This issue of *revival* marks the successful conclusion of our inaugural MA year. The first ten students have completed their dissertations (see page 8) and are moving on to the next stages of their professional careers. We await with interest to see how these progress, and what influence the experience of the last 12 months has on their development.

Soon we will be welcoming next year’s increased intake of 15 students. This growing community of PRDU scholars is expanding the boundaries of our work and increasing the quality, and quality, of our working relationships with partners all over the world – witness the articles in this issue.

Complementing this growing network is the increasing number of our ‘satellite’ Study Centres. The PRDU provides assistance in creating and co-ordinating these Centres, whose location can then be used to intensify research, facilitate training, and disseminate knowledge. Beirut will host the fourth such Centre (see page 7), the others being the recently formed Training Centre in Amman, and the well-established SCRD (Dubrovnik) and PGU (Trondheim).

The success of these latter two has been well documented in *revival*, and provides a benchmark for future projects. In addition, joint ventures like the one described opposite, make these exciting times for the PRDU.

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**Canadian Peacekeeping to Invade York**

New Partnership to Deliver Topical Training Week in October

Recent conflicts, often under the glare of the world’s media, have challenged the role of today’s peacekeepers and emphasised the need for urgent reflection on, and radical rethinking of, their interventions within post-war scenarios.

In October, the PRDU will welcome to York staff from The Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre, as the two organisations join together to deliver a three-day training course which examines these issues.

The course will explore new partnerships and the inter-relationships between peacekeeping and humanitarian work, by examining the international community’s participation in recent conflicts within political, economic and ethical frameworks. The focus points are:

- The changing face of peacekeeping;
- The framework of modern peacekeeping; concepts;
- Military and police;
- Humanitarian operations in peacekeeping.

This course, which covers the ‘International Response to Conflict’ component of the MA in Post-war Recovery Studies, is open to anyone interested in furthering their knowledge and contributing to the debate, through presentations, discussions, team-work and case-studies.

The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) – established by the Government of Canada – brings together military, government and non-governmental agencies to support and enhance the Canadian contribution to international peace, security and stability through the provision of quality research, education and training in all aspects of peacekeeping. October’s training collaboration marks a welcome development in a working relationship between the PPC and the PRDU which has been close ever since the former’s inauguration in 1994.

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**International Response to Conflict**
Monday 27 to Wednesday 29 October 1997 at The King’s Manor, York, UK
Cost: £300 per person (limited to 15 external applicants)
For further details please contact Alp Ozerdem at The King’s Manor

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e-mail *revival* on: gmw2@york.ac.uk
Refugees and Development in Africa

UN Workshop in The Great Lakes Region

Over the last 40 years, violent political conflicts have resulted in massive population displacements in the Great Lakes Region of Africa (GLRA) – Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. Vast amounts of refugees and displaced persons erode the potential for regional social development and economic prosperity. The international community was requested in 1995 to redress this negative impact through the adoption of measures, and a joint UNDP-UNHCR regional Programme was formulated.

In the wake of the rapidly deteriorating situation in the GLRA since October 1996, the Resident Coordinators agreed the need for an expanded Great Lakes Rehabilitation and Development Programme. It was thought that this would reflect the vital link between rehabilitation and development; emphasise that a continued focus on development remains an indispensable condition for security and peace in the region; forge a closer collaboration with other UN agencies.

As part of the plans to expand the existing Programme, the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) and UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) convened a workshop on Conflict Management in the GLRA, in Nairobi last February. Sultan Barakat was an invited guest at the workshop which was attended by personnel from RBA, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNEP, UNCHS, UNOPS, the Organisation for African Unity (OAU), and other international agencies.

