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African Union crafts guidelines for GM crops, activists raise alarm

By Wendell Roelf

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The African Union is developing guidelines for the use of genetically modified (GM) crops across the continent, officials said, amid criticism from campaigners that some policies favour big business and lack adequate public input.



Image source: Gallo/Getty

Despite a concerted push by donor-funded schemes to expand the use of such crops in Africa, they have not been widely adopted by the millions of small-scale farmers that make up the backbone of the agricultural sector.

Only seven countries - South Africa, Sudan, eSwatini, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria and Kenya - have approved the commercial production of GM crops, mainly insect-resistant cotton, the African Union (AU) wrote in a draft report on its proposed guidelines.

"While very sensitive, GMs are already in Africa, and some countries... are using it at various stages," said Peace Mutuwa of the AU's agriculture and rural development unit.

"The food, feed and environmental safety controversy surrounding genetic engineering technology, in particular, makes continental guidelines extremely significant," said the draft AU report seen by Reuters.

Proponents of GMOs (genetically modified organisms) hope the guidelines will improve crop yields and food security, as farmers battle the effects of climate change. Without them, they say, Africa could struggle to feed a mushrooming population expected to nearly double to 2.5 billion by 2050.

However, some anti-GMO activists dispute the view that widespread hunger can be eliminated with modified crops, which they say often trap poor farmers into a debt cycle of buying unaffordable seeds and agro-chemicals.

"This is bad for African farmers. It really is just about the corporate infiltration of African agriculture and tapping the massive untapped market," said Frances Davies of the Zambian Alliance for Agroecology and Biodiversity.

The AU did not provide a timeline for when the guidelines would be published, or details about the process. Some activists said, though, that the plans were being finalised and could be sent to a October AU summit for possible adoption.

A separate set of guidelines aims to promote the harmonisation of seed regulations across the continent, including on quality and intellectual property.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Writing by Wendell Roelf, Editing by Tim Cocks.

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