



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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09

UNESCO / Japan Young Researchers' Fellowship Programme

UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI

Research Fellowships Programme

10



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United Nations
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Cultural Organization



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The Government of Japan has committed itself to cooperating with UNESCO in enhancing the capacity-building of human resources in developing countries.

It is in that framework, under a Funds-in-Trust Project and the UNESCO Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme that these fellowships are awarded to deserving candidates from developing countries, especially the least developed countries (LDCs), who were eager to undertake innovative and imaginative post-graduate research in the following four areas of development of particular interest to UNESCO, namely:



ENVIRONMENT



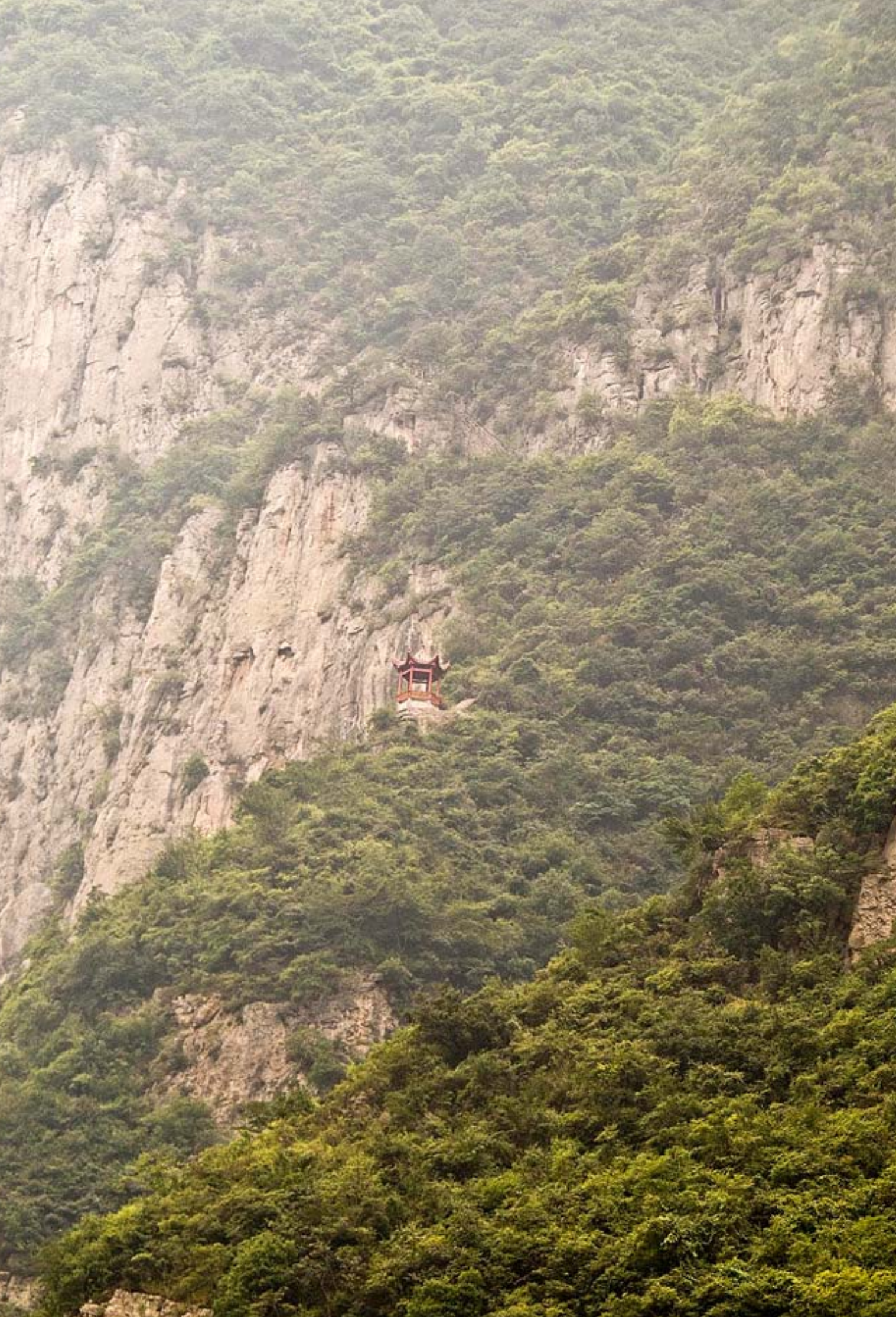
**INTERCULTURAL
DIALOGUE**



**INFORMATION
& COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGIES**



**PEACEFUL CONFLICT
RESOLUTION**



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ANNEXES
SELECTED CANDIDATES
FROM 2001 TO 2010

Since 2001, the Government of Japan has generously funded each year 20 fellowships through the UNESCO Co-Sponsored Programme. This partnership between UNESCO and Japan has offered several opportunities to young researchers from developing countries to study abroad and to bring back to their countries an added value of knowledge and skills in the field of scientific research. They acquired rich experience allowing them to better contribute to the development of their countries.

“This fellowships programme has fostered research and shared knowledge between people across the world. It has strengthened ties and it has changed many individual lives. In the words of our Constitution, this is a great example of UNESCO’s goal to foster ((intellectual and moral solidarity)) as the basis for lasting peace.

I express my gratitude to the Government of Japan for its generous financial assistance, without which this initiative would not have been possible”. (**IRINA BOKOVA** DIRECTOR-GENERAL, 2011).

UNESCO / JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS' FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

THE UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME

Why this programme?

The Government of Japan has committed itself to cooperating with UNESCO in enhancing capacity-building of human resources in developing countries.

It is in that framework, under a Funds-in-Trust Project and the UNESCO Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme, that the Government of Japan has, since 2001, generously financed 20 research fellowships each year, in memory of the late Mr Keizo Obuchi. With a view to keeping alive and honouring the spirit of former Prime Minister Obuchi and his belief in "people building the next era", these fellowships are awarded to deserving candidates from developing countries, especially the least developed countries (LDCs), who were eager to undertake research on one or more of the topics.

The aim of the fellowships is to support innovative and imaginative postgraduate research in the areas of development to which former Prime Minister Obuchi was committed and which coincide with areas of particular interest to UNESCO, namely:

- Environment
- Intercultural Dialogue
- Information and Communication Technologies
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution

Who is eligible?

Applicants must meet the following criteria:

- The respective National Commission for UNESCO of the invited developing Member State must endorse any candidature submitted for consideration (applications from individuals cannot be entertained).
- Candidates under this Programme must be **post-graduate researchers**, already holding either a M.A. or M.Sc. and wishing to pursue research work outside their own country (preferably in their own region), with a view to enhancing knowledge in one of the four specific fields listed earlier.
- Candidates must be **no more than 40 years** of age.
- Candidates must be persons of high intellectual promise who may be expected to make significant contributions to their country upon their return.
- The selected fellow must carry out the research studies outside of his/her own country under the auspices of an academic supervisor in a host institution.

Who selects the beneficiaries?

Selection Committees composed of experts in the four areas listed above make recommendations for the final decision of the Director-General of UNESCO. Applications are judged on the basis of their merits and their pertinence to the UNESCO/Keizo Obuchi Research Fellowships Programme.

What did they receive?

For 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004, each selected beneficiary was awarded US \$7,500 to cover the costs of undertaking research study abroad. Due to the success of the programme, the Japanese authorities decided in 2005 to increase the amount of the fellowship, to be determined by the duration and place of research (between US \$6,000 and US \$10,000). **The maximum amount should not exceed US \$10,000.**

What are the expected results of this programme?

To date, the UNESCO/Keizo Obuchi Research Fellowships Programme /UNESCO/(**Japan Young Researchers' Fellowship Programme**) has contributed to:

- **Strengthening** UNESCO's capacity-building activities.
- **Upgrading** of knowledge of state-of-the-art developments.

-
- **Facilitating** the transfer and sharing of knowledge, the exchange of information, and technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC).
 - **Supporting** innovation, research and information in a number of fields of the Organization's competence.
 - **Promoting** the forging of links and contacts.
 - **Ensuring** a "multiplier effect" as knowledge acquired abroad is brought home.
 - **Fostering** friendship, international understanding and peace among the beneficiaries and in the host countries.

Why this booklet?

The purpose of this booklet is to provide a brief overview of the results of the research undertaken by the 40 fellowship beneficiaries selected for the 2009 and 2010 cycles:

- Who are they?
- What research did they do?
- What did they achieve?



A large, white, serif-style '09' is centered in the upper half of the image, partially overlapping the mountain range and the trees. The background shows a rugged, mountainous landscape with some green trees in the mid-ground and a dirt path leading towards the mountains.

THE TWENTY FELLOWS 2009
WHERE DID THEY GO?

WHERE DID THE FELLOWS GO? 2009

● ●
FELLOWS' FROM: COUNTRY OF STUDY

ENVIRONMENT

1. Brazil Argentina
2. China United States of America
3. Ecuador Canada
4. Georgia Netherlands
5. Iran (Islamic Republic of) Malaysia
6. Kenya United Republic of Tanzania
7. Morocco France
8. Palestine United States of America
9. Togo Benin
10. Viet Nam Czech Republic

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

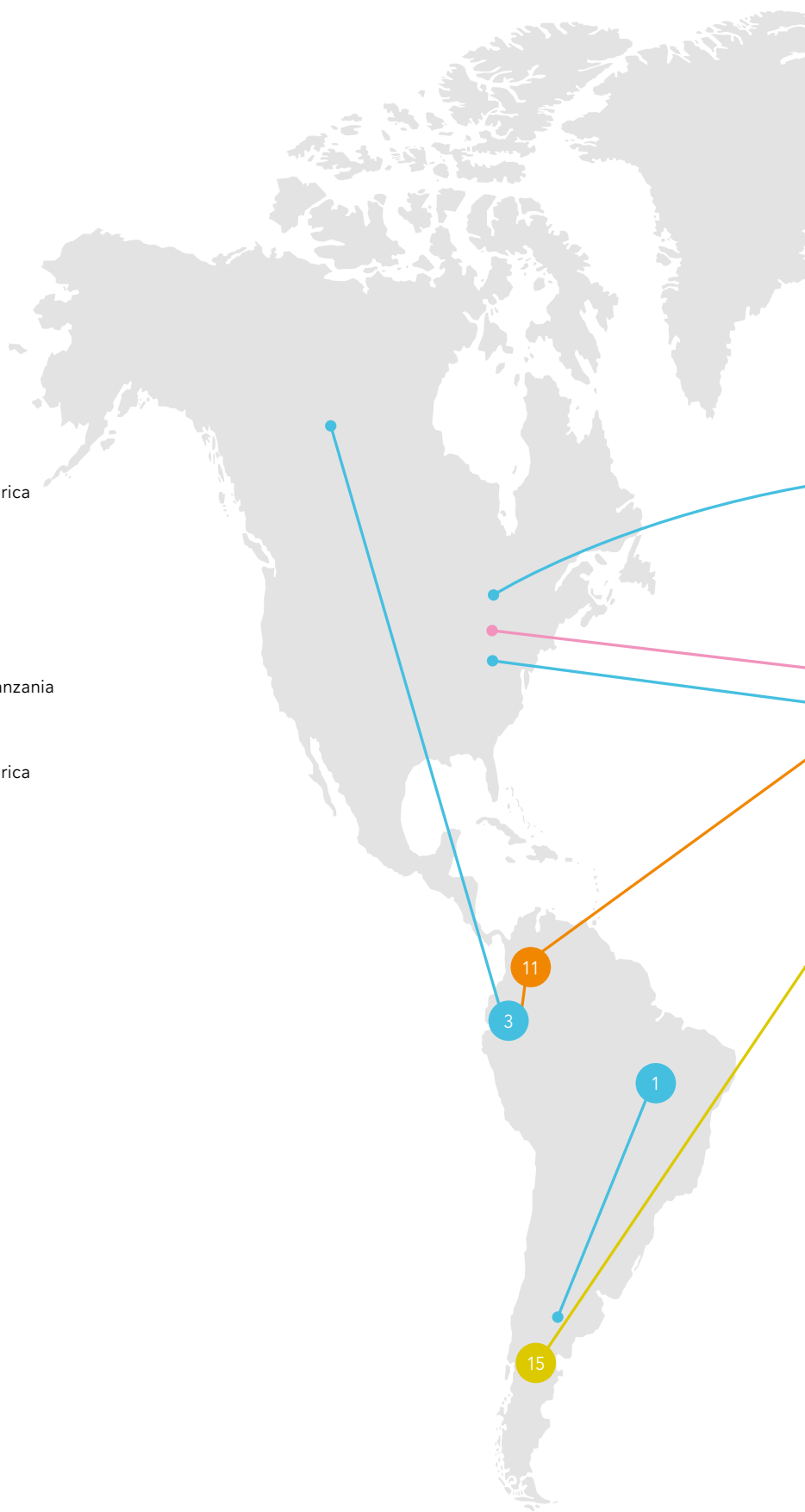
11. Colombia France and Ecuador
12. Madagascar Germany
13. Mauritania Morocco
14. Montenegro Italy and Serbia

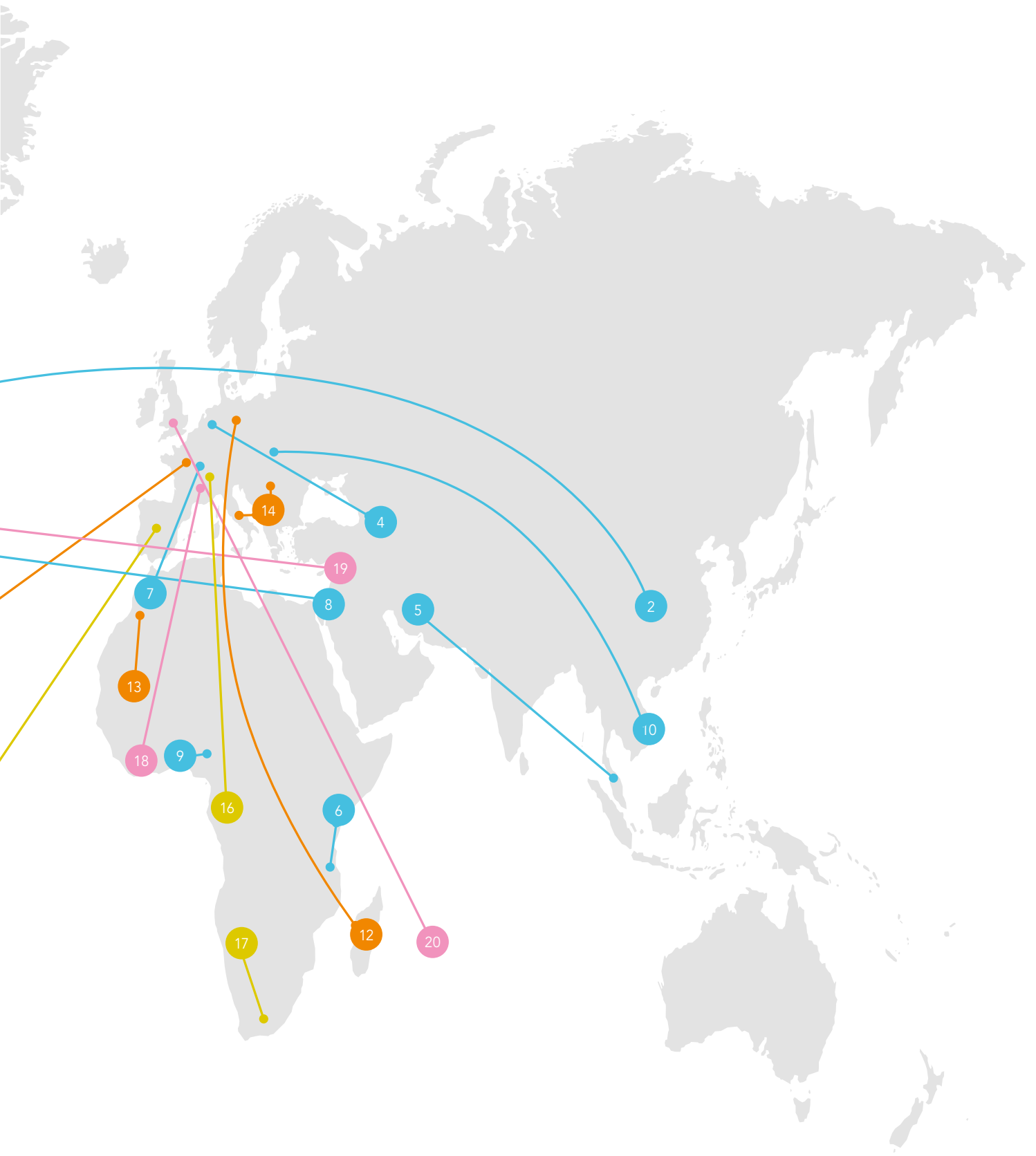
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

15. Argentina Spain
16. Gabon France
17. Namibia South Africa

PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

18. Côte d'Ivoire France
19. Lebanon USA
20. Mauritius United Kingdom







FIELD OF STUDY

ENVIRONMENT



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BRAZIL

Studies of the Relation among Factors that Cause Impacts and Pressures on Systems of Encarnación and Posadas, Through an Approach involving Data Collection for Sustainable Watershed Resources Management



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GEORGIA

Flood Modelling Risk Assessment for Western Part of Georgia Using SOBEK (for Enguri River)



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JUN WANG
CHINA

Water Environmental Pollution and Water Disaster Risk



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MARIA JOSÉ BARRAGAN PALADINES
ECUADOR

Sustainable use and Integral Management of the Marine Biodiversity for Coastal Development in Ecuador



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SHARAREH POUR EBRAHIMABADI
IRAN (Islamic Republic of)

Development of a Decision Support System Based on Analytic Network Process for Spatial Water Resource Planning



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JACKLINE NDIIRI
KENYA

Development of an Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for Mara River Basin using Decision Support Tools



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SIHAM MAADI
MOROCCO

Protecting the Environment by Reducing the Heat Generated by Smoke from Factories and Transforming it into Useful Energy



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PALESTINE

Determination of the Minimum Cost Configuration of Future Water Supply Wastewater Disposal and Re-use Options



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TOGO

Assesing the Level of Water Contamination by Pesticides Market Gardening in Togo: a Systemic and Environmental Analysis



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DONG NGUYEN THANH
VIET NAM

Research and Application of Nanostructured Adsorbents – a New Approach to Solving the problem of Arsenic-Polluted Groundwater and related Social Issues in Vietnam



FIELD OF STUDY

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE



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**VLADIMIR MEJIA
AYALA**
COLOMBIA

Intangible Cultural Heritage
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**RASOABAKO
NOROMANDROSO**
MADAGASCAR

Living Together Through
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**ABDEL KADER ACHRAF
MOHAMED**
MAURITANIA

The Issue of Language
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Khatibi



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IVANA MRVALJEVIC
MONTENEGRO

An Intercultural Dialogue:
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FIELD OF STUDY

**INFORMATION
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CAROLINA HERZEL
ARGENTINA

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Obstacles and Difficulties
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ANASTASIA PIZAKO
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ALISA ELISE AMUPOLO
NAMIBIA

The Political Economy
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Towards the Construction
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next Generation Networking



FIELD OF STUDY

**PEACEFUL CONFLICT
RESOLUTION**



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**TOHTO AMOIN
JUSTINE BINDEDOU
DJE (YOMAN)**
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

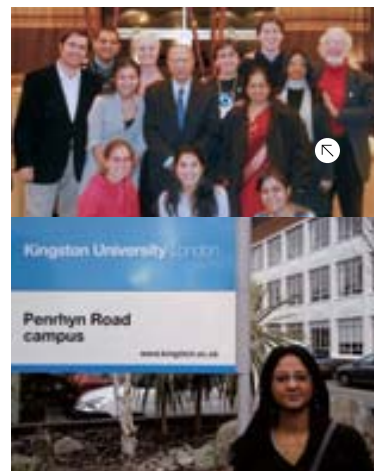
From Deconstructivism
of the Ego to the Emergence
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Relationships-in Peaceful
Conflict Resolution in Africa



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ELENA YEHIA
LEBANON

Reconciliation Through
Grassroots Initiatives in
Lebanon



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**PRIYA DARSHINI
BALIGADOO**
MAURITIUS

An Evaluation of Students
Quality Circles and World
Council Total Quality and
Excellence in Education
(WCTQEE)





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THE TWENTY FELLOWS 2010
WHERE DID THEY GO?

WHERE DID THE FELLOWS GO? 2010

● ●
FELLOWS' FROM: COUNTRY OF STUDY

ENVIRONMENT

1. Albania The Netherlands
2. China Italy
3. Colombia Mexico
4. Egypt United States of America
5. Iran (Islamic Republic of)..... France
6. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).. Canada
7. Mauritania France
8. Nigeria United Kingdom
9. Palestine Russian Federation and Egypt
10. Senegal France

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

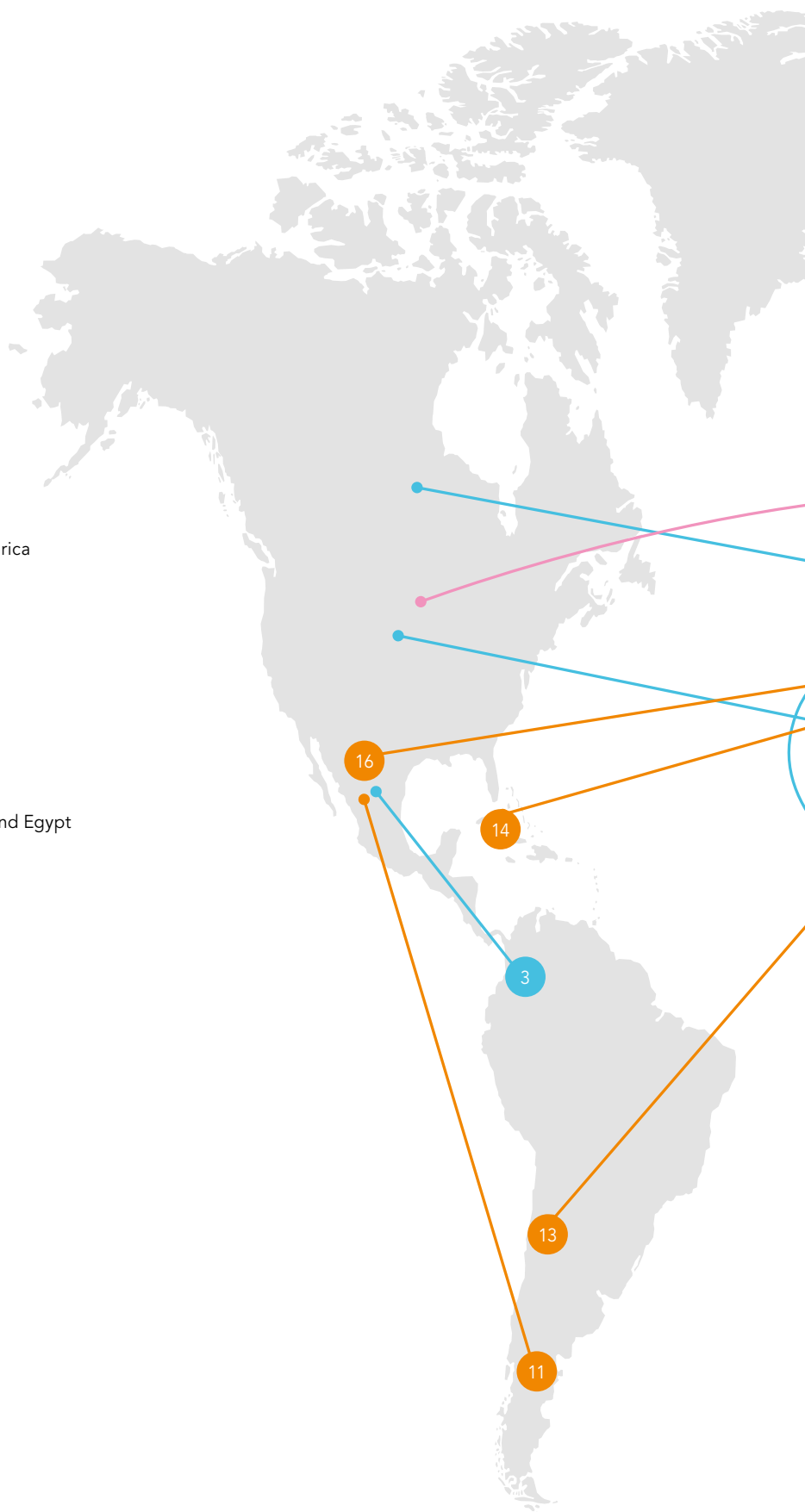
11. Argentina Mexico
12. Benin..... Togo
13. Chile Spain
14. Cuba Spain
15. Mali Côte d'Ivoire
16. Mexico Spain

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

17. Indonesia Japan
18. Pakistan Malaysia

PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

19. Cambodia United States of America
20. Uganda United Kingdom







FIELD OF STUDY

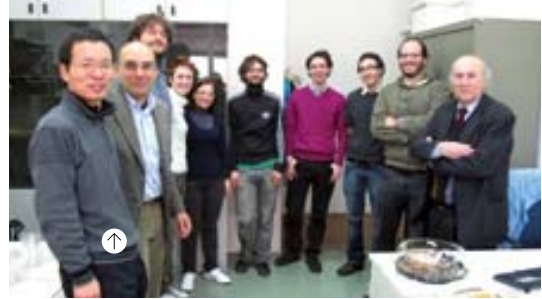
ENVIRONMENT



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IRENA YMETI
ALBANIA

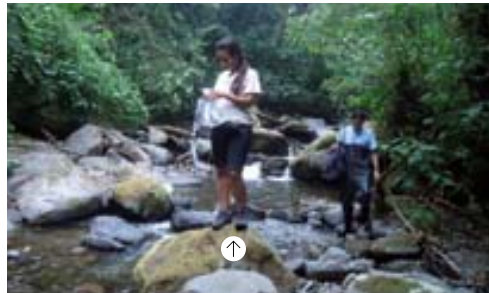
Flash Flood Simulation Using Remote Sensing Hydrological Models and GIS: Case Study in Urban Area in Albania-Natural Hazards and Disaster Risk Management



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YINLEI HAO
CHINA

Optical Communication Device by Ion-Exchange Technology on Nanoscale Composite Glass Materials



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VANESSA AMAYA VALLEJO
COLOMBIA

Description of New Odonata Species from the Anchicaya River Hydroelectric Central Zone, Valle del Cauca, Colombia as a Tool for Biodiversity Conservation



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EGYPT

Sustainable Approach for Landfill Leachate Treatment Using Microbial Fuel Cell (MFCs)



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GOLFAM SHARIFI
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

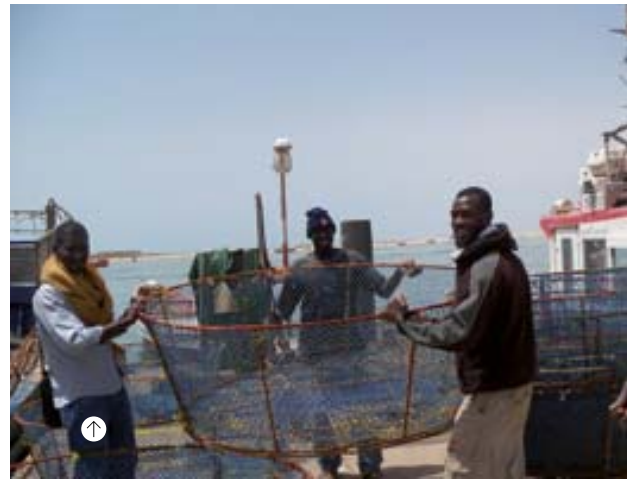
Anthropological Study of Qanats in Yazd Province (Central Iran)



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ALEKSANDRA CVETKOSKA
THE FORMER
YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
OF MACEDONIA

Determining the Level
of Eutrophication of Lake
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The Impact of Development
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Mauritanian Coast Between
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RAMI A.M. ALTALOUILI
PALESTINE

Adaptation to the Impacts
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Palestine



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DANJUMA**
NIGERIA

The Use of Information and
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SENEGAL

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ARTURO AGUIRRE MORENO
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Exile, Deconstruction of the Community and Violence



FIELD OF STUDY

**INFORMATION
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SAIDA ULFA
INDONESIA

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TANZILA SABA
PAKISTAN

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FIELD OF STUDY

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SREANG HEAK
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Domestic Violence against
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KENETH BAMUTURAKI
UGANDA

Community Theatre as
a Participatory Approach
for Peace Building in Post
Conflict Zones: A Study
of Selected Communities
in Southern Sudan

FIELD OF STUDY 2009-2010

ENVIRONMENT

“As water scarcity deepens, the world will need more experts, engineers, scientists, to make the most of the resources we have. UNESCO is committed to using its unique global network in water sciences to boost international cooperation and strengthen the capacities of states.”

