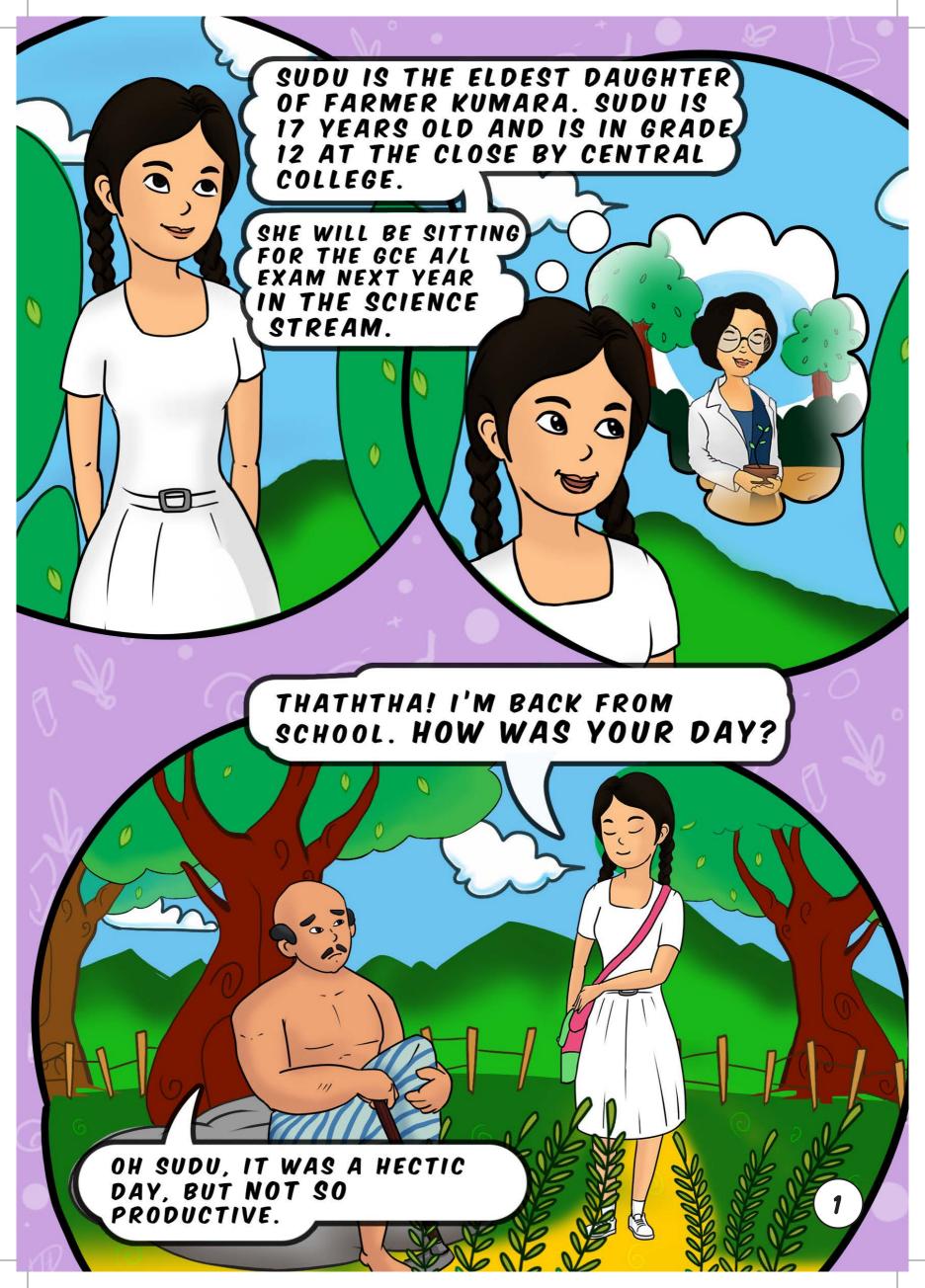


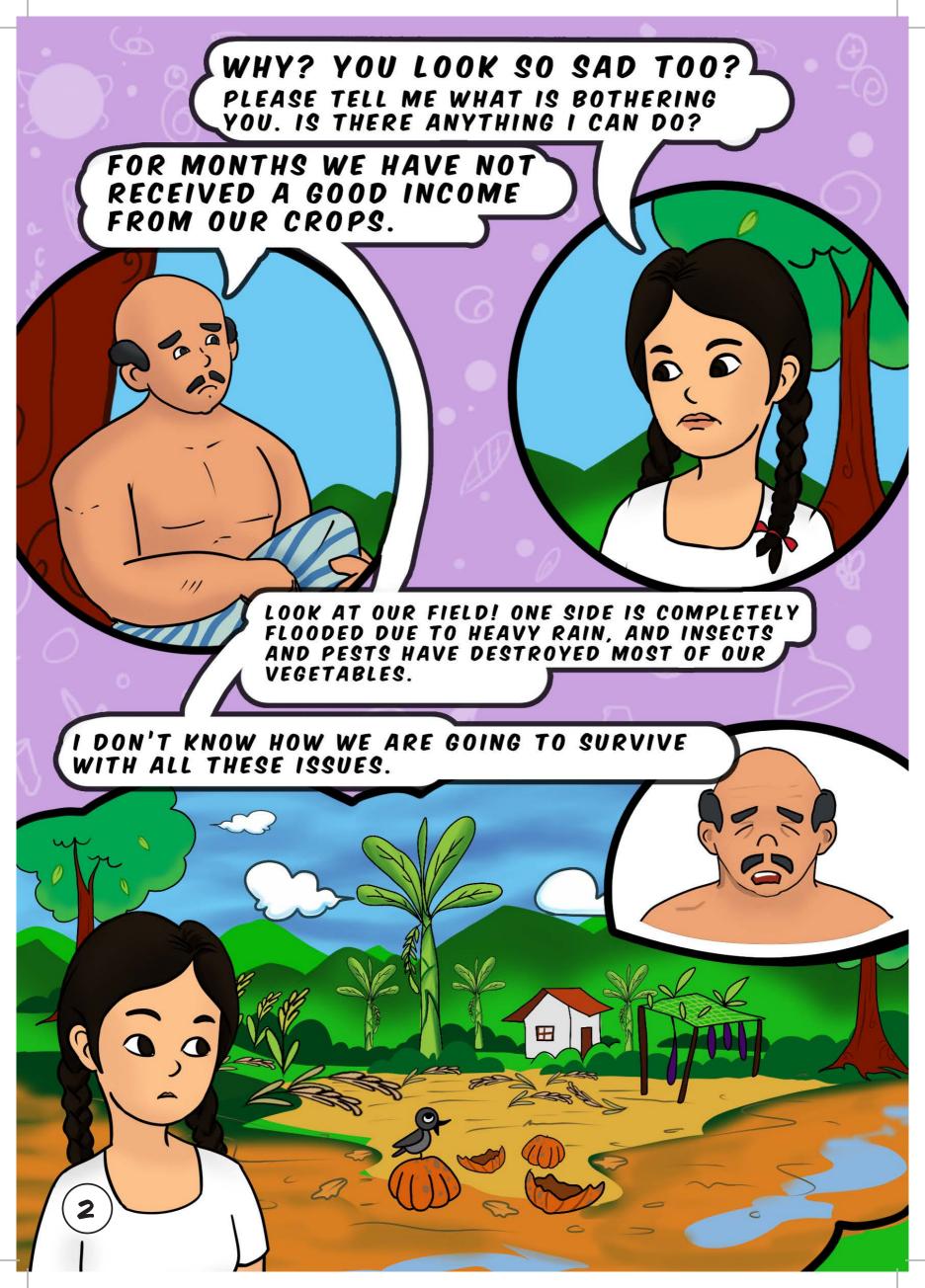


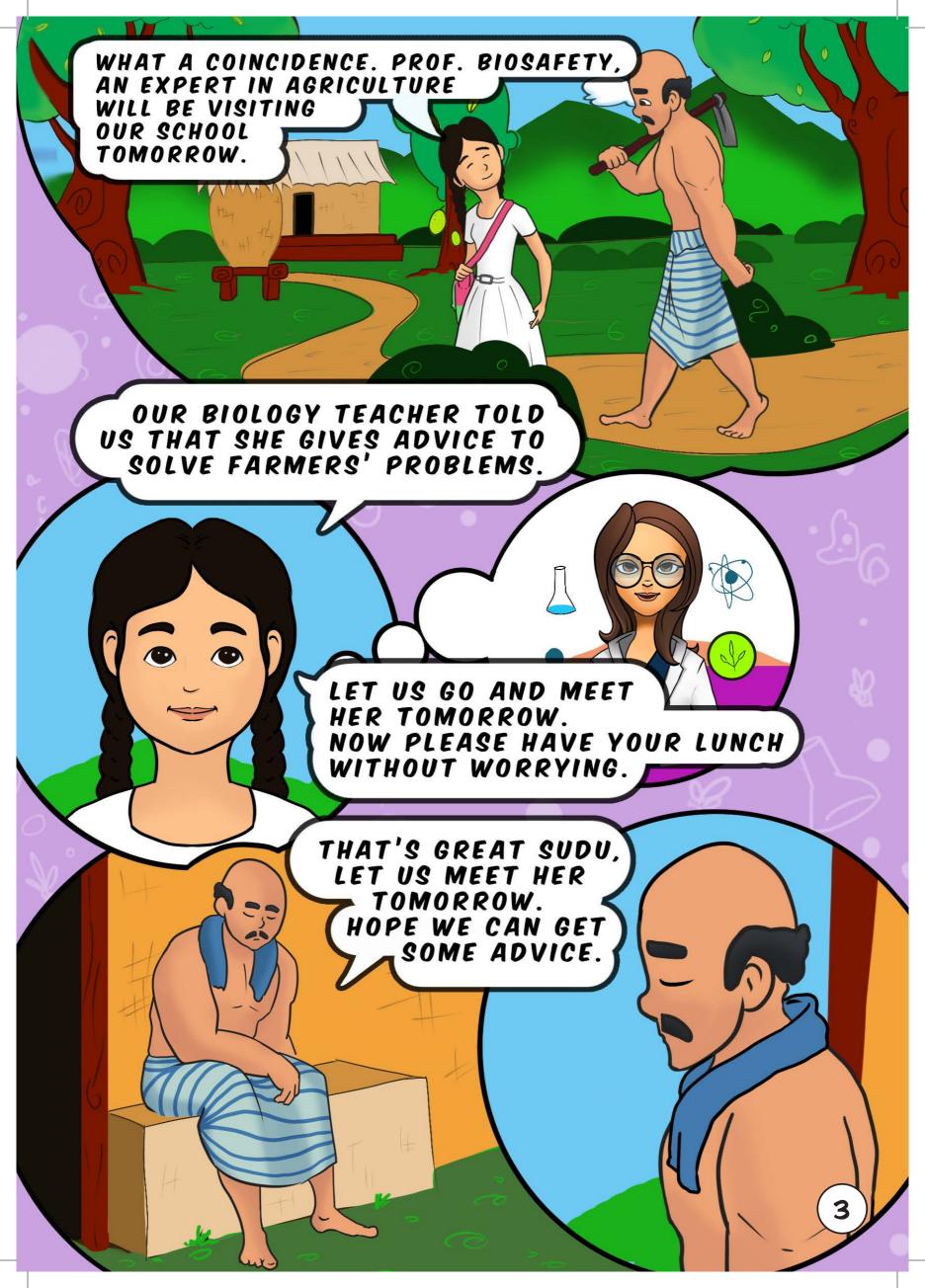
This material is produced through the National Biosafety Project (Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety) implemented by the Ministry assigned the subject of environment with technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The National Science Foundation, Sri Lanka, which is an implementing partner of the National Biosafety Project developed this material.

