

Learn from Stakeholders

Part 1

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C1: Summer School in Evrotas “Start-up Farm” Phase I

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Definition of Good Practice



A “good practice” can be defined as follows:

A **good practice** is not only a practice that is good, but a practice that **has been proven to work well** and **produce good results**, and is therefore **recommended as a model**.

It is a successful experience, which has been tested and validated, in the broad sense, which has been repeated and deserves to be shared so that a greater number of people can adopt it.

Good practice criteria

The following set of criteria will help you determine whether a practice is a “good practice”:

<p>Effective and successful:</p>	<p>A “good practice” has proven its strategic relevance as the most effective way in achieving a specific objective; it has been successfully adopted and has had a positive impact on individuals and/or communities.</p>
<p>Environmentally, economically and socially sustainable:</p>	<p>A “good practice” meets current needs, in particular the essential needs of the world’s poorest, without compromising the ability to address future needs.</p>
<p>Gender sensitive:</p>	<p>A description of the practice must show how actors, men and women, involved in the process, were able to improve their livelihoods.</p>

<p>Technically feasible:</p>	<p>Technical feasibility is the basis of a “good practice”. It is easy to learn and to implement.</p>
<p>Inherently participatory:</p>	<p>Participatory approaches are essential as they support a joint sense of ownership of decisions and actions.</p>
<p>Replicable and adaptable:</p>	<p>A “good practice” should have the potential for replication and should therefore be adaptable to similar objectives in varying situations.</p>
<p>Reducing disaster/crisis risks, if applicable:</p>	<p>A “good practice” contributes to disaster/crisis risks reduction for resilience.</p>

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.

*What do think is **GAP** - Good Agricultural Practice?*

You have **five (5) minutes** to think about and write down what can constitute a **Good Agricultural Practice**.

Use the Yellow Sticky Note Paper to write down your ideas and then place your paper to the Flip Chart Papers.



What are **Good Agricultural Practices**?

Good agricultural practice (GAP) are specific methods which, when applied to agriculture, create food for consumers or further processing that is safe and wholesome.

While there are numerous competing definitions of what methods constitute good agricultural practice there are several broadly accepted schemes that producers can adhere to.

A multiplicity of **Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)** codes, standards and regulations have been developed in recent years by the food industry and producers organizations but also governments and NGOs, aiming to codify agricultural practices at farm level for a range of commodities.

Their purpose varies from fulfilment of trade and government regulatory requirements (in particular with regard to food safety and quality), to more specific requirements of specialty or niche markets.

The objective of these GAP codes, standards and regulations include, to a varying degree:

- ⑨ ensuring safety and quality of produce in the food chain;
- ⑨ capturing new market advantages by modifying supply chain governance;
- ⑨ improving natural resources use, workers health and working conditions, and/or
- ⑨ creating new market opportunities for farmers and exporters in developing countries.

Good Agricultural Practices are “practices that address environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality food and non-food agricultural products”.

These **four 'pillars'** of GAP (**economic viability, environmental sustainability, social acceptability** and **food safety and quality**) are included in most private and public sector standards, but the scope which they actually cover varies widely.

The concept of Good Agricultural Practices may serve as a reference tool for deciding, at each step in the production process, on practices and/or outcomes that are environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable.

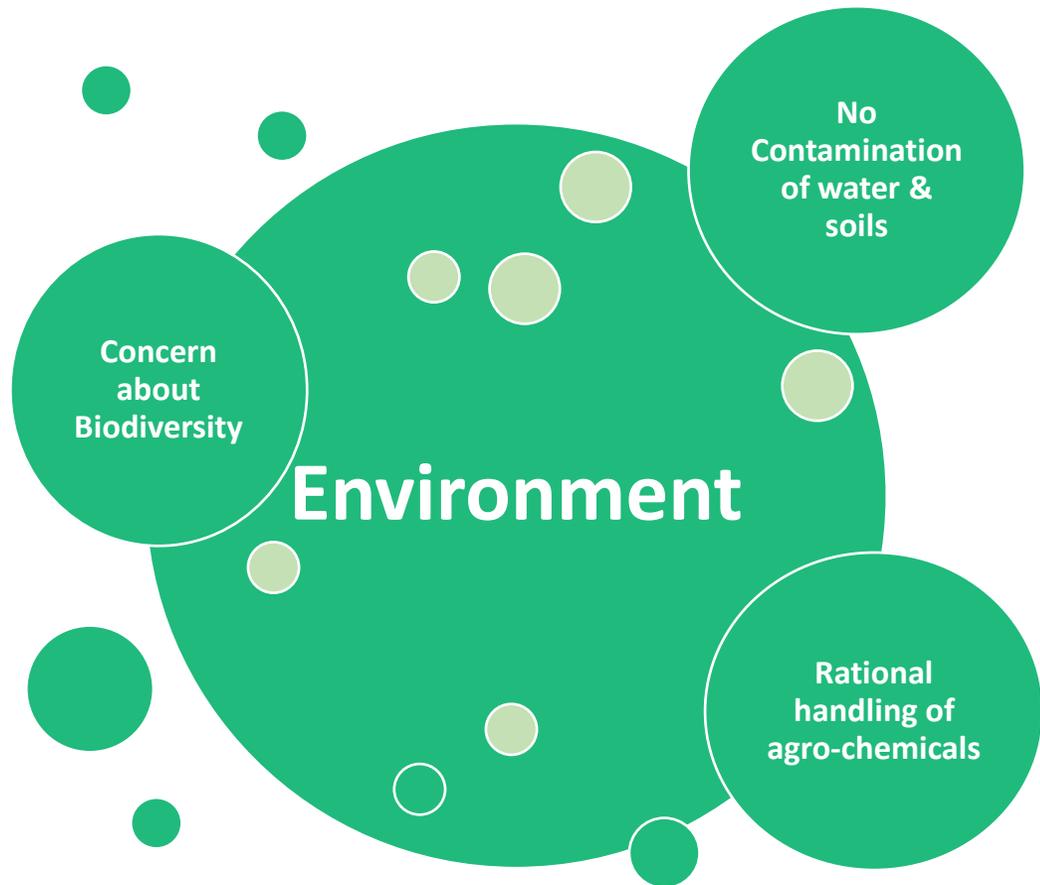
The implementation of GAP should therefore contribute to **Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development**.

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?





***1. Improved Working conditions
(male & female workers)***



2. Find the best place to plant



3. Find out how the soil must be prepared



4. Find out how the crops should be handled



5. Be aware of the proper use and management of water



13. Collection of Information in order to have a better control of production



14. How does the buyer know that my product was processed with GAPs?



Good Agricultural Practices- What to Look for During Your on Farm Visit.mp4

Good Agricultural Practices in Greece

Since **2004**, Greek farmers must apply the **Codes of Good Agricultural Practice**, as described in **Joint Ministerial Decision 125247/568 / (Official Government Gazette 142 / B / 29-1-2004)**.

These Agricultural practices are aiming at :

- ◆ The sustainable management of agricultural land and natural resources.
- ◆ The protection and preservation of the agricultural landscape and its characteristics.
- ◆ The protection of the health of farmers and consumers.

thank
you