

Name	Courses	Schedule	Country	Title
Yuko Caballero	Humanities and Sciences Life Sciences M1	2013/8/3~9/1	Republic of Rwanda	Water access and food security assessed by hygienic practice and nutritional intake among children in rural areas of eastern Rwanda
Kyoko Ogawa	Humanities and Sciences Gender and Social Sciences M2	2013/8/18~9/12	Republic of Turkey	Urbanization and residents in Ankara Turkey~A case study from Dikmen Vadisi Halkı~
Wurijimusi	Humanities and Sciences Human Developmental Sciences D1	2013/8/30~9/30	Mongolia	A Study on Infants' Lives and use of the Mongolian Language in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
Shoko Koyama	Humanities and Sciences Human Developmental Sciences D2	2013/9/11~9/22	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	The Study of early childhood care and education in JordanII
Saki Yamamoto	Humanities and Sciences Interdisciplinary Gender Studies D1	2013/9/27~11/12	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, French Republic	Organization of Algerian Women toward Local Development : Focused on the Relationship between Informal Workers and Associations During the Transition Period
Seika Okamura	Humanities and Sciences Human Developmental Sciences M1	2014/1/3~1/29	Burkina Faso	Early Childhood Development and Community participation -a case study of Burkina Faso-

Water access and food security assessed by hygienic practice and nutritional intake among children in rural areas of eastern Rwanda

Humanities and Sciences
Life Sciences M1
Yuko Caballero

■Summary

After 2 decades of Genocide, Rwanda has been recovering surprisingly. There were many aids by international NGOs to reconstruct the country especially those parts of governmental body, infrastructure, medical organization and schools. But those villages placed far from big cities have not reaped benefits yet.

Water access and food security are bases of human rights. If one can't access clean water he will be threatened his life and health immediately. The most of developing countries, the problem of water access hinder the advance of social economy and education. Food security also the same as it, especially children are affected directly.

The government of Rwanda aims at increasing the percentage of the number of people who can access water safely until 64% to 86% receiving supports from UNICEF and the government of Nether lands from 2008 to 2012.

We studied about water access and the food security of the eastern villages of Rwanda focusing on children.

Methods of the survey are

1. Question about water access.
2. Observe about hygienic habit and daily meal of household.

In the aspect of food security, we measured ingredients and meal portion size of each member of the household.

Two areas where we visited are located in east of the country within one and half hour's drive from Kigali. Rukara area faces the main street of the country. But Mwiri area is far from the main street and it is hill area.

The research made it clear that more than 80% villagers are not satisfied with water access. They are regulated their daily life in the aspect of hygiene and economy because of bad water access especially hill area, Mwiri. Also many children get engaged in fetching water. 64.5% of children work to get water from water sources.

From food survey, we verified that food varieties of Rwanda are so limited and it highly depends on carbohydrate foods such as bananas, potatoes and maize flour. For children, it is required to consume high protein contained foods like meat, eggs and milk. But actually major household members rare consume such foods.

We'll assess the nutritional intake status of each family members and we will compare it with the dietary reference intakes. It may reveal the tendency of nutrient intakes of villagers.

Urbanization and residents in Ankara Turkey
~A case study from Dikmen Vadisi Halkı~

Humanities and Sciences
Gender and Social Sciences M2
Kyoko Ogawa

■Summary

Since the Republic of Turkey was founded in 1923, squatter settlement called “gecekondü” has developed along with the expansion of urban space in Ankara, the capital city of Turkey. However, the squatters have often been relocated to another location or forced to rebuild their shelter as the urban space has developed. Especially, neo-liberal urban development policy since the 1980s has intensified the oppression promoting gentrification for wealthier residents and businesses. On the other hand, there has been movement among the squatters which resists this trend and protects their place.

In this study, I aim to investigate the recent situation of the urban planning in Ankara from the perspective of the squatters. In order to achieve this aim, I will focus on their organization in Dikmen Vadisi district where typical gecekondu is seen. From the interviews with the supporters, I will reveal the way in which they promote movement.

In recent years, in the study of geography space / place are regarded as its manifold phenomenon as Lefevre. . However, it is not sufficient in that respect in the study of about Gecekondü in Turkey. Therefore, in this study, I aim to re-consider about Gecekondü problem from the Global , National and Local viewpoints.

A Study on Infants' Lives and use of the Mongolian Language in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Humanities and Sciences
Human Developmental Sciences D1
Wurijimusi

■Summary

This survey was conducted from August 30, 2013 to September 30, 2013. The subjects of the survey were the parents and guardians of ethnic Mongolian children aged between four and five years old in the city of Huhhot in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China. Huhhot is the capital of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the area most densely populated with Han and Mongolian peoples. Three ethnic Mongolian and three ethnic Han kindergartens were chosen as samples for the survey. The researcher surveyed 208 parents and guardians using questionnaires and interviewed three teachers, minding the balance between the number of infants in both types of kindergartens. The purpose of this study is to comprehend the actual living condition of Mongolian infants in Inner Mongolia, and to investigate how infants' ability to speak, read, or write in their ethnic Mongolian language is influenced by choice of kindergarten, the language used at home, their relationship with media, play environments, parents' expectations, kindergarten learning/life, and so on. Nowadays, many studies have identified the relationship between infant language environments and elementary educational achievement after beginning schooling. This study provides basic data for fundamental education research by closely examining infant language environments.