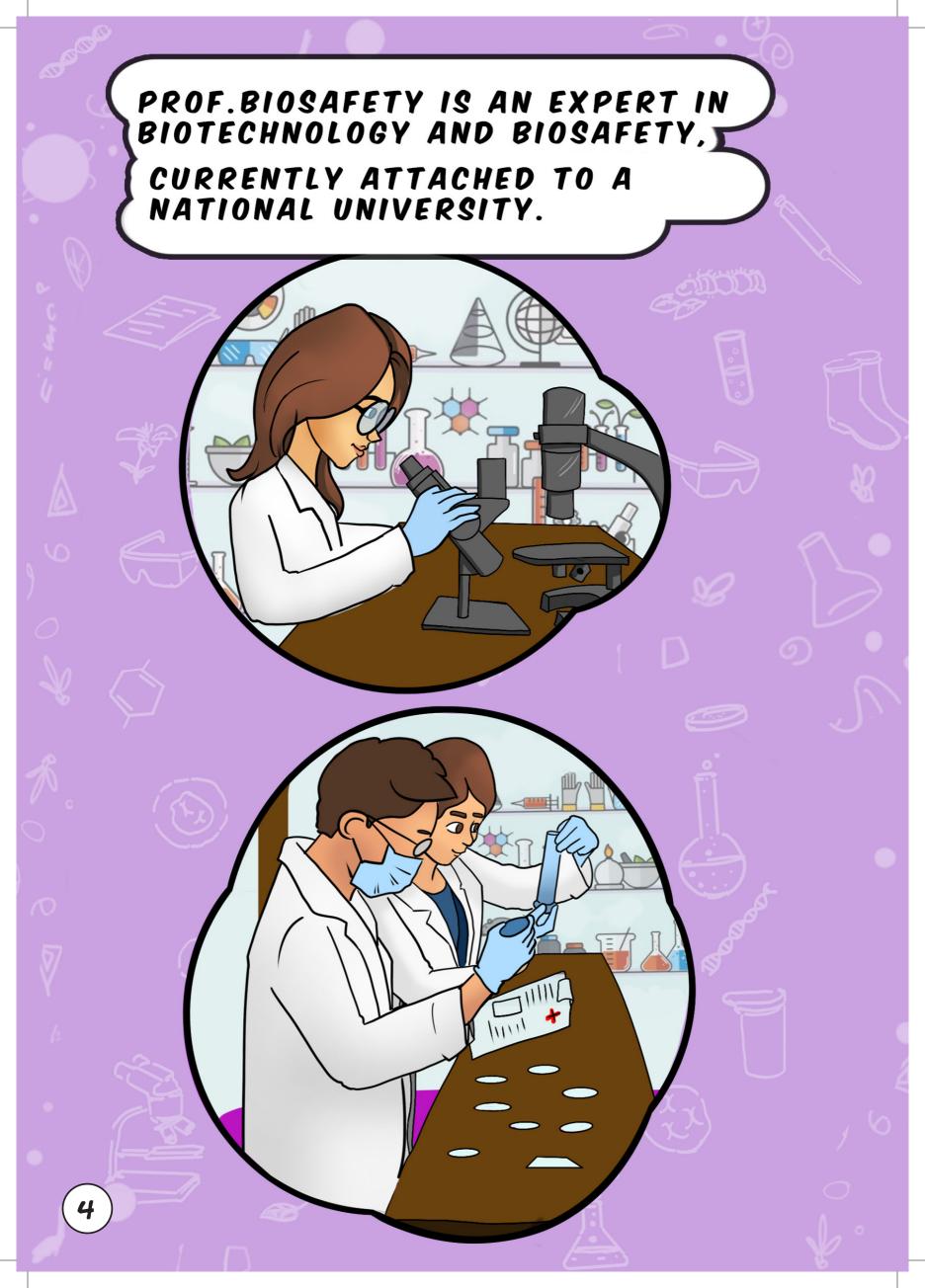
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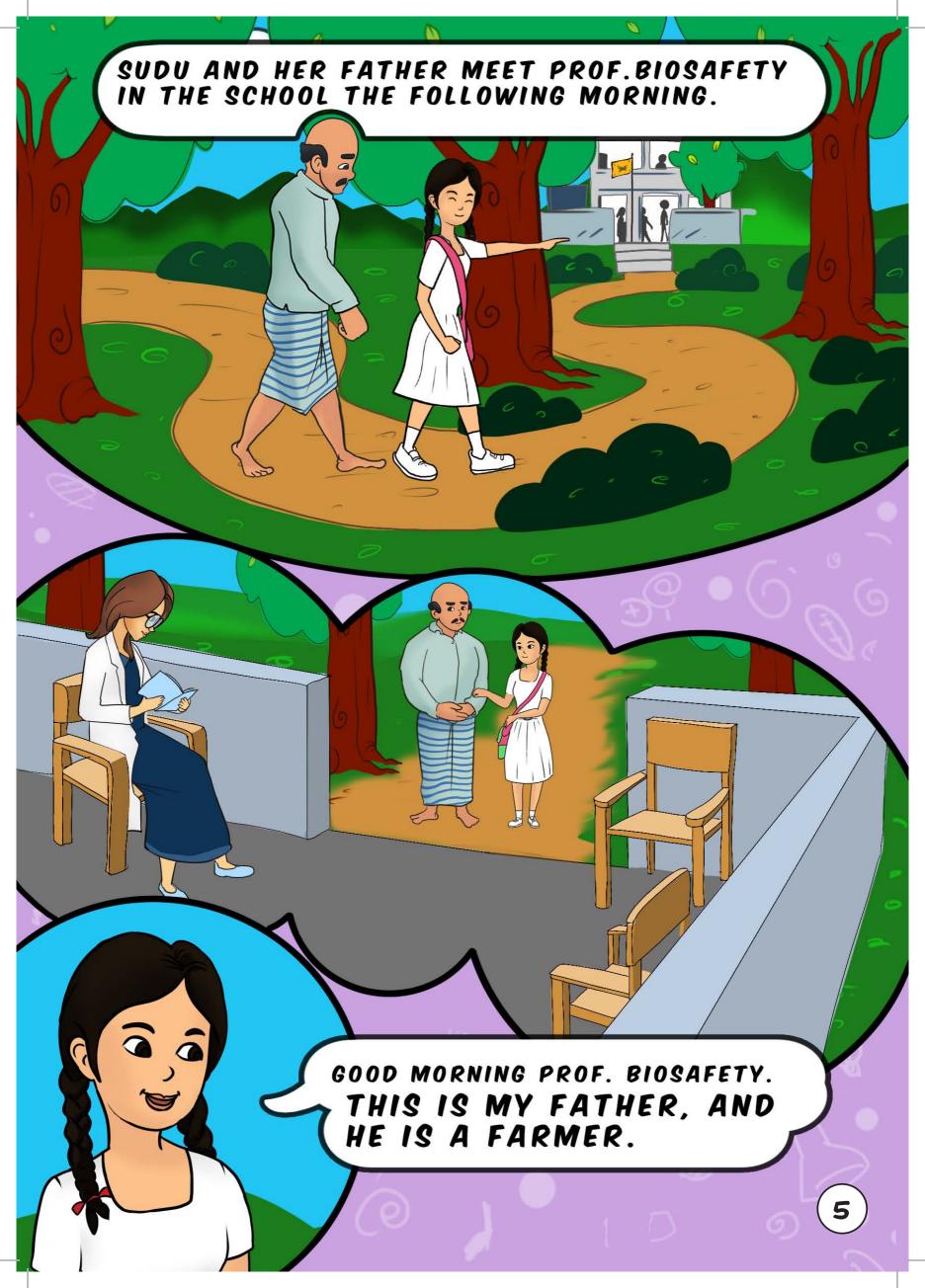












BUT RECENTLY HIS CROPS ARE NOT DOING WELL BECAUSE OF FLOODS, DROUGHT, PESTS AND DISEASES.

