The PRDU specialises in the research, consultancy and training of professionals in issues of management and planning of reconstruction after war, humanitarian intervention in complex emergencies, and post-war recovery.

The one-year MA in Post-war Recovery Studies provides accessible, professionally relevant, multi-disciplinary training specifically developed to cover these areas of concern.

The PRDU forms part of The University of York’s city centre campus based at The King’s Manor, a medieval building of great historical and architectural importance, and is administered by the Department of Archaeology.
Editorial

Almost four years since the launch of revival this issue has a new cover design. Familiarity can lead to complacency and such a change may be seen as a subtle way of opening eyes. It is, however, for other reasons.

As we approach a new millennium the University of York has created a unity of purpose in bringing together, at The King’s Manor, those areas of scholarship with a common interest in the study of cultural environment. To support and develop research and teaching the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies has been incorporated within the Department of Archaeology, giving an opportunity to the internationally acclaimed Centre for Conservation and PRDU to develop and expand their own identities as unique academic units whilst utilising the enhanced, integrated resources of The King’s Manor.

The PRDU continues to flourish and we are grateful to all those who have contributed to its success. With student numbers up 60% this year – individual sponsorship coming from The Barakat Trust, British Council, Humanitarian Aid Medical Development and the Japanese Government – we can look forward to a growing network of Alumni and supporters, united in their desire to improve the standards of post-war recovery throughout the world.

Gani M. Wadud

Afghan peace in York? – talk the talk ...

MA student Arne Strand has 10 years’ experience of working in Afghanistan (see page 5). Here he reflects on last month’s workshop which he helped to organise.

Peacebuilding in Afghanistan, debated in the King’s Manor, York. Is that too far away from the war and destruction to enable a move from the rhetoric of peacebuilding jargon – discussed so often – to the reality of how to build peace, which this workshop set out to achieve? This was one of the questions that I asked myself as I had already been involved in two previous workshops with PRDU and other partners.

The first focusing on NGOs and Peacebuilding (in Pakistan, 1994, organised by PRDU, NCA and RTC), where several of the invited declined the invitation due to fear of persecution. ‘Peacebuilding’ was at that time seen as a criticism of the newly-established Afghan Islamic Government. The second, on urban rehabilitation (in Kabul, 1995, organised by PRDU, NCA and UNCHS), was interrupted by orchestrated riots ending in the burning of the Pakistani embassy. We caught one of the last planes to leave Kabul before Pakistan closed the airspace and their borders with Afghanistan.

Grassroots peacebuilding, debated in York, sounded rather ordinary after such excitement and hands-on experiences. But the present reality in Afghanistan prevented such a large-scale event as this from being organised. So the PRDU hosted more than 60 participants from Afghan and international NGOs, donor communities, co-ordinating bodies, UN organisations and academia. Of the 23 Afghans present, seven were women.

The challenge for the workshop was set by Dr. Mukesh Kapila from the Department for International Development (DFID) who stated that DFID is not neutral. It is impartial and will not take sides, but it does demand that basic concepts such as Human Rights and ‘no solution without justice’ be recognised. Dr Kapila stressed that aid would no longer be considered simply as welfare (charity) but should attempt to address the underlying problems which cause the conflict. Humanitarian aid must only be given when appropriate. The standard of ‘do no harm’ is not enough if we just attempt to do no harm. These points I noted down with great interest. I later realised they had caused quite a debate among some NGO representatives.

The workshop actually worked out extremely well, even if the rhetoric was not put under fierce attack but rather challenged to set workable, achievable goals for the groups represented. Several participants pointed out that we should not invent nice new peace words for these only to be used in new project funding proposals (replacing gender and environment) and transforming the relief community into the new ‘commanders of poverty’. It was feared that the relief agencies were taking on the much criticised habits of the Afghan commanders – not listening to people, and using relief funding for their own benefit. This image was targeted and ‘shot to pieces’ through a cartoon presented by PRDU student Fahim Hakim during his summing up of the first two days of the workshop.

