UNESCO / Japan Young Researchers’ Fellowship Programme

UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI
Research Fellowships Programme
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 postgraduate research in the following four areas of development of particular interest to UNESCO, namely:

- **ENVIRONMENT**
- **INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE**
- **INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**
- **PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION**
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**

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### 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

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### 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 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?
THE TWENTY FELLOWS 2009
WHERE DID THEY GO?
WHERE DID THE FELLOWS GO? 2009

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
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2010

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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**
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“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.
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ALATALOULI
PALESTINE

P.66
MABABA DIAGNE
SENegal
ABOUT FELLOW
Born on 15 November 1973 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

LAST DEGREE OBTAINED
Polytechnic University of Catalonía, Barcelona, Spain: Master in Sustainability, Evaluation and Policies (July 2009)

SCHOLARLY WORK AND PUBLICATIONS


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.
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.  

Quantitative Spatial  
Characteristics and  
Environmental Risk of Toxic  
Heavy Metals in Urban Dusts  
of Shanghai, China – Environ.  

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 –  

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.”

FIELD OF STUDY
ENVIRONMENT

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

SCHOLARLY WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

Alava, J.J, M.J. Barragán, C. Castro, R. Carvajal.

Barragán, M.J.

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.”
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-Ajameti Zone by Nanoplankton, Master’s Thesis: Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia, 1999.


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

FIELD OF STUDY
ENVIRONMENT
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.
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.


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.”

FIELD OF STUDY
ENVIRONMENT

✉️
s-pourebrahim@araku.ac.ir
SUMMARY OF RESEARCH CARRIED OUT


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

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
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  

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
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.
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

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

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
**MADJOUMA KANDA**
**TOGO**

### Country of Study
**BENIN**

### Place of Research
University of Abomey-Calavi (UAC), Cotonou, Benin.
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

### 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.”

Email: 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


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 μg.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 (Fe₃O₄, α-MnO₂ 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
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”.
“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”.

“María José Barragán 
Ecuador, 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”.

“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”.

“María José Barragán 
Ecuador, 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”.

“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”.

“María José Barragán 
Ecuador, 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”.
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,

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 expert 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).  

Yinlei Hao, Weiwei Zheng, Yiling Sun, Jianyi Yang, Xiaoqing Jiang, Junyi Yang, Qiang Zhou, Xihua Li, Minghua Wang,  

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."

Hao Yinlei, Zheng Weiwei, Jiang Shuhang, Gu Jinhui, Sun Yiling, Yang Jianyi, Li Xihua, Zhou Qiang, Jiang Xiaoqing, Wang Minghua,  

CONTACT  
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/TiO\textsubscript{2}) nanostructured composites were fabricated by four different approaches: first, annealing of Ag/TiO\textsubscript{2} film manufactured by Ag/TiO\textsubscript{2} cosputtering in an inert atmosphere; second, annealing of Ag/TiO\textsubscript{2} layer-by-layer structures grown subsequently by AC and RF sputtering; third, nanoparticles produced on top of sputtered TiO\textsubscript{2} film by microsphere masked sputtering; fourth, argon (Ar) ion implantation of Ag/TiO\textsubscript{2} 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
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],

Amaya Vallejo, V. and J. Ledezma.


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
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 Tennesen, 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. inequiunguis* 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 Ali 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*
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


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 rewarding 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."
Together with a team of international leaders in understanding the kinetics and microbial ecology of the biofilm anodes of microbial electrochemical cells (M XC s) at the Center for Environmental Biotechnology, Arizona State University, I have developed a powerful strategy for enhancing net energy gain from landfill leachate using M XC s. 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 M XC technology has therefore been studied as a novel biotechnology for harvesting energy from biomass. The M XC s produce electricity or hydrogen gas directly from organic waste while accomplishing the biodegradation of organic matters or wastes. Interest in M XC s 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 M XC s. Abiotic fuel cells often operate at high temperatures, but M XC s 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 M XC s 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 M XC s alleviate the need for the complex and highly regulated distribution systems that are required for hydrogen and methanol.