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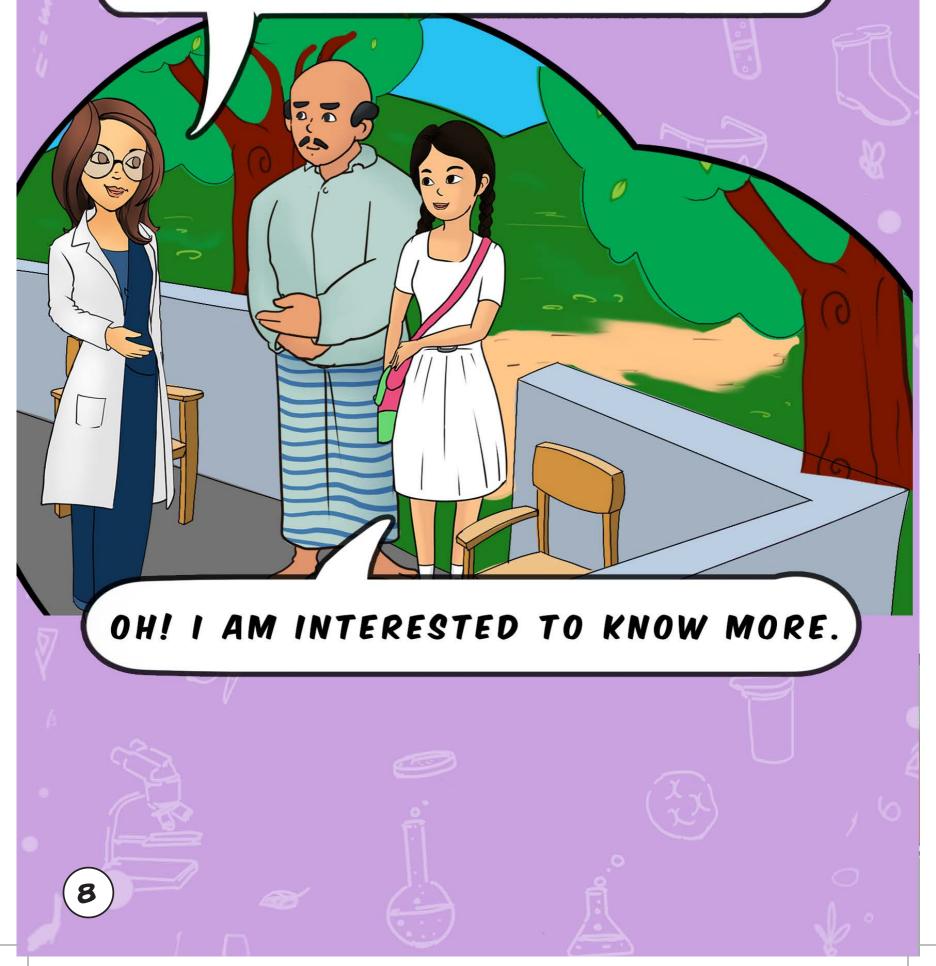
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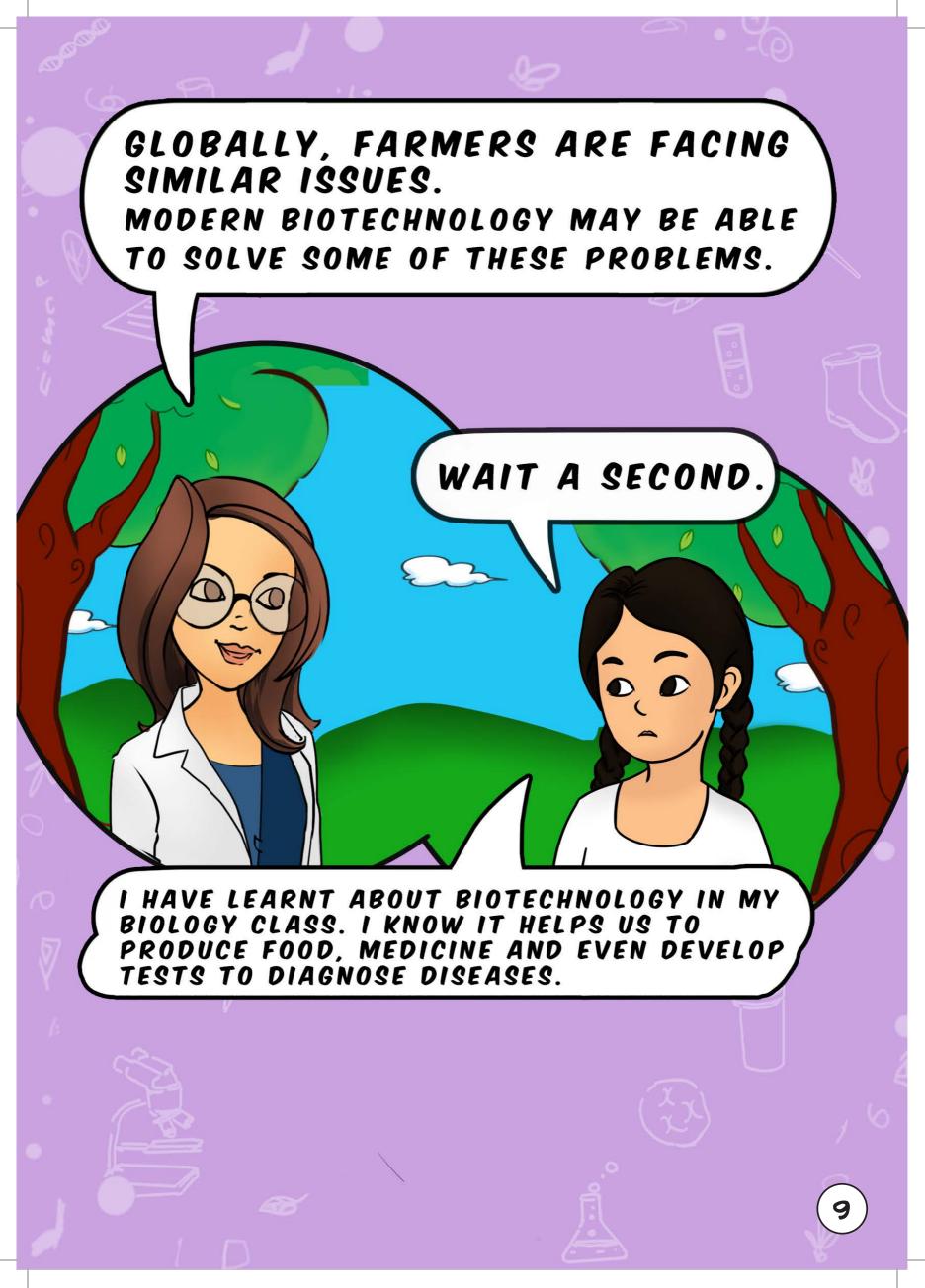
THE YIELD IS SO LOW AND THIS IS AFFECTING OUR WHOLE FAMILY.