Joint venture in Sri Lanka

Sultan Barakat (Director, PRDU), Hans Skotte (Director, Reconstruction and Development Programme at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)), and Fahim Hakim (PRDU student) are to deliver a 3-day module in Sri Lanka on issues of post-war reconstruction. This will be part of the Sub-national Planning postgraduate diploma course at the RDSC (Regional Development Studies Centre), University of Colombo, with participants from war-stricken north Sri Lanka. The invitation from Dr Wilbert Gooneratne, (Director, RDSC) follows last year’s visit by Professor Ragnhild Lund (NTNU), Sultan Barakat and Hans Skotte to explore possibilities for collaboration between The University of York, NTNU and institutions in Sri Lanka.

Efforts were made to link the discussions on peacebuilding to the political and economical reality of Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries, and the influence of relief works in a war situation. Factors taken into account included local businesses and the impact of the local economy (including the black or hidden economy) and the existing foreign interests and interferences on political, economical, military or religious grounds.
... now walk the walk

The new United Nations initiative in Afghanistan for a Strategic Framework Process was another issue which influenced the entire relief community. A discussion was arranged on this issue, creating much debate and lasting far longer than the allocated time. Which reveals one of the significant features of the workshop; the interest of the participants to debate, to learn and to use the time as effectively as possible – discussions overran, breaks were used for further debate, and meetings were arranged outside workshop hours. This was probably the biggest asset of the workshop; that such a diverse group of committed people had the time and possibility to discuss these issues at such length, in a relaxed atmosphere.

Some issues are more debateable than others, and the word ‘gender’ caused the participants to sharpen their ears, as the right of women to education and jobs is the cause of major conflict between the relief community and the Taliban authorities. Fortunately the workshop had a very strong representation of women, Afghan and non Afghan, keen to discuss the issue and bring forward their viewpoint.

The advantage of Afghan NGOs in grassroots peacebuilding was another issue to be highlighted, though they were challenged to become more professional and to strengthen their community base – a challenge that needs to be picked up equally by all relief providers in the Afghan arena.

What in the end proved most useful was that each of the groups attending were challenged to think through what they especially could do to contribute to the peacebuilding process. By working it through, and presenting it, they committed themselves, through rather specific and measurable goals, to a continuation of the Afghan peacebuilding process, started in 1994.

But one thing is for sure; the follow-up has to be inside Afghanistan to see if commitments articulated in the safety of the King’s Manor are strong enough to stand the heat of the Afghan reality, and if ideas from this workshop can be endorsed by a larger representation of Afghans, not just the relief community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Financial assistance for the workshop came from the Department for International Development, the European Commission and the United Nations Development Programme.

A full report will be published later this year.

Rebuilding war-torn cities

Last September’s regional workshop in Macedonia – jointly organised by PRDU, US/ICOMOS and ICOMOS-Macedonia – proposed ways in which Central and Eastern Europe can begin to bridge the present divisions between heritage and disaster management. Participants from 14 countries highlighted the need for greater networking and administrative and legislative changes to prioritise and improve cultural heritage stewardship.

This region of the world is, generally, in transition from communist to ‘free-market’ rule, adding further to the confusion which surrounds this important area of planning throughout the world. Further workshops are planned in other regions of the globe.

See the leaflet accompanying revival.

PRDU advises ILO on former combatants and peacebuilding

The PRDU has assisted the UN International Labour Organisation (ILO) in preparing guidelines for peacebuilding initiatives in war-torn countries. George Somerwill, MA student at the PRDU (see page 5), acted as a resource person at a three day conference last November hosted by the ILO at their International Training Centre, Turin. The conference examined how the Organisation can assist in peacebuilding in countries which are emerging from bitter civil conflict.

The conference was attended by union organisers and government and employers’ representatives from countries – as diverse as El Salvador and Sri Lanka, Angola and Northern Ireland – which had been, or still are, at war. The proposed ILO guidelines for these countries include how to provide funding and work opportunities for former combatants so that their drive to reconstruct society is stronger than their wish to return to conflict. It was acknowledged that this is a very new area of study and its positive experiences in, for example, El Salvador during the last five years may not always be replicable in, say, Angola or Lebanon.

However, the group was able to narrow down some common issues which formed a thread through the experiences of those attending the conference. These included difficulty in finding potential sources of funding, the setting of priorities, the urgent need for skills training and how best to utilise those skilled workers who may have been dispersed during the conflict.

