829079 9), (£15.00, hardback, ISBN 0 19 829080 2)

This unique annual reference on crisis and catastrophe discusses aid ethics in key issues such as global food security, developmental relief, population movements and disaster nutrition. Wide-ranging examples of crucial humanitarian challenges from 1995 are analysed. Systematic data over a 25 year time-span is shown in the ‘disasters database’, invaluable to those concerned with disaster evaluation/ management.

To order phone the 24 hour hotline +(44) 1536 454534.

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: PRDLU – Address, Phone and Fax as per front cover of revival.

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.

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 in issues of: planning and management of reconstruction after war; humanitarian intervention during crises; and post-war recovery. All our work is supported by the practical experience of our staff in a wide-range of war-torn countries.

The PRDU aims to provide:

1. Accessible, professionally relevant multi-disciplinary training and post-graduate educational programmes, on issues of crisis intervention and post-war recovery planning & management. The MA in Post-war Recovery Studies has been developed specifically to achieve this aim.

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

3. An international forum for the exchange of information and experience between practising relief, recovery and reconstruction professionals.

4. A focus for the dissemination of knowledge on the subjects of crisis intervention and reconstruction through the publication of bibliographies, Working Papers and Workshop Reports.

5. Assistance in creating and coordinating a network of Study Centres in countries devastated by war, which can intensify research and facilitate the training of professionals and the dissemination of knowledge.

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