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU CAN DO TO HELP US? 🜈



PLEASE DON'T PANIC. SIT DOWN. THERE ARE NO IMMEDIATE SOLUTIONS BUT THERE ARE TECHNOLOGIES THAT MAY HELP IN THE FUTURE.





BUT WHAT IS MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGY?

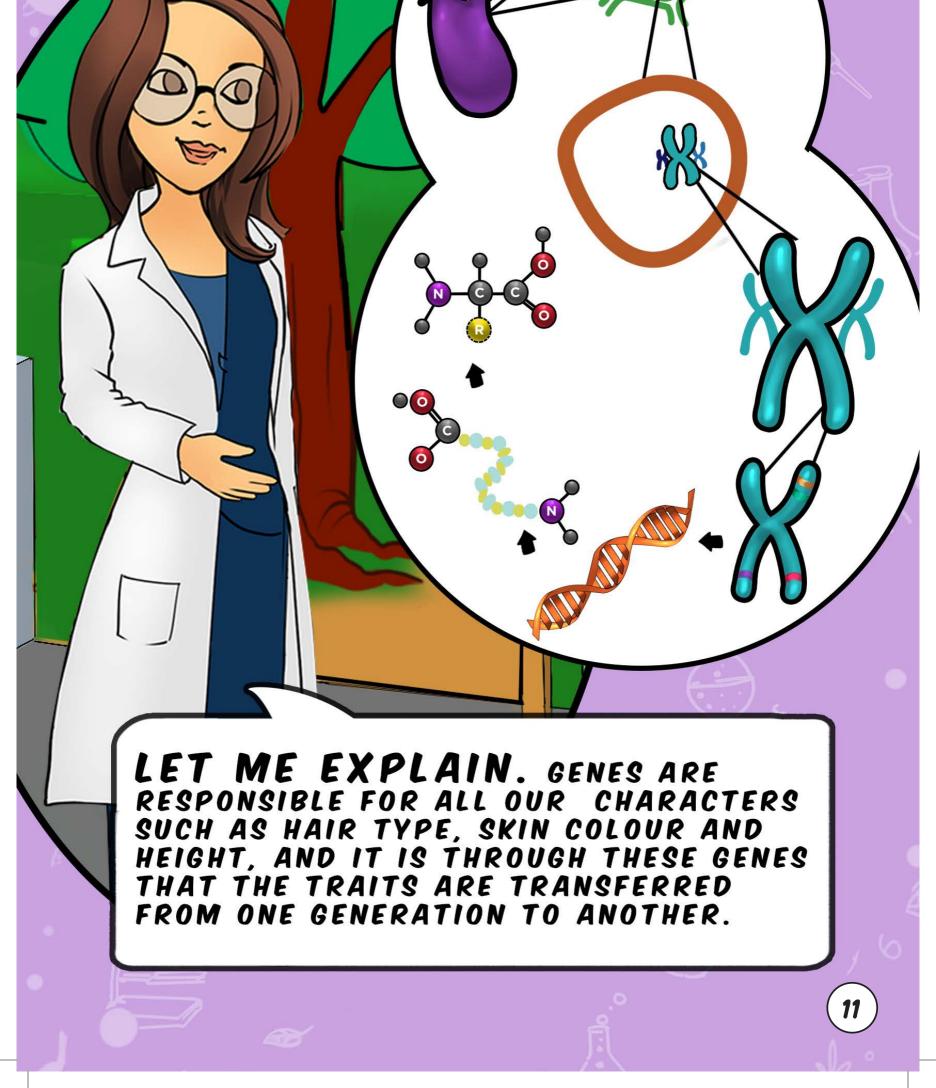
MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGY IS A TECHNOLOGY WHICH INVOLVES GENETIC MODIFICATION WHERE GENES ARE MODIFIED TO IMPROVE THE TRAITS OF CROPS, ANIMALS OR EVEN BACTERIA.