For more information contact: Eugenia Date-Bah, ILO – International Training Ctr., Corso Unità d’Italia, 125-10127 Turin, Italy. E-mail: E.Datebah@itcilo.it

See the leaflet accompanying revival.
In 1994 I was seconded by the Irish Red Cross to work with the IFRCRC as a logistics delegate in Zagreb, on a major relief programme. Since then I have occupied a number of positions from Finance Administration Delegate to Deputy Head of the Federation’s Delegation in Bosnia, setting up offices and implementing relief and development programmes. In 1996 I was posted to Tanzania to set up a camp for refugees from Zaire. I am here to put some theoretical knowledge into my practical experience so that I can work on policy and programme development next year.

A. Fahim Hakim
Afghanistan
Background in architecture before working, for the last five years, with UNCHS (Habitat) in Kabul.

It was whilst carrying out emergency assistance for war-torn communities in urban and rural areas of Kabul that I found out about this MA course. I am finding it very stimulating, and an excellent forum for us to exchange experiences and understanding. Upon completion I will return to take part in the reconstruction of my country in a much more effective and efficient way.

Chris Hutton
Canada
Background in political science; with five years experience in the Canadian Army.

Whilst in the Army I was attracted to the concept of peacekeeping and the potential contribution of the military. I joined the Lester B Pearson International Peacekeeping Training Centre where I worked closely with Dr David Last on issues regarding peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. I have come to York to strengthen my knowledge and explore the opportunities of practical involvement in the field as a reconstructionist working with local communities.

Ghassan El Kahlout
Palestine
Background in architecture, currently teaching at the Islamic University in Gaza, West Bank.

I was born and brought up under the Israeli occupation of Gaza, and therefore surviving conflict has become a part of daily life. With this experience I have come to York to develop my academic and practical skills in reconstruction, in the hope that when I return I will be able to introduce the subject to the University and advise local authorities. The need for such training is apparent, for the growth in reconstruction in Gaza over the last five years has lacked a planned and analytical approach.

Abel Kalonda
Zambia
Background in architecture and construction management over the last 17 years.

I came to York as Head of the Development Fund Department of the World Bank’s International Fund for Agricultural Development in Zambia. My activities in the last 10 years have centred around planning and analysing rural community-based projects, and rehabilitating existing agricultural infrastructure. My year in York is intended to help me develop the knowledge and skills required to improve the environment in refugee camps in Zambia.

Tajma Kurt
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Background in journalism before working for UNICEF and OSCE in her home country.

As a witness to the human suffering in the divided city of my birth, Mostar, I felt compelled to do more and so I started to work for UNICEF. Two years later I created several programmes for children, including ‘Children Before Everything’, a radio programme which is now entirely edited and produced by children and continues with great success. Before coming to York I spent one year working for OSCE (Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe) who were organising the elections in Mostar, and often felt their work had an unintentionally negative impact on the community. I came to the PRDU as it is the centre of excellence in post-war recovery studies. Learning about projects which have had positive effects on war-torn nations, and sharing experiences, is extremely useful.

Nicola Lander
England
Background in architecture before working for the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).

For the last two years I have been working in Geneva for the WIPO’s Budget and Finance department (Central and Eastern European and Central Asia Section), editing reports and documents related to technical cooperation projects, preparing budgets and assisting in the preparation of study visits and seminars. As an architect I have travelled widely in the Middle East, Latin America and Asia. Choosing the 2-year part-time option for the MA has allowed me to keep my job whilst developing my expertise in the planning and management of post-war reconstruction programmes, an area where I intend to work in the future.

Barbara Manzi
Italy
Background in architecture before working on development projects for NGOs.

As well as my architectural education I have an MA in technology, architecture and cities in developing countries, and a specialisation in humanitarian intervention and peacekeeping operations. Following a year in Egypt realising a research programme on museums and Archaeological sites, financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I became involved in development projects for NGOs and other international organisations, mainly in Muslim countries. I would like to share experiences with my colleagues and improve my knowledge on post-war reconstruction; to use the technical knowledge that I have, but also to keep an eye on the wider context (political, socio-economical and operational).
In 1990 I worked with a construction company in Egypt on an international exchange programme for university students. After obtaining a Master’s degree in Architecture, I worked for the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications who are funding me to study at York. What I learn from my PRDU colleagues as well as from the course modules will benefit me greatly in my future career.

