

**Project: Identifying/Prioritizing Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP's)  
Responsible for Poisonings and Deaths in Senegal to Enable Better  
Monitoring, Effective Prevention and Improved National and Regional  
Decision-Making on Pesticides**

**WORKSHOP TRAINING REPORT ON THE T-MAPP TOOL**

**Date: 09-10 2026  
NOOM Hôtel /Dakar/Sénégal**

**Trainer: Joey Salmon, PAN UK  
Participants: (see attendance sheet)**

## 1. **Introduction** :

### ○ **Background** :

Pesticide poisoning is a major public health concern. More than 95% of these poisonings occur in low- and middle-income countries, resulting from intentional or accidental exposure in the workplace or at home. Most deaths result from the ingestion of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) as defined by the WHO and FAO such as organophosphate (OP) and organochlorine (OC) insecticides, carbamates and pyrethroids and other harmful products.

In 2006, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) recognized the need for global action to reduce dependence on pesticides, including the elimination of HHPs and the promotion of safer alternatives. In September 2023, the fifth SAICM Conference in Bonn, Germany, officially established the “Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,” where an international resolution was adopted to create a global alliance on HHPs. This Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) also implements Target A7 on the phase-out of HHPs by 2035. As a member of this Alliance with a significant agricultural sector, Senegal is committed to reducing or eliminating the HHPs responsible for poisoning and death.

PAN Africa receives technical and financial support from the University of Edinburgh through the Centre for Pesticide Suicide Prevention (CPSP) and the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) to identify and prioritize HHPs, with the aim of significantly reducing the number of poisonings and deaths caused by these products in Senegal.

To enable the collection of accurate data on acute poisoning caused by HHPs and to maintain a reliable database, it was deemed necessary to train enumerators using the T-MAPP tool.

Developed by Better Cotton, T-MAPP is a digital surveillance system designed to accelerate data collection and analyze the impact of pesticides on farmers' health. In collaboration with PAN UK, PAN Africa organized this training workshop for enumerators selected to collect data within the project's target communities.

### ○ **Objectives** :

The objective of the training is to equip enumerators to conduct rapid and reliable data collection on pesticides, particularly Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), their use in agriculture, and pesticide-related poisonings.

Specifically, the workshop aimed to:

- Master the context, objectives and key issues of the survey;
- Examine the survey questionnaire in detail, question by question, to ensure a consistent understanding;
- Train the selected enumerators in the use of T-MAPP tool;
- Collect data on pesticides, agricultural practices, etc.;
- Simulate interviews (role-playing exercises) and understand ethical requirements and informed consent procedures;

- Learn how to enter field data collected using T-MAPP;
- Learn how to analyze the collected data and provide accurate reports to document HHP-related incidents.



## 2. **Development :**

### ○ **Training content :**

The training was conducted over two (02) days (in the classroom and in the field) and included:

- Interactive presentations and plenary sessions;
- A detailed reading and explanation of the questionnaire;
- Paired interviews simulations (role-playing exercises).
- A full-scale practical (pilot test or blitz) outside the sampling area (at Lac rose) to validate the knowledge and skill acquired;



### ○ **Skills acquired :**

- The trained enumerators are able to use the T-MAPP tool;
- The enumerators have thorough understanding of the key concepts and technical aspect related to pesticides;

- The questionnaire was tested, adjusted and mastered by the entire field team;
- The practical aspects of navigating the mobile/digital data collection application have been understood.

- **Training evaluation:**

The training was well structured and conducted in a conducive environment; however, a lack of practical examples was noted.

### 3. **Conclusion and Recommendations :**

- **Summary:**

Overall, the training went well. As usual, it began with an official opening, an introduction of the participants, validation of the agenda, and a presentation by the trainer, followed by discussions on the following points:

- ✚ The possibility of observing an acute form of poisoning in the field
- ✚ The importance of recording all reported and visible symptoms.
- ✚ The importance of describing the most recent incidents, i.e. those occurring within the last 12 months.
- ✚ Etc...

- **Recommendations :**

- Provide enumerators with image-based materials to facilitate the identification of pests and products used by producers;
- Provide enumerators with the list of pesticides used during the most recent agricultural campaigns in Senegal (DPV);
- Provide enumerators with power banks;
- Update of the T-MAPP tool by Joey.

## **Conclusion**

Overall, the training on the T-MAPP tool went well. This was due to the good organization of the event by PAN Africa. After these two days of training, the enumerators are adequately equipped to conduct effective field data collection.

## **Next Steps:**

- Signing contracts with the enumerators;
- Field data collection ;
- Analysis and validation of the collected data;
- Decision-making and continuation of project activities.