M XC s 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 M XC s. 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 M ECs and established an electron mass balance. Also, I investigated pre-fermentation of landfill leachate as a powerful strategy for enhancing energy generation from M XC s 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 M EC 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 M XC 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 M EC performance.
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.


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."

>Email

golfsharifi@hotmail.com
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
FIELD OF STUDY
ENVIRONMENT

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 assemblies
from lakes Ohrid and Prespa
(Macedonia/Albania/Greece),
6th Central European Diatom
Meeting, Innsbruck, Austria,

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 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
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<td>COUNTRY OF STUDY</td>
<td>FRANCE</td>
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| 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). |


| 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.” |

| CONTACT | ctndiom@yahoo.fr |
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.
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 WORK
AND PUBLICATIONS
Beskeni, R. D.

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.”
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.
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."

FIELD OF STUDY
ENVIRONMENT
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

WHAT THE FELLOW SAYS
“The fellowship is an effective means of promoting scientific research.”
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
“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
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MONTENEGRO

YEAR

2010

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ADAMA BANGALY
MALI

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ARTURO AGUIRRE MORENO
MEXICO
FIELD OF STUDY
INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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
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.

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.”
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
ROSOABAKO 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
SUMMARY OF RESEARCH CARRIED OUT

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 a 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.
FIELD OF STUDY
INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

YEAR
2009

FELLOW
ABDEL KADER
ACHRAF MOHAMED

MAURITANIA

COUNTRY OF STUDY
MAROCCO

PLACE OF RESEARCH
Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah 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 Abdellah 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)]

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
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
FIELD OF STUDY
INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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.


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
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”.
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”.

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”.
FIELD OF STUDY
INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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.

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, Nº 15, pp. 157-170. Frankfurt/Madrid:
Iberoamericana Editorial Vervuert (Madrid and Frankfurt),
Ibero-American 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.”

anacarinacheht@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-CINESASTAV). 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-CINESASTAV), 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
FIELD OF STUDY

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

YEAR
2010

FELLOW
ELIE YEOBOU

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 proceed-
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.”
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
FIELD OF STUDY
INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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 WORK AND PUBLICATIONS
Muñoz, W. 

Muñoz, W.

Muñoz, W.

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.
FIELD OF STUDY
INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.
FIELD OF STUDY
INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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-Bonnenova, 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

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
**FIELD OF STUDY**

**INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ABOUT FELLOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Born on 1 June 1978 in Mexico City, Mexico.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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], Afínita Editorial México, Mexico, 2007.

*Eduardo Nicol, Las ideas y los días (Artículos e Inéditos)* [Eduardo Nicol, Ideas and Days (articles and unpublished works)], Afínita 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], Afínita-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, alegatio, 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
“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

2009

FELLOWS

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ANASTASIE PIZAKO
GABON

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ALISA ELISE AMUPOLO
NAMIBIA

2010

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SAIDA ULFA
INDEONESIA

P.104
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 Designing 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 affirminably
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

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

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN
From October to December 2010.

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

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 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

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.

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


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.”

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.
“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”.
“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”.

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

“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”.

“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

Saida Ulfa, et al

Saida Ulfa, et al

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: 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.
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

Tanzila Saba, Ghazali Sulong and Amjad Rehman

Tanzila Saba, Ghazali Sulong, Shafry Rahim and Amjad Rehman

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.”

Tanzila Saba, Amjad Rehman and M. Elarbi-Boudihir.

stanzila2@live.utm.my
tanzilasaba@yahoo.com
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
“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).
FELLOWS

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BINDEDOU DJÈ
ÉPOUSE YOMAN
CÔTE D’IVOIRE

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ELENA WALID YEHIA
LEBANON

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PRIYA DARSHINI
BALIGADOO
MAURITIUS

FELLOWS

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HEAK SREANG
CAMBODIA

P.118
KENNETH
BUMUTURAKI
UGANDA
**FIELD OF STUDY**

PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

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**YEAR**

2009

**FELLOW**

TOHTO AMOIN JUSTINE BINDEDOU DJÈ (YOMAN)

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

COUNTRIES OF STUDY

FRANCE

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**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**


**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.”

---

**EMAIL**

bindedouj@yahoo.fr
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.
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

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

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 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 (SQCs) 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 underdeveloped 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
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 BINEDOU DJÈ
CÔTE D’IVOIRE, 2009

“It 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”.