Carol Seikaly
Jordan
Background in architectural engineering before working on construction projects in Beirut.

Directly after graduating from the University of Jordan I joined Dar Al-Handasah (Shair & Partners) in Beirut, working on architectural projects. Living in Beirut I experienced the reconstruction phase after the devastating years of war. I plan to go back to Beirut able to contribute to the reconstruction process on a more professional level.

Fernando Soares
Brazil
Background in social communication before working in human rights for the UN.

Whilst working with an advertising/graphic design agency in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, I became interested in humanitarian issues when visiting war-torn Sarajevo and regions of Croatia. After graduating at university in Brazil I joined the United Nations High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights in Geneva assigned to the mandate on the human rights situation in former Yugoslavia, giving support to field office operations. I came to York to broaden my vision on post-war recovery, to become a practitioner in this field which is of great interest for my future work. This MA offers a unique insight into the whole aspect of humanitarian work.

Ayako Omura
Japan
Background in architecture and construction.

In 1990 I worked with a construction company in Egypt on an international exchange programme for university students. After obtaining a Master’s degree in Architecture, I worked for the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications who are funding me to study at York. What I learn from my PRDU colleagues as well as from the course modules will benefit me greatly in my future career.

George Somerwill
Canada
Background in journalism before working in the field of humanitarian aid and relief.

Doing this MA gives me a chance to catch up on the latest knowledge and thinking in the field of rebuilding war-torn societies. Having spent most of the past seven years in some of the world’s rougher neighbourhoods – Angola, Liberia, Somalia and Rwanda – to be honest I really wanted to have a year settled in a place like York where I could think and learn more about working in war zones without actually being in one. My most recent work has been with the demobilisation of former combatants, designing projects to enable them to reintegrate into their society. Earlier I had worked for CARE International, including a year as deputy director of CARE Angola, setting up CARE’s first demining project in the world and organising refugee camps in Goma and Bukavu during the Rwanda crisis.

Arne Strand
Norway
Background in electronics, student politics and journalism before becoming a relief worker.

During the last 10 years I have been involved in aspects of solidarity and relief work towards Afghanistan, through three different Norwegian NGOs, at field, head office and board level. I felt a need for more theoretical knowledge about relief work, and access to experiences from other parts of the world. It was then a natural choice for me to take this MA, giving me valuable knowledge and time to reflect on some of my practical experiences; and further skills to present these to both academic and relief development circles.

Nermina Tankovic
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Background in economics and journalism before working for IFRCRC in Sarajevo.

I graduated in Economics from The University of Sarajevo in 1993 and worked as a journalist there until the end of the war. In Spring 1996 I worked in the USA as a journalist for three months. Returning from the States I started working with the IFRCRC in Sarajevo, including four months at the Federation Secretariat prior to my arrival at The University of York.

Nato Tsintsabadze
Republic of Georgia
Background in architecture and conservation.

After graduating in Architectural Restoration I worked at The Centre for Restoration of Architectural Heritage of The Main Board for Protection of Cultural and Historical Monuments of Georgia. I was appointed a coordinator of the project ‘Integrating the Protection of Cultural Heritage into National Disaster Preparedness Planning’, undertaken by PRDU under the aegis of UNESCO/ICOMOS. Such challenges face Georgian restorers after the military event of 1991-92 and several severe earthquakes. Regrettfully, we were unprepared to deal with these, and I came to York in the hope that skills and knowledge acquired here will help provide a framework for present and future planning in Georgia.

Jolanda van Dijk
The Netherlands
Background in human rights and democratisation.

