

様式 A-1

26 年 5 月 1 日

## サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1. 学校名:お茶の水女子大学附属高等学校
2. 講師氏名:Dr. Sophie Ebot Agborabang
3. 講義補助者氏名:なし
4. 実施日時: 2026 年 4 月 30 日 (木) 15 : 30 ~ 16 : 30
5. 参加生徒: 1 年生 9 人、 2 年生 21 人、 年生 人 (合計 30 人)  
備考:(例:理数科の生徒)
6. 講義題目:From Dump Sites to Drinking Cups: Gendered Impacts of Poor Solid Waste Management on River-Based Drinking Water in Rural Communities in Cameroon
7. 講義概要:カメルーンにおける水質環境と不十分な廃棄物処理の現状及び女性の労働に対する負担超過の問題についての研究成果報告。
8. 講義形式:  
対面 ・ オンライン (どちらか選択ください。)
  - 1) 講義時間 45 分 質疑応答時間 15 分
  - 2) 講義方法 (例:プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など)  
プロジェクター使用による講義
  - 3) 事前学習  
有 ・ 無 (どちらか選択ください。)  
使用教材: 講演資料(vocabulary listを含む)
9. その他特筆すべき事項:  
研究内容の概要がよくわかる詳細な資料でありながら、現地調査の様子や社会的な課題との関係性などを交えての講義で生徒の興味関心を大いに刺激する講義でした。

Form B-2

Date (日付) 12/05/2026

(Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Must be typed

**Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-**  
(サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書)

1. Fellow's name (講師氏名): Sophie Ebot Agborabang (ID No. P25770)
2. Name and title of the lecture assistant (講義補助者の職・氏名) Ms. Tomoko Hirata
3. Participating school (学校名): Ochanomizu University
4. Date (実施日時): 30/04/2026 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)
5. Lecture format (講義形式):
  - ◆  Onsite ・  Online (Please choose one.)(対面 ・ オンライン)(どちらか選択ください。)
  - ◆ Lecture time (講義時間) 45 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 15 min (分)
  - ◆ Lecture style (e.g., used projector, conducted experiments) PowerPoint presentation  
(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))
6. Lecture title (講義題目): From Dump sites to Drinking cups: Gendered impacts of poor Solid Waste Management on River-based Drinking Water in Rural Communities in Cameroon
7. Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.

Access to safely managed drinking water remains a significant global challenge, particularly in low- and middle-income countries where water contamination is increasingly associated with inadequate solid waste management. The lecture examined how improper waste disposal practices in Cameroon contribute to the degradation of river-based drinking water sources and explored the gendered dimensions of water insecurity. Drawing on global reports and empirical evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa, the analysis identifies key contamination pathways, including surface runoff, leachate infiltration, and direct waste disposal into water bodies. These mechanisms substantially increase microbial contamination, resulting in serious public health risks. Women and girls, who are primarily responsible for water collection and household water management, disproportionately experience these consequences, including time poverty, heightened health risks, and exclusion from decision-making processes. The lecture also analyzed current policies and gaps and proposed recommendations for integrated, gender-responsive policy solutions, such as strengthening waste management systems, promoting affordable household water treatment technologies, enhancing water quality monitoring, and ensuring women's participation in governance.

8. Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

The lecture also featured my field survey on water quality analysis (Microbial and physicochemical) conducted in February 2026 (dry season). The results were shared with students and teachers.

9. Impressions and comments from the lecture assistant (講義補助者の方から、本プログラムに対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

## Way forward-recommendation

- Existing means to rely drinking water in Cameroon require a fundamental thinking of current policy and development approaches. While investments in water infrastructure, access, efficiency, and its protection are essential to address the underlying causes of water insecurity, the maintenance of investments in rural-based and other primary water sources highlight the need for a broader policy shift, one that recognizes sustainability as a shared objective to be pursued, not as a fundamental barrier that must be pursued solely to realize other goals. This shift necessitates a more holistic understanding of water systems, protecting public, social, and environmental objectives worldwide.
- Critical to this transformation is the recognition that solid waste management is intrinsically linked to water security. The degradation of water sources through unmanaged waste disposal, runoff, and environmental neglect undermines the environmental systems of these nations, exacerbating water challenges within communities. Integrating waste management systems will continue to yield limited, unsustainable outcomes. Therefore, integrated governance frameworks that bridge water, sanitation, environmental protection, and public health are essential for ensuring long-term water safety.