



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
IYUNIVESITHI YASEKAPA • UNIVERSITEIT VAN KAAPSTAD



Swiss TPH



**Interventions to reduce pesticide exposure
from agriculture sector in Africa**

Online workshop, 15-17 November, 2021

[African Pesticide Intervention Project](#)

Workshop introduction

Martin Rösli

APsent - African Pesticide Intervention Project

- Work package 1 – Mapping of pesticide-related research and interventions
 - Scoping review of pesticide intervention studies with focus on Africa (**Samuel Fuhrmann**).
 - Qualitative survey among African stakeholders involved in pesticide intervention studies to learn about barriers/promoters for successful interventions (**Martin Rööfli**).
- Work package 2 – Case study 1: Effect of information access interventions on reduction of pesticide exposure among smallholder farmers in Uganda: a cluster randomized trial (**Aggrey Atuhaire**)
- Work package 3 – Case study 2: Child health Agricultural Pesticide study in South Africa (CapSA) (**Aqiel Dalvie, Samuel Fuhrmann**)
- Work package 4 – Workshop
- Funding: Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI)

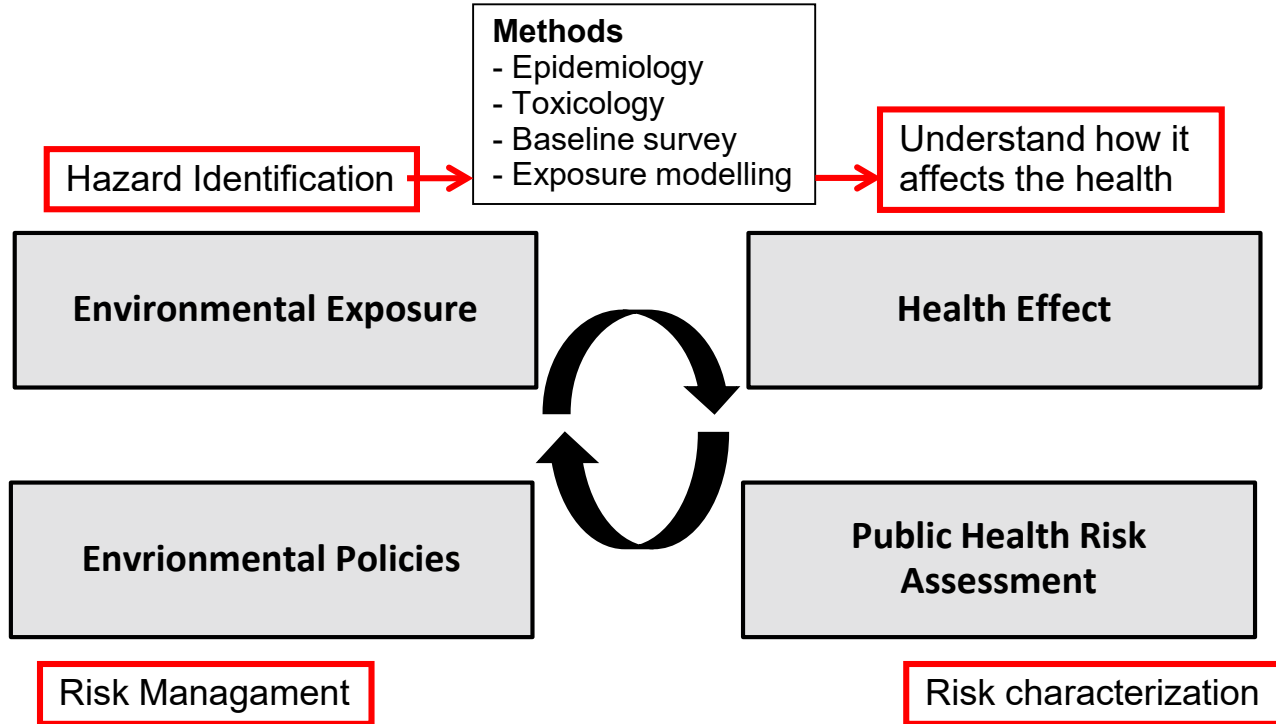
Aims of the workshop

1. To share **knowledge** and **experiences** on effective and innovative methods to minimize use of and exposure to pesticides in the agriculture sector.
2. To better understand **barriers** and **promoters** for successful pesticide interventions.
3. To reflect about **future suitable intervention research**.
4. To learn from different contexts for a **global collaborative** strategic framework toward **sustainable** agriculture.
5. To **network** and partner with stakeholders.
6. To write a **workshop paper**.

