

# I. What are Good Agricultural Practices?

## Concept

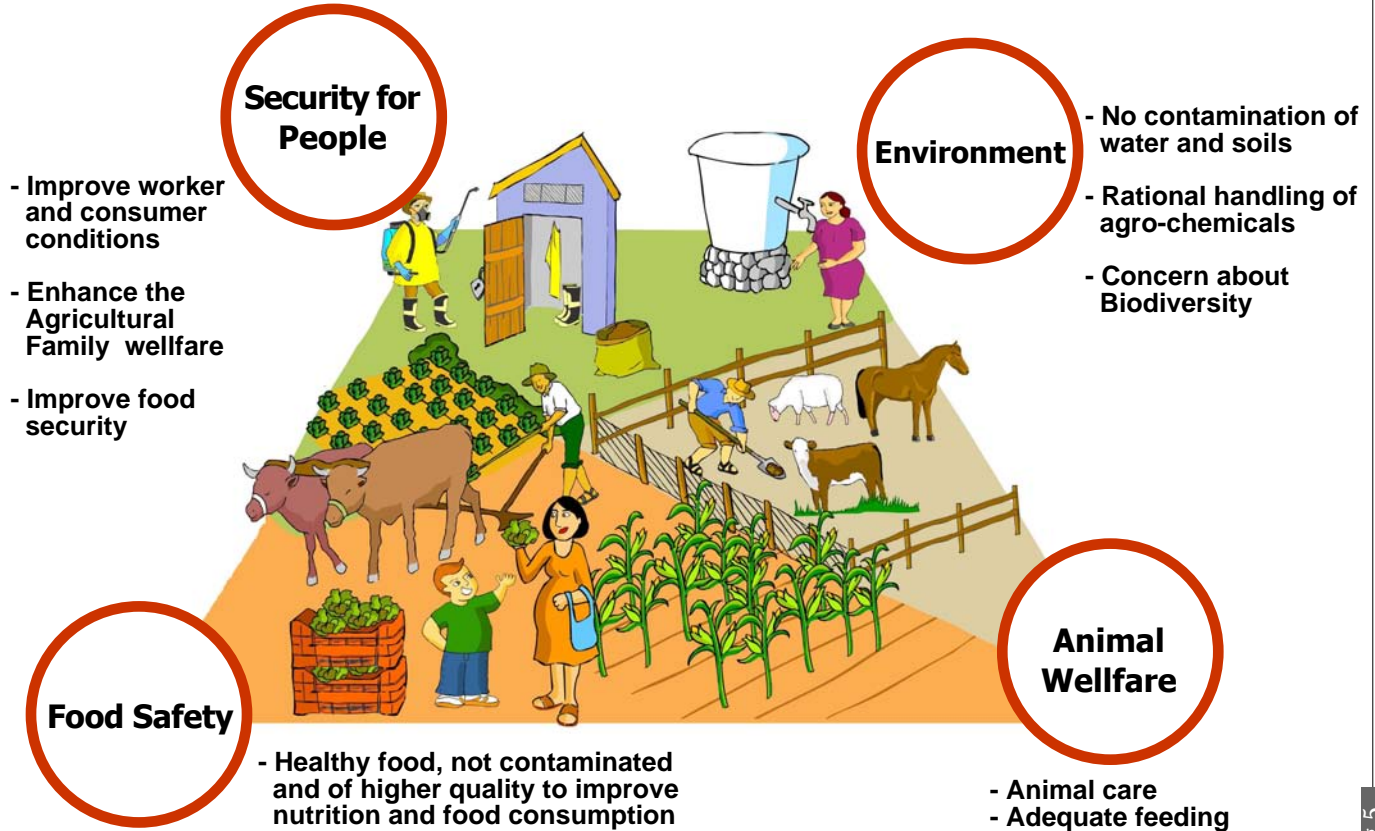
- ⊙ Consumers are ever more concerned about obtaining safe food and produced caring about environment and worker wellbeing.
- ⊙ Good Agricultural Practices are born in this context and can be simply defined as Doing things well and guaranteeing it has been done so
- ⊙ GAPs and GMPs (Good Manufacturing 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?



# 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



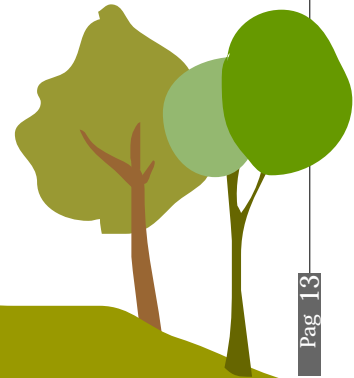


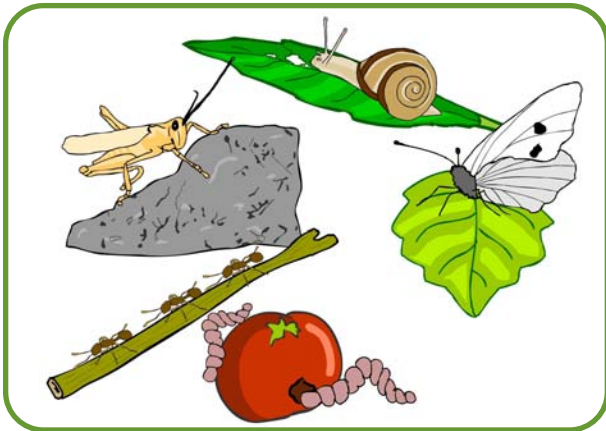
- Do not plant in fields with chemical contaminants

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



- Check there is no risk of water contamination

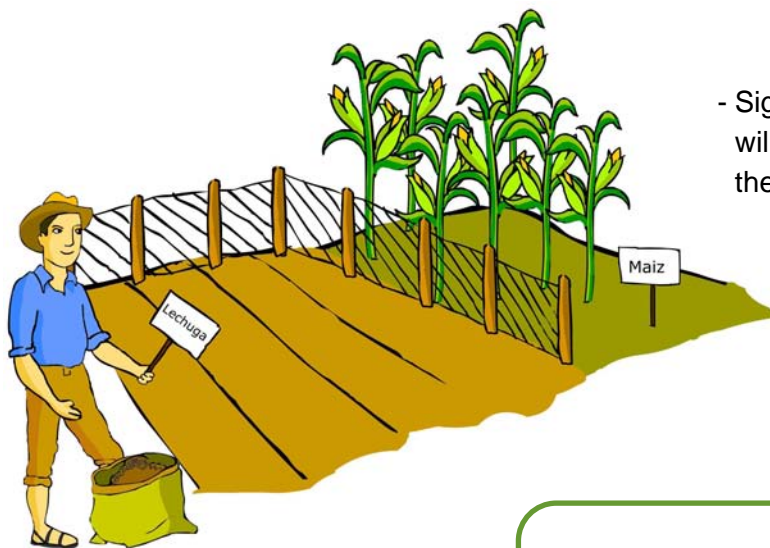




- Be acquainted with the type of pests, diseases and weeds that exist, mainly in the crop area.

- 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.