The aims were to: review the UN-System experience with post-war recovery and peacebuilding interventions, assessing their relevance to the GLRA; and agree on the focus and procedures of an expanded Programme of the sub-regional activities of this system. Two working groups were set up to examine the expanded Programme and the procedures for coordination, implementation and inter-agency collaboration. They produced guidelines, including the following points:

- An expanded Programme should recognise dramatic changes and new political realities in the region, specifically the appointment of the UN/OAU Special Representative of the Secretary General;
- It should outline which activities and issues can best be addressed at national, regional or local levels, and reflect a balance between short- and medium-term concerns;
- The existing project should continue to provide support to country-level activities, and continue the dimensions of its work plan that would be relevant to a future Programme.

Implementation arrangements are under way for all recommendations of the working groups, together with those of the UNEP-Habitat Strategic Action Plan which was presented to the workshop by Dr Wally N’Dow (Assistant Secretary General of Habitat), and considered an important source document. The UNOPS/RESS Unit in Geneva is working in close collaboration with the Task Manager of the existing Great Lakes Project in Nairobi, RBA focal points, the relevant country offices, regional institutions, UNEP, Habitat and other UN-System organisations to design the detailed items of reference for the formulation mission of the expanded Programme. It is expected that the draft Programme will be approved by September 1997.

Ugandan Challenges

A training programme on resettlement and post-war reconstruction is in the making at the Makerer university in Kampala, Uganda. NORAD (the Norwegian corporation for development co-operation) will, pending final approval, fund a Masters programme on Environmental Management to be run at Makerer but with the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) bearing the academic responsibility. The programme will carry 8-10 modules, all dealing with decision making processes in complex planning environments. Having this training in Africa is in line with sentiments voiced at the annual meeting of the Association of African Universities held in Lusaka last January.

One module will be handled by PGU (the Programme for Reconstruction and Development at NTNU), and will deal with the subject of planning in a conflict-ridden environment together with the challenges of post-conflict reconstruction. It is a sad fact that today, for many areas of the African continent, development planning must take these matters into account. However, it is hoped that bringing this subject onto the ‘ordinary’ planning agenda will help decision-makers to develop a strategy for handling future, unforeseen movements of refugees and internally displaced people.

As has been well documented in revival the PRDU has worked closely with the PGU, training Bosnian refugee planners on post-war reconstruction. This experience has led to these recent plans for Makere, and the PRDU will also be involved with PGU in implementing this African project.

The NTNU-NORAD initiative augments one already taken by the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen capacities of African governments in tackling the challenges of post-war reconstruction. The PRDU is to have a central role in the implementation of that programme too, but how the programmes will interact is yet to be developed.

During my recent field visit to Uganda, I visited Kiyandonga, a settlement for Sudanese refugees who fled to Uganda in 1989. 13,000 people now live on land set aside in West Central Uganda. Kiyandonga is self-sufficient, and each family has built its own house on the 4-6 hectares of land allocated to it as a means of livelihood. The settlement, which is run by the Directorate of Refugees on behalf of UNHCR, interacts (rather than integrates) with host communities, on local markets and as (cheap) labour.

The host community view the settlement as a means of enhancing the development of their own area. The refugees could, if necessary, stay on for some years before the area holds no further developmental potential. More than anything, the refugee population wants to return home to the Sudan. If and when they do, they leave behind thousands of acres of cultivated land ready for the ploughs of Uganda.

Hans Skotte, Project Co-Director, PGU

Orphanage at the Kiyandonga settlement.
The United Nations established the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). The intention is to: encourage coordinated pre-disaster planning; help mitigate the effects of disaster; and provide effective relief. Most of the efforts to date have necessarily and rightly focused on humanitarian relief and logistical concerns. Recently there has been an effort to put culture heritage on the disaster planning agenda.

Natural and man-made disasters have had a devastating effect on cultural properties throughout the world, resulting in their continual destruction at a huge social and financial cost. As a topical case in point, the worst flooding seen in Central Europe this century has led to many deaths, and to the destruction and damage of innumerable culturally important properties and objects. In the face of humanitarian needs, protection of mere objects and property may seem distracting, if not even vulgar. Why then this concern over cultural heritage, and how can it be justified?