IRINA BOKOVA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO

High-level panel discussion organized by the Government of Finland, *Sustainable Development and Water: Global Goal, Targets, Partnerships*.
United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), 21 June 2012, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

YEAR

2009

FELLOWS

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PALESTINE

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MABABA DIAGNE
SENEGAL

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

ANA LUCIA RODRIGUES DE OLIVEIRA

BRAZIL

COUNTRY OF STUDY

ARGENTINA

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Córdoba,
Faculty of Exact Physical
and Natural Sciences
Higher Institute for Water
Resources
Córdoba, Argentina.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 16 November 2009
to 15 August 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 15 November 1973
in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Polytechnic University
of Catalonia, Barcelona, Spain:
Master in Sustainability,
Evaluation and Policies
(July 2009)

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Yacyretá mega development
project in Paraguay and
Argentina – A Harsh Lesson
to be Learnt.* Education and
Sustainability, No.4, *Cities*,
autumm, Spain, October 2008.
[http://barcelona.com/show/es/
ES_04_cities_eng.pdf](http://barcelona.com/show/es/ES_04_cities_eng.pdf)

*Case Study to Generate
Support Material to Integrated
Water Resources Management:
Basin Modelling Urban Polygon
Fontiñas, Santiago de
Compostela by System
Dynamics,* Master thesis,
UNESCO Chair on
Sustainability – Polytechnic
University of Catalonia, Spain,
July 2009.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

“I gained a wealth of experience
under the fellowship and can
now understand and interpret
the practices of two worlds
that are quite different
although there is only a river
between the two.”



alrostern@yahoo.com.br



Studies of the Relation among Factors that Cause Impacts and Pressures on Systems of Encarnación and Posadas, Through an Approach involving Data Collection for Sustainable Watershed Resources Management

The present study is the result of qualitative and quantitative research on the impact and pressure factors present in building sustainable management of the Paraná River sub-basin shared in a section between Posadas (Argentina) and Encarnación (Paraguay).

The analysis is based on data concerning water resources management, the Posadas Strategic Plan, Argentina, the Mboi Caé Plan and Quiteria Watersheds Management for Encarnación and other districts in Paraguay, together with data provided by the Yacyretá Binational Entity, which manages a hydroelectric dam in this watershed. It has also used semi-structured interviews with members of the municipality, water supply and sanitation authorities, NGOs, the Yacyretá Binational Entity and relocated residents.

Long-term factors are crucial for sustainable management in order to preserve water resources. Population growth is the most important driver of change in territorial occupation. Therefore, to observe the outline of water governance actions, we have considered future growth prospects as estimated by both the localities up to the 2020s decade, offsetting them against current local plans for water management.

The Posadas Strategic Plan launched in 2008 is designed to bring sustainable development to the city by the year 2022. Urban watershed management appears as a sub-project of environmental management, and the water theme is spread out across countless projects. The estimated population in 2010 is 318.861 inhabitants, a 7.18% increase over 2008, and Posadas, the capital city of the province,

may reflect the projection to 2025, when the population of Argentina is estimated at 46 million, with an expected 94% concentration in urban areas. This is the estimate made at the national level, where the vision for water resources is derived from two alternative development scenarios by virtue of the decisions taken over time.

In the region of the watersheds in Paraguay the estimated population increase is about 40.7% by 2015, as against a 2008 population of close to 80,000. At the national level the Public Policy Proposal for Social Development 2010-2020 considers water in various national objectives of the strategic axis Quality of Life, setting numerical and percentage indicators for assessing progress; and at the local level, the Management Plan for watersheds, whose themes include a wide range of cases, spans an implementation period of five years, 2008-2013.

On the basis of those findings, the points raised relate to:

- 1/ The state of the art of Integrated Water Resources Management in both cities,
- 2/ An analysis of the available information on those watersheds,
- 3/ An analysis of the factors that cause pressure and impact on the area,
- 4/ An analysis of the relationship between them and future management plans and
- 5/ Organization of those data by means of a systemic approach.

14 DECEMBER 2010

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

JUNG WANG

CHINA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

**UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA**

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Natural Resource Ecology
Laboratory (NREL),
Colorado State University,
Colorado
United States of America.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 3 February
to 2 August 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 2 October 1975
in Shan'xi Province, China.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

East China Normal University:
PhD in Science, June 2005.

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Evaluation of Dissolved
Inorganic Nitrogen Eliminating
Capability of the Sediment in
the Tidal Wetland of the
Yangtze Estuary* – J. Geogr.
Sci. (2009-SCI).

*Quantitative Spatial
Characteristics and
Environmental Risk of Toxic
Heavy Metals in Urban Dusts
of Shanghai, China* – Environ.
Earth Sci. (2009-SCI).

*Human Health Risk Assessment
of Lead Pollution in Atmospheric
Deposition in Baoshan District,
Shanghai* – Environ. Geochem.
Health (2011-SCI).

*Fifty-year Rainfall Change
and its Effect on Droughts
and Floods in Wenzhou China*
– Natural Hazards (2011-SCI).

*The MIKE Model Application
to Overtopping Risk
Assessment of Seawalls
and Levees in Shanghai* –
Int. J. Disaster Risk Sci. (2011).

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

“The scholarship gave me
a chance to study and widen
my vision abroad, and guide
me to make correct choice
of my own future development.”



jwang@geo.ecnu.edu.cn
wangjun.ecnu@gmail.com



Water Environmental Pollution and Water Disaster Risk

My research topic is “Water Environmental Protection and Water Disaster Risk”. The goal of this visiting research is to study the advanced theories and methods of water environmental protection and water disaster risk, and to apply these thoughts and methods to my country.

The detailed research contents include:

1/ The theory, method and practice of environment administration for potable water sources.

I researched 150 articles to study typical cases of potable water sources protection. And I studied the conception, foundation knowledge and central principles of environment administration for potable water sources.

2/ The theory and method of environment administration for potable water sources in plains with a river network.

I mainly studied the theory and method, including basic measures, procedures and key methods of environment administration for potable water sources in plains with a river network overseas.

3/ Influence of regional economic and social development on water environment.

I mainly studied the relationship between urbanization and population, economic development and point-source pollution, land use patterns and non-point-source pollution.

4/ Construction of an environment administration system for potable water sources.

I mainly studied measures for identifying factors influencing water quality, evaluation methods, and methods of constructing an environment administration system for potable water sources.

5/ Assessment of water disaster risk, especially water disaster from sea-level rise and storm surge.

Sea-level rise and storm surges compose an important disaster chain. Ongoing land subsidence amplifies sea-level rise, which in turn amplifies storm surges, flooding and erosion hazards. I studied the potential impact of sea-level rise on the tidal wetlands of the Yangtze River estuary. And I used geographic information technology (GIS) and MIKE models to study the combined effect of these three disasters.

On the basis of the above studies, I have completed two English articles, the first being “The potential impact of sea-level rise for tidal wetlands of Yangtze River estuary, China” and the second “Potential impact of sea-level rise on the tidal wetlands of the Yangtze River estuary, China” (under review).

31 AUGUST 2010

YEAR**2009**FELLOW**MARÍA JOSÉ BARRAGÁN
PALADINES****ECUADOR**COUNTRY OF STUDY**CANADA**PLACE OF RESEARCH

Memorial University
of Newfoundland.
Department of Geography
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Canada.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 17 September 2009
to 16 June 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 20 July 1974
in Quito, Ecuador.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Munich Technical University
Munich, Germany: Master
in Science, 5 September 2008.

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Krutwa, A.; J. Denkinge,
M.J. Barragán, P. Brtnik and
S. Brager.

*Abundance and Local
Migration of Humpback
Whales of Ecuador.* Poster
and Proceedings of the XXII
Conference of the European
Cetacean Society. Poland,
May 2005.

Alava, J.J, M.J. Barragán,
C. Castro, R. Carvajal.
*A Note on Stranding and
Entanglements of Humpback
Whales (Megaptera
novaeangliae) in Ecuador.*
*Journal of Cetacean Research
and Management.* 7(2):163-168.
2005. (scientific paper).

Barragán, M.J.
*Who is Who? Analysis of Actors
involved in Galapagos Marine
Reserve Use and Management.*
People and the Sea VI
Congress. Center for Maritime
Research, MARE. Amsterdam,
July 2011.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"Sustainable use of marine
resources for coastal
development in Ecuador
entails a multidimensional
approach, including, among
others, appropriate
management strategies,
resource monitoring,
stakeholder empowerment and
an appropriate governance
policy. Small-scale fisherfolk
empowerment and institution-
building are alternatives for
achieving sustainable
outcomes in marine-
biodiversity use, which
concomitantly constitute the
aims of this project and one of
my professional challenges.
The UNESCO/Japan Research
Fellowship Programme has
contributed greatly to the
fulfilment of both aims,
as it permitted the design
of a project focused on local
stakeholder empowerment in
order to improve the fisheries
resource management
approach. The honing of my
professional and academic
skills and the development
of a theoretical framework
for application to marine
conservation and human
development are two
successful outcomes of this
experience."



majobarraganp@yahoo.es
m.j.barraganpaladines@mun.ca



Sustainable Use and Integral Management of Marine Biodiversity for Coastal Development in Ecuador

Sustainable use of marine biodiversity is a strong argument to promote social well-being and economic development in Ecuador. The rich biodiversity includes valuable marine organisms for human communities' use along the Ecuadorian coast as a source of economic benefits. They are endangered species (humpback whales, marine turtles), species for recreational purposes (dolphins) and species with economic value (fish and seafood). Small-scale fisheries (ssf) are an important activity which use those marine resources and are of outstanding economic, social and cultural relevance for the coastal inhabitants of Ecuador. Despite the significance of ssf, limitations exist in both marine resource management/conservation and fisher's empowerment. Shortcomings in these areas represent important threats to the sustainability of ssf, despite initiatives that have been taken to enforce this sector. The strengthening and/or creation of ssf cooperatives/associations are one strategy for the fishers to be "heard" and to achieve sustainability in their livelihood.

The objectives in this research were to:

(a) describe the associative capacity of ssf and
(b) construct an interchange model for ssf through the improvement of their human resource capacity. This model is based on successful experiences interchange within ssf associations in the form of a "*Cooperative-Interchange Experience Model*" (CIEM). It is built upon an "interchange unit" of strengths and weaknesses of ssf associations within the process through the flow of experiences and the spread of good practices, where associations/cooperatives are the CIEM operational units.

This initiative refers to improved technical and human skills, socio-economic and life quality standards and resource governance. To achieve these objectives specific programmes adapted

to the reality of each association/cooperative involved are designed and implemented. CIEM execution has two dimensions: improvement in fishers' living and working conditions and enhancement of marine resources stock management, use and conservation. It has strategies for training, education (formal and informal), control, surveillance, monitoring of marine resources, finances management, law applicability and, accountability within their associations/cooperatives. Both dimensions are complementary units critical to the sustainable use of marine resources.

Expected outcomes of this model are the empowerment of the ssf sector through the creation or improvement of their cooperatives/associations; ssf awareness of other interesting examples of ssf activities within Ecuador or abroad and acquisition of better practices for marine resources use, conservation, management and governance.

This initiative intends to give to the ssf sector alternatives to traditional approaches used for their development, where the only source for their economic improvement has been the provision (as credits, subsidies or bonuses) of money to improve their fishing tools and equipment – a one-way trend that has, however, failed to achieve ssf well-being. With this new framework, in addition to capital investment, strengthening their institutions through instruments and strategies are a force of change for the people on the coast of Ecuador to be able to improve their activity and quality of life and to achieve well-being. This multidimensional approach for ssf empowerment is the core element for their sustainability, reflecting also better governance in the complex system of fisheries resources.

20 DECEMBER 2010

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

**TAMAR
TSAMALASHVILI**

GEORGIA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

NETHERLANDS

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Netherlands Enschede,
ICT International Institute of
Science and Earth Observation
Enschede,
The Netherlands.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 30 November 2009
to 1 July 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 28 June 1976
in Tbilisi, Georgia.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi,
Georgia: Master's in Science,
Geology: June 1999.

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*The Stratigraphy of the Eocene
of the Chxary-Ajarneti Zone
by Nanoplankton,*
Master's Thesis: Tbilisi State
University, Tbilisi, Georgia,
1999.

*Abrupt Change in Greenhouse
Gases Emission Rate as Possible
Genetic Model of TIR Anomalies
Observed from Satellite in
Earthquake Active Regions.*
33rd International Symposium
on Remote Sensing of
Environment (ISRSE), May 4-8
2009, Stresa, Lago Maggiore,
Italy, 2009.

*Flood Risk Assessment
of the Inguri Dam,*
International Symposium
on Floods and Modern
Methods of Control Measures,
Tbilisi Georgia, 2009.

*Tbilisi fault and seismic activity
of Tbilisi environs, A.Janelidze
Geological Institute. New ser.
Vol. No. 124, Georgia, 2008.*

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"I thank UNESCO for giving
me opportunities to do
my research, gain experience
and grow up as a professional
and as a person."



ts.tamo@gmail.com



Flood Modelling Hazard Assessment for the Western Part of Georgia Using SOBEK (for the Rioni River)

Flooding events cause economical, social and environmental damage and loss of life. This fact increases the negative potential of alluvial floods all over the world. Understanding of flood hazards is the first step in flood risk management. The Rioni River is a frequently flooded, populated region with developing infrastructure. Flood risk management strategies have not been developed for this region for many years and there is no spatial planning approach for regional development.

This research aims to assess the flood hazard for the Rioni River. An incorporated hydrological modelling approach for hazard assessment for the Rioni River has been adopted in this research. The steps involved during research can be broadly divided into the following parts: a historical flood events database was established and a magnitude frequency relationship was defined by analyzing the hydrological data with statistical evaluation of the events.

The second step involved modelling of events with chosen return periods using the SOBEK1D2D hydrodynamic model. DTM was generated by combining the natural and manmade terrain. The flood simulation for selected return periods was generated for 10, 25, 50, and 100 years. The model was calibrated based on varying Manning's friction coefficient within the channel to gain the best results using observed data for the 1987 flood event and a flood hazard map was generated for the region. Next, the mitigation measure strategy was developed for the investigated region, and hazard maps for different mitigation measure strategies were prepared.

4 NOVEMBER 2010



FIELD OF STUDY

ENVIRONMENT

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

**SHARAREH
POUREBRAHIM ABADI**

**IRAN (ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC OF)**

COUNTRY OF STUDY

MALAYSIA

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Institute for Environment
& Development (LESTARI)
Kebangsaan University,
Malaysia (UKM)
Selangor, Malaysia.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From September 2009
to 31 January 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 4 July 1976 in Isfahan,
Iran.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University Putra Malaysia,
Malaysia: PhD, Environmental
Planning & Management:
May 2008.

SCHOLARLY WORK

AND PUBLICATIONS

Pourebrahim, S., Mehrdad
Hadipour, Mazlin Bin Mokhtar,
*Integration of Spatial
Suitability Analysis for Land
Use Planning in Coastal Areas;
Case of Kuala Langat District,
Selangor, Landscape and
Urban Planning*, 101, 84-97
(ISI, IF=2.170), Malaysia, 2011.

Pourebrahim, S., Mehrdad
Hadipour, *Spatial Planning
For Tourism Development
in Geoparks Based
on Analytic Network Process*,
4th International Conference
on Geoparks, Langkawi,
Malaysia, April 2010.

Pourebrahim, S., Mehrdad
Hadipour, Mazlim Mokhtar,
*Analytic Network Process
For Criteria Selection in
Sustainable Coastal Land Use
Planning*", *Ocean and Coastal
Management*, 53, 544-551.
(ISI, IF=1.524), Malaysia, 2010.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The UNESCO/Japan Research
Fellowship had opened a new
window for my research.
It has helped to develop my
knowledge of my field of study.
I really appreciate this
excellent opportunity."



s-pourebrahim@araku.ac.ir



Development of a Decision Support System Based on the Analytic Network Process for Spatial Water Resource Planning

Water systems are increasingly threatened by short-sighted management policies that focus on human activities rather than the systems that sustain them. The problems in these areas are complex and related to each other. There is consequently a need to manage and strike a balance between competing water demand and supply through the application of an ecosystem, holistic and scientific approach. Designing complex and integrated approaches such as spatial multi-criteria decision making and development of decision support systems can help to make the best decisions for the unique requirement of sustainable development. Furthermore, development planning in water resources needs a "tool" for a continuous analysis of the current environmental situation as well as the capacity for future development. Integrated water resource planning as a new concept is aimed at developing a spatial analysis model by integrating powerful environment and socio-economic indicators of sustainability in water resources, especially in coastal zones.

This study, with its aim of linking science and policy for integrated water resource management, is a multidisciplinary and multi-level research project to develop a decision support system for water resource management through multi-stakeholder participation and outreach programmes. Spatial analysis is used for defining design factors in Multi-Criteria Evaluation (MCE) and again in the evaluation process to aggregate factors in the ultimate solution. The capability of computerized information processing helps decision makers to improve the quality of decision-making. MCE has been used in this study to aggregate expert opinions and preferences concerning water resource planning, particularly in the field

of coastal land use development. The purpose was to study the governance, economic, environmental and social aspects of integrated water resource management for sustainable development and to develop a decision support system to manage water resources scientifically. The research involved relevant stakeholders, especially policy makers and experts, in order to produce a sound plan for the sustainable development of water resource management applying multi-criteria analysis and based on the Analytic Network Process (ANP). The method may be summarized as: Identifying governance, socio-economic and environmental criteria, establishing an efficient database for existing information and defining the set of best criteria selected from various different indicators, using stakeholder opinion and a mathematical model, especially the Analytic Network Process (ANP), for the evaluation of impacts and assessment of water resource sustainability, and developing very efficient alternatives for rapid assessment of sustainability in water resources. Expert opinion played an important role in the selection and choice of indicators used.

The outcomes of this study were a decision support system and new knowledge that can serve as input to national policy and contribute to the body of knowledge to assist decision makers in water resource management in developing sound plans, with the participation of experts to help enhance their knowledge, involving them in the process of water resource management and planning. Other outputs have been three papers submitted to the cited journals and 10 papers published in proceedings of international and national conferences.

5 JULY 2010

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

**JACKLINE ALINDA
NDIIRI**

KENYA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

**UNITED REPUBLIC
OF TANZANIA**

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Dar es Salaam
Faculty of Civil Engineering
& the Built Environment
Department of Water
Resources Engineering
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 21 April 2010
to 20 January 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 10 June 1976
in Kakamega, Kenya.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Dar es Salaam,
Faculty of Civil Engineering
& the Built Environment:
Master in Water Resources
Engineering, Tanzania
(November 2005).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Comparison of Water Savings
of Paddy Rice under System
of Rice Intensification (SRI)
Growing Rice in Mwea, Kenya.*
Volume 4, issue 6, of the
*International Journal of Current
Research and Review (IJCRR),*
2012.
www.ijcrr.com

MSc title:
*Assessing Applicability
of Hydrological Models under
Changing Flow Regimes
in the Mara River Basin.*

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"I am very grateful to UNESCO/
Japan fellowship which has
helped me build my skills in the
area of modelling and
particularly decision support
tools. My performance at work
is also efficient and I am
currently applying the same
model and skills in a different
catchment. Thank you very
much."



jacklinendiiri@yahoo.com



Development of an Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for the Mara River Basin Using Decision Support Tools

The Mara River catchment is one of catchments of the larger River Nile basin. Different water users (i.e., rural, urban, subsistence and commercial irrigated agriculture and industry) are present in the catchment. Rising population and increasing water provision in rural areas, in conjunction with the implementation of environmental flows and the need to meet international flow requirements are going to greatly exacerbate the complexity of future water resources management in what is already a water-stressed catchment. The Government of Kenya is already in the process of implementing the Environmental Flow Requirement as stipulated in the Water Act 2002. However, some of the projects that have been proposed by the Government (e.g expansion of existing irrigation schemes to stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty within the basin) have not been assessed to ascertain viability. Being able to assess the ability of the catchment to satisfy potential water demands is crucial in order to assess the current situation and plan for the future and make wise decisions, hence this study. Crop water requirement was estimated using the CROPWAT model and the Environmental Flow Requirement was estimated using Hughes and Munster desktop methodology. Simulation of water demand and estimated environmental flows was conducted for a period of 20 years.

Water users identified in the catchment included domestic, livestock, industrial, agricultural and environmental water users.

The study revealed that the current annual water demand in the basin is 47.67 Mm³ (million cubic meters) of which irrigation, urban, rural, livestock and industrial water users constitute 0.6%, 25%, 22%, 53% and 0.2% respectively. The current unmet demand stands at 38.5 Mm³. Approximately 28 Mm³ and 25.52 Mm³ per year will be diverted for irrigation schemes and domestic consumption respectively. This will increase water shortage by 70%.

The study has recommended a thorough analysis of the proposed projects before implementation to avoid further deterioration of the basin. A tight control of the growth in future demands is essential, although this may be difficult in a rapidly developing country like Kenya.

25 MARCH 2011

FIELD OF STUDY

ENVIRONMENT

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

SIHAM MADDI

MOROCCO

COUNTRY OF STUDY

FRANCE

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Nancy
LERMAB Laboratory (EA 4370)
Energy and Processes Team
Buildings Energy Efficiency
Group
Nancy, France.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From October 2010
to 17 March 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 3 January 1987
in Guelmim, Morocco.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Reims
Champagne-Ardenne, France:
Master's degree in thermal
transfers (16 September 2008).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

University of Reims: Thermal
Assessment of an Oven
and Suggested Improvements
to Save the Energy Consumed.
City: Casablanca, Morocco,
2008.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"Thanks to the UNESCO/Japan
Research Fellowships
Programme, I was able to study
at the Ecole des Mines in order
to develop my knowledge
in the energy field and,
in particular, discover other
methods and tools to protect
the environment from
greenhouse gas emissions."



sihammaddi@gmail.com



Protecting the Environment by Reducing the Heat Generated by Smoke from Factories and Transforming it into Useful Energy

The notion of environmental protection is only in its infancy, and the environment, in its three components of land, air and water, continues to be subjected to multiple aggressions from human activities, especially from industry. Humans persist in focusing only on financial gain and in ignoring recommendations and alerts made by environmentalists and scientists as regards the harmful results of such behaviour, and of excessive environmental pollution.

I view the work that I have undertaken not only as a very enriching experience in my university career, but also as both a patriotic and universal duty, since our natural environment is interdependent, covering all regions of the world.

In this connection, I would like to sincerely thank UNESCO for offering me an opportunity to take part through this humble effort. My aim was essentially to more effectively stop such human acts against nature, or at least to limit them so as to minimize damage and avoid disasters.

What is most striking, especially in the world's southern hemisphere (Africa and part of Asia) these days is the drought or shortages of water irreparably due to the scarcity or irregularity of rainfall in the last two decades. Experts attribute this unprecedented situation to global warming and environmental pollution.

As a result, awareness campaigns, symposia and warnings are increasing throughout the world, urging worldwide recognition of the need to change our behaviour towards the environment in which we live. We must no longer simply regard it as place for our various forms of waste.

To this end, there are several methods to fight against pollution, including the rationalization of water for domestic or agricultural use in order to cope with the drought that is ravaging my country, as previously mentioned. The process that I have described is therefore a far-reaching and viable solution, not only to the problem of drought and its devastating consequences, but also to the problem of global warming, which is unquestionably the main cause of climatic disturbances.

This solution consists of developing a mechanism to recover some of the heat from smoke at industrial sites through the installation of an exchanger system to heat ambient air using smoke heat. The air will go through the combustion chamber to be reused as fuel.

Through this method, the atmosphere will be spared some harmful gases, fuel will be saved, and the project will be profitable in the short term. Most importantly, the atmosphere will have been protected from a new source of pollution.

17 MARCH 2011



FIELD OF STUDY

ENVIRONMENT

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

DAWOUD AL MASSRI

PALESTINE

COUNTRY OF STUDY

**UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA**

PLACES OF RESEARCH

Tufts University
Department of Civil
and Environmental Engineering
Massachusetts
United States of America.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 20 June 1980 in Rafah,
Gaza Strip, Palestine.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of New Haven,
Connecticut, United States
of America: MSC in
Environmental Engineering
(13 January 2007).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

MSc dissertation: *Water
in Palestine, Problems
and Solutions*, United States
of America, 2006.



dawouda@gmail.com



Determination of the Minimum Cost Configuration of Future Water Supply Wastewater Disposal and Re-use Options

The research will be conducted at Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, United States of America for a period of at least four months commencing in October 2009. Tufts University has a long history in the field of water research, with an interest in Middle Eastern geographical areas including Jordan and Lebanon. Gaining experience in the field of water resource management will potentially be beneficial both for my career and for the wider good of the general population inhabiting the Gaza Strip.

Researchers at Tufts University have developed a mathematical optimization model to assist in water supply system planning in water-stressed coastal cities. Furthermore, the model formulation is designed specifically to evaluate the cost effectiveness of wastewater reclamation and urban re-use (both potable and non-potable, centralized and decentralized) among all viable alternatives for water supply.

Utilizing this model, I will be working during my four months of research at Tufts University in a similar area concerning Palestine and focusing specifically on the Gaza Strip as it is a water-stressed coastal area. The work done so far will provide the starting point of my research, which will be supervised by Professor Richard Vogel, who has demonstrated full readiness to invest his expertise in the project and provide appropriate academic guidance. In addition, all necessary research facilities (such as office space, computer use and access to online libraries and databases) have been offered.

Justification of research

The anticipated result of the research would be to determine the minimum cost configuration of future water supply, wastewater disposal, and reuse options for semi-arid coastal cities. In the framework of integrated water resources management, all sources of water, including reclaimed wastewater, hold potential as supply sources, and the multiple quality needs of users are recognized.

Implementation of research outcomes

Following completion of the proposed research project, I would endeavour to utilize the outcomes of the research and implement them in the field of water resource management.

Dissemination of research

In disseminating the research, conferences and symposiums can be held to discuss the risks that will face Palestine with a view to addressing the issue of how water resources can be managed more effectively.

YEAR**2009**FELLOW**MADJOUA KANDA****TOGO**COUNTRY OF STUDY**BENIN**PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Abomey-Calavi
Faculty of Sciences
and Techniques
Cotonou, Benin.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From September 2009
to 31 January 2010
and from October
to December 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 11 March 1971
in Niamtougou, Togo.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Abomey-Calavi
(UAC), Cotonou, Benin:
postgraduate degree (DESS)
(30 October 2003).

University of Lomé, FDS, Lomé,
Togo: PhD in Agro-biodiversity
and Environment,
February 2011.

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Kanda M., Akpagana K.
and G. Djaneye-Boundjou.
*Agriculture maraîchère
au Togo. Analyse systémique
et environnementale. [Market
Gardening in Togo: Systematic
and Environmental Analysis]*
Éditions Universitaires
Européennes, 153 p., Berlin,
Germany, 2012.

Amouzou K., Adaké B.,
Batawila K., Wala K., Akpavi S.,
Kanda M., Odah K.,
Kossi-Titrikou K., Butaré I.,
Bouchet Ph. and K. Akpagana.
*Études biochimiques et
évaluation des valeurs
nutritionnelles de quelques
espèces alimentaires mineures*

*du Togo. [Biochemical Studies
and Evaluation of the
Nutritional Value of Some
Minor Food Species in Togo]*
Acta bot. Gallica, 153 (2):
147-152, 2006.

Kanda M., Wala K., Djaneye-
Boundjou G., Ahanchédé A.
and K. Akpagana.

*Utilisation des pesticides
dans les périmètres maraîchers
du cordon littoral togolais.
[Pesticide use in the market
gardening areas along the
Togolese coastline]* J. Rech.
series A, 8 (1): 19-26, Sci. Univ.
Lomé, Togo, 2006.

Beskeni, R. D.
*Guide in Answering Chemistry
Practical Questions at
Secondary School Level.*
In *effective methods of
teaching chemistry practical*,
Chapter 16, pp 108-113. HEBN
Publishers: Nigeria, 2008.
ISBN-978-978-902-790-3.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The fellowship granted
to me under the UNESCO/
Japan Research Fellowships
Programme was an enriching
experience that gave me
the opportunity to defend
my thesis."



kmadjouma@yahoo.fr



Assessing the Level of Water Contamination by Pesticides Market Gardening in Togo: a Systemic and Environmental Analysis

Market gardening in Togo: a systematic and environmental analysis

As has been observed in other sub-Saharan African countries, the Togolese population is rapidly increasing. This situation poses the challenge of supplying urban centres with fresh produce. Market gardening is a solution that not only contributes to meeting this need, but that also reduces unemployment and poverty. Urban and peri-urban market gardening is, however, also a form of intensive agriculture that uses many different pesticides and fertilizers.

This study was based on fieldwork and laboratory analyses. It demonstrated that urban and peri-urban market gardening involves several groups including young people (59.26%) with low levels of education who are trained on the job. Market gardeners (62.96%) do, however, have considerable experience since they have done this work for several decades. Among them, 63.97% operate on small areas of less than one hectare (1 ha). Ways of accessing land and water, as well as irrigation methods, vary depending on the financial means and the region. The species grown are very diverse: 43 vegetable species spread among 30 genera and 17 families. The use of synthetic pesticides is very widespread. One hundred and thirty-eight (138) pesticides were identified, including 54.66% insecticides and 21.21% fungicides, of which 58.91% were unauthorized for use on market garden crops. Those applying such products seldom protect themselves. Application techniques, as well as harvesting periods after treatment, are not properly controlled.

