



# 24 indicators- CRECER

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## 1. BIODIVERSITY

Recognize the functional contribution of the biodiversity present on the farm as a tool for decision making in conservation, risk prevention, use of natural resources, appropriation and scope of its territory.

## 2. SOIL MANAGEMENT

Evaluate and select the cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical practices that can be integrated for the management of weeds in the coffee plantation, aimed at reducing the impact on the soil and its erosion and be efficient in costs and labor.

## 3. ORGANIC WASTE

To demonstrate the reincorporation of residual organic material into the productive system, from the disposal of the pulp to fertilize the coffee plantation, thus reducing the contamination of water sources, soil and fertilization costs.

## 4. INORGANIC WASTE

Management of solid waste (non-organic, can be hazardous or not): dispose, collect, reuse, treat, and/or dispose of them in an adequate manner.

## 5. PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

Avoid the indiscriminate use of pesticides, to protect the health of those who work in the fields, avoid accidental poisoning of a family member, keep the soil alive and fertile, and not contaminate water sources. (the use of products listed in the GCP Prohibited Pesticides List is not allowed).

## 6. WASTE WATER

Efficient water consumption, adequate use and disposal of the water resulting from the mill, complying with legal provisions.

## 7. ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Identify which of the functions provided by the farm help prevent, limit and mitigate the environmental impact of negative externalities resulting from human actions that can provide a tradable service.

## 8. CLIMATE CHANGE

Promote a production system that is more resilient to climate change in terms of both mitigation and adaptation measures.

## 9. SOCIALIZATION OF THE INTEGRATED POLICY

Ensure that the farm's different stakeholders are aware of the integrated policy. These policies include aspects of human rights, labor, biodiversity, and coexistence based on international agreements, especially on labor issues; workers receive understandable information on their working conditions and are aware of their rights and benefits.

## 10. ASSOCIATIVITY

Encourage producers and/or permanent and temporary farm workers to join an associative group to increase resilience to environmental, economic and social changes in the region.

## 11. TRAININGS

Facilitate the attendance of personnel involved in training in Good Agricultural Practices and in different areas: technical, business, productive, sustainability, and environmental, among others, such as wastewater management, health, first aid, food, handling and safe use of pesticides, etc., in order to achieve innovation in their processes.

## 12. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Evidencing and encouraging the contribution to rural development for the benefit of the farm, or



the quality of life of the community, as an important innovation factor for sustainability.

### **13. INTERGENERATIONAL WORK**

To encourage the participation of young members of the family in the work to maintain the coffee growing tradition.

### **14. FOOD SECURITY**

To guarantee food security with the help of economic diversification in times of low coffee production, with the management of diversity.

### **15. WORKING HOURS**

Guarantee for all workers (applies to daily, temporary or permanent), that working hours comply with national laws/international agreements and/or collective bargaining and overtime must be voluntary and paid.

### **16. CONDITIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

Ensure that the employer provides sanitary conditions for workers working on the farm, as well as access to clean toilets and drinking water. They must have housing that is clean, safe and meets basic needs, and in particular that is made of appropriate construction materials, safe from hazards and contamination, and provides adequate shelter.

### **17. USE OF BY-PRODUCTS**

Find uses for coffee by-products that represent an economic saving for production, or a source of additional income.

### **18. DIVERSIFICATION WITH ANIMALS**

Having diverse animals on the farm offers the possibility of diversifying income and obtaining other sources of fertilizer, food, other by-products and increasing the complexity of the system.

### **19. CROP PLAN**

Evaluate the farm planning to understand where the strengths and weaknesses are.

### **20. BUSINESS PLAN**

Monitor the income and costs of the family nucleus, beyond the activities of the farm to develop an informed basis for decision making and to improve the efficiency of its coffee activities by understanding where the strengths and weaknesses are in the processes of installation, planting, weeding, fertilization, phytosanitary control, maintenance, harvesting, post harvest and transportation.

### **21. QUALITY BONUS**

To evaluate the obtainment of a price premium in the sale of coffee.

### **22. FERTILIZATION EFFICIENCY**

To evaluate the progress in the planning of fertilization, to guarantee quality in production and care for the environment.

### **23. FERMENTATION CONTROL**

Evaluate the measurement of the fermentation process control.

### **24. DRYING CONTROL**

Evaluate the planning of drying to make it more efficient.