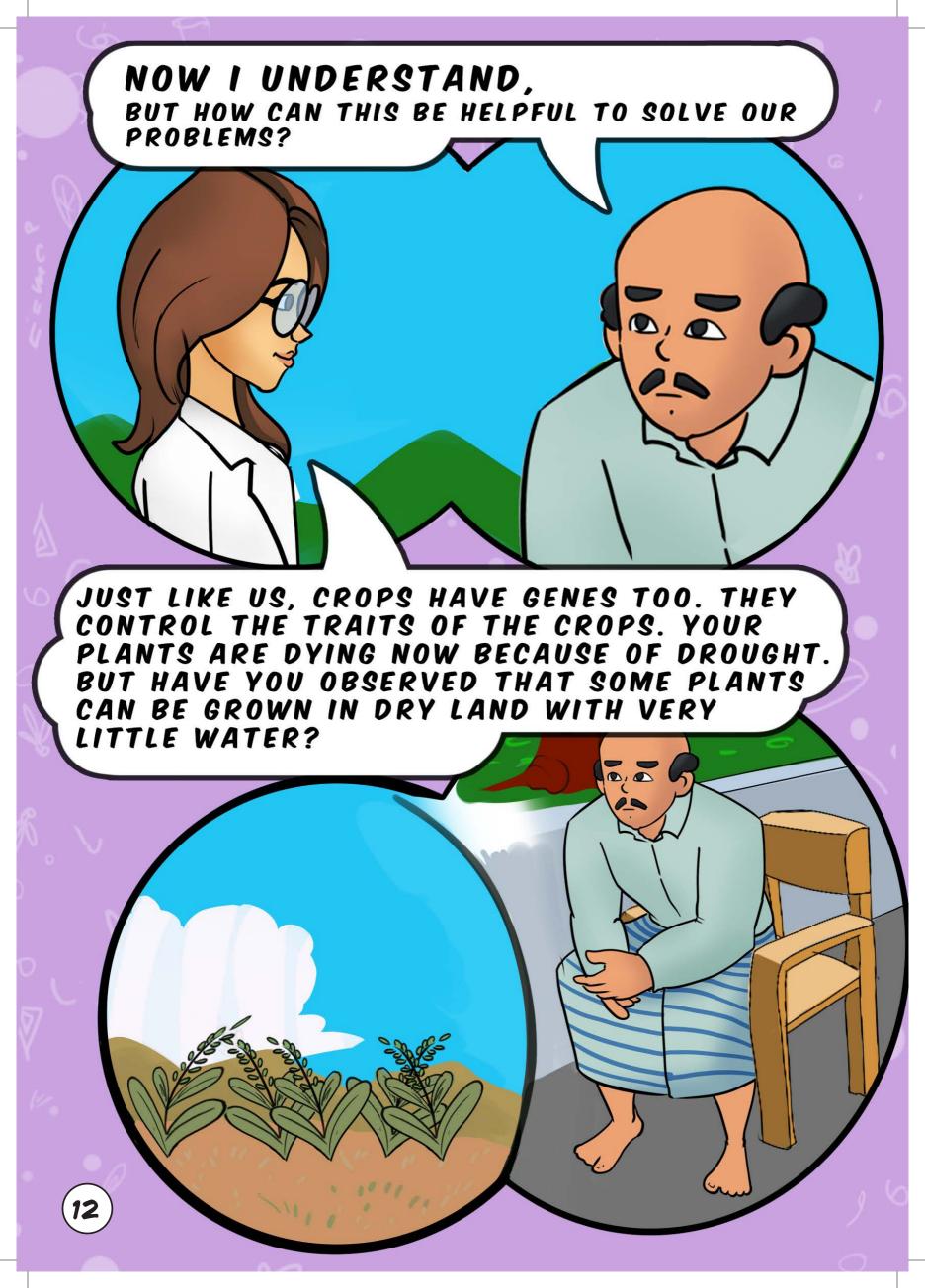
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I AM CONFUSED, WHAT ARE GENES?

WHY DO WE HAVE TO CHANGE THEM?

HOW IS THIS DONE?





YES. CACTUS CAN GROW IN THE DESERT WITHOUT WATER, BUT RICE AND VEGETABLES CANNOT.

YOU ARE RIGHT. CACTUS HAS GENES THAT HELP THEM TOLERATE DROUGHT. WITH MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGY WE CAN INSERT DROUGHT RESISTANT GENES INTO FOOD CROPS TO MAKE THEM ALSO TOLERATE DROUGHT.

WE CAN ALSO INSERT GENES INTO VEGETABLES OR RICE VARIETIES SO THAT THEY CAN WITHSTAND HEAVY RAIN OR EVEN RESIST VARIOUS PESTS AND DISEASES.



OH REALLY, BUT HOW DO WE DO THIS?

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WE HAVE THE TECHNOLOGIES TO DO THIS IN LABORATORIES. WE CAN USE A GENE GUN.

BACTERIA CAN ALSO BE USED TO INSERT NEW GENES INTO CROPS (EG. AGROBACTERIUM SPECIES).

HMM... THIS IS INTERESTING. BUT USING A GENE FROM ANOTHER ORGANISM?

DOESN'T THAT POSE A RISK TO US WHEN WE CONSUME FOOD?

CAN IT HARM THE ENVIRONMENT?

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GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMOS) MAY HAVE SOME RISKS. THEY COULD CAUSE TOXICITY AND ALLERGIES IN SOME PEOPLE. ALSO CROPS COULD BECOME WEEDY OR CROPS COULD BECOME TOXIC TO ANIMALS THAT ARE NOT PESTS.

BUT THE GOOD NEWS IS THAT GM MATERIAL CANNOT BE RELEASED TO THE MARKET OR TO THE ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT A MANDATORY RISK ASSESSMENT.