Laboratory analyses showed that accumulated pesticide residue in grown vegetables, soil and water exceeded the maximum limits allowed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in some cases. Some concentrations (in vegetables and water, in particular) were higher than the maximum limits allowed by the WHO. This is also true for accumulated trace metals in the same samples. In all cases, these levels vary depending on the organ and the provenance of the sample.

18 MAY 2011

TRANSLATED FROM FRENCH BY UNESCO

YEAR**2009**FELLOW**DONG NGUYEN THANH****VIET NAM**COUNTRY OF STUDY**CZECH REPUBLIC**PLACE OF RESEARCH

Department of Water
Technology and Environmental
Engineering
Institute of Chemical
Technology,
Prague, Czech Republic.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From September 2009
to 31 May 2009.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 1 November, 1979
in Sontay – Hanoi, Viet Nam.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Vietnam National University,
Hanoi, Viet Nam: MSc.
in Environmental Sciences
(15 March 2005).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Dong Nguyen Thanh, et al.
*As(V) Removal from Aqueous
Media Using α -MnO₂
Nanorods-Impregnated Laterite
Composite Adsorbents.*
Materials Research Bulletin
(Elsevier), 47, 42-50, 2012.

Dong Nguyen Thanh, et al.
*Perlite Incorporating α -Fe₂O₃
and α -MnO₂ Nanomaterials
Preparation and Evaluation
of a New Adsorbent for As(V)
Removal. Separation and
Purification Technology*
(Elsevier), 82, 93-101, 2011.

Dong Nguyen Thanh, et al.
*Synthesis, Characterization
and Study of Arsenate
Adsorption from Aqueous
Solution by [alpha]- and
[delta]-Phase Manganese
Dioxide Nanoadsorbents.*
Journal of Solid State Chemistry
(Elsevier), 183, 2979-2986, 2010.

AWARD

1st Prize, Absolute winner,
Intelligent Solution
for Environment
(organized by the Academy
of Sciences and Ministry
of the Environment
of the Czech Republic).

PATENT

New nanocomposite adsorbents
for removal of arsenic
and selenium from water.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"Thanks to the UNESCO/Japan
Research Fellowship,
I achieved very good results
in my PhD studies. It has really
changed my life. In future,
the knowledge and experience
thus acquired will be applied
effectively in the field
of environmental protection.
Furthermore, I shall contribute
to the enhancement of
friendship between
my country and Japan."



thanhdongwater@yahoo.com



Research and Application of Nanostructured Adsorbents – a New Approach to Solving the Problem of Arsenic-Polluted Groundwater and Related Social Issues in Viet Nam

The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified arsenic as a Class A human carcinogen and the World Health Organization has also recommended a limit of $10 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ of arsenic for drinking water that many developed nations have adopted as a regulatory standard. Viet Nam is considered a high-risk country for arsenic threat to human health on a large scale. There are high arsenic concentrations found in the tube wells around the Red River Delta and the Mekong Delta. Around 21.5% of the Vietnamese population use water from drilling wells polluted with arsenic. Moreover, traditional water treatment plants were designed to remove iron and manganese, but not arsenic, and therefore in some cases the concentration of arsenic in drinking water still exceeds the national drinking water standard. Although the problem was detected from the 1990s, it is still a hygiene problem causing social issues for communities affected by arsenic-polluted groundwater in Viet Nam.

In water treatment technology, adsorption method by various adsorbents has the edge over other methods on account of low operating and waste treatment costs, lower volume and easier-to-remove sludge formation with less consumption of reagents.

With the advent of nanotechnology, the focus on nanomaterials has recently been highlighted. Nanomaterials have a large surface area, wide catalytic and ion exchange capabilities which make them excellent candidates for the heavy metal adsorptions in general and arsenic removal in particular. However, because of their small size and fine particulate structure, it is difficult to separate them entirely from the treated

solution. Therefore in this research, this drawback was overcome by incorporating the synthesized nanomaterials (Fe_3O_4 , $\alpha\text{-MnO}_2$ nanorods, amorphous FeOOH and another types of nanocomposites) with natural, cheap, available carrier materials in local areas (laterite rock, coconut activated carbon, rice husk,...). Furthermore, the adsorption properties of the synthesized composite adsorbents were investigated for removal of arsenic from aqueous solution.

The new adsorbents have high potential for application in the removal of not only arsenic, but also other heavy metals in both drinking water and wastewater treatment. They are made of cheap materials available in local areas; the materials are therefore suitable for use in water treatment plants in both urban and household water treatment systems in rural areas.

This research is a technical approach conducive to resolving the social issues related to arsenic-polluted groundwater in Viet Nam in support of the Government's public policies to ensure people's access to safe drinking water. Furthermore, the knowledge and experience acquired during the fellowships programme will be applied and put to the best use in my home country.

9 NOVEMBER 2010

ENVIRONMENT
WHAT THE FELLOWS SAY



ALEKSANDRA CVETKOSKA
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
OF MACEDONIA, 2010

“The UNESCO/Japan Research Fellowship supported my research and enabled me to visit the Canadian Museum of Nature. The experience gained from working there was invaluable, for I expanded my knowledge and gained new ideas that will be put into practice in my future work”.



BESKENI RHODA DANJUMA
NIGERIA, 2010

“The impact of the fellowship during my research studies in Dundee: I developed high skills in the use of ICT for Chemistry practicals, which can be used to teach young scientists to acquire science process skills for industrialization”.



CHEIKH TIDIANE NDIOM
MAURITANIA, 2010

“The fellowship provided funding for a doctoral thesis that will have an operational research thrust. On completion of my thesis, I intend to serve my country, Mauritania, and to contribute to the various endeavours that lead to development”.



MARÍA JOSÉ BARRAGÁN
ECUADOR, 2009

“Sustainable use of marine resources for coastal development in Ecuador entails a multidimensional approach, including, among others, appropriate management strategies, resource monitoring, stakeholder empowerment and an appropriate governance policy. Small-scale fisherfolk empowerment and institution-building are alternatives for achieving sustainable outcomes

in marine-biodiversity use, which concomitantly constitute the aims of this project and one of my professional challenges. The UNESCO/ Japan Research Fellowship Programme has contributed greatly to the fulfilment of both aims, as it permitted the design of a project focused on local stakeholder empowerment in order to improve the fisheries resource management approach. The honing of my professional and academic skills and the development of a theoretical framework for application to marine conservation and human development are two successful outcomes of this experience.”



ANA LUCIA RODRIGUES DE OLIVEIRA
BRAZIL, 2009

“I gained a wealth of experience under the fellowship and can now understand and interpret the practices of two worlds that are quite different although there is only a river between the two”.



FIELD OF STUDY

ENVIRONMENT

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

IRENA YMETI

ALBANIA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

THE NETHERLANDS

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Twente
Faculty of Geo-Information
Science and Earth Observation
(ITC)
Enschede, the Netherlands.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From March to July 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 8 October 1979
in Skrapar, Albania.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

International Institute
for Geo-Information Science
and Earth Observation (ITC),
Enschede, The Netherlands:
Master of Science in remote
sensing and geoinformation
in water resources
management (9 March 2007).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Rainfall Estimation by Remote
Sensing for Conceptual Rainfall
– Runoff Modelling in the
Upper Blue Nile Basin,*
Enschede, The Netherlands,
March 2007.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

“This fellowship gave me
the possibility to further
enhance my knowledge
in natural hazards and
hyperspectral remote sensing.”



irena_ymeti@yahoo.com



Flash Flood Simulation Using Remote Sensing Hydrological Models and Geographic Information System (GIS): Case Study in Urban Area in Albania – Natural Hazards and Disaster Risk Management

“A hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.”

This event has a probability of occurrence within a specified period of time and within a given area, and has a given intensity.

We will understand hazards better if we know which natural processes cause them. The focus in this module was on hazard caused by hydrological processes. To comprehend why hydrological processes become hazardous, it is important to understand the entire system. Especially to prevent or mitigate a process, we have to know the other processes that are linked to it. With a model we can answer what-if questions: model scenarios. On the other hand, risk is a multidisciplinary spatial problem because hazard assessment, elements at risk, cost estimation and vulnerability are done by different scientists. To combine all these elements in order to determine the risk assessment a GIS experts is needed.

Hyperspectral Remote Sensing (HRS)

Hyperspectral remote sensing allows to acquire imagery data with numerous, high spectral resolution and contiguous bands.

As a result, these data are used widely in identification and mapping of earth surface minerals. In hyperspectral remote sensing the continuum removal is used to normalize reflectance spectrum. Moreover, in the preprocessing step atmospheric correction are very important such as:

The Internal Average Reflectance atmospheric correction method is used to calibrate the image data (radiance) to reflectance data when no other information exists.

The Flat Field Correction method requires a bright and homogeneous area in the image data in order to define a region of interest.

The result is reflectance data.

In the Empirical Line correction a regression is calculated between reflectance and radiance spectra using a bright and a dark area, respectively.

In hyperspectral image analysis, Spectral Angle Mapping is used to determine spectral similarity.

Spectral Feature Fitting approach examines specific absorption features in the spectra to match target and pixel spectra. Prospective applications in HRS are: geologic applications, soil and land degradation, vegetation and water quality studies.

Geophysics and 3D Geo-visualization of the Subsurface

Geophysics studies the physical properties of the Earth. In this course we focused on environmental geophysics, which study the physical properties and processes of the top max ~100 m of the Earth.

To quantify the geophysical properties of the Earth, several methods have been designed such as: gravity, resistivity, electromagnetic, ground penetration radar and seismics. In active geophysical techniques, a signal is injected into the earth. On the other hand, passive techniques measure the signal that is emitted by the earth itself.

There are many applications where these methods can be used such as: hydrocarbon or mineral exploration, detection of cavities, determination of glacial thickness, tidal oscillations, groundwater sources, location of buried structure etc.

24 AUGUST 2011

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

YINLEI HAO

CHINA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

ITALY

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Padova,
Department of Physics,
Padova, Italy .

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 6 July 2011
to 5 January 2012.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 13 November 1974
in Anyang, China.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Chanchun Institute of Optics,
Fine Mechanics and Physics,
Chinese Academy of Sciences,
China: PhD in Optics
(1 April 2001).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Yinlei Hao, Yaming Wu, Jianyi
Yang, Xiaoqing Jiang, Minghua
Wang: *Novel Dispersive and
Focusing Device Configuration
Based on Curved Waveguide
Grating (CWG)*. *Optics Express*
14(19): 8630-8637, 2006.

Yinlei Hao, Weiwei Zheng,
Yiling Sun, Jianyi Yang,
Xiaoqing Jiang, Junyi Yang,
Qiang Zhou, Xihua Li,
Minghua Wang, *Single-Mode
Fiber-Matched Waveguide
by Silver/Sodium Ion-Exchange
and Field-Assisted Ion-Diffusion*.
*Optoelectronics and
Advanced Materials: Rapid
Communications*, 2(9), 3(9):
865-868, 2009.

Hao Yinlei, Zheng Weiwei,
Jiang Shuhang, Gu Jinhui,
Sun Yiling, Yang Jianyi,
Li Xihua, Zhou Qiang,
Jiang Xiaoqing, Wang Minghua,
*Manufacturing and Analysis
of low loss ion exchanged
glass waveguide.*, *Journal
of Inorganic Materials*,
24(5): 1041-1044, 2009.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The Fellowship has given
me the opportunity to work
for several months with
an internationally celebrated
research group; more
importantly, this visit has
created opportunities
for cooperation between
the University of Padova
and Zhejiang University."



haoyinlei@zju.edu.cn



Optical Communication Device by Ion-Exchange Technology on Nanoscale Composite Glass Materials

Nanoscale noble metal particle-doped glass composite materials possess attractive properties in the field of optoelectronics. At the same time, titanium oxide is a kind of wide-band gap semiconductor material that promisingly lends itself to the application of energy and sensing. During my time at the University of Padova, Studies were conducted on manufacturing and characterization of silver particle-doped titanium oxide composite film on soda-lime glass substrates.

Initially, the studies related to titanium oxide film manufactured by radio frequency (RF) sputtering and the crystallization behaviour of this film in the annealing process, with the protection of an inert atmosphere. X-ray diffraction (XRD) characterization results showed that nanoparticles mainly composed of anatase could be formed on soda-lime glass surfaces by annealing of RF sputtered amorphous film. Based on these results, silver-titanium oxide (Ag/TiO₂) nanostructured composites were fabricated by four different approaches: first, annealing of Ag/TiO₂ film manufactured by Ag/TiO₂ cosputtering in an inert atmosphere; second, annealing of Ag/TiO₂ layer-by-layer structures grown subsequently by AC and RF sputtering; third, nanoparticles produced on top of sputtered TiO₂ film by microsphere masked sputtering; fourth, argon (Ar) ion implantation of Ag/TiO₂ layer-by-layer structures by subsequent sputtering.

The samples prepared using these four approaches were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), and ultraviolet-visible absorption. Nanometer-sized anatase titanium oxide and nanosized silver particles were obtained on the film.

Results showed that all four approaches could be used to manufacture silver nanoparticle-embedded titanium oxide film. This work laid a solid foundation for development of titanium-oxide based devices.

Based on the experience of the above study, I am now continuing my cooperation with the group of Professor Paolo Mazzoldi, who supervised me during my visit to the University of Padova. I proposed a new plan to study novel composite configurations. On soda-lime glass substrate, silver film is first produced by nanosphere masking or other methods, after which titanium-oxide film co-doped with cations and anions is deposited on top of the silver nanoparticles. The co-doping is expected to have three advantages: to ensure higher doping concentration than either cation doping and anion doping alone; to weave doping ions more easily into the lattice of titanium oxide, efficiently narrowing the band gap; and to achieve slower recombination of electron hole pairs. The silver nanoparticles have two functions: to enhance the visible light absorption by means of the localized surface plasma resonance (LSPR) effect, and as electron traps.

The fellowship has given me the opportunity to work for several months with an internationally celebrated research group; more importantly, this visit has created opportunities for cooperation between the University of Padova and Zhejiang University.

6 APRIL 2012

FIELD OF STUDY

ENVIRONMENT

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

**VANESSA AMAYA
VALLEJO**

COLOMBIA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

MEXICO

PLACE OF RESEARCH

INECOL

Institute of Ecology
Veracruz, Mexico.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 29 January
to 28 July 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 1 April 1980 in Cali,
Colombia.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of the Andes,
Bogotá, DC, Colombia:
Master of Biological Sciences
in Biology (19 September 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

V. Amaya Vallejo.

Echinometra Vanbrunti
como Hospedero de relaciones
Comensalistas en el Pacífico
Colombiano. [*Echinometra*
Vanbrunti as a Host for
Commensal Relations in
the Colombian Pacific],
Acta Biológica Colombiana:
12(1), 2007.

Amaya Vallejo, V.
and J. Ledezma.

Libélulas (Odonata: Anisoptera)
de la Colección Entomológica
del Museo de Historia Natural
Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa
Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 2010.
[*Dragonflies (Odonata:*
Anisoptera) from the
Entomological Collection
of the Noel Kempff Mercado
Museum of Natural History
in Santa Cruz de la Sierra,
Bolivia, 2010.] *Kempffiana*.
6(2): 40-47.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"This fellowship has been
the best academic and personal
experience in my life, and
I hope that I may continue
the research that I have begun."



stolenseason@gmail.com



Description of New Odonata Species from the Anchicaya River Hydroelectric Central Zone, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, as a Tool for Biodiversity Conservation

The main aim of my study tour was to increase my knowledge of the taxonomy and ecology of Odonata, under the guidance of Dr Rodolfo Novelo Gutiérrez, one of the most renowned experts on neotropical Odonata in the world. With Dr Novelo, I not only had the opportunity to achieve that goal, but also to travel to the Mexican States of Veracruz and Puebla. During various surveys and field trips in those areas, I improved my technical skills in capturing, conserving and handling specimens. One of my most enriching field trips was in the company of Dr Robert Sites and Dr William Shepard, renowned entomologists from the United States of America, who had travelled to Mexico to collect Naucoridae and Coleoptera. With them, I developed my skills in collecting and identifying aquatic insects in the field. I was also offered a place on the PhD programme in entomology at the University of Missouri, under the direction of Dr Sites.

During my research fellowship, I identified all of the species of Odonata collected for my Master's dissertation, with the assistance of Dr Novelo and other experts, including Dr Kenneth Tennessen, Dr Dennis Paulson, Dr Jurg DeMarmels, Dr Rosser Garrison and Dr Natalia von Ellenrieder, whose corrections and comments helped to make my work more productive and accurate.

Significant findings produced during my fellowship include a description of a new species belonging to the Gomphidae family, *Desmogomphus anchicayensis*, named in honour of the research site; four new records for the region and Colombia (*P.mutans*, *M. pellucida*, *M. inequilinguis* and *A. calida*); and the existence of six potentially new, not-yet-described species

or larval stages for adult species that have already been reported (namely *Brechmorhoga* sp, *Macrothemis* sp, *Progomphus* sp, *Perigomphus* sp, *Cora* sp and *Neocordulia* sp). I submitted four articles for publication in international indexed journals (*Zootaxa*, *Odonatologica*); one article has already been published and the others are being edited.

My work did not end there. Indeed, my stay in Mexico allowed me to confirm the importance of the Anchicayá area as a potential source of new species and records for Colombia and South America. For this reason, it is vital to continue my research, which I have taken up again in 2012. I hope to fulfil all of my objectives, namely increasing knowledge of neotropical Odonata, becoming a better researcher and, above all, raising awareness in society of the importance of preserving the biological resources of Colombia.

In closing, I should like to thank the Government of Japan and UNESCO, represented by Mr Alí Zaid, for all of their support and collaboration. Their efforts to grant resources to students from my country – where funding for scientific research is scarce – is indeed remarkable and reflects their dedication to fostering and promoting intellectual, scientific and social development. I shall always be grateful for the opportunity that they have given to me to become a better scientist and to learn about an amazing country like Mexico in the process.

This fellowship has been the best academic and personal experience in my life, and I hope that I may continue the research that I have begun.

19 OCTOBER 2011

YEAR**2010**FELLOW**MOHAMED
MAHMOUD ALI****EGYPT**COUNTRY OF STUDY**USA**PLACE OF RESEARCH

Swette Center for
Environmental Biotechnology,
Biodesign Institute,
Arizona State University,
Tempe, Arizona, USA.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 5 March
to 4 September 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 6 March 1984 in Cairo,
Egypt.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Faculty of Science,
Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt:
Master of Science in Chemistry
(Inorganic) (9 August 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

El-Gohary, Mahmoud, M.,
and others,
Environmental Technology,
33 (2), 211-219, 2012.

Mahmoud, M. and others,
Bioresource Technology,
102 (14), 7029-7035, 2011.

El-Kamah, H., Mahmoud, M.
and others,
Bioresource Technology,
102 (22), 10459-10464, 2011.

Mahmoud, M. and others,
Chemical Engineering Journal,
168 (2), 535-543, 2011.

El-Kamah, H., Mahmoud, M.
and others, *Desalination*,
253 (1/3), 158-163, 2010.

Mahmoud, M. and others,
*Journal of Environmental
Engineering – ASCE*,
136 (3), 301-307, 2010.

Mahmoud, M. and others,
*Desalination and Water
Treatment*, 4, 168-176, 2009.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

“After finishing my MSc, I sought opportunities to complete my studies in the field of environmental sciences, and the UNESCO/Japan Research Fellowship was the perfect solution. The fellowship completely supported me as a visiting researcher at Arizona State University for six months. My experience as a UNESCO fellow in Arizona (United States of America) has completely changed my social and academic life by creating new ways and viewpoints for interacting in different ways with society in the United States of America. The fellowship period, from March 2011 to September 2011, was spent most rewardingly in Tempe, Arizona, where I gathered as many resources as possible from the various libraries on campus in order to hone my research interest. I consider myself lucky because I had many opportunities to be in direct contact with a diverse group of international scholars who were already working professionally in that area, thus enabling me to bring their past experience to my home country. Furthermore, I improved my knowledge of current world situations and of education system dynamics in developed countries such as the United States of America.”



mohamed_mahmoud_84
@yahoo.com



Sustainable Approach for Landfill Leachate Treatment Using Microbial Fuel Cells (MFCs)

Together with a team of international leaders in understanding the kinetics and microbial ecology of the biofilm anodes of microbial electrochemical cells (MXCs) at the Center for Environmental Biotechnology, Arizona State University, I have developed a powerful strategy for enhancing net energy gain from landfill leachate using MXCs. Energy is the prime mover of economic growth and is vital to the sustenance of a modern economy. Future economic growth crucially depends on the long-term availability of energy from sources that are affordable, accessible, and environmentally friendly. In recent years, the MFC technology has therefore been studied as a novel biotechnology for harvesting energy from biomass. The MXCs produce electricity or hydrogen gas directly from organic waste while accomplishing the biodegradation of organic matters or wastes. Interest in MXCs is increasing, and this could fill a niche that is significantly different from that of the better-known abiotic hydrogen and methanol fuel cells. Abiotic fuel cells require expensive catalysts to promote oxidation of the electron donors, whereas naturally occurring micro-organisms catalyse the oxidation of the fuels in MXCs. Abiotic fuel cells often operate at high temperatures, but MXCs can be operated at room temperature and could potentially be designed to function at any temperature at which microbial life is possible. The fuels for abiotic fuel cells are highly explosive or toxic and have to be highly purified to avoid poisoning the catalysts. By contrast, the microorganisms that power MXCs can oxidize a diverse range of 'dirty' fuels that are often of little perceived value, such as organic waste and the organic matter in soils and sediments. The ubiquitous and innocuous properties of fuels for MXCs alleviate the need for the complex and highly regulated distribution systems that are required for hydrogen and methanol.

MXCs may therefore be particularly attractive power sources in remote locations and areas in developing countries that are not served by well-developed, centralized power grids. The aim of this study was to investigate the treatability of landfill leachate using MXCs. For my experimental study to evaluate electron flow and synergies in an anode biofilm, I used landfill leachate as an anodic fuel (substrate) for current generation in batch MECs and established an electron mass balance. Also, I investigated pre-fermentation of landfill leachate as a powerful strategy for enhancing energy generation from MXCs by increasing the activity of anode respiring bacteria (ARB) by lowering activation losses. In addition, I studied the interactions among ARB and other members of the microbial communities. I started to acclimatize the microbial community in the MEC by performing consecutive batch experiments using synthetic wastewater containing a mixture of volatile fatty acids (acetate, propionate, and butyrate). My results show significant improvement in maximum current density and coulombic recovery using an MFC fed with fermented leachate (23 A/m³ and 17.3%, respectively) compared to raw leachate (1.5 A/m³ and 2.1%, respectively). The CE of fermented leachate was 67% compared to 54% for raw leachate. Thus, pre-fermentation of landfill leachate enhanced the activity of anode respiring bacteria (ARB) by lowering the activation losses, leading to more effective MEC performance.

13 FEBRUARY 2011

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

GOLFAM SHARIFI

**IRAN (ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC OF)**

COUNTRY OF STUDY

FRANCE

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Laboratoire Dynamiques
Sociales et Recomposition
des Espaces. UMR 7533
Centre National de Recherche
Scientifique
Université de Paris X, Nanterre,
France.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 15 February
to 14 August 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 19 June 1972
in Tehran, Iran.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Institute for Humanities
and Cultural Studies, Tehran,
Iran: PhD in ancient culture
and languages (3 July 2007).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Le rite de passage chez
des Zoroastriens contemporains
en Iran* (en persan) à paraître
dans *la revue d'Anthropologie*
[*Rites of Passage among
Zoroastrians in Iran* (in Persian),
to be published in the *Review
of Anthropology*], Tehran.

*Étude des différentes sortes
de paronomases dans le texte
Pehlevis* [Study of Various
Kinds of Puns in Pehlevi Texts],
Tehran Review, third year,
No.29, pp. 26-29, Iran, 2008.

*The Etymologies of Father-
in-law and Mother-in-law
in Indo-European Languages*
(in Persian), *Journal of the
Faculty of Letters and Human
Sciences, Kerman, Vol. 6,
No. 11, pp. 93-105. Tehran,
2008.*

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"During my stay in France,
I participated in many LADYSS
seminars and in ethnology
seminars at the University
of Nanterre. I also did extensive
bibliographical research in
the libraries of the University
of Nanterre, UNESCO,
the international campus
(Cité Universitaire) and
the National Library of France
(BNF). I made good use of
LADYSS references, in particular
SHS Biblio. I am pleased
to have had the opportunity
to do so under the UNESCO/
Japan fellowship."



golfsharifi@hotmail.com



Anthropological Study of Qanats in Yazd Province (Central Iran)

Human settlement is impossible without water, which has always played an important role in the formation of major civilizations. Consequently, ancient settlers around the Iranian deserts constantly endeavoured to supply water and ultimately they found and exploited underground water.

Iran is the birthplace of qanat. It consists of several well shafts and an underground gallery under a slope, collects water from the aquifer with the help of gravity, without using additional power, and transfers it downhill for drinking and agricultural purposes.

The number of qanats in Iran is 4,000 to 50,000 approximately. Most qanats in Iran are less than 5 kilometres long, while some measure 70 kilometres in length. The vertical shafts are usually 20 to 200 metres deep.

This research aims to study the anthropology of qanats in Yazd province.

The majority of qanats are located in this region where, in addition to the International Centre on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structure (ICQHS), the Faculty of Qanat in Taft provides education in this field.

Yazd has an area of 131,575 square kilometres and is 4,075 kilometres from the sea. It is located in the Central Iranian Plateau on the fringe of Lut Desert. It is divided into 9 cities, 23 towns and 20 divisions. Average annual rainfall is about 100 mm.

In Yazd, qanats have become a part of social life, history and culture of dwellers.

From ancient times, well-diggers or ancient geo-hydrological experts have used a precise method to find underground water. They have often tried to continue their ancestral occupation and have increased their expertise and knowledge during the course of history.

We have tried to use classified questionnaires on experience gained in qanat digging and reports by well-diggers and hydrological experts as sources and documents.

The anthropology of qanats includes well-diggers and their outlook on life. However, research on the anthropology of qanats cannot be accomplished without knowing the qanat technique.

The field study in Yazd was conducted in two one-month stages. We reviewed important qanats in different cities and interviewed well-diggers and development experts.

In the first research phase, we visited eight well-diggers, one miller, one water distributor, eight experts and two filmmakers. This stage covered two weeks in December 2010.

In the second commission stage that ended in January 2011, we interviewed 10 well-diggers, one miller, one water distributor and two well-informed local women.

The tools used to record the data and incidents included a camera, sound recorder, memory sticks and a computer. We recorded about 900 minutes of interview and captured 12GB photographs.

I conducted library-based research studies for some six months under the supervision of Mr J.P Billaud, director of Ladysee Laboratory in Nanterre. During this period, we utilized resources available in the libraries of Nanterre, BnF, UNESCO and the university campus.

Lastly, we tried to learn about qanat culture and its preservation methods for, if qanats are destroyed, a part of our culture will be forgotten.

7 APRIL 2012

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

**ALEKSANDRA
CVETKOSKA**

**THE FORMER
YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
OF MACEDONIA**

COUNTRY OF STUDY

CANADA

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Canadian Museum of Nature
Ottawa, Canada.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 12 April to 11 July 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 29 June 1983
in R. Srbija, Pozarevac,
Republic of Serbia.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Faculty of Natural Sciences,
Gazi Baba, Skopje, R.
Macedonia: Master of
Biological Sciences, Ecology
Taxonomy Department,
8 April 2011.

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

J. M. Reed, A. Cvetkoska,
Z. Levkov, H. Vogel,
and B. Wagner:
*The Last Glacial-Interglacial
Cycle in Lake Ohrid
(Macedonia/Albania): Testing
Diatom Response to Climate,*
Biogeosciences, 7, 4689-4714,
2010.

Cvetkoska A., Reed J., Levkov
Z., Vogel H.: *Lake Ohrid
Diatoms as Palaeoclimate
Indicators of Climate
Change During the Last
Glacial-Interglacial Cycle,*
5th International Limnogeology
Congress, Constance,
Germany, 31 August –
3 September 2011.

A. Cvetkoska, D. Mitic Kopanja,
N. O. Rumenova, J. M. Reed,
P. B. Hamilton, Z. Levkov:
*Comparative study of
morphological variability
of Cyclotella taxa in recent
and fossil diatom assemblages
from lakes Ohrid and Prespa
(Macedonia/Albania/Greece),*
6th Central European Diatom
Meeting, Innsbruck, Austria,
23-25 March -2012.

A. Cvetkoska, J. M. Reed
and Z. Levkov: *Diatoms as
indicators of environmental
change in ancient Lake Ohrid
during the last glacial-
interglacial cycle (ca. 140 ka),*
pp. 1-166. (in press).

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The UNESCO/Japan Research
Fellowship supported my
research and enabled me to
visit the Canadian Museum of
Nature. The experience gained
from working there was
invaluable, for I expanded my
knowledge and gained new
ideas that will be put into
practice in my future work."



acvetkoska@yahoo.com



Determining the Level of Eutrophication of Lake Ohrid Using Diatoms as Bioindicators

With more than 200 endemic species and a presumed Tertiary age, Lake Ohrid is considered to be the oldest European lake and a biodiversity “hot spot”. In 1979, the UNESCO Committee inscribed Lake Ohrid on the World Heritage List under natural criteria and in 1980 the cultural criteria were added.