From 1989-92 I was a human rights researcher and monitor at the Palestine Human Rights Information Center in Jerusalem. Returning to the Netherlands I wanted to share my experiences of living/working under Israeli occupation with a broader audience. The Dutch Palestine Committee offered me a post as coordinator of an education project; making material about the Palestinian-Israeli issue for Dutch high school pupils. In 1996, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked me to be a human rights officer for the OSCE in Bosnia, and for 18 months I worked in Prijedor, Republika Srpska. I came to York to build on my field experiences, to gain a broader, more theoretical background of relief, reconstruction and development.
Last December Sultan Barakat led the 16 MA students on a 10 day field visit to Afghanistan, hosted by Norwegian Church Aid. Alp Özerdem & Nicola Lander report.

Background

For many of us, today, Afghanistan conjures up images of armed conflict, the oppression of women, and a certain interpretation of Islam. This seems a far cry from the land from which the sun rises – the literal translation of ‘Khorasan’, the name given to Afghanistan at the beginning of this millennium. As a new millennium approaches ‘the land of Afghans’ is still longing for a permanent peace which can create an environment of security, stability and development.

The massive level of disruption to life in Afghanistan started with the Soviet invasion (1979-1989), and has been further, more deeply exacerbated by civil conflict, since 1992, among the various Mujahideen factions. The main fighting is now between the Taliban and the Northern Alliance, its frontline only 20-30 km from the capital city, Kabul.

Afghanistan is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. As a consequence of the war there are still more than 2.7 million (m) refugees in neighbouring countries – 1.4 m in Iran, 1.2 m in Pakistan and 70,000 in the CIS countries and India – though 3.9 m refugees had repatriated by May 1997. Ten million landmines sown during and after the Soviet invasion continue to kill and injure 8,000 people each year. The infant mortality rate is 163 per 1,000, whilst life expectancy is only 44 years.

The continuation of war has created a rapid growth of NGOs (now more than 200). During the last two years the European Union alone has spent US $ 200 million on aid in Afghanistan. This field visit aimed to investigate relief and reconstruction programmes, and achieve a better understanding of the peacebuilding framework in an Afghan context. It comprised site visits in Kabul and Jalalabad, and a workshop (in Peshawer, Pakistan) entitled ‘Indigenous Peace Building in Afghanistan’, organised by NCA and facilitated by Sultan Barakat.

Grassroots participation

One of the key things we experienced was the community representation – through traditional local Afghan structures, jergas and shuras – in the organisation and implementation of reconstruction programmes.

The Urban Rehabilitation Programme, established by UNCHS/Habitat and drawing on lessons learned from their Emergency Relief Shelter Programme, relies on these local structures to identify the needs of the community and its capacity to implement programmes. The involvement of the community offers a greater chance for self-sufficiency and, in the bringing together of people through physical activities, has initiated opportunities which pave the way for fighting factions to cooperate together in achieving common goals.

This has physical expression, for example, in the west of Kabul, in Qualai-e-Wahid (occupied by Pushhtuns and Tajiks) and Qualai-e-Nazir (occupied by Hazaras), where a footbridge between these former enemies, ‘the friendship bridge’ has been constructed. Initially, Habitat had to convince armed groups on both sides, with the help of the Wakils, to allow repairs to this bridge. Through the cooperation required for its repair and subsequent use, the bridge has not only contributed to bringing these groups together, but has also helped create an environment of friendship, cooperation and understanding.

The MA group was given the opportunity to attend a shura meeting where around thirty members, both elected and selected by their communities, met together with representatives from the UN, to decide, amongst other issues, identification of needs and possible ways to cooperate with the aid agencies.

Opium

One of the most political debates (both inside and outside of Afghanistan) concerning the policies of Talibans has been the production of opium. According to the European parliament, poppy production has increased by 20% since 1996 in the regions controlled by the Taliban, although the official line is a ban on poppy production.

Madera, a French NGO, is currently conducting a survey of the socio-economic factors underlying poppy production, with the aim of suggesting alternative crops and the agricultural methods required, such as increased irrigation. Madera believe that agencies can only deal with eradicating opium production once there is an alternative source of income on offer.

Refugees and displaced

The group visited a refugee camp in Jalalabad, originally established to provide shelter and assistance to families displaced by faction fighting in Kabul. Although the site of the camp still exists and is inhabited, it is no longer recognised by the UN as a refugee camp.