The Study of early childhood care and education in Jordan II

Humanities and Sciences
Human Developmental Sciences D2
Shoko Koyama

■Summary

The main purpose of this study is to clarify the situation of early childhood education in Jordan. This is the second field report about perception of parents and teachers and the current state of early childhood education policy. This survey was conducted in the period from 11th to 22nd of September, 2013.

The research method consisted of data collection and interviews at the association of private kindergarten and the Ministry of Education in addition to questionnaire survey of parents and teachers of one public kindergarten, one private kindergarten and one UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) kindergarten.

It was found that the kindergarten of Jordan carries out an education curriculum based on the "Early Childhood Education Guidebook", and that the learning promotion program for infants aims at improving the quality of the kindergarten organization, and the vocational aptitude of teachers, expanding kindergartens in poor areas and raising the social consciousness of the importance of kindergarten.

Kindergartens have KG1 class attended by children who are 5-6 years old and KG2 class attended by children who are 4-5 years old. The number of public kindergartens is 1,107, where 23,040 children are enrolled. The number of private kindergartens is 1,450, where 13,473 children are enrolled. On the other hand, the Palestinians, who count for nearly 70% of the population, have their children enrolled in kindergartens organized by UNRWA, but information on their overview was not obtained in this study. The questionnaires, with questions focused on the requests and expectations of parents and teachers from pre-school education, were collected from 39 teachers and 47 parents. They are being translated now.

Organization of Algerian Women toward Local Development
: Focused on the Relationship between Informal Workers and Associations
During the Transition Period

Humanities and Sciences
Interdisciplinary Gender Studies D1
Saki Yamamoto

■Summary

This study aims to examine how Algerian local associations have been involved in networking on the part of women workers engaged in the informal economy since the 1990s. After Algeria gained independence in 1962, the government prioritized strategic policies to exploit natural resources; however, this policy accelerated the establishment of a vulnerable regime that was extremely dependent on those profits. Therefore, the declining global gas and oil prices at the end of the 1980s became a crucial factor in bringing about financial instability. And the structural adjustment program that followed further increased the number of unemployed. The informal economy has become a popular topic for scholars trying to understand and analyze these people's way of life. But previous studies on this issue in Algeria have not sufficiently focused on women's informal labor because most women belong to "invisible workplaces" for example doing piecework at home. Thus, the field-work for the present study took place within local women's associations in urban areas, mainly in a group settled in the Casbah of Algiers to promote training for local women. It took one and a half months to conduct the participant observations and interviews, which aimed to examine the association's roles and functions in preventing isolation of individual women, especially after the civil war broke out in the 1990s. These associations or groups consist of local women with close familiarity with other individuals, who were organized primarily to promote women's ability to produce their own profits. To conclude this discussion of the field surveys, it is recognized that women's groups have significance not only in helping to commercialize products but also in giving women a reason or excuse to get out of their homes. At the same time, these groups help to repair the civil relationships that had been cut off because of the disturbance to security during the 1990s.

Early Childhood Development and Community participation
—a case study of Burkina Faso—

Humanities and Sciences
Human Developmental Sciences M1
Seika Okamura

■Summary

Early Childhood Development (ECD) aims at not only to improve the physical, social, emotional ability of all children, but also to alleviate poverty by universal primary completion and by supporting mother's employment. Sub-Saharan Africa, with a lot of difficulties for children, begins to focus on ECD. Community pre-primary school in Burkina Faso, a country located in West Africa, gives disadvantaged children an opportunity to receive pre-primary education in rural area.

This study aimed to investigate how communities manage the preschool, why parents send the children to preschool, and the characteristic of well-participated community preschool. We conducted interview surveys as the method of study. Thirty-seven parents, ten teachers, ten members of school management committee, nine parents who don't have children in the school in each seven areas, heads of three organizations which supports informal preschools, and four officers of pre-primary education were selected.

We found that each preschool has different situation to manage the preschool. Six of seven preschools have difficulty in paying teacher's salary and providing school lunch. In the preschools facing financial difficulties, Pparents' participation is limited to payment of expenses, attendance at general meeting, and the activities requested by the school management committee. But in a school that is managed well, parents and community people make a voluntary contribution, do cleaning, and encourage the staff in addition to the mandatory activities. The preschool, which is managed well, is characterized by higher living standard of the village and efforts that attract community people's attention, such as information sharing, formulation of action plan, and external aid.