Given the evidence of accelerated human pressure in the last few decades, an investigation aiming to establish the level of endangerment of the Lake Ohrid ecosystem was carried out between April and July 2011. The research was supported and funded by the UNESCO/Japan Research Fellowships Programme. Part of the study was carried out at the Laboratory of Systematics and Phylogeny of Algae at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Institute of Biology, Skopje, Macedonia, and the second part was conducted with the support of the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada.

The main objectives of the study were to determine the level of recent and past eutrophication of Lake Ohrid, for which purpose a field sampling was conducted, involving two shoreline transects (mouth of River Sateska and port of the city of Ohrid) on the littoral of the lake. To determine the level of past eutrophication, a sediment core spanning between ca. 135 ka and 0.280 ka, was investigated.

The diatoms (*Bacillariophyceae*) are sensitive indicators of many limnological parameters such as salinity, water level fluctuations, pH and nutrient levels. Equally, they are one of the best preserved and most abundant groups of fossils in the sediment record. The permanent diatom slides were analysed under oil immersion at x 1500 magnification with a Nikon Eclipse 80i microscope.

Diatom assemblages from Co1202 showed low diversity of diatom taxa present in each sample. The samples were dominated by the endemic *Cyclotella fottii* Hustedth in the glacial phases and the *C. ocellata* complex in the interglacials. The low diatom diversity could be a result of the low lake productivity and the depth (14.5 m) of the coring site. The only indication for nutrient enrichment is the presence of the mesotrophic taxa *Stephanodiscus transilvanicus* Pantocsek and *S. minutulus* (Kützing) Cleve & Möller.

The main environmental parameters that may explain the variation of the diatom composition are the Photosynthetically Active Radiation intensity, the depth gradient, the Longitude E and Latitude N, the depth of the euphotic zone, the temperature, the conductivity and the concentration of Mg. It is mainly the physical parameters and the location of the sampling sites that explain the variation within the diatom community.

There are three main factors considered to affect the ecological balance of the lake: the change of water balance, global warming and eutrophication. The anthropogenic impact, primarily through nutrient and trace metal pollution, is a real threat to the benthic endemic biodiversity of Lake Ohrid. The final conclusion points to the maintenance of the oligotrophic status of the lake as a basic prerequisite for survival of its unique flora and fauna.

19 SEPTEMBER 2011

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

**CHEIKH TIDIANE
NDIOM**

MAURITANIA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

FRANCE

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Centre for Economics and Ethics for the Environment and Development (joint research unit), University of Versailles-Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, Guyancourt, France.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 20 September 2010 to 19 June 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 29 July 1969 in Mauritania.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Évry-Val d'Essonne, France: Master's degree in Human and Social Sciences, specialization: Towns, Territories and Governance (International Cooperation and Solidarity) (20 March 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Coopérations internationales pour l'Afrique de l'ONG GIPF [International Cooperation for Africa by the Non-Governmental Organization GIPF], Master's thesis. Master 2 (professional M2), specialization: Towns, Territories and Governance (International Cooperation and Solidarity). Thesis directors: Frédéric Leroy and Abyse Gabrielle Royant, 2007-2008.

Le Développement de l'écotourisme dans le Parc National du Banc d'Arguin et ses abords [Ecotourism Development in and around the Banc d'Arguin National Park]. M2 research dissertation, specialization: Environment, Habitats, Techniques and

Societies (Landscapes, Habitats, Sustainable Development). Jointly accredited with the University of Paris-Diderot (Paris 7), the National Museum of Natural History (Paris) and the National Agronomic Institute Paris-Grignon. Supervisor: Claire Ollivier, 2006-2007.

L'Évolution de l'occupation des périmètres irrigués dans la Moughataa de Rosso entre 1978 et 1998: approche cartographique [Trends in Occupation of Irrigated Areas in the Moughataa (department) of Rosso, 1978-1998: a Cartographic Approach]; Master's thesis (M1). Supervisor: Mohamed Lemine O. Sidi Baba, 1998-1999.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The fellowship provided funding for a doctoral thesis that will have an operational research thrust. On completion of my thesis, I intend to serve my country, Mauritania, and to contribute to the various endeavours that lead to development."



ctndiom@yahoo.fr



The Impact of Development and Activities on the Mauritanian Coast Between Nouakchott and Cap Blanc, in Particular on the Population and the Natural Environment

The coast of Mauritania is home to over a third of the population, and most of the country's economic activity is concentrated there: fishing, agriculture, energy, transport and tourism. The terrestrial part of the area under study, covering the northern half of the coast between Nouakchott and Nouadhibou, is not as highly developed as the marine part. This study focuses on establishing an environmental assessment of the coast as well as a sociological impact study looking back some 10 years.

Field work has revealed that fishing, the main activity of the Imraguen people, has declined. They have settled along the tarmac road (built after 2002) connecting Nouakchott and Nouadhibou, near the villages in the Banc d'Arguin National Park, in order to benefit from the growth of commercial activities. The move was motivated by falling catches of fish and restrictions designed to preserve certain species, such as sharks. The change came with a desire for profit that even led to illegal fishing. Conditions along the road have brought about a very high risk of accidents.

Oil and gas exploitation, while it has generated a great deal of hope for the population, is endangering the environment in terms of extraction and of the capacity of the Government of Mauritania, which has not ratified International Maritime Organization conventions, to cope with an accident or technical problem. Production is well below the expected level (75,000 barrels of oil per day), currently ranging from 15,000 to 9,000 barrels per day. The structure of the rock reservoir containing the oil is the reason for the low output of the wells. As a result, exploration for new offshore

reserves of oil and gas takes the form of seismic tests that disturb the marine environment and its ecological balance.

The port of Nouadhibou is of the greatest concern, since iron ore cannot be transported to ships from the Fderick deposit without polluting the coast and blighting its original appearance. This affects the marine ecosystem in the Nouadhibou area.

The output of the country's fisheries, which are mostly deep-sea, has fallen from 15% to 6% of GDP in 10 years. Production in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) set aside for small-scale and coastal fishing accounts for 10% of the total catch; the output of industrial fisheries is over 600,000 tons. The fall in production may be due to the absence of effective surveillance of Mauritanian waters to prevent the looting of the resource, together with the lack of a rigorous policy to support fishers and ensure biological respite, and of appropriate legislation.

The tourism sector is in a difficult situation; it can be said to be almost non-existent owing to the insecurity that has prevailed for nearly five years. In general terms, adventure tourism takes place throughout the country. It is hoped that the development of ecotourism in the National Park can help to reduce illegal fishing by the Imraguen people.

5 APRIL 2012

YEAR**2010**FELLOW**RHODA DANJUMA
BESKENI****NIGERIA**COUNTRY OF STUDY**UNITED KINGDOM**PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Dundee,
School of Education, Social
Work & Community Education
Dundee, United Kingdom.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 29 September 2010
to 28 December 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 30 October 1970
in Mangu, Plateau State, Nigeria.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of JOS, Jos, Nigeria:
Master of Science in Chemistry
Education (15 February 2007).

SCHOLARLY WORKAND PUBLICATIONS

Beskeni, R. D.,

*The Use of Some Plant
Extracts for Making Universal
Indicator/PH paper;*

Proceedings of the 50th
Annual Conference of Science;
Teachers Association of Nigeria
(STAN), on the theme:

Developing Entrepreneurial
Skills through Science,
Technology and Mathematics
Education. pp 177-181.
HEBN Publishers, 2009.

Beskeni, R. D. and Nanchen, P. D.,
*Teacher's Qualification and
their Attitude to Science and its
Effect on their Academic
Achievement in Senior
Secondary Schools of Plateau
State.* Journal of Science
(Physima), Volume 3, Number 1,
pp 65-69. Nigeria, 2008.

Nanchen P.D. and Beskeni, R.D.
*Problems and Prospects
of Science Education in Junior
and Senior Secondary Schools
of Nigeria.* Journal of Educational
Issues (College of Education
Academic Staff Union, (F.C.E
Pankshin) Volume 3, Number 2,
pp 97-100. Nigeria, 2008.

Beskeni, R.D. and Oreyaju, F.O.
*Science and Technology
a Weapon for Poverty
Mitigation. A Way Out of Child
Labour and Human Trafficking.*
Journal of Women in Colleges
of Education, Volume 13,
Number 1, pp 476-480.
Nigeria, 2009.

Beskeni, R. D.
*Guide in Answering Chemistry
Practical Questions at Secondary
School Level.* In effective
methods of teaching chemistry
practical, Chapter 16,
pp 108-113. HEBN Publishers:
Nigeria, 2008.
ISBN-978-978-902-790-3

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The impact of the fellowship
during my research studies in
Dundee. I developed high skills
in the use of ICT for Chemistry
practicals, which can be used
to teach young scientists to
acquire science process skills
for industrialization."



r.beskeni@yahoo.com



The Use of ICT Instructional Techniques in the Acquisition of Manipulative and Observational Skills in Chemistry Practicals in Senior Secondary Schools

The description of my three-month research programme developed and conducted on “the use of information and communication technology (ICT) as a teaching technique in secondary schools for the acquisition of manipulative and observational skills in Chemistry practicals”. This project aimed at designing a new technology as a technique to improve the quality of teaching and learning conditions in Nigerian institutions.

The world is under increasing pressure to teach students the knowledge and skills that they need in the 21st century by means of new information technologies. ICT teaching tools include simulation, modelling, CD-ROMs, teacher web publishing, word processing, spreadsheets, data logging, databases, e-mail, smart boards, interactive whiteboards and Internet browsing.

A successful education system refers to a system that can apply new information and communication technology and employ trained experts.

The objective of the project was to integrate new ICTs into Nigeria and other countries' education systems.

The project was conducted in five stages:

- 1/ Familiarization and application of various ICT teaching tools;
- 2/ Development of a checklist booklet for manipulative and observational skills in quantitative and qualitative analysis in Chemistry for secondary schools;
- 3/ Development of simulation resources (digital videos) of various manipulative and observational skills in quantitative and qualitative analysis in Chemistry;
- 4/ Development of data-collection questionnaires;
- 5/ Collection of data from Scotland and Nigeria to determine the effectiveness of the ICT teaching technique.

Findings: In Scotland, simulation, modelling, CD-ROMs, word processing, SPSS, data logging, databases, e-mailing, smart boards, whiteboards, digital videos and internet browsing are used for teaching in secondary schools. Each Chemistry teacher in the selected sample used more than two of the above ICT tools.

The teachers' and pupils' response on ICT use was very encouraging, for they have been using ICTs and have derived many advantages from them. Nigeria uses very few ICTs, mainly word processing, e-mailing and whiteboard presentations and the Internet for lesson preparations, and very rarely. Pupils' and Chemistry teachers' view on the use of ICTs was poor in the pre-test exercise, but after the training and assessment class they responded positively on the interest and effectiveness of the use of ICTs in teaching and learning.

Insufficient computer facilities in schools, poor Internet bandwidth, inadequate computer skills among teachers, and inadequate electricity supply impede the use of ICT tools in teaching in Nigeria.

Recommendations: UNESCO, in collaboration with other organizations, should assist in supplying computing facilities (desktops/laptops, projectors, smart board/whiteboards, etc) to promote effective use of ICT in teaching.

UNESCO should assist in the training of teachers in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria in the use of ICT in teaching.

Conclusion: Today students are readily adapting to computers as a normal part of their lives. As technology becomes more and more embedded in our culture, we must provide our learners with relevant and contemporary experiences that allow them to engaged successfully with technology and prepare them for life after school.

3 MAY 2011

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

**RAMI ABD EL MALEK
ALTALOULI**

PALESTINE

COUNTRIES OF STUDY

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION
AND EGYPT**

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Russian State
Hydrometeorological University,
Saint Petersburg,
Russian Federation.

National Institute of
Oceanography and Fisheries
(NIOF)
Kayet Bey- Anfoushy,
Alexandria, Egypt.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From September 2010
to 31 March 2011

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on: 1 December 1978,
in Gaza, Palestine.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Russian State
Hydrometeorological
University, Saint Petersburg,
Russian Federation: Doctor
of Philosophy (PhD) in Physics
and Mathematics. Specialized
in meteorology, climatology,
agrometeorology,
environmental science
(June 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK

AND PUBLICATIONS
Middle East Threatened
by Global Climate Change,
Research Projects, Russia, 2011.

Adaptation to the Impacts
of Climate Change and Air
Pollution on River Basins and
Aquifer Systems in Palestine,
Research Projects, Russia, 2011.

Forecast and Climatological
Analysis of the Atmospheric
Characteristics that Determine
Anthropogenic Pollution
Dispersion, Research Projects,
Russia, 2008.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

“It was very useful, exciting
experience in which I learned
so much and developed myself
on the personal and academic
levels.”



rtalouli@hotmail.com



Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change and Air Pollution on River Basins and Aquifer Systems in Palestine

During the first phase of research, I obtained the scientific material required in addition to data such as temperature, wind speed and direction, barometric pressure, rainfall, humidity, and hydrological data of the Eastern Mediterranean. I used it as data to enter in the static mathematical model for results and as a consequence produced findings and recommendations to reduce the effects of climate change on Palestine in terms of environmental pollution and its impact on water bodies and groundwater.

During the research period in Russia, I participated in many workshops, lectures and seminars pertinent to the research. I delivered eight (8) lectures, and seminars. I also participated in the International Conference “Innovative solutions to modern problems in fundamental physics of the atmosphere and its applications,” which was held in the city of Saint Petersburg.

Also, I presented a scientific paper that was published in the Journal of the Conference. In addition, I delivered a lecture at the conference about the dangers of climate change on geopolitical life in the Middle East, especially Palestine, and provided a set of solutions to end the political conflict on groundwater and surface water in the region.

As for the second phase of research in Egypt, I participated in the Fourth Conference of the Wealth of Water in the Mediterranean held at the Sheraton Hotel. I also participated in the workshops organized during the conference and which were relevant to climate change and its impact on the sea level of the Mediterranean as well as the dangers of sea-level rise on coastal cities in danger of sinking.

After the conference, a team of the Institute of Oceanography under the supervision of Professor Muhammad Saeed was formed. I was one of the team and participated to pose my research topic on the negative impact of climate change on the level of the Mediterranean. It also highlighted the development of scenarios for the possibility of the sinking of coastal areas and the development of solutions, suggestions and recommendations for the concerned authorities to reduce such a negative impact.

Through research and study, I found out that each year the sea level rises by 3 mm on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea; this is very dangerous as some eastern coastal areas are parallel to the surface of the sea and in danger of sinking in the next decades. I also made a study research on the leakage of saltwater from the sea to the depths of the soil on the coast, its impact on fresh groundwater and thus a negative impact on agricultural crops because of the severity of salinity of the water and soil.

Furthermore, from the Institute of Oceanography, I obtained data on the amounts of rain and temperatures. After returning to Russia, I used the static mathematical model for the possibility of forecasting weather and climate change over the coming years. I developed expected scenarios and recommendations that could protect the country and citizens from the negative impact of climate change.

17 JUNE 2011

FIELD OF STUDY

ENVIRONMENT

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

MABABA DIAGNE

SENEGAL

COUNTRY OF STUDY

FRANCE

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Paris-Est-Marne-la-Vallée, Institute of Applied Sciences, Geomaterials and Environment Laboratory, Marne-la-Vallée, France

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

3 September
to 31 December 2011

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 20 July 1976 in Sakal, Senegal.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Paris-Est-Marne-la-Vallée, France: Ph.D. in Geomaterials (15 December 2006).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Transmissivity Evolution through Interface of Composite Liners under Applied Constraint, in *Waste Management Research*, 29(8), pp. 874-879, 2011.

UV-C Light-Enhanced Photo-Fenton Oxidation of Methyl Parathion, in *Environmental Chemistry Letters*, 7, pp. 261-265, 2009.

Removal of Parathion Methyl from Water by Electrochemically Generated Fenton's Reagent, in *Chemosphere*, 66, pp. 841-848, 2007.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The fellowship is an effective means of promoting scientific research."



mababad@yahoo.fr



Application of New Advanced Oxidation Processes for Removing Pollution from Industrial and Domestic Wastewater

The purpose of the work was to apply advanced oxidation processes (AOP) to remove contaminants from effluent discharged into the environment without due care by dyers in Africa. The samples were taken in Senegal and sent to France to be cleaned. Chemical analysis showed that they contained indigo, sodium hydrosulphite and sodium hydroxide with an initial pH of 11.83. Normally insoluble in water, indigo becomes soluble through a reduction reaction in an aqueous environment in the presence of sodium hydrosulphite. Effluent containing indigo is discharged untreated by dyers, harming the environment. In order to remove the contaminant, the samples were subjected to electro-Fenton AOP and anodic oxidation using a highly oxidizing substance, E (OH, H⁺/H₂O) with oxidizing power of 2.80 V, to degrade the organic matter in solution. The treatment was monitored using high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), the concentration of total organic carbon (TOC) and measurement of the free ion NO₃⁻. The results showed that the two processes referred to above are capable of degrading and mineralizing the effluent in a very short space of time (83.2% was removed in four hours with 400 mA in anodic oxidation) and with very low current intensity (50-400 mA).

In terms of mineralization, very high percentages of reduction in TOC were obtained for current intensities of 500, 1000, 1500 and 2000 mA. Reductions of 98.35%; 98.59% and 99.49% were obtained respectively for 1000, 1500 and 2000 mA in anodic oxidation for a treatment duration of six hours for the first two and four hours for the last. The persistence of the organic substance in the environment despite a fairly long period of treatment testifies to the high concentration of indigo in solution for

a maximum TOC of 9,792 mg of carbon per litre. These results show that indigo can be degraded by the anodic oxidation process. Experiments were also conducted with commercially-available synthetic indigo, and similar results were obtained.

Since the complete oxidation of the organic molecules produces carbon dioxide, water and mineral ions, a mineral ion was monitored. The initial indigo molecule had a concentration of 0.1 mM, containing two nitrogen atoms, the nitrate ion should be released during mineralization. The maximum concentration of nitrogen in the initial solution was 0.2 mM. Thus, the nitrate ions released during the treatment were monitored using ion chromatography. The results showed that most of the nitrogen (88%) was released in the form of nitrate ions in two hours' treatment. This ion measurement testifies to the mineralization of the indigo.

In sum, industrial and small-scale textile effluents containing indigo can be degraded and mineralized by means of electro-Fenton and anodic oxidation AOPs. The contaminants must be removed before the liquid effluent is discharged into the environment.

8 DECEMBER 2011

FIELD OF STUDY 2009-2010

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

“The commitment to peace is built day after day in the minds of people. It is built through exchange and dialogue. I believe deep down that dialogue among cultures is the most appropriate response to the so-called ‘clash of civilizations’. We know that such cultural diversity is what makes us rich. It is also our future. Cultural diversity and dialogue among cultures contribute to the emergence of a new humanism in which the global and local are reconciled and through which we learn anew to build our world.”

IRINA BOKOVA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO

(Echoing Voices, UNESCO Publishing, 2011)

YEAR

2009

FELLOWS

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VLADIMIR MEJÍA AYALA
COLOMBIA

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NOROMANDROSO**
MADAGASCAR

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**ABDEL KADER
ACHRAF MOHAMED**
MAURITANIA

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IVANA MRVALJEVIC
MONTENEGRO

YEAR

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ANA CAROLINA HECHT
ARGENTINA

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ELIE YEBOU
BENIN

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**WILSON ENRIQUE
MUÑOZ HENRÍQUEZ**
CHILE

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YISEL RIVERO BAXTER
CUBA

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ADAMA BANGALY
MALI

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ARTURO AGUIRRE MORENO
MEXICO

YEAR**2009**FELLOW**VLADIMIR MEJÍA
AYALA****COLOMBIA**COUNTRY OF STUDY**FRANCE
AND ECUADOR**PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Angers, France
 Field research: Upper Amazon,
 Sapara Territory, Napo Province,
 Ecuador.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 1 March
 to 30 November 2010 .

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 24 July 1975
 in Garzón, Huila, Colombia.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Paris Diderot
 (France): Master's degree
 in "Tourism and Society",
 Humanities, Languages,
 Human and Social Sciences,
 for Research Purposes,
 specialization: geography
 (16 September 2008).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Doctoral thesis in progress:
*Les problématiques et les
 enjeux de la mise en tourisme
 du patrimoine culturel
 immatériel: l'exemple du peuple
 Sápara [Issues and Stakes
 of Introducing Tourism
 to Intangible Cultural Heritage:
 the Example of the Sapara
 People].*
*Las problemáticas y los retos
 de poner en valor turístico
 el patrimonio cultural inmaterial
 [Issues and Stakes of Tourism
 to Intangible Cultural Heritage].*
 In *Segundo Encuentro de
 Culturas Andinas Memorias*,
 Mados Print, pp. 97-106,
 Colombia, 2011.

*Problemáticas y retos del
 desarrollo turístico en Alta
 Amazonía: Las oportunidades
 de reconstruir un territorio
 ancestral [Issues and Challenges
 of Tourism Development in the
 Upper Amazon: Opportunities
 for Reconstruction in an
 Ancestral Territory];* In *Turismo,
 Cooperación y desarrollo,
 Proceedings*, vol. 1, Congress of
 the International Investigators
 Network of Tourism,
 Cooperation and Development
 (COODTUR), URV Publications,
 pp. 91-92, Tarragona, Spain,
 2010.

*El turismo en Alta Amazonía:
 ¿Una oportunidad para
 reconstruir un territorio
 tradicional? [Tourism in the
 Upper Amazon: an Opportunity
 to Reconstruct a Traditional
 Territory?]* In *Correo del Sur
 magazine*, 19th edition,
 EDINAR, Nariño, pp. 21-22,
 Colombia, March 2010.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"This is the significance
 of the UNESCO/Japan
 fellowship which has enabled
 us to conduct this study and
 above all to inform a broader
 public about other forms
 of social organization and ways
 of understanding and dealing
 with the world, thereby
 contributing to intercultural
 dialogue."



vladmejaya@gmail.com



Intangible Cultural Heritage and Tourism: Experience of the Sápara People of Ecuador

The Sapara people of Ecuador are among the least-known indigenous peoples of the Upper Amazon. Their ancestral lands, one of the hardest areas to access, are not part of the Amazon tourism area. Despite its complexity, the case of the Sápara people provides an opportunity to study a recent initiative introduced by UNESCO: safeguarding intangible cultural heritage through tourism.

Our work aims to identify the time and circumstances which have enabled the Sápara people to become accessible to tourism not only physically but also culturally. We looked into how this new activity in Sapara territory contributes to the reappropriation and safeguarding of oral and intangible heritage. It is a process that this indigenous people has been developing since the early 1980s, and which was highlighted thanks to the UNESCO proclamation in 2001.

On the ground, we observed that traditional sociocultural knowledge, skills and practices are fully present and highly important for the physical and cultural survival of the Sapara inhabitants. Their intangible heritage is fully apparent thanks to the intercultural exchanges made possible by tourism, which help to bring about new social and cultural combinations. Accordingly, tourism becomes an opportunity for meeting and sharing that often leads the cultures involved to get to know each other better, to make themselves known and to recognize others.

The oral and cultural heritage of the Sapara people is not yet fully recognized by society at the country level; safeguarding it is therefore a real challenge for the institutions involved. On the other hand, its proclamation by UNESCO in 2001 and the ratification by Ecuador in 2003

of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage led to some changes, not only for the area proclaimed and the tradition-bearers themselves, but for the country and society as a whole. In a way, it is the rights of citizens and democracy that are reasserted.

Research has a dominant role in this process. On the one hand, through popularization, it makes it possible to reveal to a broader audience a very special intangible heritage that had previously been overlooked, and on the other to understand the confrontation between the bearers of the heritage and others in a global reality that is becoming increasingly significant. Lastly, it identifies the risks and benefits of developing tourism in a remote territory and culture. These are tools that can help tourism professionals, humanitarian organizations and government bodies find solutions in the circumstances they are facing which are, in addition, varied and complex.

5 MARCH 2012



FIELD OF STUDY

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

**ROSOBAKO
NOROMANDROSO**

MADAGASCAR

COUNTRY OF STUDY

GERMANY

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Department of Cultural
Anthropology/European
Ethnology
Göttingen University.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 10 October 2009
to 9 May 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 24 May 1979
in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Antananarivo,
Faculty of Letters and Human
Sciences: Master's degree
in Geography (13 March 2008).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*How Are Intercultural Skills
Acquired at an Early Age?*
(to be published)

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The fellowship has made me
more efficient and more
operational professionally by
opening the door to the Alliance
Française network, as I became
head of the cultural department
of the Alliance Française in
Antananarivo when I returned
home."



nrasou@yahoo.fr



Living Together Through Intercultural Dialogue

Otherness – the basis for intercultural dialogue in a viable society.

Conducting research in Germany, may appear difficult for a Malagasy since historical links between the two countries are practically non-existent. For some people, such a situation may sharpen their curiosity about a culture, while others may react with distrust. Despite this lack of mutual knowledge existing at the beginning of the research project, the main aim was to establish a lasting intercultural dialogue based on otherness and to be involved in daily life. To achieve this end, the following questions were considered: how to open up to others in a foreign country and how to initiate youth into an intercultural situation.

It was indispensable to adopt an approach of participatory observation together with an intermediary mindset. The next step was to enter into contact with the observed party. This stage first of all involved the administrative aspects of cultural and educational organizations. Secondly, face-to-face communication was engaged with students around the theme of “the Other” through a Madagascar tale preceded by world greetings. In the same vein, participation in existing research projects in Germany, such as the “Schulkultur” project organized by the German Commission for UNESCO, was useful in bringing a foreign perspective to the schools funded through the project.

This immersion resulted in stronger relations with organizations such as KUGL and Kinderkulturkarawane. The latter, a cultural and educational organization sponsored by the German Commission for UNESCO, is an exemplary international platform for artistic work by young people from three continents. Annual tours are organized in German

schools and organizations that share Kinderkulturkarawane’s intercultural and educational approach. Kinderkulturkarawane’s renown stems from its successful interdisciplinary approach to projects. It involves all social, tourism and commercial stakeholders in both the groups’ country of origin and in Germany, since the viability of a cooperation project depends on such participation. In addition, the German educational system shows a desire to fight social and racial discrimination. Face-to-face communication proved fruitful thanks to students’ interest in the sessions. This communication helped to strengthen participants’ intercultural skills and to familiarize students with other cultures. Opportunities for discussion enabled students to externalize their perceptions of otherness, one of the most remarkable being the notion of “war”. This perception demonstrated that youth are significant participants in the society of peace, equality and tolerance that the current community is working to build. These sessions also led students to the first step in intercultural dialogue, namely intercultural sensitivity. Similar sessions with young people should be repeated, or other cultural meetings should be organized in order to instil and sharpen intercultural sensitivity.

Keywords: otherness, intercultural dialogue, relationships, emotions, Germany.

5 JULY 2010

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

**ABDEL KADER
ACHRAF MOHAMED**

MAURITANIA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

MAROCCO

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah
University
Faculty of Arts and Humanities
Dhar El Mahraz
Fez, Morocco

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From September 2009
to June 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 23 November 1981
in Boghé, Mauritania.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah
University, Faculty of Arts
and Humanities, Dhar El Mahraz,
Fez, Morocco: DEA –
Advanced postgraduate
diploma in French language
and literature (5 July 2007).

SCHOLARLY WORK

AND PUBLICATIONS

*Transparence et opacité dans
l'œuvre d'Abdelkbir Khatibi
(La Mémoire Tatouée et
Amour bilingue)* [Transparency
and Opacity in the Works
of Abdelkbir Khatibi (Tattooed
Memory and Bilingual Love)]
DEA Dissertation, Morocco,
Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah
University, 2007.

Saint Exupéry et l'Humanisme.
[*Saint Exupéry and Humanism*]:
University of Nouakchott,
2005.

*La problématique de la langue
dans l'œuvre d'Abdelkebir
Khatibi* [The Issue of Language
in the Work of Abdelkebir
Khatibi], planned publication.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The language issue is central
to intercultural and interethnic
issues."



achrafouedrago@yahoo.fr



The Issue of Language in the Work of Abdelkebir Khatibi

On graduating from the University of Nouakchott, I went to Morocco and registered in the Texts, Context and the Mediterranean Imagination training and research department (UFR).

The department is dedicated to the study of the arts around the Mediterranean Sea, a place of sharing and dialogue among the peoples who live around it. In that context, some artists (painters, novelists etc.) have taken the opportunity to depict the way these peoples “represent” the Sea in their imagination.