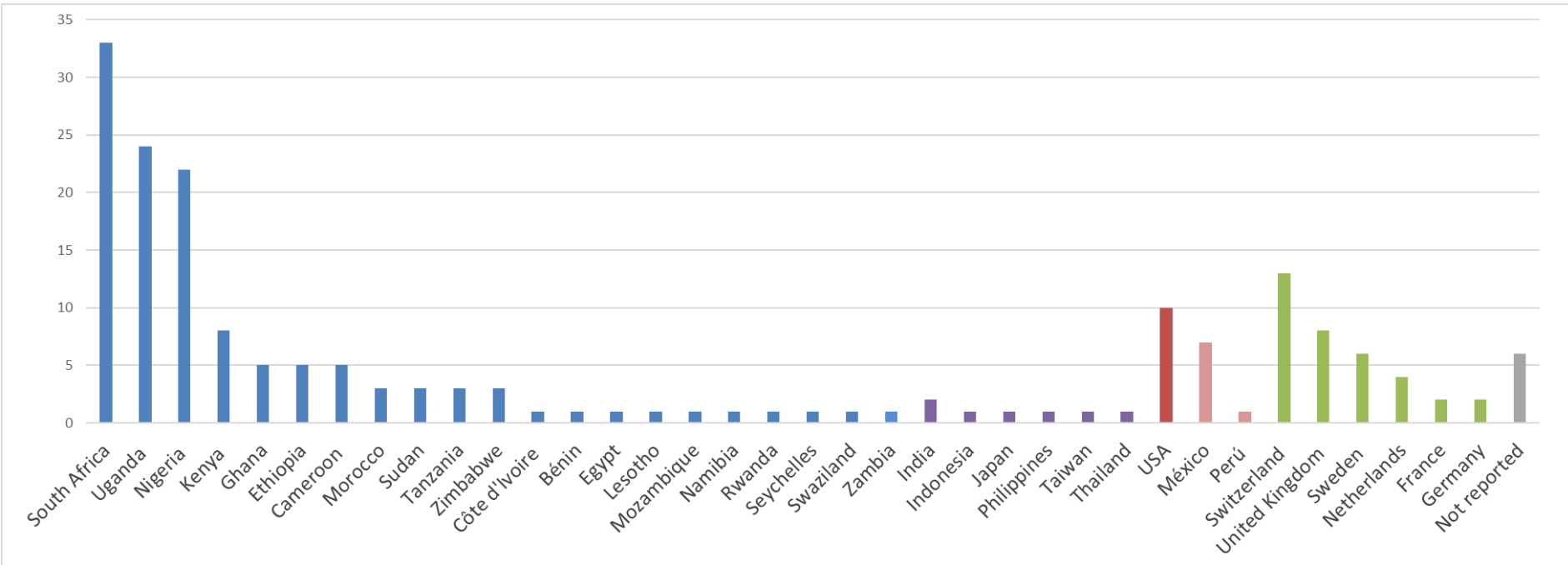
Effective intervention

- An intervention is a **combination** of program elements or strategies designed to produce **behavior changes** or **improve health status** among individuals or an entire population. Interventions may include educational programs, new or stronger policies, improvements in the environment, or a health promotion campaign. Interventions that include multiple strategies are typically the most effective in producing desired and lasting change.
- Evidence has shown that interventions create change by:
 - influencing individuals' knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and skills;
 - increasing social support; and
 - creating supportive environments, policies and resources”

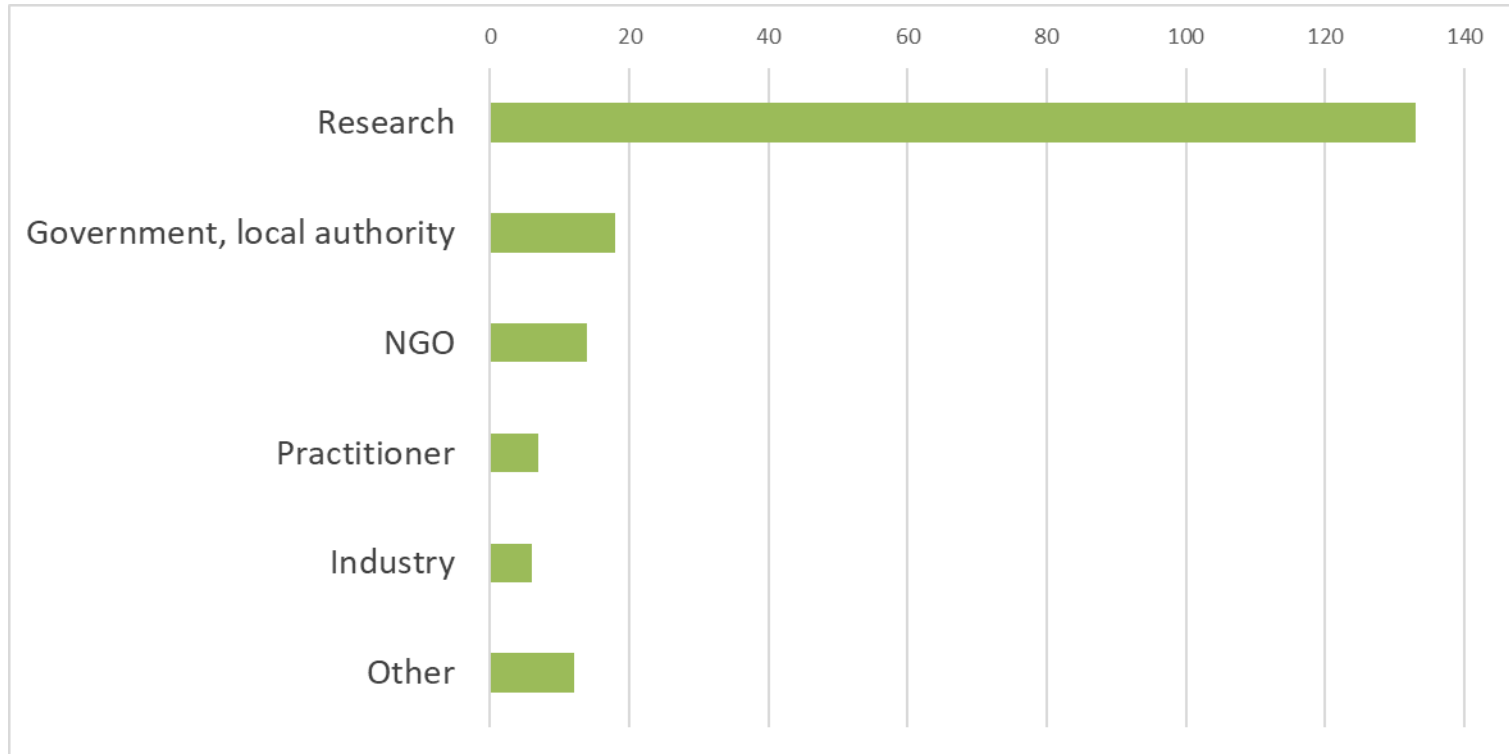
Environmental Health Cycle: From individuals to populations