Many disaster planners and relief workers have noticed that victims of catastrophic events are very concerned about historic structures, monuments and objects in their communities. They attach great value to them as personal and community symbols and identify closely with their post-disaster condition. People seem to require these points of reference when their lives have been deeply affected by disaster.

After our duty to victims of disaster we have responsibilities to future generations, one of which is the protection of our common cultural heritage. This can bring an economic benefit to the affected communities in the form of continuing tourism, and a reduction in post disaster capital expenditures. Spending the money before and during disasters to protect cultural properties is far less expensive than repairing, rebuilding or replacing them afterwards, and it frees up the money for a great deal more humanitarian and post-disaster aid. No one is advocating the protection of the cultural properties at the expense of people. Instead a holistic approach is encouraged, that aims to protect communities as living cultures, and not just as the objects of relief aid.

As local, national and international governments continue to develop disaster management strategies, it is important to insure the inclusion of cultural heritage concerns. The United Nations Decade offers an excellent forum for cultural heritage managers to do so. Under a grant from UNESCO, Dr Sultan Barakat of the PRDU, and Arlene K. Fleming, a Cultural Resource Management Consultant in the USA proposed a series of regional workshops to foster the integration of cultural heritage into disaster management. Lazar Sumanov, president of the Macedonian committee on the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), offered to host the first of these workshops. With financial support from the Getty Grant Program, the Ministry of Culture of Macedonia and the Open Society Institute this workshop is in the final planning stages.

The workshop is bringing together pairs of high level Ministerial officials – one from disaster management, one in cultural heritage management – from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and the New Independent States. They will discuss the challenges and procedures for accomplishing the integration of cultural heritage into disaster planning. Examples of successful strategies will be presented and discussed, emphasising the deliberate efforts needed to assure the protection of cultural properties. Each pair of representatives will report on the status of disaster planning and cultural management in their country and, over the course of the workshop, develop appropriate plans of action and management strategies.

Also participating at this conference will be a number of representatives from international organisations, including the World Bank, ICOMOS, IDNDR, and various United Nations agencies. Many of them are expected to play an important role in the workshop programme and in follow-up activity in the region. We are concerned that this workshop leads to concrete actions in the participating countries, and hope to develop a long-term programme which advocates and supports legislative and policy changes in favour of cultural heritage protection, and co-operation within the region. The PRDU has been the administrative centre for the planning of this workshop and will be represented in Macedonia by Sultan Barakat and myself, who you can contact for further information.

Robert Brukner (see page 7)
Part of the MA course is a group field visit to examine experiences of post-war reconstruction at first hand. This year’s students travelled to Iran for a visit which included participation in the third International Conference on Reconstruction of the War-Damaged Areas, held in Teheran from 2-4 March, as well as a comprehensive study tour along the Iran-Iraq border, from Abadan to Kermanshah (see map), investigating and reviewing eight years of post-war reconstruction experience.

Led by Sultan Barakat, and augmented by Alp Ozerdem and Priyaleen Singh (DPhil Candidates at York) and our colleagues Hans Skotte and Finn Hakonsen from Trondheim University in Norway, the students’ programme in Iran owed much to the help, expertise and friendship of two of the IoAAS’s Alumni, Dr Mehdi Hodjat and Dr Akbar Zargar. However, special praise must go to the Conference organisers, Dr Kamrava and Dr Nouri, whose tireless work helped to make the visit such an educational and social success.

Even for those in the party who came originally from the neighbouring countries of Turkey and Afghanistan, Iran was a country of mystique and unknown. Before the visit each student was given a particular aspect of Iran to research – culture, economics, gender, architecture, political history, Afghan refugees, the war with Iraq – and report back to the group, to help prepare each other for a new cultural experience and give a more rounded view of the country than is usually found in the Western media.

In Teheran the group had two days before the conference to explore the city and get an introduction to the Iranian way of life, from conference guides Ali Reza and Mohammed Reza and from their own perceptions.