On obtaining the DEA, I attempted to take that unique cultural experience further by examining, in a doctoral thesis, a variety of language issues. The subject of the research is: *The issue of language in the work of Abdelkebir Khatibi*. Language is a decisive factor in intercultural dialogue. It is not merely a vector for communication, but also a tool for translation, connection and interconnection. It is the most perfect expression of the culture that it conveys but at the same time it can open that culture up to other worlds. Abdelkebir Khatibi was a Moroccan writer who ventured into all literary genres. His particularity was to challenge language constantly. This “universal” writer was tempted and/or fascinated by the (re)discovery of “the other” and the other’s language. “Passion for language can always do what it likes with my days, my sleepless nights” said Khatibi in *Love in Two Languages*. In his opinion, the other was not a source of difference. He theorized language by creating new concepts such *bi-langue* (bi-language) and *pensée-autre* (other-thinking), which eventually constituted the framework of his work. Bi-language was not his own language, or a foreign language either. It was somewhat the fusion of two or more languages,

somehow “in-between”. Together with other-thinking, it was a suitable solution to the linguistic and/or cultural problems facing humanity.

In questioning Khatibi’s work, I wished to pay tribute to him and at the same time to try and understand the place his work could occupy in a multiracial, multiethnic and multicultural world, while comparing the “issue of language” (especially foreign) and its reception in the Moroccan imagination with that of Senegal, seen through specific literary and sociological texts. What were the similarities and the differences between the two?

16 JANUARY 2012

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

IVANA MRVALJEVIC

MONTENEGRO

COUNTRIES OF STUDY

ITALY AND SERBIA

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Department of Anglo-German
and Slavic Languages
and Literatures, University
of Padua, Padua, Italy
University of Belgrade, Serbia.

FIELD RESEARCH

Comparative studies, Philology

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 1 September 2009
to 28 February 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 12 June 1981
in Cetinje, Montenegro.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Belgrade, Faculty
of Philology, Belgrade, Serbia:
PhD, in Philology (4 May 2011)
University of Belgrade, Faculty
of Philology, Belgrade, Serbia:
Master of Arts in Philology
(7 April 2007).

SCHOLARLY WORK

AND PUBLICATIONS

Master of arts thesis:
*The Reception of Italian
Literature in Montenegrin
Literary Magazines.*

Publications: *Ćasopis Durmitor*,
Filološki pregled – Revue
de philologie, XXXV/3,
Belgrade, April 2009.

*Željko Đuric, Dušica Todorović
Lacava: Segnalibro.* – Belgrade:
Plato, 2005, Filološki pregled
– *Revue de philologie*, XXXII/2,
p. 181-183, Belgrade, 2005.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

“Owing to the fellowship,
I collected all of the literature
required for my PhD research,
which I subsequently completed
and thus obtained my PhD
degree.”



imrvaljevic@gmail.com



An Intercultural Dialogue: Marko Car and Italian Culture

Although Marko Car had no academic diploma, he was a public servant in the Dalmatian parliament. During his youth and early adulthood he wrote like an amateur, but his writing soon improved considerably and his career ultimately involved the publication of some 700 different texts. Car was so fascinated by Italian culture that almost everything that he published had Italian undertones. His affinities were a reflection of the current and contemporary artists, writers, and historical events in Italy that rapidly shaped Car's interests and world view.

It is easy to ascertain the origin of Car's attraction to Italy and its appeal for him. The close geographical proximity of his native country of Dalmatia (now in Croatia), which lies just across the Adriatic Sea from Italy, was the primary connection. Car had an appreciation for the history of the native sky, and his activities focused on a certain milieu. Yet, above all else, Car focused on a constant set of cultural and political ideals. Continuity in those positions and attitudes follows him from his very first essay. If we isolated them, they would include: patriotism, classics, sentimentality, love, sincerity, harmony, courage, originality, independence and neo-Platonism (the perfection of the form and subject). We could also deduce that these values defined Car as being a gentleman of dignity and refinement. Car insisted on a heroic combination and complex set of characteristics that were assembled in his writings. Moreover, he functioned as the sum of his ideals. His travel writings and literary criticism are characterized by an infinite enthusiasm, which makes those accounts lively, dynamic and a joy to read. Being well informed of social trends,

Car believed in the dynamics of progress, technique and culture. He had an understanding for all elements of society that pushed onward, and he strived to assist his society to attain those new tendencies. These ideas led him to create and launch the magazine Vuk in his homeland, Dalmatia. His purpose was to promote resistance to conservative tendencies in society and politics that were burdening Dalmatian society. He wrote about ideas generated by important Italian cultural figures such as Carducci, Leopardi, Dante, Pirandello and many others, with the hope that these ideas would be realized and displayed in the local literature of Dalmatia.

In addition to Car's ambition for Italian culture in Dalmatia, he was also extremely influential in formulating general interest for Serbo-Croatian culture in Italy and even its popularization. He wrote for many Italian magazines and daily journals, (Il Movimento, La Fanfulla della Domenica, Il Leonardo), and Car was in constant correspondence with two Slavic experts in Italy, Arturo Cronia and Bartolomeo Calvi. Car influenced and was also influenced by these Italian academics.

28 MARCH 2010

**INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE
WHAT THE FELLOWS SAY**



RASOABAKO NOROMANDROSO
MADAGASCAR, 2009

“The fellowship has made me more efficient and more operational professionally by opening the door to the Alliance Française network, as I became head of the cultural department of the Alliance Française in Antananarivo when I returned home”.



VLADIMIR MEJÍA AYALA
COLOMBIA, 2009

“This is the significance of the UNESCO/Japan fellowship which has enabled us to conduct this study and above all to inform a broader public about other forms of social organization and ways of understanding and dealing with the world, thereby contributing to intercultural dialogue”.



YISEL RIVERO BAXTER
CUBA, 2010

“Owing to the fellowship, I received high-level international academic advice and consolidated my theoretical and methodological training”.

Q



ANA CAROLINA HECHT
ARGENTINA, 2010

“The research stint in Mexico has enriched my professional life, as it enabled me to build contacts and connections with various specialists in the field of bilingual intercultural education so that I could ponder my country’s education problems in order to devise inclusive education for indigenous peoples. To me personally, my stay in a country as richly diversified (socially, culturally and ecologically) as Mexico has therefore broadened my life horizons”.



WILSON ENRIQUE MUÑOZ HENRÍQUEZ
CHILE, 2010

“Owing to the fellowship, I could set time aside exclusively for research in an environment with optimum research conditions (Autonomous University of Barcelona), and so I became genuinely and profoundly resolved to develop my work profile as a researcher. I therefore pursued research into matters such as exclusion and grassroots religiosity that are usually difficult to address in Chile even though they are sociologically and anthropologically extremely important. The fellowship has therefore played a crucial role in my training and professional development”.

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

ANA CAROLINA HECHT

ARGENTINA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

MEXICO

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Metropolitan Autonomous University-Iztapalapa, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department of Anthropology, Mexico City.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From January to March to 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 18 July 1977 in Curuzú Cuatía, Corrientes province, Argentina.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Buenos Aires, Argentina: PhD in Anthropology (27 April 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

Hecht, A. C.

Todavía no se hallaron hablar en idioma. Procesos de socialización lingüística de los niños en el barrio toba de Derqui, Argentina. [They're Still not Comfortable Speaking the Language, Linguistic Socialization of Children in the Toba District of Derqui, Argentina.] LINCOM Studies in Sociolinguistics 09. Munich: LINCOM EUROPA, academic publications, 282 pages. ISBN 978-3-89586-361-5, 2010.

Hecht, A. C.

Tres generaciones, dos lenguas, una familia. Prácticas comunicativas intra e intergeneracionales de indígenas migrantes en Buenos Aires (Argentina) [Three Generations, Two Languages, One Family. Intra- and Intergenerational Communication among Indigenous Migrants in Buenos Aires, Argentina].

In: *Revista Internacional de Lingüística Iberoamericana* (RILI) VIII, N° 15, pp. 157-170. Frankfurt/Madrid: Iberoamericana Editorial Vervuert (Madrid and Frankfurt), Ibero-American Institute (Berlin) and Ibero-America Institute of the University of Bremen (Germany), ISSN: 1579-9425, 2010.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The research stint in Mexico has enriched my professional life, as it enabled me to build contacts and connections with various specialists in the field of bilingual intercultural education so that I could ponder my country's education problems in order to devise inclusive education for indigenous peoples. To me personally, my stay in a country as richly diversified (socially, culturally and ecologically) as Mexico has therefore broadened my life horizons."



anacarolinahecht@hotmail.com



Bilingual Intercultural Education

The project developed under the UNESCO/Japan fellowship was planned with four objectives:

1/ Carry out research into the “Indigenous Community and Bilingual Intercultural Education” programme (<http://www.cieib.org/>) coordinated by Dr Enrique Hamel. In this framework, academic links were strengthened with the director of the project and its various researchers, and theoretical fields such as studies in linguistic socialization and the anthropology of education were discussed. My research focused on studying the relation between the Spanish and P’urhepecha languages in educational projects for indigenous communities. To that end, narrative autobiographical interviews with indigenous teachers from the P’urhépecha communities of San Isidro and Uringuitiro (Michoacán, México) were conducted and analysed in order to reconstruct their experience of schooling at the various educational levels. In the framework of working field trips to P’urhépecha communities, and in addition to the interviews, the “Miguel Hidalgo” (San Isidro) and “Benito Juárez” (Uringuitiro) intercultural bilingual schools were visited, and different levels of classes were observed as were break-times and school activities. On the basis of this research and these experiences, articles were written in cooperation with Dr Hamel’s research team.

2/ Take part in academic popularization activities in Mexico, both as presenter and as assistant at various events relating to intercultural bilingual education. I shall cite in particular one of the dissemination activities I led:

I was invited by Dr Gabriela Czarny of the master’s degree programme in educational development (specializing in sociocultural and linguistic diversity) at the National Pedagogical University, Mexico City, to deliver a lecture on “Childhood, socialization and language displacement in indigenous children in urban environments”.

3/ Locate a specialist bibliography to update key

discussions and debates in the field of anthropology, linguistics and education through the Central Library of the Metropolitan Autonomous University-Iztapalapa and other university libraries and study centres.

4/ Visit various institutions and researchers working in the field of bilingual intercultural education in Mexico in order to strengthen links with their research and institutions: these included the Secretariat of Public Education (SEP), National Institute of Indigenous Languages (INALI), Centre for Research and Higher Studies in Social Anthropology (CIESAS), National Pedagogical University (UPN), National School of Anthropology and History (ENAH), Department of Educational Research, Social Sciences Section of the Centre for Research and Higher Studies – South Campus (DIE-CINESTAV). I was able to hold individual discussions and exchange meetings with the following researchers: Dr Lourdes de León Pasquel (CIESAS), Lecturer José Luis Ramos (ENAH), Dr Ruth Paradise Loring and Dr Adriana Robles (DIE-CINESTAV), Dr Gabriela Czarny (UPN). Likewise, I had the opportunity to meet Dr Fernando I. Salmerón Castro, the General Coordinator of Intercultural and Bilingual Education of Mexico.

Lastly, the UNESCO/Japan fellowship has enriched my professional life in that I was able to contact and meet various Mexican specialists in the field of intercultural education, enabling me to give new consideration to educational issues with a view to achieving inclusive education for indigenous peoples. In future, I hope to invest the knowledge acquired in Mexico for the benefit and development of high-quality bilingual intercultural education in my own country. Personally, living for some time in a country as rich in diversity (social, cultural, ecological) as Mexico has broadened my outlook on life.

4 APRIL 2011

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

ELIE YEBOU

BENIN

COUNTRY OF STUDY

TOGO

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Lomé,
Department of Language
Sciences (DSL)
Lomé, Togo.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 1 October 2010
to 31 May 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 14 August 1976
in Sahe-Lame, Benin.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Abomey-Calavi
(UAC): Postgraduate advanced
diploma (Diplôme d'études
approfondies – DEA)
in linguistic description
(23 September 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Yébou Elie, *De la perte de
l'identité à la reconstruction
de l'histoire anthroponymique.*
[*From Identity Loss
to the Reconstruction
of Anthroponymic History*],
in the proceedings of the fiftieth
anniversary symposium, 19 p.
(to be published), Cotonou,
February 2011.

Yébou Elie, *L'origine des noms
de naissance dans l'aire
culturelle Ajatado : un point.*
[*The Origin of Birth Names
in the Adja-Tado Cultural Area:
an Overview*], in the procee-
dings of the third UAC
symposium, 16 p. (to be
published),
June 2011.

Theme of the thesis: *Des noms
et des hommes : aspects
anthropologique et linguistique
du nom dans l'aire culturelle
ajatado* [Names and People:
Anthropological and linguistic
Aspects of the Name in the
Adja-Tado Cultural Area]
(to be defended in 2012).

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"As a result of the fellowship
and the work accomplished,
I completed two papers
for symposia on inter-faith
dialogue and became a fully
fledged researcher, for I have
been required to participate
in one symposium in Togo
and in another two in Benin.
The suggestions made in my
research work are available
and applicable to West African
countries, especially Mali and
Togo, now exposed to political
and social crises owing to recent
uprisings. I have been in close
contact with leaders at the
highest level in the faiths
discussed and have some
mastery of inter-faith issues."



elieyas@yahoo.fr



Vodun, Christianity and Islam for Conflict Prevention in West Africa

In this work, the three target religions were outlined and the term “Vodun” explained.

These religions play a key role in educating and training people in society. Gatherings of believers are often marked by sermons in which religious leaders indicate behaviour to be followed. Given their authority and influence among believers, leaders can change their attitudes and behaviour in order to set a good example of life in society. They often lay emphasis on peace, love, brotherhood and charity – social values that can counter sources of tension. As political authorities in the various countries do not draw on the potential of religious leaders, we suggest that every African country establish a National Interfaith Council, composed of the main national leaders of Vodun, Christianity and Islam.

The leaders and eminent members of each of these religions should establish an Association of Christian, Muslim or Vodun Leaders and Eminent Members to speak out on national affairs and promote dialogue and peace among the people. The Beninese experience of religious leaders who spoke at the National Conference in Benin in February 1990, in each election and during a period of social unrest is instructive in this context.

The lessons taught in primary, secondary and higher education institutions must prepare learners to accept each other and to support this framework of consultation and cooperation. As in Ghana, the State can build, on training sites, places of worship so as to encourage religious tolerance from the grassroots. At this price, conflict can be prevented in Africa.

Impact of my research on Togo

Research was conducted without major difficulties in Togo, the host country.

The effectiveness, on the ground, of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (CVJR) was noted before work commenced.

The Commission’s officers are Christian, Muslim and Vodun dignitaries.

The Commission submitted the results of its work to the President of the Togolese Republic in March 2012, and it marks the beginning of cooperation among the members of the various religions. During our studies, we expressed the hope that the exactions committed would be extended to the regime currently in power, that the members of the Commission would speak out frequently on the burning issues of the day in the written and audiovisual media and that the government would place the resources they need at their disposal. The proposals made and applied have led to the completion of the Commission’s work; through the proposals, the Togolese have understood that they do not have the right to live in a state of autarky; at the end of our research and after fruitful exchanges with religious leaders at various levels, the religions accepted each other; ecumenical day in 2011 was reinforced and the members of various religions participated wonderfully.

Our work in Togo was of particular relevance to the host country, the subregion and Africa in its entirety. The National Interfaith Council as proposed in the documents remains to be established, and productive debates should be conducted on the wealth of our countries’ religious diversity.

14 MARCH 2012

YEAR**2010**FELLOW**WILSON ENRIQUE
MUÑOZ HENRÍQUEZ****CHILE**COUNTRY OF STUDY**SPAIN**PLACE OF RESEARCH

Autonomous University of Barcelona, Department of Sociology
Grupo de Centre de Investigacions en Sociologia de la Religió (ISOR) [Centre for research on the sociology of religion], Barcelona, Spain.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From November 2010 to 30 April 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 15 November 1982 in Arica, Chile.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Autonomous University of Barcelona: Master's degree in Ethnographic Research, Anthropological Theory and Intercultural Relations (July 2010).

SCHOLARLY WORKAND PUBLICATIONS

Muñoz, W.

Las manifestaciones del Espíritu. Formas de comunicación con lo sagrado desarrolladas por pentecostales latinoamericanos en Canovelles, Barcelona. [Manifestations of the Spirit, Forms of communication with the Sacred Developed by Latin American Pentecostals in Canovelles, Barcelona].

Master's thesis. Department of Anthropology, Autonomous University of Barcelona, 2010.

Muñoz, W.

Història, cultura i realitat dels collectius sikhs, xinesos i filipins [History, Culture and Reality of Sikh, Chinese and Filipino Collectives]. In: Molina, J. and Pelissier, F. (eds.) *Les xarxes socials de sikhs, xinesos i filipins a Barcelona*

(*Social Networks of Sikhs, Chinese and Filipinos in Barcelona*) pp. 70-114, Barcelona: Fundació ACSAR, 2010.

Muñoz, W.

Algo más que un celular: notas sobre el papel de la telefonía móvil en la vida de adolescentes de Santiago, Chile [More Than Just a Cell Phone: Notes on the Role of Mobile Telephony in the Lives of Adolescents in Santiago, Chile]. *Periferia*, 13, pp. 1-20, 2010.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"Owing to the fellowship, I could set time aside exclusively for research in an environment with optimum research conditions (Autonomous University of Barcelona), and so I became genuinely and profoundly resolved to develop my work profile as a researcher. I therefore pursued research into matters such as exclusion and grassroots religiosity that are usually difficult to address in Chile even though they are sociologically and anthropologically extremely important. The fellowship has therefore played a crucial role in my training and professional development."



wilsonsocio@gmail.com



The Sociocultural Factors related to Pentecostal Evangelicals in Santiago, Chile

The aim of this research was to explore the relationship between the stigmatization of the movement and its particular ritual manifestations. To do this,

I analysed historical documents – newspapers and magazines – which illustrated specific instances of hostility to the movement during the early years of its existence in Chile (between 1909 and 1925).

The first conclusion I drew was that the semantics of the stigma attached to the Pentecostals related to their distinctive ritual practices, such as speaking in tongues, healing and public preaching. In particular, people attacked the form these manifestations took, characterized by their spontaneity, high emotionality and the ritual effervescence that they generated; they failed to conform to the prevailing social and religious canon.

The second conclusion was that the main situations where stigmatization of Pentecostalism arose were distinctly worship-related. One example is the raids on the Pentecostals' places of worship under the pretext of inspections, when worshippers were mocked. Another example is the heated reactions to the Pentecostals' preaching in public places. In sum, stigmatization was usually staged publicly, making it more dramatic and effective.

9 DECEMBER 2011

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

YISEL RIVERO BAXTER

CUBA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

SPAIN

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Valencia
Valencia, Spain.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 23 April to 22 July 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 27 December 1972
in Havana, Cuba.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Latin American Faculty
of Social Sciences (FLACSO),
Argentina: Master's Degree
in Social Sciences, with
specialization in cohort study,
*Educational Policy and
Research for Decision Making*
1997-1999.

SCHOLARLY WORK

AND PUBLICATIONS

Moras P., Linares C., Mendoza
Y. and Rivero Y.,
*Consumo cultural y
adolescencia en Cuba.
Reflexiones a partir de una
encuesta nacional. [Cultural
Consumption and Adolescents
in Cuba. Reflections Based
on a National Survey]*, ICIC
Juan Marinello-UNICEF,
Havana, 2011.

Linares C., Rivero Y., Moras P.
and Mendoza Y. ,
*El consumo cultural y sus
prácticas en Cuba. [Cultural
Consumption and its Practices
in Cuba]*, ICIC Juan Marinello,
Havana, 2010.

Linares C., Rivero Y. and Moras P.
*Participación y consumo
cultural en Cuba. [Participation
and Cultural Consumption in
Cuba]*, ICIC Juan Marinello,
Havana, 2008.

Rivero Y., *Cuba ¿Diferenciación
cultural o desigualdad social?
[Cuba – Cultural Differentiation
or Social Inequality?]*, In Basail
A. (ed.) *Sociedad Cubana Hoy.
Ensayos de la Sociología
Joven*, Havana: editorial
de Ciencias Sociales.

Linares C., Moras P. and Rivero
Y. *Participación social y vida
asociativa en Cuba. [Social
Participation and Associational
Life in Cuba]*, in Changuaceda,
A. (ed.) *Participación y Espacio
Asociativo*, Havana,
publicaciones Acuario,
centro Félix Varela, Havana,
Cuba, 2008.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"Owing to the fellowship,
I received high-level
international academic advice
and consolidated my theoretical
and methodological training."



yiselrb@yahoo.es



The School of Intercultural Communication in Cuba

Intercultural education is becoming an essential alternative when facing the inevitable modern multicultural condition. In Cuba, social groups are obviously becoming increasingly diverse, hence the relevance of introducing this paradigm in education.

The purpose of this research was to analyse the concept of cultural diversity at work in educational policy, as evidenced in statements by various educational players and participation processes in a primary school. A qualitative approach was taken in combining document analysis with in-depth interviews (national and institutional directors), questionnaires (teachers and families), observation of meetings (institutions), drawing techniques and discussion groups (pupils).

The results of this research bring us closer to understanding the role that schools play in the socialization of individuals who are tolerant and respectful of others different from themselves. The research identified the factors that determine cultural diversity in the school environment, as perceived by the interviewees, with directors and families opting for the pace of learning, and teachers for families' economic capacity.

The social functions of school, conflict management and classroom practices are viewed differently by teachers and families: teachers tend to prioritize creativity and ability to reflect, while families focus on autonomy and ability to generate knowledge independently. Although both views involve active citizenship, they give precedence to individuality to the detriment of dialogic communication.

Participation was found to be formal. People do not participate in decisions central to daily school life. Classroom practices are the purview of teachers, parents deal with organizational and support matters and pupils do as they are told. Opportunities for participation are routinized, with top-down communication in favour of those who hold authority in law, generally the teachers. Relations between the teachers and the family are asymmetrical in favour of teachers, which undermines the responsible and committed inclusion of families in the teaching process.

On the strength of the real nature of the dynamics studied and the perceptions identified, we have outlined the key features of an intercultural education model for Cuba, namely recognizing Cuban cultural diversity and safeguarding its potential in our schools, accepting that tolerance and respect are essential attitudes to adopt, altering the emphasis on teachers in classroom practices and giving pupils a more active role, and securing joint institutional responsibility and inclusive participatory platforms for all stakeholders in the educational community.

A change in the participatory scenario and views recorded is therefore urged so that intercultural education will be regarded as a viable project for everyday school life in Cuba rather than as a possible means of overcoming difficulties or as a mere utopia. This is only possible if we break with narrow views of cultural homogeneity, with the teacher as the exclusive bearer of the "legitimate culture" and with top-down communication.

25 NOVEMBER 2011

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

ADAMA BANGALY

MALI

COUNTRY OF STUDY

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Museum of Civilizations
of Côte d'Ivoire
Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 1 October 2010
to 30 April 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 9 December 1977
in Ono-Bononova,
Côte d'Ivoire.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Bamako, Faculty
of Literature, Languages,
Arts and Human Sciences:
Master's degree in
Development Geography
(2 August 2007).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Impacts des organisations
non gouvernementales dans
le développement socio-
économique du Mali : cas
du plan Mali dans la commune
rurale de Sanankoroba*
[Impact of Non-Governmental
Organizations on the Socio-
Economic Development
of Mali: Case Study of the Mali
Plan in the Rural Community
of Sanankoroba], FLASH 2007,
52 pages, Mali, 2007.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The UNESCO/Japan Research
Fellowships Programme has
enabled me to advance,
to make progress and to work
with my peers in my professional
career.
With UNESCO today,
with UNESCO forever.
THANK YOU."



bangalya@yahoo.fr



Effective Approaches to Reconciliation in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations Through Intercultural and Interfaith Dialogue

At present, in Africa and, in particular, Côte d'Ivoire, accords, resolutions and negotiations have all, in our view, shown their limitations owing to a lack of awareness of the situation on the ground.

The conflict that is unsettling Côte d'Ivoire, a multifaceted crisis in terms of expressions and consequences, will surely end in a lasting solution if its cultural root is understood, for it entails acceptance and positive integration of the other, including their distinctive features, and is based on the traditional cultural values of alliances and joking kinship.

Cultural factors such as beliefs, religions, customs, traditions and questions relating to peace and dialogue among peoples are ultimately as important to sustainable development as other factors.

Our study "Effective approaches to reconciliation in conflict and post-conflict situations through intercultural and interfaith dialogue: case of Côte d'Ivoire" is a modest contribution to daily national reconciliation efforts in Côte d'Ivoire geared to enabling the Ivorian people to become aware of museum-mediated traditional cultural values. Our research consists of two main parts. The first contains a portrayal of the country, while the second explains the impact of cultural values such as alliances and joking kinship.

Recourse to alliances in resolving conflicts among peoples in one State cannot therefore be of itself a panacea, owing to the many causes and multifaceted interests at play in current conflicts, but can be an additional way of strengthening social cohesion, national unity and regional unions. This does not entail idealization of African cultural values, but knowledge thereof and acknowledgment of their influence so that conflicts can be analysed and criticised more effectively and the use of resolution procedures can be optimized. In this context, existing alliances may be used in addition to prevention, safeguarding and reconciliation mechanisms in Côte d'Ivoire and, why not, in Africa.

Lastly, the best national reconciliation solution for Côte d'Ivoire consists, in our opinion, in adapting policies and resolutions adopted by international bodies, and roadmaps, to cultural values which, as they are rooted in local situations, will determine the form and substance of the promotion and reconciliation strategy in Côte d'Ivoire, or even Africa.

Has it not been said that the future of a society is built on the past from which the present draws inspiration?

14 MARCH 2012

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

**ARTURO AGUIRRE
MORENO**

MEXICO

COUNTRY OF STUDY

SPAIN

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Centre for Social Sciences,
Spanish National Research
Council (CSIC), Madrid, Spain.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 1 October 2010
to 30 June 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 1 June 1978
in Mexico City, Mexico.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

National Autonomous
University of Mexico (UNAM),
Faculty of Philosophy and
Humanities: PhD in Philosophy
(29 June 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Filosofía de la cultura.
Reflexiones contemporáneas*
[*Philosophy of Culture:
Contemporaneous Thoughts*],
Afinita Editorial México,
Mexico, 2007.

*Eduardo Nicol, Las ideas
y los días (Artículos e Inéditos)*
[*Eduardo Nicol, Ideas and
Days (articles and unpublished
works)*], Afinita Editorial
México, Mexico, 2007.

*Primeros y últimos asombros.
Filosofía ante la cultura
y la barbarie [First and Last
Amazements. Philosophy
Faced with Culture and
Barbarity]*, Afinita-Gatopardo
2010.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"It has been a most fruitful
and pleasant experience
for me to devote nine months
exclusively to research into
excellence at the CSIC Institute
of Philosophy in Madrid, where
I was given full support,
as a UNESCO Fellow, for my
research into exile on which
I can henceforth concentrate,
owing to the material collected
and contacts made on
international policy issues,
world justice, migration and
post-conflict studies. In Madrid
I always behaved and was
treated as a UNESCO Fellow,
with the utmost decorum and
professionalism. I must confess
that it has been my best
academic experience ever."



aguirre.arturo@yahoo.com



Exile. Deconstruction of the Community and Violence

The subject of our research, exile, relates to the functioning of exclusion from the community in the West, with many different tools available: legal, political, social and religious. Conceived, initially, as an extreme punishment for criminals who had committed some offence having collective repercussions, such as treason, disturbing political harmony and religious or civil sectarianism; exile was modified historically through the development of community organizations of a punitive nature that were used in retaliation against political opponents. The penalty of exile would be seen as a “living death” by the violence exercised and the formal and material conviction of groups of inmates. The research has shown that it will be difficult to understand the nature of this cruel form of exclusion if we see it solely as a matter of the displacement of the person punished: a landless being. If we recall that in modern and recent times geographical displacement is more commonly used for leisure purposes, gaining knowledge or fulfilling socio-economic aspirations. In the ancient Greek and Roman eras, medieval communities, pre-State times and even the nineteenth century, the penalty of exile was a complex punishment not restricted to the dispossession of land. The loss of citizenship involved the confiscation of property by the authorities, the disgrace of the family, the lack of any social and political protection and impunity for the person’s murder by any fellow-citizen wishing to kill him. Thus, the person who has harmed the collective peace is deprived of personal peace. There are over ten words for exile in Latin (such as *amandatio*, *deportatio*, *ablegatio*, *eiectio*, *exilium*, *exulatio*, *relegatio*, *expellere*, *expulsio*, *loci commutatio*), with differing scopes and degrees of degradation, the common note is existential devastation, formed in the community in the form of institutions, education,

culture, social organization, religion, etc., integrated into a way of being in the world. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, exile changed substantially, as the nation-state and human rights modified relations between people and nations. Exile, more the privilege of dictators and other prominent figures, gave way after 25 centuries of history to other forms of exclusion and “deprivation of peace”, such as the situation of migrants and displaced persons caused by armed conflicts worldwide. Understanding the potential of exclusion in our communities, with their democratic institutions and their ability to legitimate violence, is a step towards not only more *inclusive*, but also *less exclusive* communities. To imagine another kind of community is to knowing that history has seen those dark areas that policy manuals and philosophy courses do not cover.

On the personal level, being the recipient of the UNESCO/Japan fellowship has made possible the consolidation of my studies and starting a career as a researcher in human and social sciences. The importance of knowledge as a fundamental resource for the future of peoples, where international research groups are essential, is what I learned in this period in the CSIC in Madrid.