190 registered participants

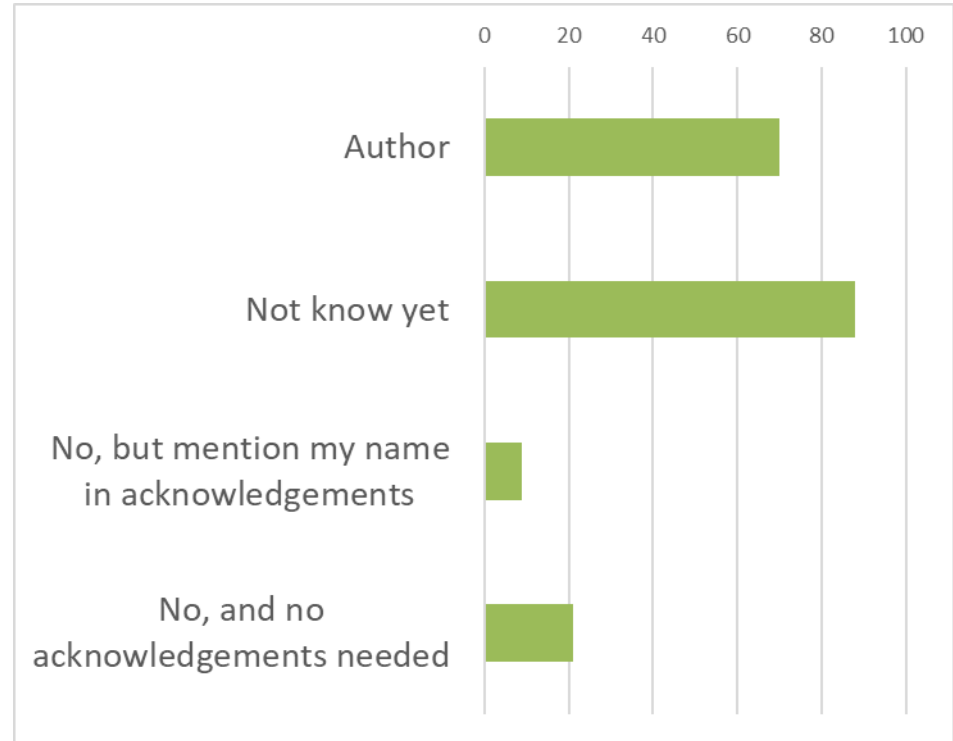


Background



Workshop paper

- Workshop summary paper
- Will be submitted to *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*
- Everybody invited to be co-author:
 - Participation in discussion sessions
 - Feedback to draft version
 - No conflict of interest.



Discussion sessions during the workshop

- Following a Delphi approach.
- 2-4 polls to stimulate the discussion (may be used as figures in the paper).
- 4 break-out groups moderated by Aqiel Dalvie, Samuel Fuhrmann, Aggrey Atuhaire and Martin Rösli
- Minutes are collected for the paper (send it after the session to martin.roosli@swisstph.ch) -> One may also take print screens of the chat
- Discuss leading questions according the program
- Polls may be repeated (may be used as figures in the paper).

Thank you for your attention



Many thanks to the Apsent study team: Shala Chetty-Mhlanga, Zelda Holtman, Mohammed Aqiel Dalvie, Samuel Fuhrmann, Aggrey Atuhaire, Andrea Rother

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Funding:



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State Secretariat for Education,
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