

I. What are Good Agricultural Practices?

Concept

- ⊙ Consumers are ever more concerned about obtaining safe food and produced caring about environment and worker wellbeing.
- ⊙ Good Agricultural Practices are born in this context and can be simply defined as Doing things well and guaranteeing it has been done so
- ⊙ GAPs and GMPs (Good Manufacturing Practices) are a set of principles, regulations and technical recommendations applicable to production, processing and food transport, addressing human health care, environment protection and improvement of worker conditions and their families.

Who benefit from the GAPs?

- ⊙ Farmers and their families that will obtain healthy and good quality food to assure their nutrition and nourishment, generating a value added in their products to access markets in a better way.
- ⊙ Consumers, that will enjoy better and safe quality food, with sustainable production.
- ⊙ The population in general, that will benefit from a better environment.



What do the GAPs foster?

Security for People

- Improve worker and consumer conditions
- Enhance the Agricultural Family welfare
- Improve food security

Environment

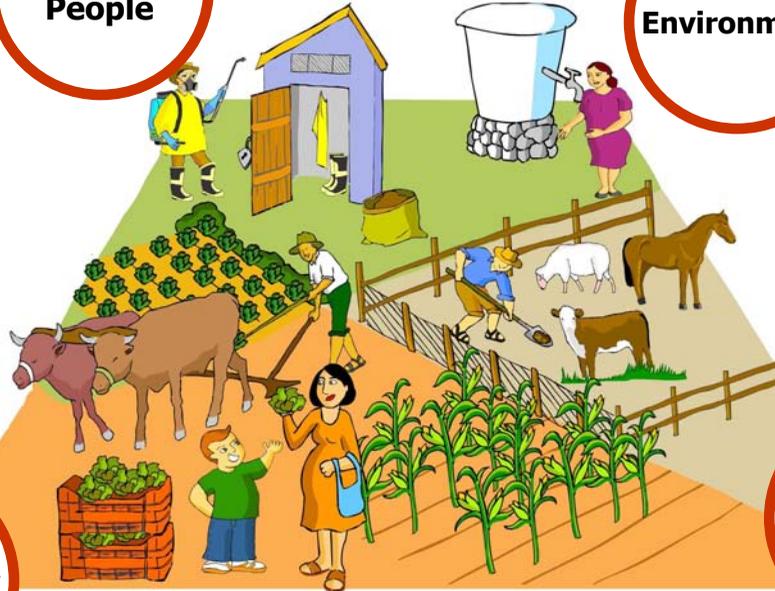
- No contamination of water and soils
- Rational handling of agro-chemicals
- Concern about Biodiversity

Food Safety

- Healthy food, not contaminated and of higher quality to improve nutrition and food consumption

Animal Welfare

- Animal care
- Adequate feeding



II. Why should I use Good Agricultural Practices?

WITH BPA



Healthy and good quality products to improve nutrition and nourishment of the family.



Healthy workers



Children attend school



Sustainability and access to new markets High quality (differentiated product)



WITHOUT BPA

Products in bad conditions and/or contaminated affecting family health



Sick workers



Children do not give priority to school attendance and spend energies doing farming work

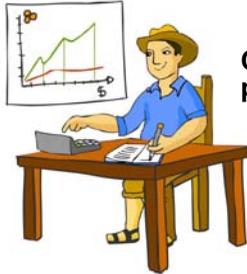


Loss of markets and rejected products. Low quality product

WITH BPA



Animal welfare
Clean field
Toilets and deposits



Control of production



More income
Better prices for quality
Lower costs (\$) (-agro-chemicals)
Higher yields (Productivity)

WITHOUT BPA



Animals are tired
Contaminated field
Latrine and infrastructure in bad conditions



Confusion and disregard



Less income
Lower prices
Higher costs (\$) (+agro-chemicals)
Lower yields

III. How should Good Agricultural Practices be implemented?

1. How can working conditions be improved and those of male and female workers?

- All workers should be registered in the social security system
- All workers will be trained, especially in agro-chemicals/fertilizer management, hygiene and first aid.



- Priority of children is to attend school and they may only help in the field in activities which do not attempt against their security and times to study.