7 JUNE 2011

FIELD OF STUDY 2009-2010

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

“The innovative use of technologies proves essential to the achievement of UNESCO’s mission and international development goals. [...Thus] UNESCO works with its partners to promote the use of ICT for access to information and knowledge for all persons, including those with disabilities.”

IRINA BOKOVA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO

Opening Speech, Netexplo 2012 (15-16 March 2012, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France).

YEAR
2009

FELLOWS

P.94
CAROLINA HERZEL
ARGENTINA

P.96
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ALISA ELISE AMUPOLO
NAMIBIA

YEAR
2010

FELLOWS

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SAIDA ULFA
INDEONESIA

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TANZILA SABA
PAKISTAN



FIELD OF STUDY

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

CAROLINA HERZEL

ARGENTINA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

SPAIN

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Seville
Faculty of Education Sciences,
Seville, Spain.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 11 March
to 11 June 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 17 February 1971
in Guatraché, Argentina

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Seville, Spain.
Diploma of Advanced Studies,
Science Education.
(5 December 2007).

SCHOLARLY WORK

AND PUBLICATIONS

Scholarly research: Analysis
of Current Research Areas and
Curriculum Proposals. Research
paper, *Doctoral Programme
on Didactics of Experimental
and Social Sciences:
An Inclusive Approach.*
University of Seville, Spain,
2007.

Cañal, P.; Criado, A.; Ruiz,
N. Y.; and Herzel, C
*Obstáculos y dificultades
de los maestros en formación
inicial en el diseño de unidades
didácticas de enfoque
investigador: el inventario
general de obstáculos.*
[Obstacles and Difficulties
Encountered by Teachers
in Initial Training in the Desi-
gning of Lesson Plans with a
Research Focus: a General
Inventory of Obstacles.]

Paper submitted at the 23rd
Experimental Science Didactics
Meeting, University of Almería.
Spain, September 2008.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

“Owing to advances achieved
in research conducted under
the UNESCO/Japan Fellowships
Programme, new professional
paths and other opportunities
for putting lessons learnt into
practice have opened up.
The GEUDIS web application
developed for the design of
research teaching units is being
used experimentally by Spanish
and Argentine teachers.
Some features have been
found to require revision
and improvement. That
notwithstanding, it is affirmably
a web 2.0 tool that promotes
educators’ professional
development because
information and communication
technology is built into their
initial and continuing training.
Furthermore, and on a more
personal level, on the strength
of the knowledge built up and
the experience gained from
using educational technology,
I have participated in a virtual
secondary education project
for rural areas, primarily for the
Mapuche, the indigenous
people of the area in which
I live. I joined that project
in order to train teachers to
design draft curricula, devise
multimedia content and use
web 2.0 tools that were
potentially helpful in education.”



carolinaherzel@gmail.com



Collaborative e-Learning and Scholarly Research: Obstacles and Difficulties Encountered by Teachers Adopting a Research Perspective

This report summarizes the progress made in implementing the research project “Collaborative distance learning and scholarly research: obstacles and difficulties encountered by teachers adopting a research perspective”, developed under the UNESCO/Japan Research Fellowship Programme.

It is also linked to one of the GAIA¹ group’s lines of research, which addresses the obstacles and difficulties encountered by teachers in adopting a research perspective, the development of computerized teaching tools, and proposals on distance learning for the professional development of educators.

This research project combines two aspects of great importance in modern times: first, the use of information and communications technology (ICT) in education, through the implementation of a proposal on distance learning or e-learning entitled “Introductory course on scholarly research in primary school teaching”; and second, a specific proposal for the professional development of science teachers towards a research-based approach to science teaching. The distance-learning course will be both the subject of the study and the instrument of research into the obstacles and difficulties encountered by teachers in adopting innovative approaches to research-based teaching.

During the course of the research and in order to achieve the objectives set in the project, various activities were conducted and considerable progress was made.

The learning platform “ie.is” (*Investigación Escolar*) was designed and implemented.

This platform has a dual purpose. First, it presents the educational model which is the basis of the research project: scholarly research as an approach to teaching and professional development. Second, and in line with constructivist and research principles, a website will be designed from this perspective, giving teachers access to educational material, a virtual library and information on events related to the topic, and guidelines for the autonomous design of lesson plans and research experiments, among other things.

The platform includes GeoDIS 2.0, a computer tool that enables research-based lesson plans to be developed, and its connection with the distance-learning proposal: “Introductory course on scholarly research in primary school teaching”.

Considerable progress has been made in the design of the distance-learning course for primary-school teachers interested in the research-based approach to teaching. The professional development course should soon be available to all primary-school teachers in Latin American countries who are interested in scholarly research as a teaching method.

Finally, we have established some prospects for progress, new developments, modifications and changes that are planned for GeoDIS and other tools derived from it following a test phase.

¹ *Grupo Andaluz de Investigación en el Aula* [Andalusian Group on Research in the Classroom]. University of Seville and University of Huelva.

16 JUNE 2010



FIELD OF STUDY

**INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGIES**

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

ANASTASIE PIZAKO

GABON

COUNTRY OF STUDY

FRANCE

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 7 June 1969
in Makokou, Gabon

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Nancy 2:
Diplôme d'études approfondies
(postgraduate diploma)
in Language Sciences
(9 April 2001).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*L'expression du temps chez
les Mahongwe du Gabon*
[*How Time is Expressed
Among the Mahongwe People
of Gabon*], in *Pour une
Francophonie de la littérature*,
twelfth world congress
of the International Federation
of Teachers of French (FIPF),
Quebec, Canada

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Stendhal-Grenoble 3 University,
University Centre for French
Studies (CUEF), Grenoble,
France.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From October
to December 2010.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"The introduction of ICT
in education is a revolution
in teaching, a journey towards
the future. The fellowship has
changed my teaching practices
completely."



pizakana@yahoo.fr



Integrating Information and Communications Technology into Education in Gabon

Under the UNESCO/Japan research fellowship programme, I took part in a three-month course at the University Centre for French Studies, at Stendhal-Grenoble 3 University from 5 October to 17 December 2010.

During this period, I took part in teaching and observed teaching practices and the use of information and communications technology (ICT) in the classroom, as well as the equipment and facilities available at the university and at CUEF.

Following this highly interesting, beneficial observation that was capital in finding answers to the problem of integrating ICT, it can be said that this integration will have been achieved when computer equipment has in fact been made available in the education system and when the population has “tamed” computers. Through the observations and experiences of teachers at CUEF, we have been greatly impressed by the long and winding road that has been travelled, since the interactive whiteboard has been in use there for only two years, and several training sessions were required in order to be able to manage it and become familiar with ICT in education.

This process actually began at CUEF some time ago, as is shown by the current facilities. All rooms are equipped with computers, video projectors and Internet connections, and there are several courses leading to diplomas in the multimedia field, and specific modules on designing and using computer products.

The State and national and international institutions will be the sole promoters and investors in Gabon for rapid development of the use of Internet and online services and to facilitate access for all to ICT with a view to updating teaching practices by training teachers and workers and educating the future citizens of the world.

The integration of ICT in education must involve all stakeholders directly at the workplace (primary and secondary schools and universities). The project will affect many fields: education, culture, administration, economy and industry, as well as the international and organizational dimensions.

Education has a key role in the project as a whole, with close collaboration with those involved in town and country planning and economic development in the geographical area: administrative departments, local government and businesses, especially in the ICT sector.

In the context of a global approach to education, the introduction of ICT is based on three objectives: updating educational methods through the introduction of new tools; training future workers; and educating future citizens.

17 FEBRUARY 2011



FIELD OF STUDY

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

ALISA ELISE AMUPOLO

NAMIBIA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

SOUTH AFRICA

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 11 March 1983,
Namibia.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Leeds,
United Kingdom: Master
of Arts in international
Communications
(5 November 2008).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*To What Extent Will
Liberalization of the ICT
Sector (Telecommunications)
Bridge the Digital Divide?
Lessons for Namibia,*
United Kingdom,
October 2008.

Amupolo. A.; Tyson, R: Mobile
Innovation and Oral Discourse.
The Namibian, London,
United Kingdom, May 2008.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"It has taken me to another
level in further exploring,
through advanced research
from a philosophical standpoint,
societal developments
triggered by technological
and other forms of progress
wrought daily by modern
capitalism."

PLACE OF RESEARCH

African Communication
Research Institute
Research ICT Africa (RIA)
Cape Town, South Africa.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 3 October 2009
to 2 July 2010.



alisa@iway.na



The Political Economy of Converging Technologies and the Role of Policies Towards the Construction of Knowledge Societies and Next Generation Networking

Techno-economic change flanked with globalization has brought a wide range of opportunities in the new information society. The Millennium Development Goals underscore ICT as a tool and an enabler to facilitate development and bring inevitable transition from industrial to information - and knowledge-based economies and societies.

The increasing growth of digital technology has been classified as one of the major drivers for policy development. Since 1990 nation-states across the globe have been evolving with the complex development of digital technology and electronics. However, the developmental significance of the information society vision is confronted by the ambiguity and uncertainty in which the industry evolves, with convergence emerging as a global phenomenon.

Convergence has more than changed traditional means of services and consumer behaviours. Traditional services can now be offered across interchangeable platforms, and policy makers seek to promote investment to increase the capacity of technological infrastructure to carry similar information services at lower cost. The diversity and complexity of the technology sector in general bring with them the challenge of formulating a policy framework that can meet the demands of this inevitable trend and uncertainty in the market. Convergence is far more than just breaking barriers between sectors; its roll-out depends on policy frameworks as a whole to fully maximize its value, especially in emerging economies.

Furthermore, digitalization has increased the range of services transported digitally, thus becoming an important driver for convergence. Once broadcasting began to be seen as part of the information society, it became a significant element in a converging technology sector.

While broadcasting and telecommunication were seen as intertwining sectors that could serve as a basis for convergence policy, both sectors have been regulated in traditional mode for a long time and new international frameworks have taken some years to be formulated.

Telecommunication policies have served as a model for ICT convergence in many territories, and some of the old regulatory frameworks for the telecommunications sector are expected to shape progress towards convergence given the interchangeable nature of digital infrastructure. Yet broadcasting has historically proved to be a sensitive and highly political issue, traditionally regarded as a state prerogative, and this is one of the key factors making policy formulation complex. Whereas a neo-liberal model can be applied as a new economic approach to deregulate certain state functions with a view to opening up the market to encourage international investments, it comes with grey areas that cannot be ignored in a changing environment, making potential elimination of cherry-picking in lucrative markets a challenge.

Policies should therefore be tailored towards increasing quality of services, efficiency and overall value addition beyond revenue as a primary goal. This is necessary in emerging markets where the digital divide remains significant and where substantial infrastructure investment continues to grow. As long as broadcasting markets remain distinct from the rest of the communication sector, the situation seems unlikely to change. Digitalization, with the transition from analogue to digital TV, is expected to bring broadcasting fully into a converged environment, giving birth to a new digital era calling for continuous policy evolution.

11 MAY 2011



**INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGIES
WHAT THE FELLOWS SAY**



CAROLINA HERZEL
ARGENTINA, 2009

“Owing to advances achieved in research conducted under the UNESCO/Japan Research Fellowships Programme, new professional paths and other opportunities for putting lessons learnt into practice have opened up. The GEUDIS web application developed for the design of research teaching units is being used experimentally by Spanish and Argentine teachers. Some features have been found to require revision and improvement. That notwithstanding, it is affirmably a web 2.0 tool that promotes educators’ professional development

because information and communication technology is built into their initial and continuing training. Furthermore, and on a more personal level, on the strength of the knowledge built up and the experience gained from using educational technology, I have participated in a virtual secondary education project for rural areas, primarily for the Mapuche, the indigenous people of the area in which I live. I joined that project in order to train teachers to design draft curricula, devise multimedia content and use web 2.0 tools that were potentially helpful in education”.



TANZILA SABA
PAKISTAN, 2010

“I am thankful to UNESCO/ Japan Research Fellowships Programme 2010 and everyone associated with it. The fellowship helped me to complete my PhD in Malaysia”.



ANASTASIA PIZAKO
GABON, 2009

“The introduction of ICT in education is a revolution in teaching, a journey towards the future. The fellowship has changed my teaching practices completely”.



ALISA ELISE AMUPOLO
NAMIBIA, 2009

“It has taken me to another level in further exploring, through advanced research from a philosophical standpoint, societal developments triggered by technological and other forms of progress wrought daily by modern capitalism”.



SAIDA ULFA
INDONESIA, 2010

“It was a great honour to be a UNESCO research fellow, and I should like to express heartfelt thanks for being given a wonderful opportunity under the UNESCO/Japan Fellowship to conduct research that will be to my country’s benefit”.



FIELD OF STUDY

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

SAIDA ULFA

INDONESIA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

JAPAN

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Hiroshima University,
Information Engineering
Department,
Hiroshima, Japan.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 1 October 2010
to 31 January 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 10 September 1979
in Makassar, Indonesia.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Saga University, Saga, Japan:
Ph.D. in Information Science
(25 September 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Saida Ulfa, et al

*Error Based Translation as
a New Approach for Indonesian
in Learning Japanese Particles,
Journals of Volume 7, Japanese
Society for Information
and Systems in Education,
2008.*

Saida Ulfa, et al

*An Intelligent Tutoring System
in Learning Japanese Particles
for Indonesian, Proceedings
of the 8th Annual Conference
on Information Technology
Based Higher Education
and Training. Kumamoto
University, Kumamoto, Japan,
2007.*

Saida Ulfa, et.al

*Error Based Translation
in Learning Japanese Particles
for Indonesian, Proceedings
of the 22nd Annual Conference
of Japan Society For Educational
Technology. Kansai University,
Osaka, Japan, 2006.*

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"It was a great honour to be
a UNESCO research fellow,
and I should like to express
heartfelt thanks for being
given a wonderful opportunity
under the UNESCO/Japan
Fellowship to conduct research
that will be to my country's
benefit."



saida.ulfa@gmail.com



Developing Intelligent Computer-Assisted Language Learning (ICALL) Using an Error-Based Translation Method

The background of this research was the increasing number of Japanese language learners in Indonesia. In order to help Indonesians to learn the Japanese language, I designed a prototype system.

Prototypic ICALL programmes were developed as early as the late 1970s. The ICALL system incorporates the Intelligent Tutoring System (ITS) and Natural Language Processing (NLP). This research focused on designing a language learning environment categorized as an ICALL system. The system comprises three modules, namely: the teaching module, expert system module and student module. Interface is used to connect the user and the system.

The ICALL system can assist the learner in language learning, the goal of second language learning being to communicate in the target language. ICALL provides technology to support the second language learner in acquiring communication skills in the target language.

A tutorial system used in ICALL is a drill test. It consists of two levels of learning: the first level is vocabulary learning and the second is sentence learning. An error-based translation approach was used as the language learning method at both levels. Learners are left to make their own errors and these are then pointed out.

There are numerous types of vocabulary learning techniques. A very commonly used method is to represent the meaning of the new word with a related image/animation to help the learner to build a connection between the visual and the verbal. This is also categorized as a semi-contextualizing technique and it helps the learner to absorb or memorize new words. At this level, the learner's error is presented with a representative image. The learners learn from the errors they make.

Once the learner has acquired Japanese vocabulary knowledge, he or she proceeds to the next level. At this level, the learner constructs the Japanese language on the basis of a given sentence in the Indonesian language. In order to answer the question, the learner should understand the relationship between the words and Japanese structure. A linguistic analysis of the learner's input allows feedback of the errors by displaying the translation of the learner's input in the Indonesian language. The learner can then analyse the difference between his or her input answer and the given sentence. If it is the same, the learner's answer is correct; otherwise the answer is incorrect.

9 FEBRUARY 2011



FIELD OF STUDY

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

TANZILA SABA

PAKISTAN

COUNTRY OF STUDY

MALAYSIA

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Faculty of Computer Science
and Information Systems,
University of Technology
of Malaysia (UTM), Skudai,
Malaysia.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 1 September 2010
to 31 May 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 28 February 1973
in DIK (KPK), Pakistan.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

PhD (Document Information
Security) (2012), University
of Technology of Malaysia
(UTM), 81310 Skudai Johor,
Malaysia.

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Amjad Rehman, Fajri Kurniawan
and Tanzila Saba
*An Automatic Approach
for Line Detection and Removal
without Characters Smash-up,
Imaging Science Journal*, vol.
59, pp. 171-182 (I.F. 0.169),
2010.

Tanzila Saba, Ghazali Sulong
and Amjad Rehman
*Document Image Analysis:
Issues, Comparison of Methods
and Remaining Problems.*
Artificial Intelligence Review
Springer vol.35, No. 2, 101-118,
DOI: 10.1007/s10462-010-9186-6
(ISI- I.F. 0.5), 2011.

Tanzila Saba, Ghazali Sulong,
Shafry Rahim and Amjad
Rehman
*On the Segmentation of
Multiple Touched Characters:
A Heuristics Approach.*
*Lecturer Notes in Computer
Science.* (LNCS) Springer
Verlag, pp. 540-544, 2011.

Tanzila Saba, Amjad Rehman
and M. Elarbi-Boudiher.
*Methods and Strategies
on off-line Cursive Touched
Characters Segmentation:
A Directional Review.*
Artificial Intelligence Review
DOI 10.1007/s10462-011-9271-5,
2011.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"I am thankful to UNESCO/
Japan Research Fellowships
Programme 2010 and everyone
associated with it.
The fellowship helped me to
complete my PhD in Malaysia".



stanzila2@live.utm.my
tanzilasaba@yahoo.com



Offline Cursive Touched Script – Non-linear Segmentation

Handwriting is a natural way to communicate and record information. Despite more than four decades of intensive research, offline unconstrained cursive handwriting recognition is still an unresolved problem. Touched cursive characters are not uncommon and are the main cause of low segmentation and recognition accuracy.

This thesis presents enhanced approaches for image pre-processing, touched character segmentation and feature extraction for character recognition. Enhanced pre-processing techniques include noise detection and removal, image skew estimation and detection of handwritten and machine-printed text.

Noise detection is based on a connected component analysis scheme while geometrical features are employed to estimate image skew angle. Local and global features are analysed and employed to distinguish between handwritten and machine-printed text. However, touched character segmentation is the main focus of this thesis. In this regard, two enhanced touched character segmentation techniques based on genetic algorithms and pixel intensities are proposed and evaluated.

For character recognition, statistical and structural features are extracted and a fused technique is proposed. All techniques are evaluated on real-world benchmark IAM data that facilitated comparison in the state of the art. Favourable accuracy for each phase is achieved and reported in this research with high speed and minimum computational complexity.

4 JULY 2011

PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

“How can we nurture today the values of tolerance, dialogue and peace in such circumstances of uncertainty?”

Conflict resolution and reconciliation must start in schools and universities.

It must start by empowering young women and men in difficult neighbourhoods, in post-conflict settings, in situations of tension.

Young people are already changing the world – we must help them channel peacefully this impetus for change, by including all, by teaching new skills, by sharing experience.

We must give every young man and woman the confidence to dream of a better world and the skills to shape reality in this direction.”

IRINA BOKOVA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO

On the occasion of the Signing Ceremony International Institute for Peace (UNESCO, 7 February 2012).

YEAR

2009

FELLOWS

P.108
**TOHTO AMOIN JUSTINE
BINDEDOU DJÈ
ÉPOUSE YOMAN**
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

P.110
ELENA WALID YEHIA
LEBANON

P.112
**PRIYA DARSHINI
BALIGADOO**
MAURITIUS

YEAR

2010

FELLOWS

P.116
HEAK SREANG
CAMBODIA

P.118
**KENNETH
BUMUTURAKI**
UGANDA



FIELD OF STUDY

**PEACEFUL CONFLICT
RESOLUTION**

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

**TOHTO AMOIN JUSTINE
BINDEDOU DJÈ
(YOMAN)**

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

COUNTRIES OF STUDY

FRANCE

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Laboratory on Contemporary
Philosophical Thought
of the Art, Philosophy
and Aesthetics Unit
of the Department
of Philosophy, University
of Paris-8 Vincennes-
Saint-Denis, France

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 13 November 2009
to 12 May 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 9 September 1970
in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire .

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Bouaké,
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire:
Ph.D. in Philosophy
(22 December 2005).

SCHOLARLY WORK

AND PUBLICATIONS

Hobbes ou le rejet du désordre
[*Hobbes, or Rejection
of Disorder*] in *Repères*,
the scientific journal
of the University of Bouaké,
vol I, N°1, Presses des Universités
de Côte d'Ivoire (PUCI),
pp 23-39, 2006.

*Le sens de l'Humanité
dans l'Absolutisme de Thomas
Hobbes* [*The Meaning
of Humanity in the Absolutism
of Thomas Hobbes*], in *Le Korè*,
an Ivorian journal of philosophy
and culture, Éditions
Universitaires de Côte d'Ivoire
(EDUCI), Abidjan,
Côte d'Ivoire, 2006.

*Le Léviathan: l'individualisme
clos ouvert sur une entité
plurielle close* [*The Leviathan:
closed individualism opening
onto a closed plural entity*],
in *Ethiopiennes*, a Black
African journal of literature
and philosophy, n° 82,
first semester 2009,
pp. 235-253. Dakar,
Senegal, 2009.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"Under the UNESCO/Japan
Fellowship, I gained fruitful
experience of inter-university
cooperation and had access
to a wealth of good documents
on cultural issues relating
to conflict resolution in Africa."



bindedouj@yahoo.fr



From Deconstructivism of the Ego to the Emergence of the Alter Ego. The Social Dynamic of Joking Relationships in Peaceful Conflict Resolution in Africa

Many approaches to armed conflict resolution in Africa reach an impasse. Nevertheless, there are anthropological and sociological elements such as “joking relationships”, and a type of rationality that goes with them, which can guide conflict resolution. This research into the dynamics of coexistence looks at joking relationships as a path to social cohesion in conflict resolution in Africa. Above all, it involves issues of the ego in the light of Hobbesian political thought to account for the substance of the African ego, the primordial soul, constituting the idea of the community as the smallest element of traditional African society.

As a result, the concept of a joking relationship is examined through its objectives and challenges that involve actions to prevent conflicts, deterrence and, ultimately, reparation aimed at minimizing the damage so as to restore and consolidate social fluidity. The purpose of our research was to analyse the way in which joking relationships answer questions about the relations between social groups in conflict and the desirability of continuing them, in a world of growing solitude and egoism of all kinds.

This led us to assess the current state of interpersonal and group relations, which are now strongly influenced by western-type lifestyles; this distorts the meaning and effectiveness of anthropological practices and of relationships. Joking relationships bring about conviviality and rapprochement between enemy peoples, who seal their coexistence in agreements on the sanctity of human life. Nonetheless this practice, which is present in West Africa and takes place both within and across national borders, is increasingly ignored in favour of radical egoism that generates

crises of all kinds. Although the “conventional” methods used by the international community should not be ignored, they nonetheless have their limitations, mostly in terms of highly specific cultural and traditional issues that interfere with the objectives of restoring social peace. Joking relationships are used in order to control social tensions, when political and official remedies have failed. They acquire genuine meaning in a parallel vision which approaches justice from below, an unorthodox form of justice that makes use of the informal and makes it formal.

Thus, they focus on traditional political and community action which takes its pedigree from the spiritual foundations of traditional communities. This basic spirituality shapes the primordial soul of the community, its fundamental ego, through keeping one’s word, laughing and joking as a way of promoting coexistence. That is why they need to be developed in Africa, a continent which is losing its bearings.

20 MARCH 2012



FIELD OF STUDY

PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

ELENA WALID YEHIA

LEBANON

COUNTRY OF STUDY

USA

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of North Carolina-
Chapel Hill, Department
of Anthropology, Chapel Hill,
North Carolina, USA

Field research:

American University of Beirut,
Department of Social
and Behavioural Studies,
Beirut, Lebanon

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 23 April to 22 July 2010
and from 1 August
to 31 December 2010.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 27 July 1973
in St. Petersburg,
Russian Federation.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of North Carolina-
Chapel Hill, North Carolina,
USA: Master of Arts
in Sociocultural Anthropology
and Philosophy
(12 November 2008).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Decolonizing Knowledge and
Practice: A Dialogic Encounter
between the Latin American
Modernity/Coloniality/
Decoloniality Research
Programme and Actor
Network Theory, Journal of the
World Anthropology Network*
1 (2):91 – 108, 2006.

*Al-Jazeera's 'Opinion and the
Other Opinion': Two Dominant
Sides to Every Story*, Master of
Arts dissertation, Department
of Media and Communications
(Transnational Communications
and Global Media), Goldsmiths
College, University of London,
United Kingdom, autumn 2005.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"This fellowship helped me
complete my ethnographic
field research in Lebanon and
subsequently enabled me to
work on preparing my PhD
dissertation (at the University
of North Carolina- Chapel Hill)
which, through its
methodological and
theoretical formation, I hope
will contribute towards a richer
understanding of the
alternative imaginaries and
daily practices by grassroots
initiatives in Lebanon that are
bringing people together
across the prevailing sectarian
and political divides that have
been acutely polarizing
Lebanese society."



elenayehia17@yahoo.com



Reconciliation Through Grassroots Initiatives in Lebanon

This fellowship allowed me to complete my field research in Lebanon and subsequently enabled me to work on preparing my PhD dissertation at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. The aim of this research was two-fold.

On the one hand, to explore how new affinities are created and formed across conflict-ridden lines of sectarian/political difference. On the other hand, to better understand the established sectarian practices and narratives which signal irreconcilability, and where the “other” is seen as a threat.

The findings of this research indicate that these diverse initiatives and the alternative practices and discourses they embody are quite multiple, open-ended, and are emergent or ‘in formation’ in highly relational and localized ways, whether within the different groups or with the surrounding fervent social and geopolitical context. This seeming ambiguity, despite its various dilemmas and limitations, is actually also contributing towards making these initiatives fertile grounds for distinct encounters, transgressions and new possibilities.

The academic supervision, support and theoretical foundation that I gained at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill have been crucial in undertaking and enriching this research.

I remain very grateful to the UNESCO/Keizo Obuchi Research Fellowship Programme for supporting this research and for the vision and commitment that it represents.

6 APRIL 2012



FIELD OF STUDY

PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

YEAR

2009

FELLOW

**PRIYA DARSHINI
BALIGADOO**

MAURITIUS

COUNTRY OF STUDY

UNITED KINGDOM

PLACE OF RESEARCH

Kingston University
Kingston, United Kingdom.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 25 September
to 24 January 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 27 April 1979
in Port Louis, Mauritius.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Pune, India:
MA in Philosophy (19 May 2005).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

Forthcoming book chapter:
*Collaborative Advantage
in Small Regional Economies*,
In: Johnsen, H.C.G. and Ennals,
R. (eds), *Creating Collaborative
Advantage: Innovation and
Knowledge Creation in Regional
Economies*, April 2012.

Forthcoming Journal Article:
*An Evaluation of Students'
Quality Circles and World
Council for Total Quality and
Excellence in Education*, will
be published in the special
issue 27.3 *AI & Society:
Knowledge, Culture and
Communication*, 2013.
The online version will be
available in 2012.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"This UNESCO Fellowship
has enabled collaborative
endeavours for peace in
Mauritius, contributed to new
UNESCO ASPnet (Associated
Schools Project Network)
developments in the United
Kingdom and promoted
Students' Quality Circles
as a method for teaching
peaceful conflict resolution."



priyabaligadoo@gmail.com



An evaluation of Students' Quality Circles and World Council Total Quality and Excellence in Education (WCTQEE)

This report has been sponsored by the Government of Japan through the UNESCO/ Japan Research Fellowships Programme to promote culture of peace ideals through peace education. Conducted at Kingston University, United Kingdom, from September 2010 to January 2011, it was facilitated by the Mauritius National Commission for UNESCO and the Ministry of Education and Human Resources.

The present report has coincided with the end of the Decade for the Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World as proclaimed by the United Nations (2001-2010), the celebration of the 100th anniversary of International Women's Day and the 10th anniversary of the National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (NPCC), which has implemented the philosophy of Students' Quality Circles (SQC) in schools in Mauritius under the name Civic Action Team (CATs). Meanwhile, the world has witnessed an outburst of violence in the Middle East. Individuals who have long tolerated a culture of domination and violence have been manifesting their discontent.

What happened in Egypt has revealed that none should underestimate the power of the people. It has been an inspiration for many individuals around the world to initiate collaborative action for social transformation. However, there is the fear that such groupings will cause violent confrontation and affect the global economy which is already in crisis. Major cuts are being experienced in developed, developing and under-developed countries. Natural calamities such as just occurred in Japan can hit other countries as well. It is important for girls and boys, men and women to be empowered in solving problems in a peaceful manner.

Moreover, it is imperative that institutions lay emphasis on innovation and partnerships to tap

individuals' hidden potentials and bring people together to work for peace and progress.

If globalization has to a certain extent facilitated free trade and the flow of information, it has also shown the difficulties of managing cultural diversity. In the global village, people from different ethnic origins are now connecting with each other. Clash of cultures, values, religious beliefs and opinions can easily degenerate into violence if individuals are not able to resolve conflicts through non-violent means.