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”.

KENETH BUMUTURAKI
UGANDA, 2010

“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”.
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

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
SUMMARY OF RESEARCH CARRIED OUT

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Middle East/Region</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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<th>$ Value</th>
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<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>20 000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Latin America and the Caribbean**: 25%
- **Asia and the Pacific**: 25%
- **Arab States** (incl. Palestinian Authority): 15%
- **Africa**: 25%
- **Europe and North America**: 10%

- **Peaceful Conflict Resolution**: 10%
- **Information and Communication Technologies**: 10%
- **Intercultural Dialogue**: 30%
- **Environment**: 50%

**Gender Distribution**: Women 45%, Men 55%
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Total</th>
<th>$ Value</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</table>

**BY REGION**
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 20%
- Asia and the Pacific: 15%
- Europe and North America: 10%
- Arab States (incl. Palestinian Authority): 20%
- Africa: 35%

**BY FIELD OF STUDY**
- Environment: 50%
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution: 15%
- Information and Communication Technologies: 15%
- Intercultural Dialogue: 20%

**BY GENDER**
- Women: 75%
- Men: 25%
SELECTED CANDIDATES
UNDER THE UNESCO / JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS’ FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME (UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME)

2008

<table>
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<td>Asia and Pacific</td>
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Total 7 4 4 5 12 8 20 200 000

BY REGION

- Europe and North America 10%
- Latin America and the Caribbean 20%
- Africa 25%
- Arab States (incl. Palestinian Authority) 20%
- Asia and the Pacific 25%

BY FIELD OF STUDY

- Environment 35%
- Intercultural Dialogue 20%
- Information & Communication Technologies 20%
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution 25%

BY GENDER

- Men 60%
- Women 40%
<table>
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**BY REGION**
- Europe and North America: 20%
- Latin America and the Carribean: 20%
- Africa: 20%
- Arab States (incl. Palestinian Authority): 20%
- Asia and the Pacific: 20%

**BY FIELD OF STUDY**
- Environment: 45%
- Intercultural Dialogue: 20%
- Information & Communication Technologies: 25%
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution: 10%

**BY GENDER**
- Men: 50%
- Women: 50%
### SELECTED CANDIDATES
**UNDER THE UNESCO / JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS’ FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME (UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME)**

#### 2006

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</table>

#### BY REGION
- Europe and North America: 35%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 15%
- Africa: 35%
- Arab States (incl. Palestinian Authority): 5%
- Asia and the Pacific: 10%

#### BY FIELD OF STUDY
- Environment: 45%
- Intercultural Dialogue: 30%
- Information and Communication Technologies: 20%
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution: 5%

#### BY GENDER
- Women: 50%
- Men: 50%
2005

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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**BY REGION**

- Europe and North America: 20%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 25%
- Africa: 25%
- Arab States (incl. Palestinian Authority): 15%
- Asia and the Pacific: 15%

**BY FIELD OF STUDY**

- Environment: 40%
- Intercultural Dialogue: 25%
- Information and Communication Technologies: 15%
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution: 20%

**BY GENDER**

- Women: 45%
- Men: 55%
SELECTED CANDIDATES
UNDER THE UNESCO / JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS’ FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME (UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME)

2004

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total                                             | 8   | 5     | 13    | 20      | 150 000

**BY REGION**
- Europe and North America (20%)
- Latin America and the Caribbean (25%)
- Africa (20%)
- Arab States (incl. Palestinian Authority) (15%)
- Asia and the Pacific (20%)

**BY FIELD OF STUDY**
- Environment (40%)
- Intercultural Dialogue (20%)
- Information and Communication Technologies (15%)
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution (25%)