1.1 What services must be assured for male and female workers?

- First aid kit



- Emergency phones
(fire brigade, police, hospitals)



- Make a checkup for you and your family and request health certificates from workers to be recruited.

- Participate in health sessions carried out by the hospital or health centers of your community

- Weight and height of your children should be analyzed to see if they are well fed.



- Personal protection equipment, above all for the application of agro-chemicals



- In order to improve nourishment, nutrition and health of your family, use healthy products in daily meals

1.2 What services must be assured for workers?

- Workers should count with personal protection equipment, especially for the application of chemical products, and also a first aid kit.



- There should be enough number of fixed or mobile toilets for all workers.

- Toilets should be kept clean, in good conditions, ventilated and doors should close well.

- Toilets should have: trash can, toilet paper, washbasin, potable water, soap, towels.

- If bins or water tanks are used for hygiene, **remember:**
- Containers should be kept clean on the inside and outside.
- Water must be cold, clean, without odors and not allowed to stagnate.
- Keep them under shade.



Hygiene measures:

- Keep good personal cleanliness
- Consider the posters “use the toilets” and “wash your hands”
- Remember to wash your hands after using the toilets.



- When you have an **infectious disease** or with symptoms (diarrhea, vomits, etc.) fresh food should not be manipulated.

2. GAP in crops

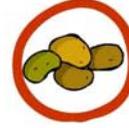
Which is the best place to plant?



1st year



2nd year



3rd year



- Know the history of the field
- Recognize more fertile lands and with availability of water





- Do not plant in fields with chemical contaminants

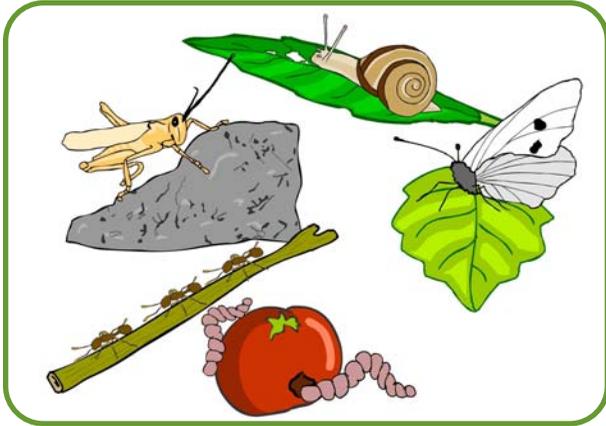


- The field should be free of trash, papers, plastics and empty containers.



- Check there is no risk of water contamination

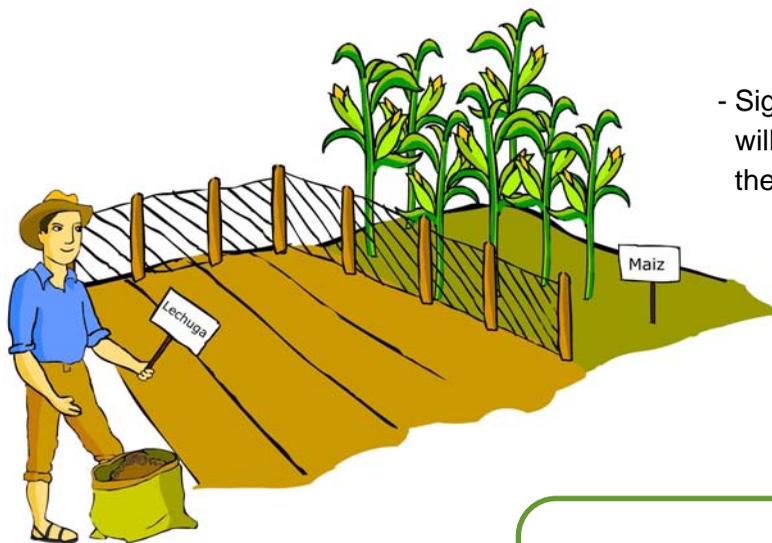




- Be acquainted with the type of pests, diseases and weeds that exist, mainly in the crop area.

- Check on possible contamination sources from neighboring plots.





- Signpost the place where the crop will be planted with the number of the lot or name of the crop.



- For all these activities consult with the technician that you trust.