One of the main sources of income to the camp is the Food for Work Programme operated by Madera, which employs around 700 people in the rehabilitation of irrigation channels in the Jalalabad area. This irrigation programme is being implemented to restore the land by lowering the high water table, enabling farmers to once again grow crops. It was explained that the future maintenance of these canals will be the local community’s responsibility, as it was in the past, although assistance will be needed in the form of equipment which was previously provided by the government on an annual basis.

Strategic Framework for international assistance in Afghanistan

Duplication, inefficiencies, multiplicity of agencies and lack of economies of...
scale are commonly cited as some of the problems which dog the aid effort when a multitude of agencies are all working independently in one place.

In an attempt to address these problems the UN is tabling the draft Strategic Framework, an ambitious initiative to bring representatives from all stakeholders to work together under a common vision for peacebuilding in Afghanistan. The Framework consists of three dimensions: political issues (national and international), the need to create and protect livelihoods, and planning for the future. It aims to create a programme which offers coherence and cohesion to all groups involved in the relief and development effort.

**Indigenous recovery and peacebuilding workshop**
The workshop was structured around the following three themes, which were perceived as being critical for facilitating indigenous recovery:
- relief to development continuum and its role in peacebuilding;
- approaches to enhancing communities’ coping mechanisms as a foundation for indigenous recovery; and
- cultural heritage and its relation to recovery.

Discussions on each theme were initiated by a prepared short presentation from the MA students.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
The experience, for the whole MA group, would not have been so effective and fruitful without considerable input from the following: Norwegian Church Aid and its staff; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); UNCHR Kabul; International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); Madera; and all the individuals we met whose interest and friendship helped make the visit so memorable.

---

**Lessons in peace from El Salvador**

The 1992 Peace Accord in El Salvador is one of the most successful pacification processes in recent history producing, from a perception of ‘no solution’, the required mechanisms to solve old and new problems without resorting to violence. As such it can be a source of learning and inspiration to the present peace initiatives in the Middle East, Northern Ireland and other areas of the world. The following article is based on a lecture given to the MA students last November by Joaquin Villalobos, St Anthony’s College, Oxford.

For the duration of the 1980s El Salvador suffered one of the longest, most complex civil wars in Latin American history. The causes were mainly social and political, linked to agrarian conflicts and the absence of democratic liberties. The war ended in 1989 when the Salvadorian Army killed six jesuit priests inside one of the country’s leading universities, forcing the government to negotiate with the guerrillas and leading, ultimately, to the signing of the Peace Accord.

One of the first lessons is that peace is more difficult and complex than war. War is cruel and harsh, but in a way it is also simple. Democracy is a painstaking process producing more solid and longer lasting results. The peace process in El Salvador consisted of three basic concepts of equal importance – reform, reconciliation and reconstruction. Its complexity made enforcement a complicated issue, and international intervention through the United Nations became the key to ensuring compliance. The intricacy of the process also allowed everyone to understand that peace did not only mean an absence of war, but also a positive response to the challenges of democracy, development and justice.

Other lessons came with the reinsertion of ex-combatants to civil society. These actors must participate throughout the peace process. This is a highly complex challenge – as ex-combatants tend to continue using violence – but one which must be met for, in the end, their potential for conflicts affects all of society and threatens the peace. Education, follow-up programmes and support should be long-term, and should recognise the different hierarchies among former combatant groups. Reintegration is a slow process and the success of programmes should not, in the first stage, be measured according to their economic return, but by the degree of preservation of peace.

When the war ended in El Salvador there were no clear winners or losers. This was the key to achieving justice and reconciliation. At the end of a long war, nobody can claim to have clean hands. The level of violence and atrocities might differ from side to side, but the main problem is that violence from every side is the result of a common cultural pattern. Eradicate this as a means to solving problems, and you create a chance to live a future in peace.
MPhil/DPhil students at the PRDU

Ben Hoffman (Canada) President of the Canadian International Institute for Applied Negotiation 3rd year full-time student whose thesis is: Toward an Architecture of Peacebuilding, with case studies from Bosnia, Canada, Romania and the Ukraine.

Carl O’Coill (Ireland) Architect 4th year part-time student whose thesis is: NGOs, Place and the Cultural Politics of Development in Nairobi: constructing strategies in contingent conditions.

