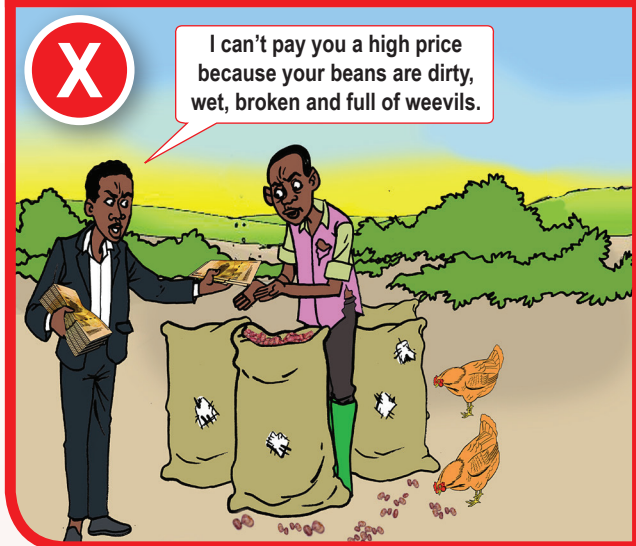


## COSTS OF BAD PRACTICES



## WHY STANDARDS MATTER

Complying with the dry beans standards increases returns for those in the market chain.

- **Farmers** get better prices and reduce post-harvest losses. They can participate in the Warehouse receipt system where they can store the beans until the price improves, and take a bank loan using their beans as surety.
- **Traders** get a reliable supply of quality dry beans that they can sell to their clients. When dry beans conform to the standards, and is available in large quantities, it is easier to sell to high value markets with less risk of the grain being rejected by the buyer.
- **Processors** want a continuous and reliable supply of high quality beans. Complying with the standards reduces waste and ensures that the final product is of high quality and earn a higher price.
- **Consumers** get food that is safe and nutritious to eat.

## BENEFITS OF GOOD PRACTICES



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This brochure was prepared in collaboration with a group of interested stakeholders including:

- Afro-KAI Ltd
- Aponye Uganda Ltd
- ASKAR General Merchandise Ltd
- Chemiphar Uganda Ltd
- Eastern Africa Grain Council
- INTERTEK Testing Services (EA) (Pty)
- Kilimo-Trust
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries
- Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
- National Agricultural Advisory Services
- National Agricultural Research Organisation
- Rikolto - VECO
- SEATINI Uganda
- The Grain Council of Uganda
- Uganda National Bureau of Standards
- Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Uganda National Farmers Federation
- USAID Feed the Future Commodity Production and Marketing Activity
- USAID Feed the Future Uganda Enabling Environment for Agriculture Activity
- World Food Programme
- FIT Uganda
- Makerere University Kampala

### For further information contact:

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## Dry Beans - Best Practices for Improved Nutrition and Incomes:

## MAXIMIZE PRODUCTION



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**FEED THE FUTURE**  
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# Dry Beans - Best Practices for Improved Nutrition and Incomes: Maximize Production

## GOOD PRACTICES



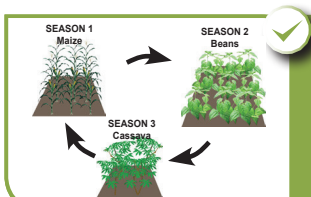
Prepare land well before planting



Apply recommended fertilizer type before and after planting



Plant improved/certified seed of the same variety with recommended spacing



Practice crop rotation



Weed on time



Control pests and diseases using approved pesticides

## STANDARD IMPACTED

### CONTRASTING VARIETIES:

These are beans of other varieties that are of a different colour, size, or shape from the beans of the designated variety.

Characteristic	Maximum Limit		
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Contrasting varieties, % m/m	1.5	3	5



### IMMATURE AND SHRIVELLED:

These are beans which are under developed, papery and wrinkled over their entire surface.



Shrivelled Grains

### PESTICIDE RESIDUES:

This is any specified substance in food, agricultural commodities, or animal feed resulting from the use of pesticide. A pesticide is a chemical that is used to prevent, destroy, or repel pests. Most pesticides contain chemicals that can be harmful to people, animals, or the environment.

Dry beans shall comply with pesticide residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity.

### FREE FROM TOXIC WEED SEEDS:

These are seeds of weeds that have been gazetted as harmful to crops, humans and animals such as *Crotalaria* (*Crotalaria spp.*), Corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago L.*), Castor bean (*Ricinus communis L.*), Jimson weed (*Datura spp.*).



## BAD PRACTICES

Do not plant beans in an improperly prepared garden



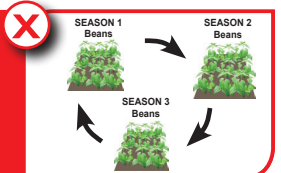
Do not plant beans in a wetland



Do not plant different varieties of beans in the same garden during a season



Do not plant beans in the same garden every season



Do not let weeds grow



Do not let pests and diseases destroy bean crops



Do not use expired or adulterated chemicals/pesticides

