SUSPER

Final summary report of SUSPER (Sustainable Development of Peri-Urban Agriculture in South-East Asia)

Rapport final de SUSPER

Edited by
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Sustainable Development of Peri-urban Agriculture in South-East Asia Project
(Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam)

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2.9 Safe Vegetable Production Process of Some Co-operatives in Van Tri Village – Van Noi – Dong Anh

Author's name: Ho Thanh Son
Date: 2005
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The objective of the report is to assess whether the farmers of Van Tri village actually comply with the regulations applying to safe vegetable production. Farmers of Van Tri village are major suppliers of safe vegetables to schools, shops and supermarkets. The report is based on in-depth interviews with 30 households in 3 cooperatives in Van Tri village, on their actual practices in terms of fertiliser and manure use, as well as pesticide and water use compared with the "safe vegetable regulations" issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in terms of products allowed, time frames between application and harvest and source of water. Three vegetables were investigated: cabbage, tomatoes and Chinese peas. The results show that farmers generally adhere closely to the regulations, although in some cases some (harmless) pesticides that are not allowed were used, the period between spraying and harvesting was exceeded by a few days and some excess use of phosphate was observed.

2.10 Vegetable Pesticide Residues in Selected Fields and Points of Sale in Hanoi

Author(s): Nguyen Kim Chien and Paule Moustier
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This study assesses vegetable safety as regards pesticide residues for selected farms and points of sale. The research is aimed at making farmers and traders more aware of potential excess pesticide residues and allowing them to take the appropriate corrective measures. It also aims at confronting the reputation of supermarkets and vegetable safety by using actual measures of chemical residues in different points of sale. The research combined quick test analysis developed by the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute and gas chromatography (used when excess pesticide residues were found by the quick test).

The research suggests that the safest point of sale is the organic vegetable shop, followed by supermarkets and safe vegetable shops, while wholesale and retail markets, both formal and informal are the ones with the highest prevalence of pesticide residues. At the farm level, pesticide residue analysis was used as a tool for farmers of one cooperative to improve the time between spraying and harvest with some efficient results. Finally, the report details the limits of the study and the need for additional research.