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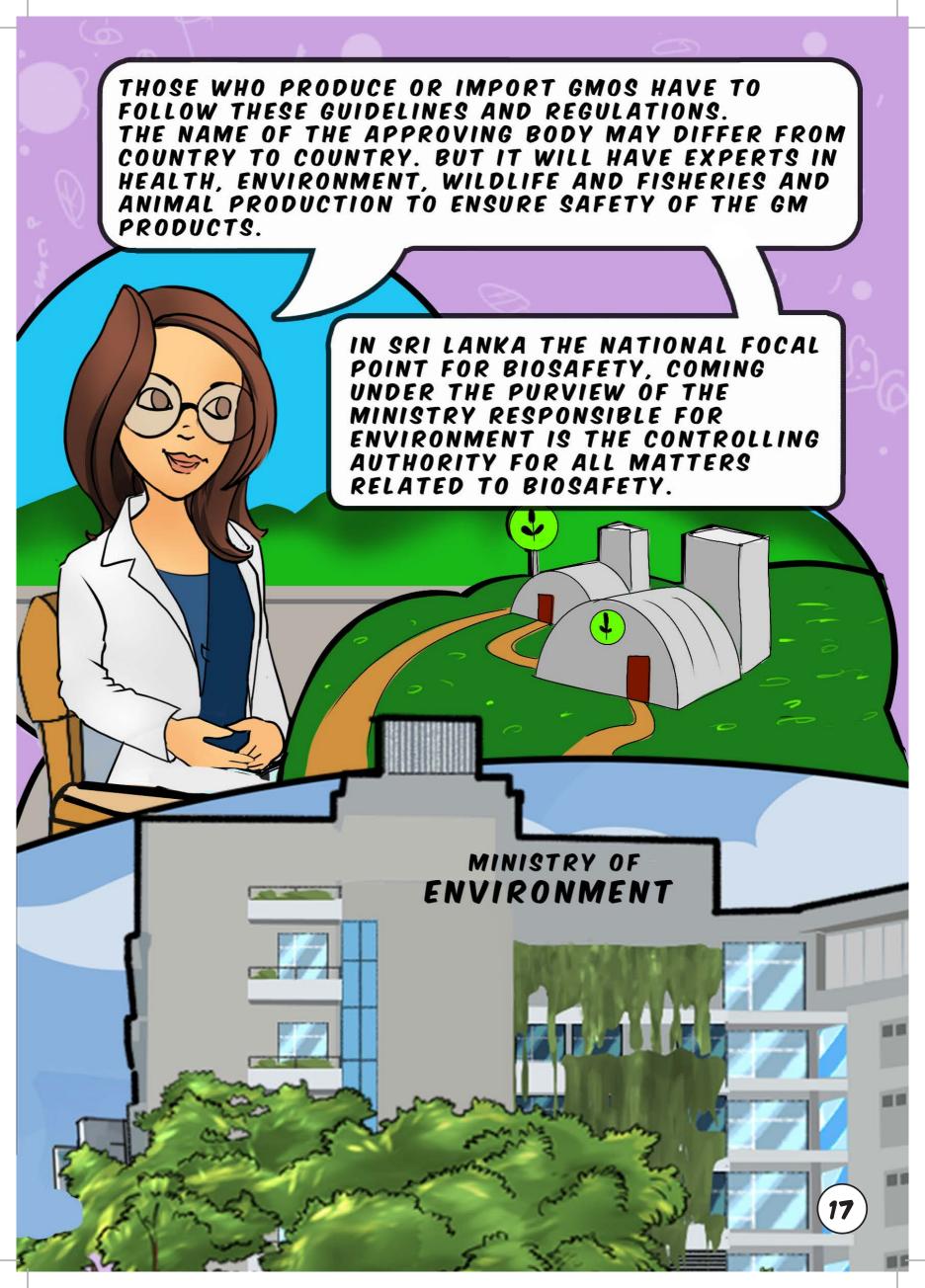
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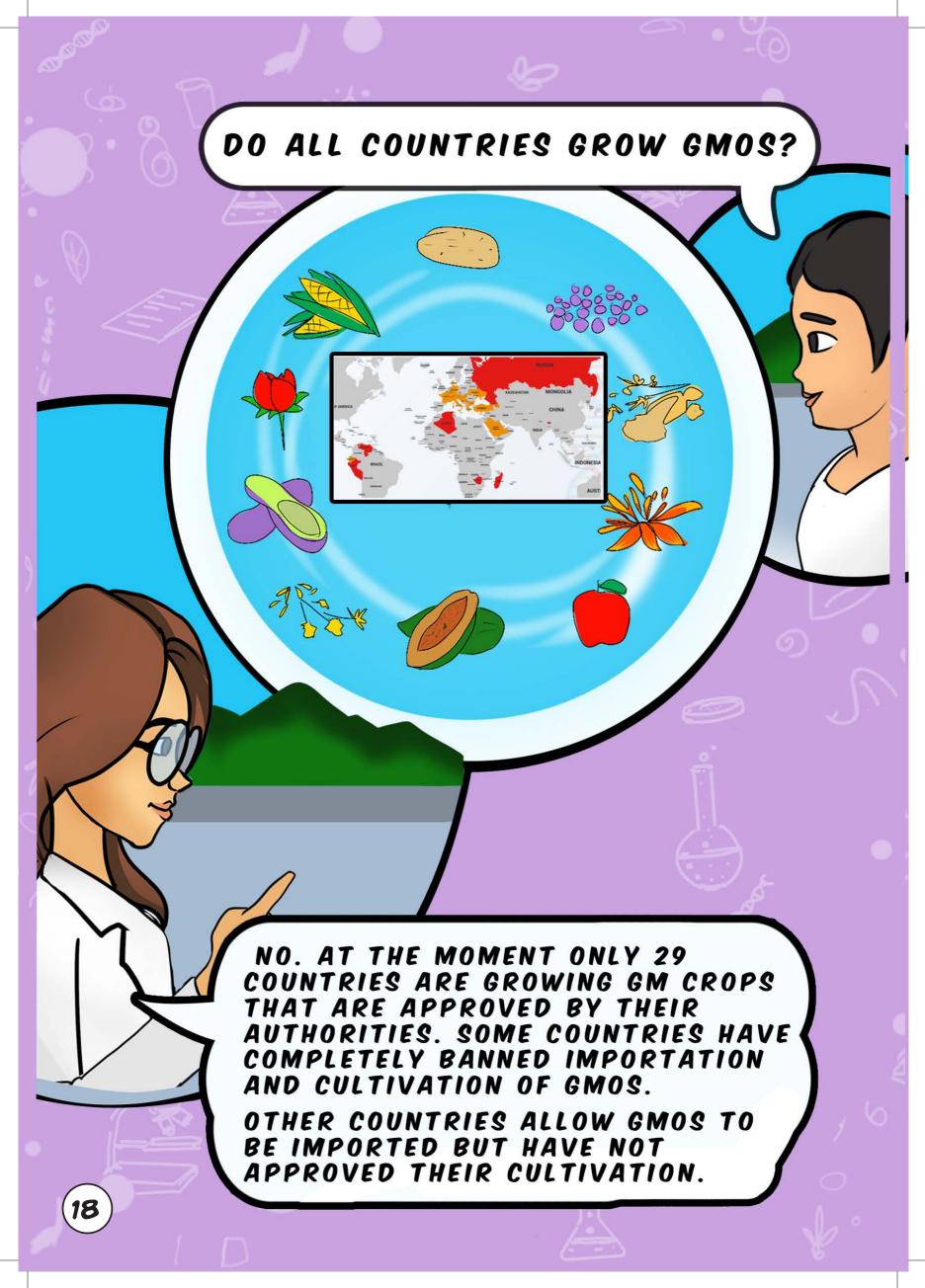