**BY GENDER**
- Women (65%)
- Men (35%)
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Women</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States (incl. Palestinian Autonomous Territories)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and Pacific</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 37 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and North America</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 22 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5 37 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BY REGION**

- Europe and North America: 15%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 25%
- Africa: 15%
- Arab States (incl. Palestinian Authority): 20%
- Asia and the Pacific: 25%

**BY FIELD OF STUDY**

- Environment: 50%
- Intercultural Dialogue: 20%
- Information and Communication Technologies: 15%
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution: 15%

**BY GENDER**

- Women: 60%
- Men: 40%
SELECTED CANDIDATES
UNDER THE UNESCO / JAPAN YOUNG RESEARCHERS’ FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME (UNESCO / KEIZO OBUCHI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and Region (incl. Palestinian Autonomous Territories)</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>$ Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States (incl. Palestinian Autonomous Territories)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and North America</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 8 Men, 3 Women, 15 Total, $150,000

### BY REGION
- Europe and North America: 15%
- Latin America and the Carribean: 25%
- Africa: 15%
- Arab States (incl. Palestinian Authority): 15%
- Asia and the Pacific: 30%

### BY FIELD OF STUDY
- Environment: 40%
- Intercultural Dialogue: 15%
- Information and Communication Technologies: 25%
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution: 20%

### BY GENDER
- Women: 25%
- Men: 75%
### 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Region of Study</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>$ Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States (incl. Palestinian Autonomous Territories)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and Pacific</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and North America</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

- **Men**: 8
- **Women**: 3
- **Total**: 20
- **$ Value**: 150 000

#### BY REGION

- **Europe and North America**: 20%
- **Latin America and the Caribbean**: 15%
- **Africa**: 15%
- **Arab States (incl. Palestinian Authority)**: 20%
- **Asia and the Pacific**: 30%

#### BY FIELD OF STUDY

- **Environment**: 35%
- **Intercultural Dialogue**: 30%
- **Information and Communication Technologies**: 15%
- **Peaceful Conflict Resolution**: 20%

#### BY GENDER

- **Women**: 45%
- **Men**: 55%
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
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 KOUKOU
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 MOHAMMED 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 TRAORE
MALI → RUSSIAN FEDERATION
MUNThER FATHI MOHAMMED SALEM
PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES → EGYPT
OANA NANNANOANA FRINCU
ROMANIA → ITALY
CRISANTO ANTONIO SILVA AGUILERA
VENEZUELA → MEXICO

2005
LILIT GRIGORYAN
ARMENIA → BELGIUM
BAMBANG HARIYADI
INDONESIA → UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HAMID TAHERI SHAHRIN
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
KOUDIO MICHEL YAO
CÔTE D’IVOIRE → FRANCE
PUTRI CHAIRANI EYANOER
INDONESIA → THAILAND
VIRANY SENGTHIANTHR
LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC → THAILAND
TAYYE REMI PASOLA
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 HUJAIR
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
ISMAIL 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 GAHMAN
palestinian autonomous territories → morocco

2001
VILMANTĖ 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 republic of china → usa
ISTVÁN SÁNTHA
hungary → russian federation
IBRAHIMA DIOUF
senegal → france
HEND JABBes
tunisia → france

2007
KOFII JULIEN GBAGUIDI
benin → togo
CHINMAYEE SATPATHY
india → usa
PAULINE MOUHANNA
lebanon → france
AIYARAS 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
lithuania → 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 → australia

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 BOYTCHEVA
BULGARIA → GERMANY
ANIA ROSA HERNANDEZ QUINTANA
CUBA → SPAIN
EZKIEL 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
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 MUINDE
KENYA → CANADA
ALEXEI MOROZ
RUSSIAN FEDERATION → UNITED KINGDOM
LUZ MARINA PÉREZ
VENEZUELA → SPAIN

2001
AROUNA OUEDRAOGO
BURKINA FASO → FRANCE
ANASTHASIE OBONO MBA
GABON → FRANCE
NYAMJAY 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 FY. 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 MUKTADIR
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 DADABADEV
UZBEKISTAN → JAPAN
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