The conference, at the University of Teheran, was inaugurated by the then Iranian President, Hashimi Rafsanjani. In his speech, the President outlined the extent to which his Country had been affected by the physical, social, economic and psychological impacts of the eight year Iran-Iraq war. For two days the conference hosted a great number of speakers who showed how the Iranian post-war recovery processes had sought to redress these impacts.

The war, which started in September 1980, caused massive destruction along the 1,200km common border between the two countries. The scope of direct and indirect damage to the Iranian economy was US $1,000 billion. What made the post-war reconstruction experience in Iran unique was that it was carried out without outside help.

The group from the University of York – with its international diversity and overall experience in the field of post-war recovery in many parts of the world – drew great attention from the Iranian media, both in Teheran and during the study tour which started from the oil refinery town of Abadan and continued to Ahvaz, Dezful, and Shireen, finally ending in Kermanshah.

Wherever they went, members of the party were in demand from the Iranian media.

Dehloran, Mehran, Ilam and Quasar-e-Shireen, finally ending in Kermanshah.

The students’ field visit ended with a three day visit to Esfahan where they were warmly hosted by the University of Arts, to whom we are most grateful.
The practical placements within the MA took place during March and April. In their reports, all the students stressed that this had been an excellent opportunity for real-life and relevant working experience; a time when they could reflect on what they have learned, and translate the theory into practice. It was also an excellent opportunity to access information for their theses, and to make contacts which could be useful once they have finished their degree.

Students are encouraged to maximize the benefit by taking placements either in a new field or at a different level in the organisational structure in which they have experience. Being mid-career professionals, the students were able to make a real contribution to the host organisation rather than just be there as observers. This year’s placements, for which the PRDU would like to warmly thank the hosts, are shown below, followed by edited extracts from two of the placement reports:

### Student | Location | Host organisation
--- | --- | ---
Haneef Atmar | Dublin | Trocaire
Shaun Bickley | London | MERLIN
Drew Gilmour | Canada | Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
Monica Honn | Azerbaijan | GTZ
Nicholas Macdonald | Bosnia & Croatia | SCRD, Dubrovnik
Zaki Nakkash | Paris | Patrimoine Sans Frontières
Akbar Nour | Brussels | Handicap International
Kristin Sandberg | Oslo | Norwegian Church Aid
Geneviève Wills | Paris | UNESCO
Magnus Wolfe Murray | Guatemala | Movimondo

### Shaun Bickley

MERLIN (Medical Emergency Relief International), are a British charity founded in 1993 whose primary focus is to provide emergency medical assistance in areas affected by conflict, natural and man-made disasters.

One of the key reasons for choosing a placement at the headquarters level of a humanitarian agency was to broaden my understanding of the management and policy making process at the international level. Working in the field you develop a ‘them and us’ attitude to the head office, often complaining that decisions and policies do not relate to the situation on the ground.

My role during the placement period involved two key elements. Firstly, working within the Logistics Department, providing logistical and technical support to MERLIN’s current programmes. This involved a wide variety of tasks, including: the purchasing and supply of equipment and medical supplies; organising flights and freight; briefing new staff on logistical system and communication equipment; and dealing with the numerous day to day problems associated with programme support.

The second element was to use my experience to assess MERLIN’s current logistical systems. This was quite a task as nearly all the locations in the field had different operational systems, often resulting in confusion and delays at head office. As a result of donors introducing tighter financial controls, agencies now find they have to account for every asset bought on a budget, so effective tracking of assets is vital to meet the needs of MERLIN and the donors.

As a result of discussions with the different projects and head office, combined with an assessment of the multitude of systems currently in operation, I was able to produce standardised logistics systems guidelines for all MERLIN’s programmes. These guidelines cover ordering and purchasing supplies; delivery and freight; warehousing and stock management; inventories and donations.

I now feel I have developed a greater understanding of the role an agency’s headquarters has in implementing emergency relief programmes. In particular, this period has enabled me to develop a much broader level of experience of project support, which will be an asset to my professional abilities whatever direction my career takes in the future.