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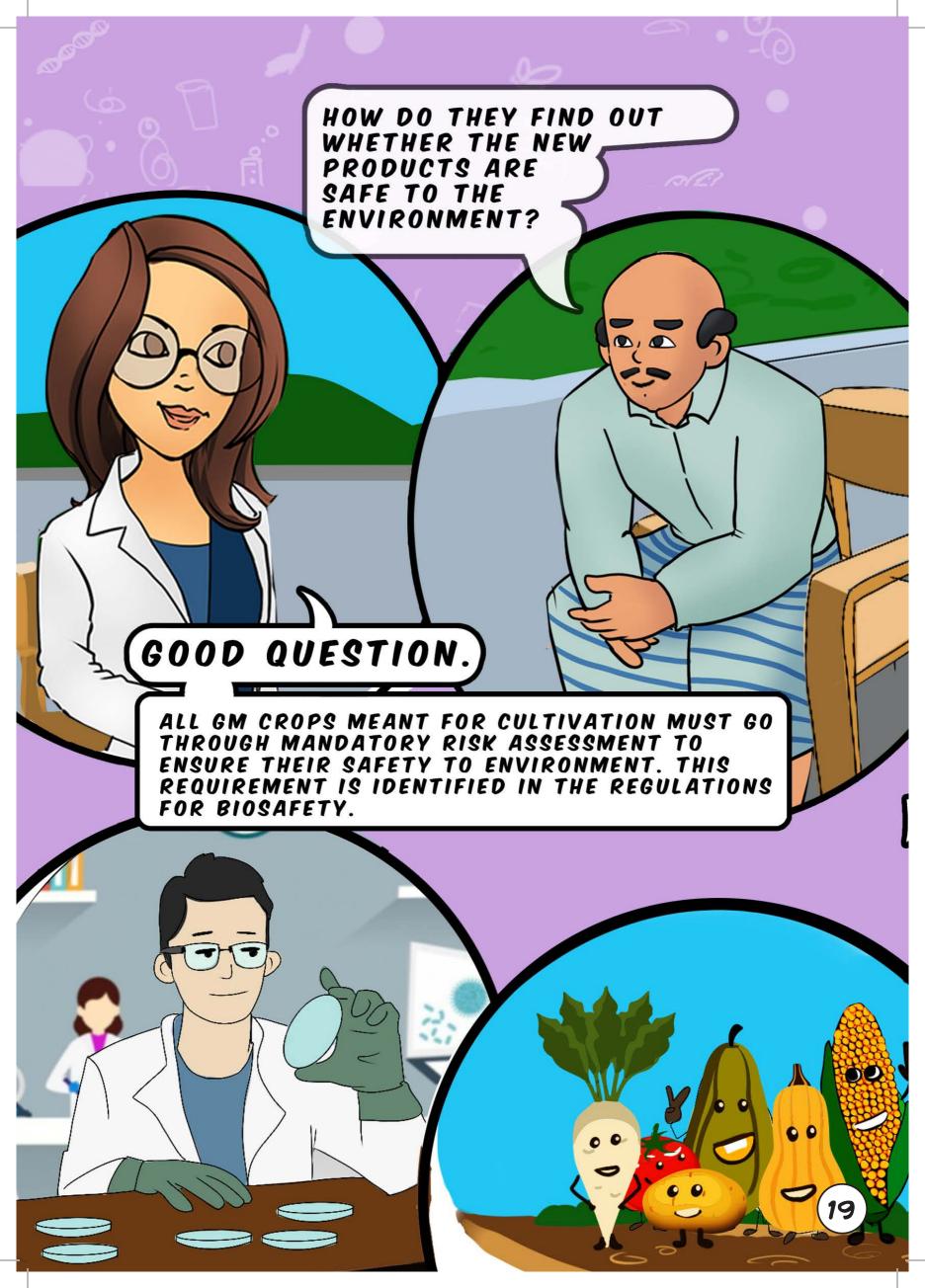
ALL COUNTRIES ASSESS RISKS AS AN ESSENTIAL PROCESS BEFORE APPROVING GM CROPS. THIS IS IN THE REGULATIONS FOR BIOSAFETY.