The importance of dialogue and intercultural learning is being emphasized, but they need to be practised from an early age. When individuals reach maturity it is difficult to change the mindset of violence and domination to which they have been accustomed. Similarly, they need to be initiated into a methodology where they can identify problems, tackle root causes and bring positive transformation at a personal and societal level. Can SQCs which have their roots in 'Quality Circles' from industry empower young individuals to develop problem-solving skills? How sustainable are they? At a time when 'Corporate Social Responsibility' (CSR) is cautious about investment and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals are a priority for many countries, can SQCs help bridge the gap between Corporate and Social Responsibility? How far can they empower boys and girls, men and women to work together for peace and security? Can they, for example, help reinforce the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) in promoting culture of peace ideals? Do they lead to peaceful conflict resolution? In any attempt to further the culture of peace, it is important to provide information about non-violent practices, hence the report on SQCs and WCTQEE.

29 MARCH 2011



**PEACEFUL CONFLICT
RESOLUTION**

WHAT THE FELLOWS SAY



SREANG HEAK
CAMBODIA, 2010

“I am in deep gratitude for the financial support from UNESCO/Japan Fellowship that helped me toward the completion of my doctoral research study in Hawaii as well as strengthening my academic research capabilities”.



ELENA YEHIA
LEBANON, 2009

“This fellowship helped me complete my ethnographic field research in Lebanon and subsequently enabled me to work on preparing my PhD dissertation (at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) which, through its methodological and theoretical formation, I hope will contribute towards a richer understanding of the alternative imaginaries and daily practices by grassroots initiatives in Lebanon that are bringing people together across the prevailing sectarian and political divides that have been acutely polarizing Lebanese society”.



**MS TOHTO AMOIN JUSTINE YOMAN
NÉE BINÉDOU DJÈ**
CÔTE D'IVOIRE, 2009

“Under the Keizo Obuchi Fellowship, I gained fruitful experience of inter-university cooperation and had access to a wealth of good documents on cultural issues relating to conflict resolution in Africa”.



KENETH BUMUTURAKI
UGANDA, 2010

“It was such an enriching experience to conduct research on Participatory Theatre and Peace Buiding at the University of Exeter. The abundance of academic resources at this university provided an exciting experience”.



PRIYA DARSHINI
MAURITIUS, 2009

“This UNESCO/Japan Fellowship has enabled collaborative endeavours for peace in Mauritius, contributed to new UNESCO ASPnet (Associated Schools Project Network) developments in the United Kingdom and promoted Students’ Quality Circles as a method for teaching peaceful conflict resolution”.



FIELD OF STUDY

PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

HEAK SREANG

CAMBODIA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

**UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA**

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Hawaii at Manoa
Center on Disability Studies
Hawaii, USA.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 1 September 2010
to 30 March 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 12 April 1982
in Kampong Cham, Cambodia.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

University of Hawaii, Manoa,
Honolulu, Hawaii, USA:
Master in Public Administration
(17 December 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Overthrow of POL POT Regime
and Profile of Prime Minister
Hun Sen, Journal of Leadership
Certificate Programme,
East-West Center, Hawaii, USA,
2009.*

Programme Theory of the
Demonstration to Maintain
Independence and Employment
Project, University of Hawaii
at Manoa, USA, 2009.

Third iREACH Technical Report,
Community-Driven Universal
Access Solutions in Cambodia,
Ministry of Commerce,
Cambodia, 2008.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"I am in deep gratitude for
the financial support from
UNESCO/Japan Fellowship that
helped me toward the
completion of my doctoral
research study in Hawaii as well
as strengthening my academic
research capabilities."



hsreang@yahoo.com



Domestic Violence against Married Women in Cambodia: Help-Seeking, Re-Abuse, and Severity of Physical Violence by Husbands

Domestic violence has a serious impact on women's health and their children not only in Cambodia but also in the world. In Cambodia, limited research has been done on this topic. To fill the literature gap, the current study is proposed. The study is guided by the implicit theory on domestic violence and the help-seeking theoretical model of women who were victims of violence from their partners. In accordance with the theories, help-seeking amongst married women who experienced domestic violence may be related to further abuse/re-abuse and severity from husbands/partners. Therefore, the dissertation report aimed to evaluate the associations between help-seeking and re-abuse and severity of domestic violence against married women in Cambodia.

The study used a combination of both quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative data from the 2005 Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey on married women was used for the analysis. Qualitative interviews were conducted with a total of seven governmental and non-governmental organizations in Cambodia. Statistical software SAS version 9.2 was used to perform data analysis. A total of 2,294 married women were included in the analysis. Frequency, percentage, and correlation of all variables were calculated. Principle component analysis was used to create component variables. To evaluate the associations between help-seeking and re-abuse/severity of violence, multiple logistic regression was used to compute adjusted odds ratios. The analysis model was further stratified according to different types of help-seeking such as help-seeking from family, from friends, from in-laws and from forces. The adjusted variables in the models included women's age, women's education, wealth-index, number of children, women's working status, place of residence,

partners' education, partners' working status, partner drinking alcohol, family violence by exposing to father beating mother, and wife beating husband.

Positive correlation of help-seeking was significantly observed in severity of violence. Significant association between help-seeking and re-abuse was found with an adjusted odds ratio of 1.57 ($p=0.04$). Significant association was also found between help-seeking and severity of violence with an adjusted odds ratio of 2.35 ($p=0.0004$). Other significant contributing factors to re-abuse and severity of violence included number of children, partner's education, partner drinking alcohol, and wife beating husband. Stratification models by help-seeking from family, from friends, from in-laws, and from forces did not yield significant results. Qualitative interviews with other stakeholders working on domestic violence issues indicated that seeking for help is a risk factor for abused women to get further abuse and even more severe violence from the husbands. In conclusion, help-seeking is a significant predictor for re-abuse and severity of violence amongst married Cambodian women who experienced domestic violence. Based on these findings, the implication is for policy-makers to carefully take them into consideration in their efforts/interventions so as to reduce and prevent the possibility that their interventions would lead to further abuse and severity of violence against victim women. Policy-makers should consider interventions to reduce the number of children in the family, improve partners' education, prevent alcohol-drinking, and prevent women from using violence against husbands.

11 JANUARY 2012



FIELD OF STUDY

PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

YEAR

2010

FELLOW

**KENNETH
BUMUTURAKI**

UGANDA

COUNTRY OF STUDY

UNITED KINGDOM

PLACE OF RESEARCH

University of Exeter
School of Arts, Languages
and Literatures
Exeter, United Kingdom.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 4 October 2010
to 31 July 2011.

ABOUT FELLOW

Born on 23 July 1979 in Hoima,
Uganda.

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED

Makerere University, Kampala,
Uganda: Master of Arts
(19 January 2009).

SCHOLARLY WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS

*Participatory Theatre as a Tool
for Political Empowerment:
A Study of Kampala and Hoima
Districts in Uganda.* MA Thesis,
Makerere University, Kampala,
2009, Unpublished.

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS

"It was such an enriching
experience to conduct
research on Participatory
Theatre and Peace Building
at the University of Exeter.
The abundance of academic
resources at this university
provided an exciting
experience."



kenamooti@yahoo.com



Community Theatre as a Participatory Approach for Peace Building in Post-Conflict Zones: A Study of Selected Communities in Southern Sudan

This fellowship in support of my postgraduate studies at the University of Exeter commenced on 4 October 2010. The topic under investigation was Community Theatre as a Participatory Approach for Peace Building in Post-Conflict Zones. The main objective of the study was to explore the potential of community theatre as a participatory approach to peace building and to investigate how best community theatre could be used in peace building in post-conflict situations. The studies started with an induction seminar for fresh postgraduate research students held on 2 October 2010. The seminar delved into issues such as the nature of PhD research, the relationship between the PhD student and the research supervisor and effective research management, among other issues. To give us a taste of postgraduate research, several senior researchers and continuing PhD students were invited to speak about their research.

The studies were conducted in an organized and conducive atmosphere at the University of Exeter. I had access to the facilities and resources necessary for postgraduate research. These included the library, which is open 24 hours daily, the computer and IT facilities with reliable Internet connection provided in the postgraduate computer studio and a conducive study space provided in the Research Commons. Furthermore, I was trained by library training services to use the available library facilities. Such training services included how to access online library resources such as e-journals and e-books. Furthermore, the University of Exeter runs the effective researcher development programme with a series of short courses designed to support postgraduate research students. On the recommendation of my research supervisor, I attended some of courses, namely smart start

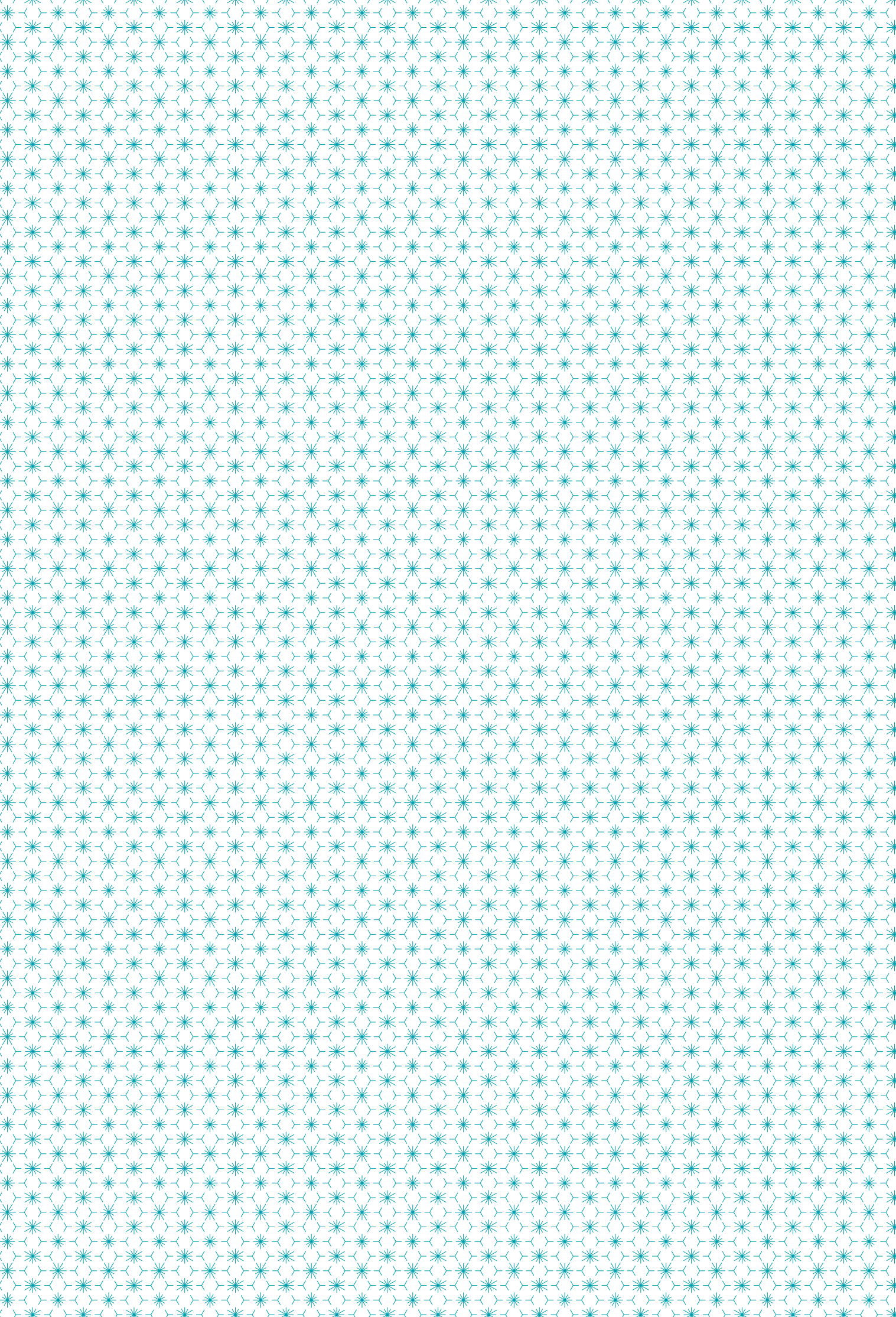
for PhD students, effective reading and writing a literature review.

My research supervisor was always available for me. I met her once every month for a major supervision session and as often as I could for consultation, as the need arose. The supervision sessions were highly supportive and enriching. One major aspect of the research and supervision process was the Graduate Progress Committee (GPC) meetings. The GPC meetings have been introduced by the university to monitor the progress of postgraduate research students. They are convened for each student once every six months. In a GPC meeting, a research student meets his/her supervisory team and answers questions on his or her work. I attended two GPC meetings, which helped me to streamline and focus my research.

My studies were also enabled by a vibrant postgraduate research community which permitted me to share my research with peers. The opportunity to share my research was provided in two forums, namely the PhD seminars and the conferences. The Department of Drama held monthly PhD seminars at which doctoral students would present their research both in theory and practice. I presented my research at one of the PhD seminars. Each PhD seminar would be crowned by an invited guest speaker who would present his/her research. I also attended two conferences that were convened in the Department of Drama. Attending and participating in these research events helped me to streamline and focus my studies.

Generally, I studied in a serene and enabling environment without any interruption. By the end of June, I and my supervisor were happy with the outcomes of the nine-month period of work.

8 SEPTEMBER 2011



ANNEXES
SELECTED CANDIDATES
FROM 2001 TO 2010

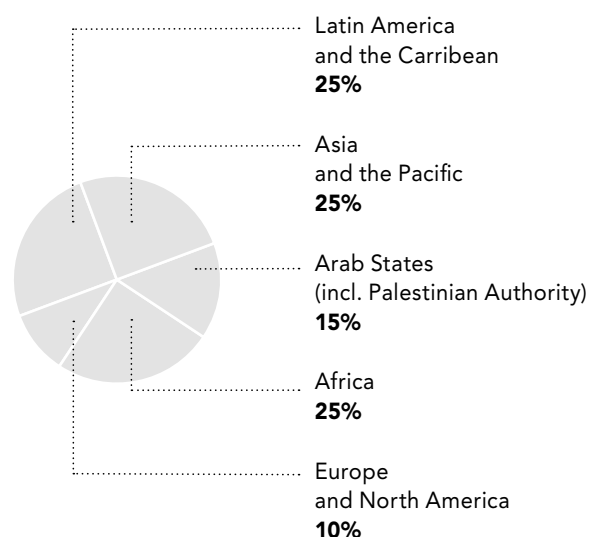
SELECTED CANDIDATES

UNDER THE UNESCO/JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS' FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME (UNESCO/KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME)

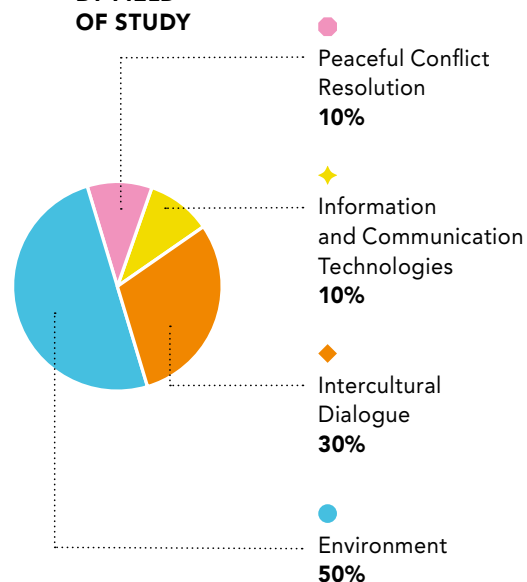
2010

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	2	1	-	2	4	1	5	50 000
Arab States	3	-	-	-	3	0	3	30 000
Asia and Pacific	2	1	2	-	2	3	5	50 000
Europe and North America	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	20 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	-	-	4	2	3	5	50 000
Total	10	2	2	6	11	9	20	200 000

BY REGION



BY FIELD OF STUDY

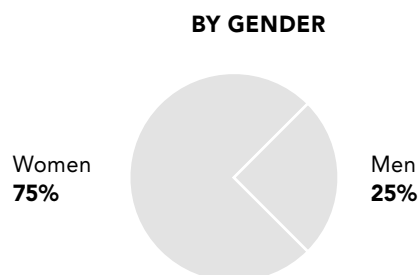
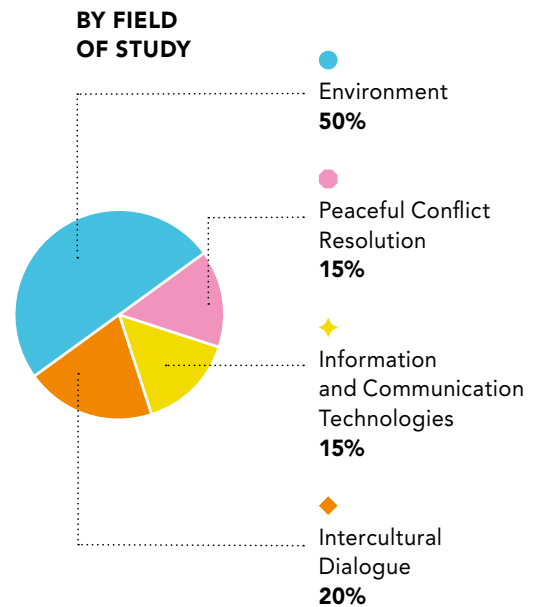
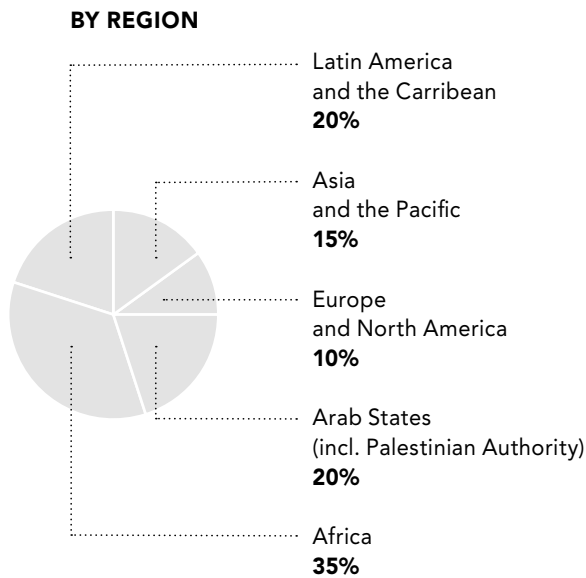


BY GENDER



2009

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	2	2	2	1	-	7	7	70 000
Arab States	2	1	-	1	2	2	4	40 000
Asia and Pacific	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	30 000
Europe and North America	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	20 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	-	1	1	1	3	4	40 000
Total	10	3	3	4	5	15	20	200 000



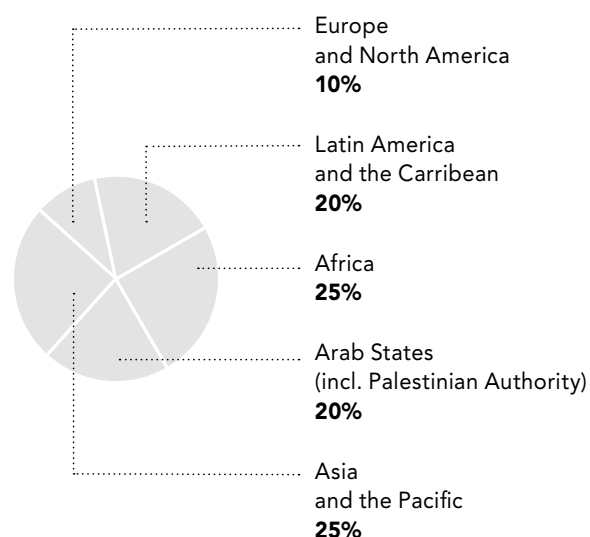
SELECTED CANDIDATES

UNDER THE UNESCO / JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS' FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME (UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME)

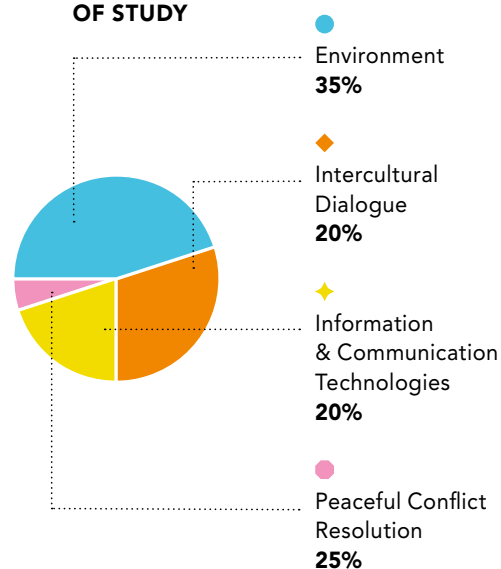
2008

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	2	1	1	1	5	-	5	50 000
Arab States (incl. Palestinian Automous Territories)	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	40 000
Asia and Pacific	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	50 000
Europe and North America	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	20 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	-	-	2	1	3	4	40 000
Total	7	4	4	5	12	8	20	200 000

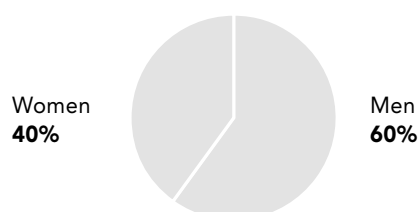
BY REGION



BY FIELD OF STUDY

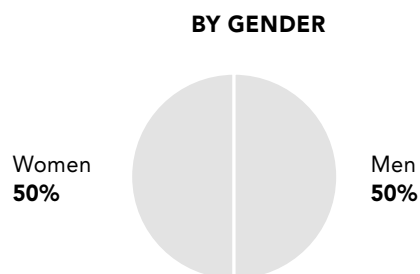
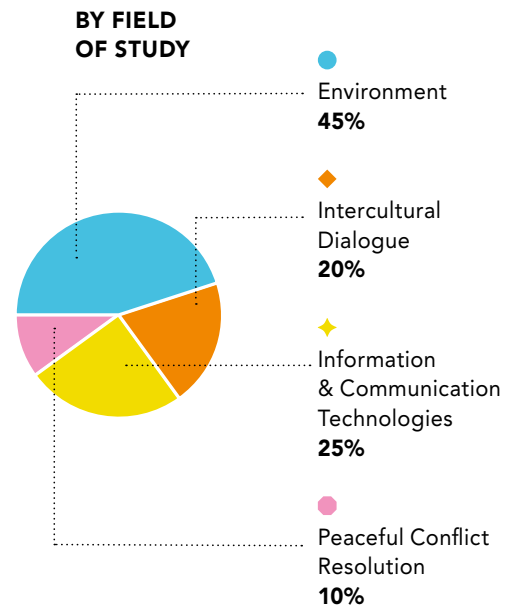
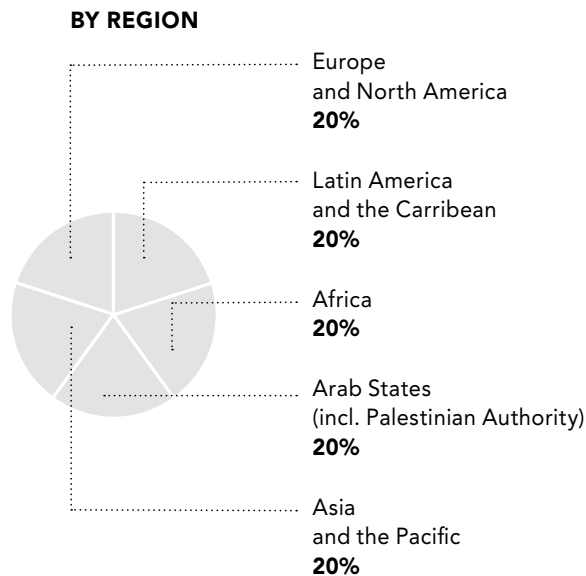


BY GENDER



2007

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	2	1	1	-	4	0	4	37 500
Arab States (incl. Palestinian Automous Territories)	3	1	-	-	1	3	4	40 000
Asia and Pacific	1	1	2	-	3	1	4	30 000
Europe and North America	1	1	2	-	1	3	4	39 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	-	-	2	1	3	4	40 000
Total	9	4	5	2	10	10	20	186 500



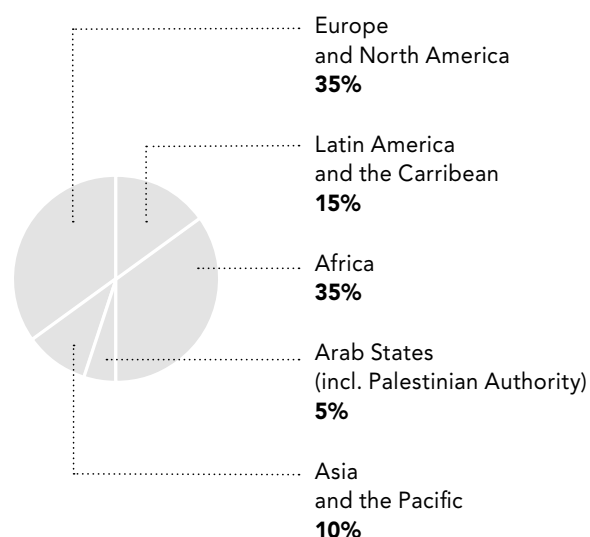
SELECTED CANDIDATES

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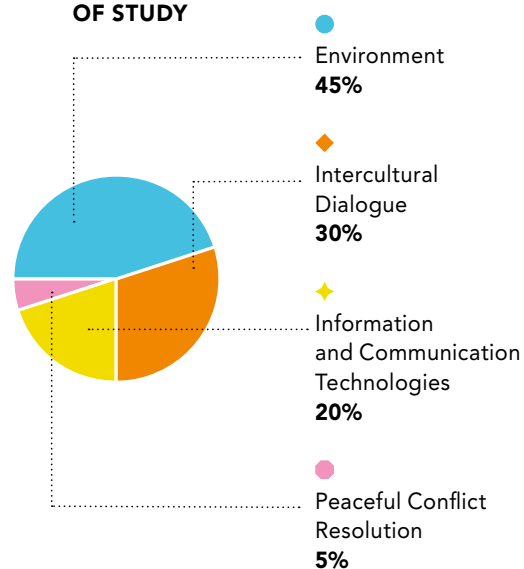
2006

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	2	1	3	1	5	2	7	67 500
Arab States (incl. Palestinian Automous Territories)	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	10 000
Asia and Pacific	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	20 000
Europe and North America	3	3	1	-	1	6	7	70 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	2	-	-	3	-	3	30 000
Total	9	6	4	1	10	10	20	197 500

BY REGION



BY FIELD OF STUDY

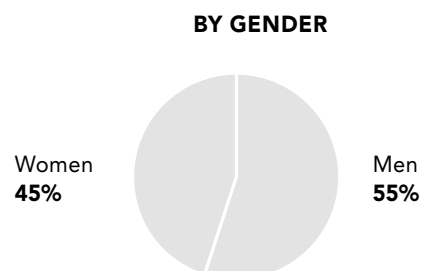
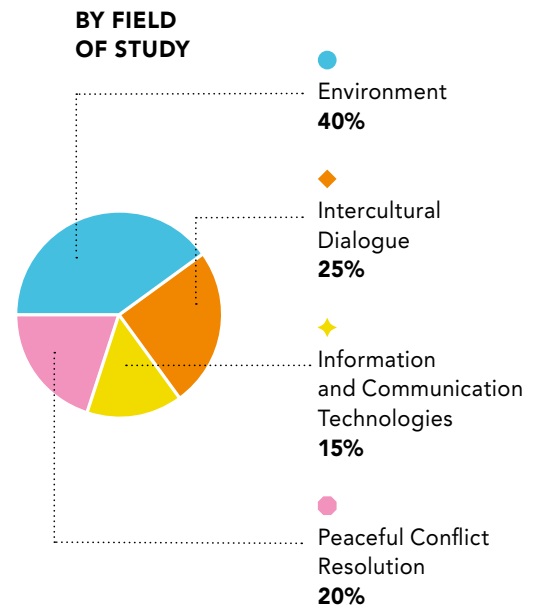
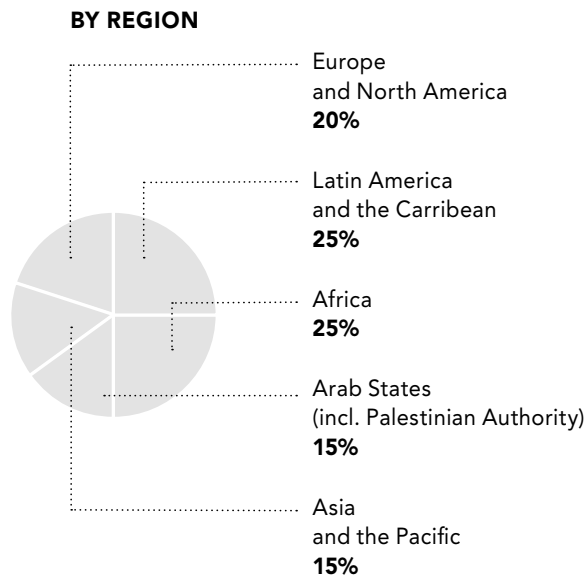