### Monica Honn

I worked with GTZ, a German relief and development organisation, on their programme of housing rehabilitation in war-damaged communities in the Fizuli region of Azerbaijan. Reasons for choosing a field-based placement were: to practise my skills again; to test the relevance of academic theory in the field; and to work hard to achieve a stated goal, to feel exhausted at the end of the day, something lacking for me in the academic world.

This GTZ programme is part of a larger multi-agency initiative to rehabilitate previously occupied communities. The goal is to provide ‘comprehensive rehabilitation’ in order to revitalise a relatively devastated area. My tasks were split into five specific activities: organisation of village and beneficiary surveys; implementation of data collection; mapping; additional verbal reporting; and a door-to-door survey of a section of Horadiz town.

I have not only learned through my fulfilled expectations but also through the ones which were not realised or had to be altered. A quick run-down of some of these lessons:

1. I worked hard, felt exhausted but also feel like I’ve accomplished a concrete and needed task. My placement was definitely benefited by my previous experience in the country and contact with GTZ. A basic understanding of the culture and languages minimized much of the wasted time of acclimatisation, as did experience working with Azerbaijani people, DPs and authorities.

2. It was instructive to find the level of flexibility which needs to be employed in matching theory and practice.

3. I had hoped to see the ‘start’ of a programme but came away with the realisation that these programmes actually start in Brussels or Washington DC or Baku, on the desks of foreign policy or internal affairs, and that my work will usually be seconded to the plans of others.

4. This placement gave me a good look into resettlement from the agency, government, donor and beneficiary perspectives. I plan to use this experience in my thesis, as well as a stepping stone for future career plans.

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Village life in Babi, part of the Fizuli Region of Azerbaijan.
News from Our Colleagues

Oxford Centre for Disaster Studies

OCDs is currently involved in over 20 projects world-wide which use the varied expertise of its four (shortly to be five) consultants. Alongside ongoing projects in Turkey, India and Peru, the team are developing initiatives in Tanzania, Sudan and Albania. Additionally Ian Davis (Senior Consultant) has just returned from Mexico City where he has been working with the Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO) attending a conference on hospital preparedness. Kevin McKemey has successfully completed an evaluation in Nicaragua of agricultural and forestry initiatives, for the United States Agency for International Aid (USAID) and World Relief, and is currently in Mozambique working along similar lines. Roger Bellers travels to Sri Lanka at the end of August on behalf of the Department for International Development (DfID) and Intermediate Technology (IT), for a meeting with the South East Asia Network for Disaster Mitigation. Administration is being managed by Stephen Kemp who, on completion of his MSc, will divide his time between office, consultancy and training.

Training of Trainers, Ghana 1997

In May, as part of a DfID/Christian Aid funded project, David Sanderson and Kevin McKemey co-facilitated an eight day training of trainers workshop in Tamale, Northern Ghana. It combined the enhancement of training skills – through creative exercises, simulations and role plays – with development of ‘action plans’ for risk reduction relating to local issues of drought and conflict. The workshop was attended by 20 staff drawn from Christian Aid’s NGO partners in Ghana, the Gambia and Sierra Leone. It represented the first of four workshops to be held within western and eastern Africa as part of this project. To these ends Roger Bellers is currently undertaking a three week training needs assessment mission to eastern Africa with Christian Aid staff.

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Balkans Relief

An article in Issue 4 of revival told of Balkans Relief’s project to create a Children’s Rehabilitation Centre in Zagreb which would give psychological and psychiatric help to traumatised children in the Former Yugoslavia. Such a need was identified because of the lack of facilities in Croatia to help children afflicted by mental trauma induced by the recent wars in Bosnia and Croatia, and the long-lasting effects which such trauma is likely to cause. The Centre was designed to give treatment to children of any nationality in these countries, and to provide a training facility for specialists and nursing staff in this field.

The business plan for the project was completed in October 1995 and fund-raising – set at a target of £73,225 – by autumn 1996. By January 1997 building work had been completed, on time and to budget. Administrative costs were kept to a minimum due to generous free professional help and the cooperation and determination of all involved. The intention is to help up to 5,000 children in the first year of operation – a remarkable feat which means a cost per head of £14.65.