Alp Özerdem (Turkey) Civil Engineer 4th year part-time student whose thesis is: An approach to sustainable recovery of urban water supplies in war-affected areas, with specific reference to the Tuzla region of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Carel Richter (Netherlands) Architect 1st year full-time student whose thesis is: A comparative study of reconstruction of rural settlements for returnees in the war-torn areas of Guatemala and Mozambique.

Recent & Forthcoming Publications

Urban Triumph or Urban Disaster (FORTHCOMING to be published this spring) dilemmas of contemporary post-war reconstruction Workshop Report Jon Calame & Esther Charlessworth (MIT/IOAAS, The University of York, £20.00, ISBN 0 904761 64 9)

Draws on the considerable experience of the Workshop participants to tackle questions & dilemmas of contemporary post-war reconstruction. With particular reference to Warsaw, Beirut, Hanoi, Dubrovnik and Mostar, it looks into: who benefits from rebuilding programmes; why foreign aid so often gets lost in the bureaucratic labyrinth; and whether the comparison of different cities' experiences can be useful?

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


The proceedings of a conference which took place in November 1995, this volume of papers provides a comprehensive examination of the institution building and provides detailed guidelines for the creation of structures, policies and infrastructures. The authors include sociologists, architects, contractors, economists, planners, engineers, lawyers, financial experts, government and NGO officials, businessmen, journalists, bankers and investors.

Order from: John Wiley & Sons, Telephone: +(44) 1243 797777.

Water under Fire Workshop Report Alp Özerdem and Sultan Barakat (IOAAS, The University of York, 56pp, £15.00, ISBN 0 904761 63 0)

Explores and identifies the main components of post-war reconstruction of water supplies, and thereby reaches conclusions that could form a basis for guidelines regarding future interventions. Six keynote papers from professionals and academics in the field, together with an introduction by the authors and a list of recommendations.

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

The Revitalisation of the Historic Settlement Počitelj Sultan Barakat & Craig Wilson

A PRDU publication in accordance with the World Monument Fund and the Kress Foundation. (IOAAS, 104pp (illus.), £20.00, ISBN 0 904761 62 2)

Presents the complete research and survey of the war-damaged settlement, with findings and proposals for future action to be realised as The Waterline Project. The method of research provides insight into the process of information resourcing and viable intervention assessment, invaluable to NGOs and academics working in the field of cultural heritage restoration and reconstruction in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Order from: PRDU – 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.

A FULL LIST OF PRDU LITERATURE IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Where are they?

PRDU keeps in close contact with its growing Alumni. Since graduating, all 10 of last year’s MA students have found employment with distinguished organisations, including the following:

Haneef Atmar is Programme Manager of the Norwegian Church Aid Afghanistan Programme, a donor NGO which provides funds for relief, rehabilitation and development programmes of its Afghan and international partner organisations. Haneef is directly involved in the field, and is responsible for relief / development programme management and organisational support for NCA partner organisations in their capacity development programmes.

Monica Honn has started work with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in the Republic of Georgia as their Community Development Officer. She will be managing and developing this programme in collective centres which have been rehabilitated by IRC. The aim is to support community development amongst displaced persons resident in the centres, particularly in addressing their health and educational needs.

Zaki Nakkash is Assistant General Director for Planning and New Programs at The Social Welfare Institutions in Lebanon, a long-established organisation dealing with welfare, social rights, community projects and relief work in emergency situations nationwide.

Akbar Nour is Programme Assistant for the International Council for Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) in Sarajevo. ICVA has run an NGO Support Project in BiH since Spring 1996. Through a network of offices the project has identified and focused on the pivotal areas of coordination and networking, capacity building, information sharing and advocacy.

Magnus Wolfe Murray is Country Director in Bosnia for International Medical Corps who have, since 1993, helped to establish the country’s first accident and emergency units in several main hospitals. Magnus has been brought in to: find new requirements in this rehabilitation to development phase; analyse the needs and problems in the health sector in the region as a whole; and translate these into projects and proposals. In September Magnus will take up a post with MOVIMONDO in Guatemala.