BY GENDER



2005

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	2	-	1	2	3	2	5	45 500
Arab States (incl. Palestinian Automous Territories)	2	-	-	1	2	1	3	28 200
Asia and Pacific	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	30 000
Europe and North America	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	38 500
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	4	1	-	3	2	5	47 000
Total	8	5	3	4	11	9	20	189 200



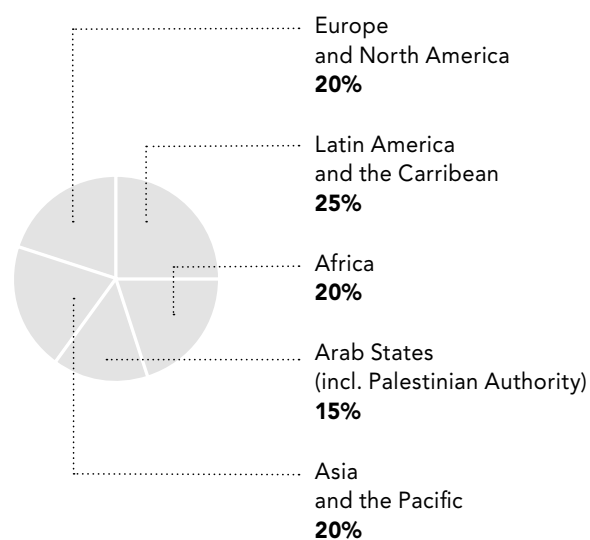
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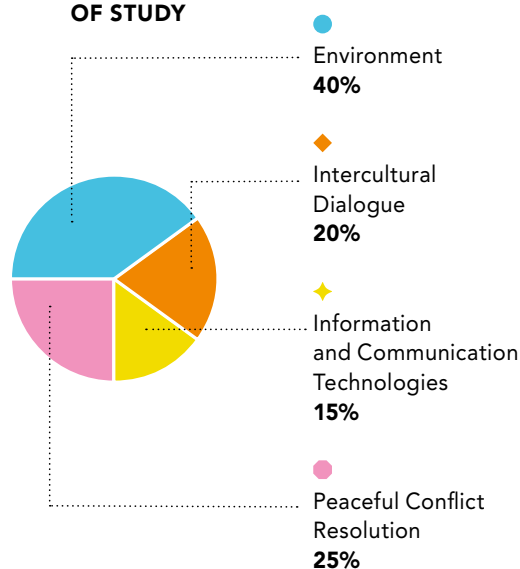
2004

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	3	-	-	1	3	1	4	30 000
Arab States (incl. Palestinian Automous Territories)	1	1	1	-	2	1	3	22 500
Asia and Pacific	2	2	-	-	0	4	4	30 000
Europe and North America	1	-	-	3	-	4	4	30 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	2	2	-	2	3	5	37 500
Total	8	5	3	4	7	13	20	150 000

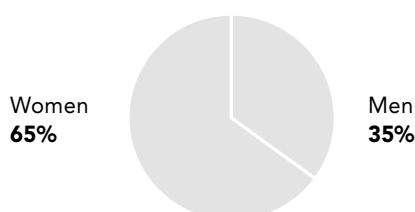
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BY FIELD OF STUDY

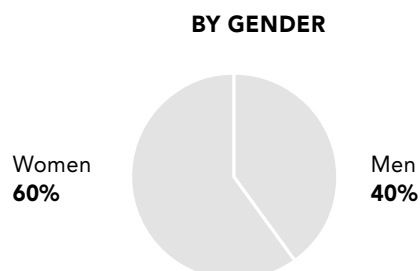
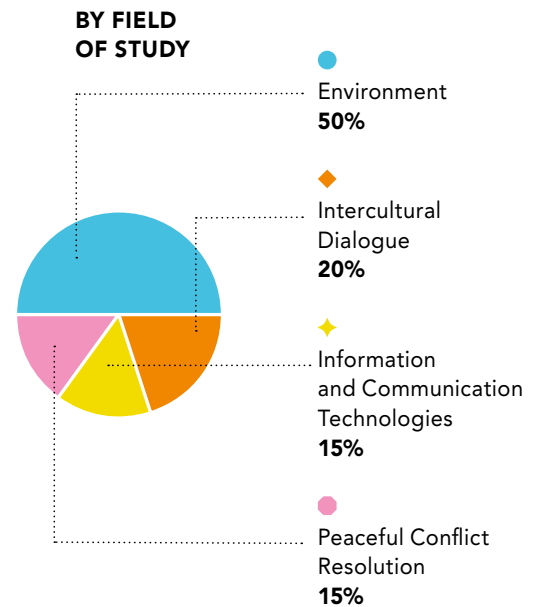
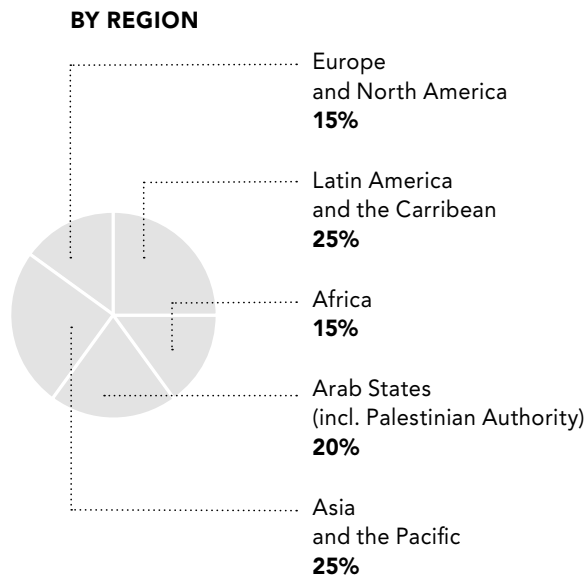


BY GENDER



2003

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	22 500
Arab States (incl. Palestinian Autoumous Territories)	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	30 000
Asia and Pacific	2	2	1	-	1	4	5	37 500
Europe and North America	2	-	-	1	1	2	3	22 500
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	-	2	2	-	5	5	37 500
Total	10	3	3	4	8	12	20	150 000



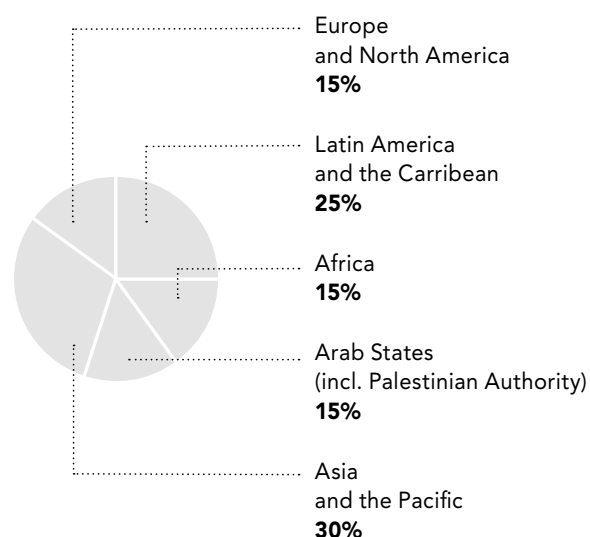
SELECTED CANDIDATES

UNDER THE UNESCO/JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS' FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME (UNESCO/KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME)

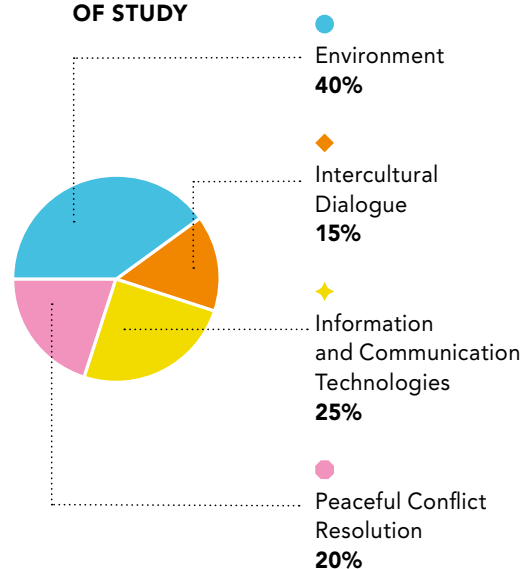
2002

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	1	-	1	1	2	1	3	22 500
Arab States (incl. Palestinian Automous Territories)	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	22 500
Asia and Pacific	3	1	-	2	5	1	6	45 000
Europe and North America	1	-	2	-	3	-	3	22 500
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	2	2	1	3	2	5	37 500
Total	8	3	5	4	15	5	20	150 000

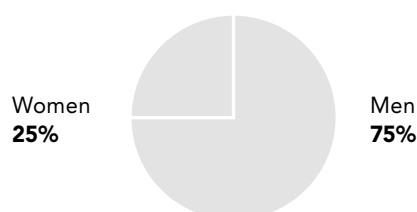
BY REGION



BY FIELD OF STUDY

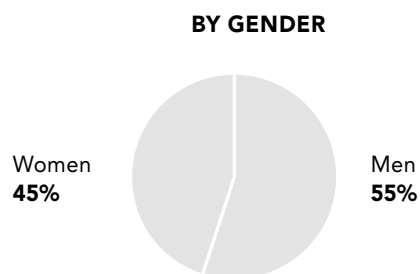
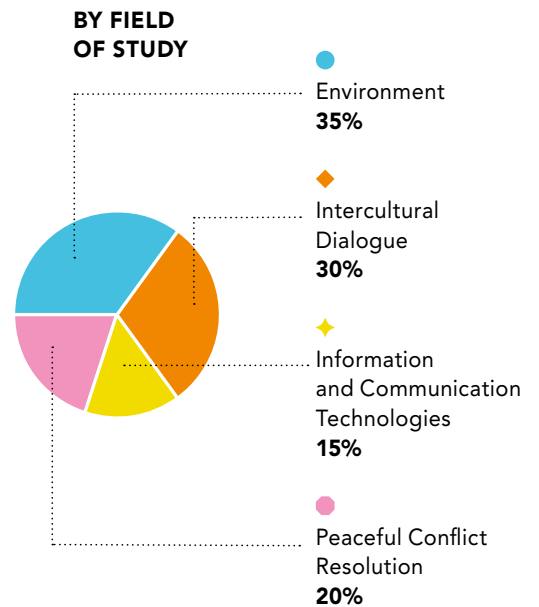
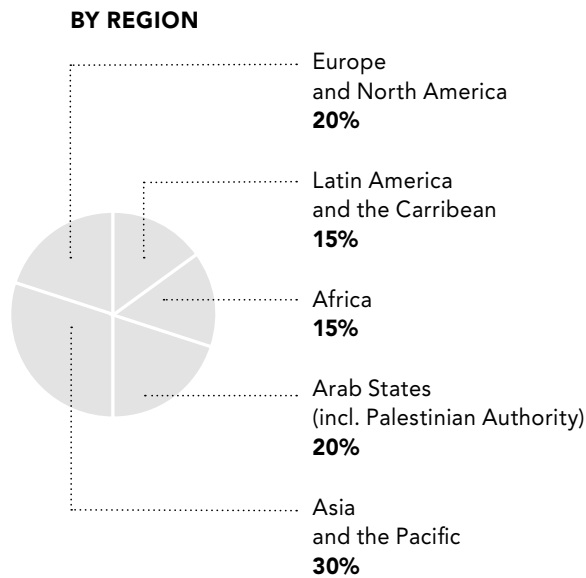


BY GENDER



2001

	●	◆	✦	●	Men	Women	Total	\$ Value
Africa	1	-	1	1	2	1	3	22 500
Arab States (incl. Palestinian Autoumous Territories)	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	22 500
Asia and Pacific	3	1	-	2	5	1	6	45 000
Europe and North America	1	-	2	-	3	-	3	22 500
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	2	2	1	3	2	5	37 500
Total	8	3	5	4	15	5	20	150 000



THE TWENTY UNESCO / JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS FELLOWS

THE TWENTY UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWS

ENVIRONMENT

2008

OLIVIER GNANKINE

BURKINA FASO → FRANCE

TCHIMOU VINCENT ASSOMA

CÔTE D'IVOIRE → FRANCE

CHANHDA HEMMAVANH

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC → CHINA

RAUL AUGUSTO LOAYZA MURO

PERU → NETHERLANDS

DONA HEMALI NANDANA MUNASINGHE

SRI LANKA → INDONESIA

CECILIA TAMARA AVELLÁN HAMPE

URUGUAY → THE NETHERLANDS

MOHAMMED ABDULLAH AL-GHOBAR

YEMEN → USA

2007

AMINUL HAQUE

BANGLADESH → MALAYSIA

PETYA STEFANOVA OROZOVA

BULGARIA → UNITED KINGDOM

KOUASSI JOSEPH KOUAKOU

CÔTE D'IVOIRE → MAROC

ANAR JANET RODRÍGUEZ CHEANG

CUBA → BELGIUM

CATALINA EVELYN GARDELLA GARCÍA

EL SALVADOR → MEXICO

HAAD BESBOUSSE

MOROCCO → FRANCE

CHECK AHMED SOULEYMANE

NIGER FRANCE

AHMED IBRAHIM ABU ISMAIEL

PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES → EGYPT

EIMAN MOHAMED FADUL BASHIR

SUDAN → UNITED KINGDOM

2006

DILZARA NADIR AGHAYEVA

AZERBAIJAN → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BELA JAPOSHVILI

GEORGIA → FINLAND AND RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ELENA EVGENIEVNA TEN

KYRGYZSTAN → FRANCE

MZIME REGINA NDEBELE

MALAWI → ZIMBABWE

SU YEAN TEH

MALAYSIA → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VITAL TRAORÉ

MALI → RUSSIAN FEDERATION

MUNTHER FATHI MOHAMMED SALEM

PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES → EGYPT

OANA NANMANONA FRINCU

ROMANIA → ITALY

CRISANTO ANTONIO SILVA AGUILERA

VENEZUELA → MEXICO

2005

LILIT GRIGORYAN

ARMENIA → BELGIUM

BAMBANG HARIYADI

INDONESIA → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HAMID TAHERI SHAHRAINI

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN → GERMANY

LIZ AZZI

LEBANON → ITALY

MICHEL OMER LAI VAO

MADAGASCAR → SWITZERLAND

CHERRY AUNG

MYANMAR → INDIA

AYMAN W. DARDONA

PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ELLEN MANGORE

ZIMBABWE → SOUTH AFRICA

2004

CARLOS ALBERTO RUIZ GARVIA

BOLIVIA → GERMANY

CHRÉTIEN NGOUANET

CAMEROON → GABON

KOUADIO MICHEL YAO

CÔTE D'IVOIRE → FRANCE

PUTRI CHAIRANI EYANOER

INDONESIA → THAILAND

VIRANY SENGTHANTHR

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC → THAILAND

TAIYE REMI FASOLA

NIGERIA → INDIA

MOHAMMED IBRAHIM

PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES → UNITED KINGDOM

AZIME TEZER KEMER

TURKEY → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2003

NIKOLAY NIKOLAEV VALCHEV

BULGARIA → PORTUGAL

MARÍA ISABEL DU MONCEAU DE BERGENDAL

CHILE → CANADA

SHALINI AKELLA

INDIA → UNITED KINGDOM

QASEM SALEH ALNEWASHI

JORDAN → SWEDEN AND GERMANY

OHN MAR OHN

MYANMAR → JAPAN

TAYSIR SALIM ABU HAJAIR

PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES → FRANCE

MOHAMMED SADI EILA

PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES → FRANCE

IGBAL SALAH MOHAMMED ALI

SUDAN → GERMANY

LALLE YENDOUKA LARE

TOGO → BURKINA FASO

HALYNA HUDZ

UKRAINE → POLAND

2002

ISMAL MUKHTAR ZEYNALOV
AZERBAIJAN → RUSSIAN FEDERATION

RI GWON CHOL AND RI HO YONG
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF KOREA → THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA

AHMED MOUSTAFA MOUSSA
EGYPT → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HTUN KO
MYANMAR → JAPAN

TCHÉNGNON ABOTCHI
TOGO → BENIN

MONA MOHAMAD HASSAN MOHSEN
PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS
TERRITORIES → UNITED KINGDOM AND
NORTHERN IRELAND AND GAZA STRIP

KHALID AHMED QAHMAN
PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS
TERRITORIES → MOROCCO

2001

VILMANTÈ VYSNIAUSKAITĖ
LITHUANIA → SWEDEN

SIDI OULD SALEM
MAURITANIA → GERMANY

FARIDA ZAIDA
MOROCCO → FRANCE

MATILDE SOMARRIBA CHANG
NICARAGUA → CHILE

AMAL HUDHUD
PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS
TERRITORIES → TUNISIA
AND UNITED KINGDOM

KHAMIS MOHAMMED EL-MAHALLAWI
PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS
TERRITORIES → GAZA STRIP

NICK ARAHO
PAPUA NEW GUINEA → UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

2008

YANG JIANPING
PEOPLE'S REUBLIC OF CHINA → USA

ISTVÁN SÁNTHA
HUNGARY → RUSSIAN FEDERATION

IBRAHIMA DIOUF
SENEGAL → FRANCE

HEND JABBES
TUNISIA → FRANCE

2007

KOFFI JULIEN GBAGUIDI
BENIN → TOGO

CHINMAYEE SATPATHY
INDIA → USA

PAULINE MOUHANNA
LEBANON → FRANCE

AIVARAS STEPUKONIS
LITHUANIA → USA

2006

OUSMANOU ADAMA
CAMEROON → THE NETHERLANDS

**JAIRZINHO FRANCISCO PANQUEBA
CIFUENTES**
COLOMBIA → ECUADOR

GORAN SEKULOVSKI
THE F.Y. REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
→ FRANCE

JUAN JAVIER RIVERA ANDIA
PERU → SPAIN

NICOLE DOLOWY
POLAND → GERMANY AND FRANCE

SILVIA ZÁSZLÓS
SLOVAKIA → UNITED KINGDOM

2005

ELOISA BLANCA MUSSAT
ARGENTINA → VENEZUELA AND FRANCE

MARCELO BONILLA URVINA
ECUADOR → SPAIN

CUTBERTO HERNANDEZ LEGORRETA
MEXICO → PORTUGAL

RAFAEL ANTONIO FLOREZ PAZ
PERU → FRANCE AND CHINA

ANA KOPRIVICA
SERBIA → CUBA

2004

ABDRAHMAN TOGOU
CHAD → NIGER

DAINORA POCIUTE ABUKEVICIENE
LITHUANIE → ITALY

MARZENA DOROTA GODZINSKA
POLAND → TURKEY

**JAROSLAVA PANAKOVA- BAGDASA-
ROVA**
SLOVAKIA → RUSSIAN FEDERATION

2003

NOËL SANOU
BURKINA FASO → CANADA AND FRANCE

AUNE VALK
ESTONIA → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND UNITED KINGDOM

REYNA ELIZABETH PEÑA VELASCO
MEXICO → FRANCE AND EGYPT

LUISA MAGALY DAVALOS ROBLES
PERU → FRANCE

2002

MANUEL ALEJANDRO BILBOA ZEPEDA
CHILE → FRANCE

**CARLOS ARTURO SALAMANCA
VILLAMIZAR**
COLOMBIA → FRANCE

SEONG-YONG PARK
REPUBLIC OF KOREA → AUSTRIA

2001

JELENA DRCA
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA → AUSTRIA

KUBAT MOLDOBAEV
KYRGYZSTAN → RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ANDRÉS DEL CASTILLO SÁNCHEZ
MEXICO → PORTUGAL AND TIMOR - LESTE

ELENA NEGRU
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA → ROMANIA

ALEXANDRU BOUREANU
ROMANIA → SWITZERLAND

FARRUH INOGAMOV
UZBEKISTAN → GERMANY
AND RUSSIAN FEDERATION

THE TWENTY UNESCO / JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS FELLOWS

THE TWENTY UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWS

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

2008

IM SOTHEARITH
CAMBODIA → USA

RIMA MALEK
LEBANON → FRANCE

NICOLETA CRISTEA-BRUNEL
ROMANIA → FRANCE

JOSEPH KIZITO BADA
UGANDA → FINLAND

2007

DES PHAL
CAMBODIA → GERMANY

DAWIT TIBEBU TIRUNEH
ETHIOPIA → SOUTH AFRICA

AMJAD REHMAN KHAN
PAKISTAN → MALAYSIA

MILICA KALADJURDJEVIĆ
SERBIA → SWITZERLAND

KATARÍNA BRATKOVÁ
SLOVAKIA → SPAIN

2006

EUGENIA PETROVA KOVATCHEVA
BULGARIA → THE NETHERLANDS AND JAPAN

ARMAND JOSEPH KABORE
BURKINA FASO → FRANCE

HARINAINA RAMANAMBE RAVELOMANANTSOA
MADAGASCAR → FRANCE

PETER KINTU
RWANDA → INDIA

2005

SVELTA NIKOLOVA BOYTCHIEVA
BULGARIA → GERMANY

ANIA ROSA HERNANDEZ QUINTANA
CUBA → SPAIN

EZEKIEL CHIDI ODIOGO
NIGERIA → UNITED KINGDOM

2004

JUAN DOMINGO VELÁSQUEZ SILVA
CHILE → UNITED KINGDOM

MELISSA YAMILKA PÉREZ FIGUEROA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC → SPAIN

OLFA DRIDI
TUNISIA → FRANCE

2003

MAYRA MARTA MENA MUGICA
CUBA → ITALY AND SPAIN

WANIGASEKERA ARACHCHIGE DONA NAYANA DARSHANI WIJAYASUNDARA
SRI LANKA → MALAYSIA

ANGELA ADRIANA VALDIVIESO LÓPEZ
VENEZUELA → CHILE

2002

JAKOV KITAROVIC
CROATIA → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JANIO LINCON JADÁN GUERRERO
ECUADOR → COSTA RICA

FLORENCE NZISA NZWILLI MUIINDE
KENYA → CANADA

ALEXEI MOROZ
RUSSIAN FEDERATION → UNITED KINGDOM

LUZ MARINA PÉREZ
VENEZUELA → SPAIN

2001

AROUNA OUEDRAOGO
BURKINA FASO → FRANCE

ANASTHASIE OBONO MBA
GABON → FRANCE

NYAMJAV DAVAGDORJ
MONGOLIA → THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

2008

MOHAMMAD TANZIMUDDIN KHAN
BANGLADESH → NEPAL

RENATA MORENO QUINTERO
COLOMBIA → BRAZIL

BAKARY CAMARA
MALI → SENEGAL

MUAYAD YAHYA
PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES → AUSTRIA

ALICIA FERLINDA NUÑEZ PAREDES
VENEZUELA → SPAIN

2007

DORAH YANETH ORTIZ PARRADO
COLOMBIA → MEXICO

HERNÁN MOREANO URIGÜEN
ECUADOR → CHILE AND COLOMBIA

2006

MAMADOU SOUMARE
SENEGAL → FRANCE

2005

CHARLES ASSAMBA ONGODO
CAMEROON → NIGER

HASSATOU BALDE
GUINEA → SENEGAL AND MALI

ISLAM YUSUFI
THE F.Y. REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA → UNITED KINGDOM AND GREECE

MOHAMED MUSTAFA ABBAS
SUDAN → SWITZERLAND

2004

IBRAHIM MASHHOUR AL-JAZY
JORDAN → UNITED KINGDOM

AINURA AKEENEVA
KYRGYZSTAN → UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

**MARÍA DEL RAYO VENTURA
NAVARRETE**
MEXICO → SOUTH AFRICA

MARIA KIANI
PAKISTAN → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ANA MAYELLA GUTIÉRREZ RODRÍGUEZ
PERU → FRANCE

2003

SAIBOU ISSA
CAMEROON → NORWAY

MIKHAIL VLADIMIROVICH IVANOV
KYRGYZSTAN → GERMANY

SADIA NASIR BUTT
PAKISTAN → GERMANY

2002

A.H.M. SHAMSUL UKTADIR
BANGLADESH → PAKISTAN

MARÍACARLA ALZUGARAY RODRÍGUEZ
CUBA → CANADA

VENERA GALYAMOVA
KAZAKHSTAN → THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA

LESLIE ARTHUR WILMOT SHYLLON
SIERRA LEONE → LIBERIA

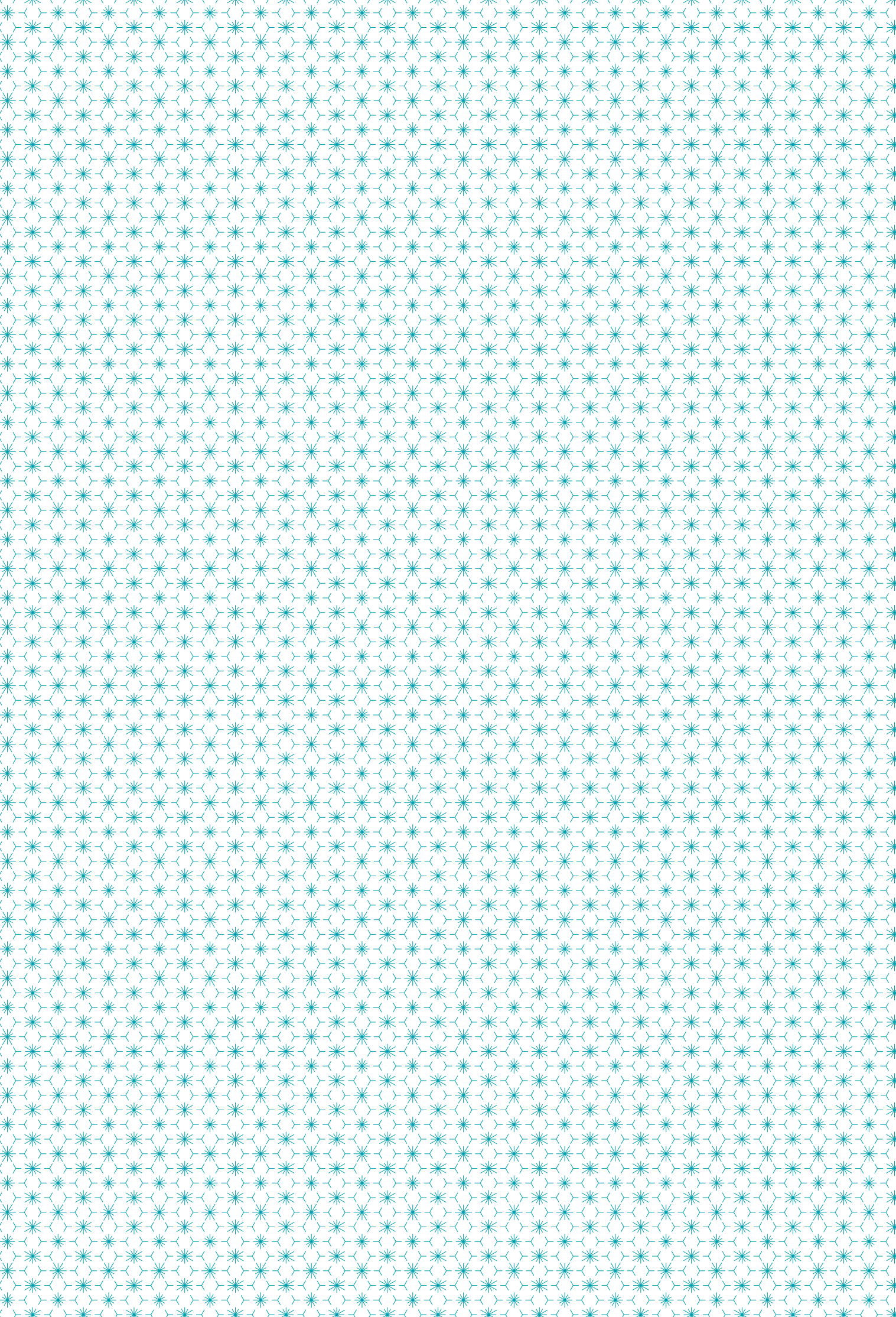
2001

NARIN SOUK
CAMBODIA → AUSTRIA

FREDDY KALENGA BAFWAFWA
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
→ CONGO

ATZIMBA LUNA BECERRIL
MEXICO → SINGAPORE

TIMUR DADABAEV
UZBEKISTAN → JAPAN



This booklet was prepared by **Ali Zaid**, Chief, and **Leila Zas Friz**, coordinator, UNESCO Fellowships Programme.

Published in 2012 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/Sector for External Relations and Public Information (ERI).

Graphic design and Layout by **Atelier Takavoir** — Paris with Anne Drezner.
Printed in Luxembourg by **Imprimerie Centrale**.

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We would like to thank all fellows for their cooperation and the photographs they have provided for inclusion in this booklet.

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UNESCO
SECTOR FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS
AND PUBLIC INFORMATION /
DIVISION OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONS
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FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME

CONTACT
7, PLACE DE FONTENOY
75352 PARIS 07 SP
TEL.: 33 (1) 45 68 13 13
E-MAIL: fellowships@unesco.org
WEBSITE: www.unesco.org