Future hopes are to bring treatment for mental trauma to many more children in these war-torn countries, by developing treatment outstations in Bosnia which will act as feeders to the Centre in Zagreb.

IFRC – Croatia

Motivated by successful co-operation on the establishment of new elderly care capacities in Dubrovnik (with the Study Centre for Reconstruction and Development – see revival issue 6), Udbina, Donji Zemunik and Pula, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Croatian Ministry for Social Welfare have jointly developed a model of an ‘Elderly Care Village’. The major concept is the re-use of prefabricated houses from existing refugee settlements for new, long-term elderly care capacities. Whether the Village is established at an existing camp, or houses are dismantled and reassembled at another site, this concept provides an alternative to costly and lengthy construction of traditional hotel-type homes for the elderly.

Once established, an elderly care centre is unlikely to be vacated. The life span of the whole centre will be prolonged by gradual replacement of buildings as they deteriorate. Whilst the majority of the Village can be located in available prefabs, a central geriatric facility, of solid structure, will enable uninterrupted care for bedridden beneficiaries. The Village (which will be operated by the National Red Cross Society) will be integrated into, and financially supported by, the welfare system, and conform to basic criteria applied to this type of institution. For mobile elderly people, accommodation in a Village will provide greater independence and privacy than a conventional home.

The IFRC have drawn up plans (see above) for an initial Village in Ilok, Eastern Slavonia, working with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, The Croatian Red Cross, and the Governmental Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees. The project is up and running thanks to funding from the Norwegian Red Cross.
Reconnecting the City

Led by Dr Brian Hanson, Director of The Prince of Wales’s Project Office, at the invitation of the Office of the Prime Minister in Lebanon, The Prince of Wales’s Urban Design Task Force has been active in Beirut and Sidon this summer. Sultan Barakat was invited to participate as a resource person.

Its project ‘Reconnecting the City’ is looking at ways in which the people of Beirut can draw upon the surviving structures of the old City to create something of the richness of its past. Post-war Beirut faces two problems of ‘reconnection’ – social and economic – which often evade conventional planning approaches, but can be effectively addressed by tapping the energies of local communities.

In November a multi-disciplinary team of experts, from outside the city and within, will take part in neighbour-hood meetings and community planning projects, aiming to produce an integrated ‘Vision for the Future’.

John Thompson, a leading practitioner in planning projects, aiming to produce an integrated ‘Vision for the Future’. He needs to be helped to develop a clear ‘vision for peace’ in which their economical and political strengths can be utilised. Dr Barakat suggests that the MNLF holds its own capacity-building workshops where it can be introduced to alternative styles of leadership that enhance efficiency and effectiveness, without reducing authority. Finally, the present lack of information, at all levels, must be addressed. Discrete ‘mobile units’ could be effective if the emphasis is on the composition of the ‘team’ rather than the ‘vehicle’. Such a unit could collect information, give advice and spread news of good practice in local initiatives.

New Faces at the PRDU

Alp Ozden has been working part-time at the PRDU since May 1997 (when Sue Ellis left to take up a post with an NGO in Bosnia-Herzegovina) assisting Sultan Barakat in the day-to-day running of the MA in Post-war Recovery Studies, and contributing to research programmes. He trained as a city engineer, and graduated from the Istanbul Technical University in 1990. At South Bank University, London, he obtained a Masters Degree in Civil Engineering. His doctoral research at the PRDU is focused on the reconstruction, and socio-economic impact, of urban water supplies in war-affected areas, with specific reference to the Tuzla Region of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Robert Brukner is working for the PRDU on the forthcoming workshop in Macedonia (see page 3). He grew up in Toronto where he worked with a number of NGO’s on local and overseas education and development projects, and as a Director of a community-based cooperative banking programme. He went on to teach in the Czech Republic, where he also ran a translation service for a Canadian engineering consultancy. A trained archaeologist, Robert is pursuing his subject at an MA level here at the University of York, with an eye to further work in the area of heritage policy and the development of a modern, socially engaged approach to archaeological excavation and education.

