



GMO Maize

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M.O's protesting against GMOs



WHAT IS A GMO?

A GMO, or genetically modified organism, is a plant, animal, microorganism, or other organism whose genetic makeup has been changed. This is done by introducing foreign genes (usually from different species) into the genetic material of the target crop. This relatively new science creates unstable combinations of plant, animal, bacterial, and viral genes that do not occur naturally or through traditional crossbreeding methods.



Supporting ecological land use
management in Eswatini

WHAT IS A GMO?



GMO Cotton

**"WE ARE READY TO RE-
GREEN FOR THE FUTURE
OF OUR EARTH"**



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GMO Soy Beans



Are GMO's Safe?

Most developed nations consider GMOs to be safe and have significant restrictions or outright bans on the production and sale of GMOs. Some countries though, have approved GMOs based on studies conducted by the same corporations.

How GMOs Impact the Environment?

More than 80% of all GMOs grown worldwide are engineered for herbicide tolerance. As a result, the use of toxic herbicides like Roundup has increased exponentially since GMOs were introduced. GM crops are also responsible for the emergence of herbicide-resistant "super weeds" and "super pests" which can only be killed with more toxic poisons like 2,4-D (a major ingredient in Agent Orange) GMOs are a direct extension of chemical agriculture and are developed and sold by the world's biggest chemical companies. The long term impacts are unknown, and once released into the environment, these organisms cannot be recalled.

How do GMO's Affect Farmers?

Because GMOs are new life forms, biotechnology companies have been able to obtain patents which means, the companies that make GMOs now have the power to sue farmers whose fields are contaminated with GMOs, even when it is a result of the inevitable wind transfer from neighboring fields. GMOs are therefore a serious threat to farmer sovereignty to the national food of any country where they are grown. You cannot keep seed from one harvest to regrow in the next planting season which has major financial implications to small-scale farmers.



Indigenous Seed Varieties

Loss of Biodiversity and Indigenous Varieties

Agriculture that promotes monoculture leads to loss of biodiversity and increases the vulnerability of crops to climate change, pests, and diseases.

How much do you know?