Barbara Manzi – an Italian architect and development worker – is on placement with the PRDU until September, following a training course on peacekeeping, humanitarian aid and election monitoring for civilians which she attended at the Scuola Superiore Sant’Anna-University of Pisa. After working in architectural practice in Italy, Barbara spent a year in Egypt realising a research programme financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Heartened by this experience she became involved in development projects for NGOs and other international organisations in Asia and a number of Arab countries.

Mindanao – Concord after Conflict?

For over three decades the Philippines has been plagued by violence borne of a dictatorship and internal armed conflicts. The last few years has seen positive developments including a reduction of armed hostilities in the countryside and peace agreements between the Government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) on the one hand, and with the military rebels on the other.

Peace is more than just the absence of armed conflict, it requires comprehensive, integrated approaches. To this end the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) organised a Roundtable on Rebuilding Communities Affected by Armed Conflict – 26-30 June 1997. The first part of the meeting was held in the capital, Manila, the second in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao. Sultan Barakat was one of 14 international resource persons, some former combatants, who shared their respective experiences and insights on community rebuilding. The participants and observers represented various governments and non-government organisations as well as members of international development organisations.

Emphasis was placed on the immediate need to reintegrate ex-combatants and civilian victims, enabling them to build confidence whilst pursuing sustainable long-term recovery and a lasting peace. For the latter, innovative community-based capacity-building was deemed essential to enhance the role of communities, including ex-combatants, as the primary actors in the rebuilding process.

In his post-Roundtable observations and recommendations to the UNDP and OPAPP, Dr Barakat stressed the need to get local inhabitants involved in action. Such ‘relief’ work could feed into a parallel track of ‘developmental’ activities, and the need for programme action must consult with all parties. Funding of much needed infrastructure, such as road improvements, could provide immediate work opportunities whilst contributing to the longer-term development of the area. Bored soldiers and demoralised civilians create tensions within the community, and the more their skills can be utilised to improve their environment, the better. The MNLF structure reflects the days of war rather than today’s peace. They need to be helped to develop a clear ‘vision for peace’ in which their economical and political strengths can be utilised. Dr Barakat suggests that the MNLF holds its own capacity-building workshops where it can be introduced to alternative styles of leadership that enhance efficiency and effectiveness, without reducing authority. Finally, the present lack of information, at all levels, must be addressed. Discrete ‘mobile units’ could be effective if the emphasis is on the composition of the ‘team’ rather than the ‘vehicle’. Such a unit could collect information, give advice and spread news of good practice in local initiatives.
Recent & Forthcoming Publications

**MA Dissertation Topics 1996-97**

Institutional Development of Southern NGOs: What role for northern NGOs? 
Mohammed Haneef Atmar  Afghanistan

Working with Risk: Risk management for NGOs operating in complex emergencies  
Shaun Bickley  Scotland

The Military in Humanitarian Intervention Operations  
Drew Gilmour  Scotland

Return to Disputed Territories: With special reference to Nagorno-Karabakh  
Monica Honn  United States of America

Flight and Return  
Nicholas Macdonald  England

Post-war reconstruction in Lebanon  Searching for new strategies for a sustainable reconstruction: based on participation and peacebuilding planning and pluralism  
Zaki Bassam Nakkash  Lebanon

Defusing The Demon: Handling the issue of antipersonnel landmines as a necessary step to post-war reconstruction  
Akbar Nour  Switzerland

Humanitarian Advance in Times of Peace: An assessment of micro-finance as a tool for post-war recovery  
Kristin Ingstad Sandberg  Norway

Another Approach To Post-War Recovery: Culture as a way to bring back peace  
Geneviève Wills  France

Building Peace in Guatemala: A people's struggle against poverty  
Magnus Wolfe Murray  Scotland

**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 professionals and the dissemination of knowledge.

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

5. Assistance in creating and co-ordinating 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.