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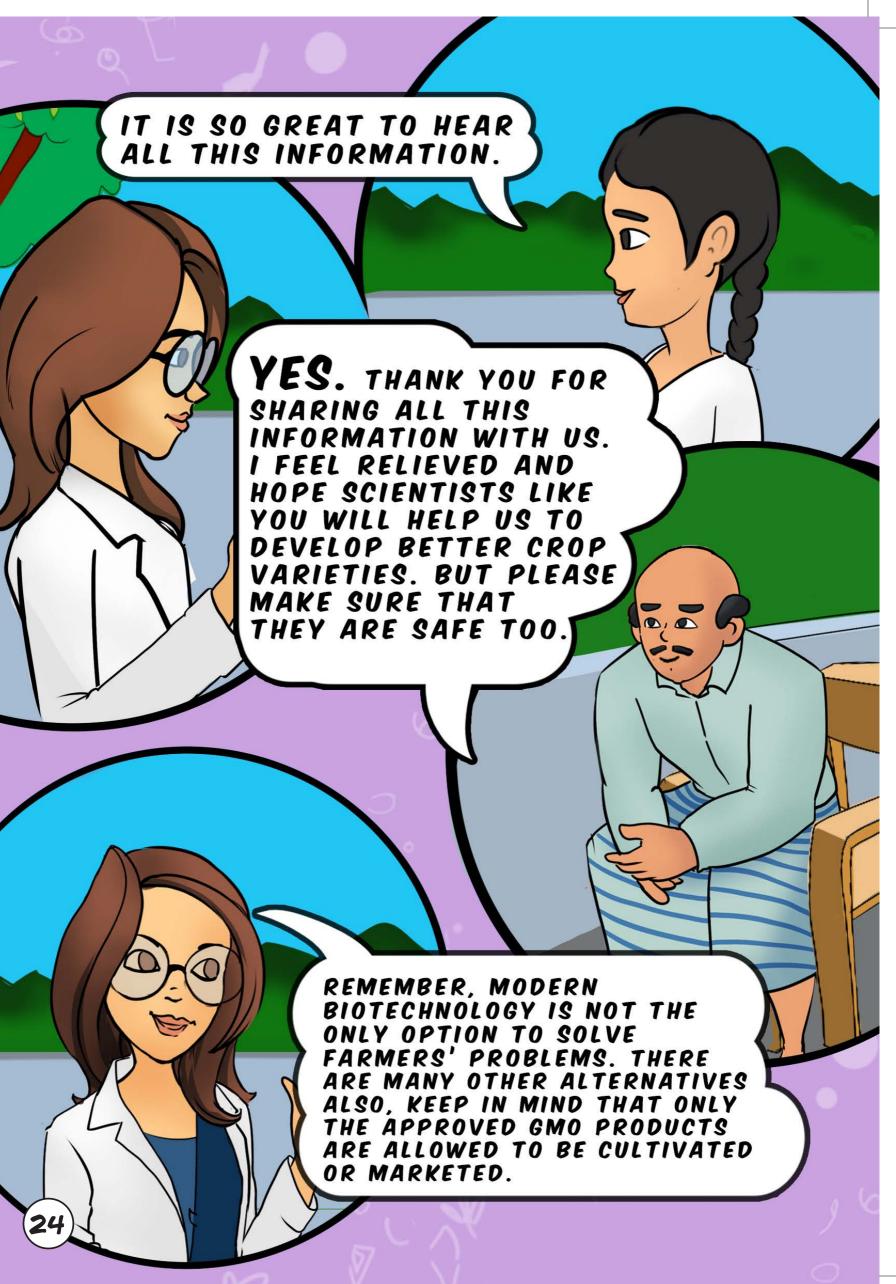


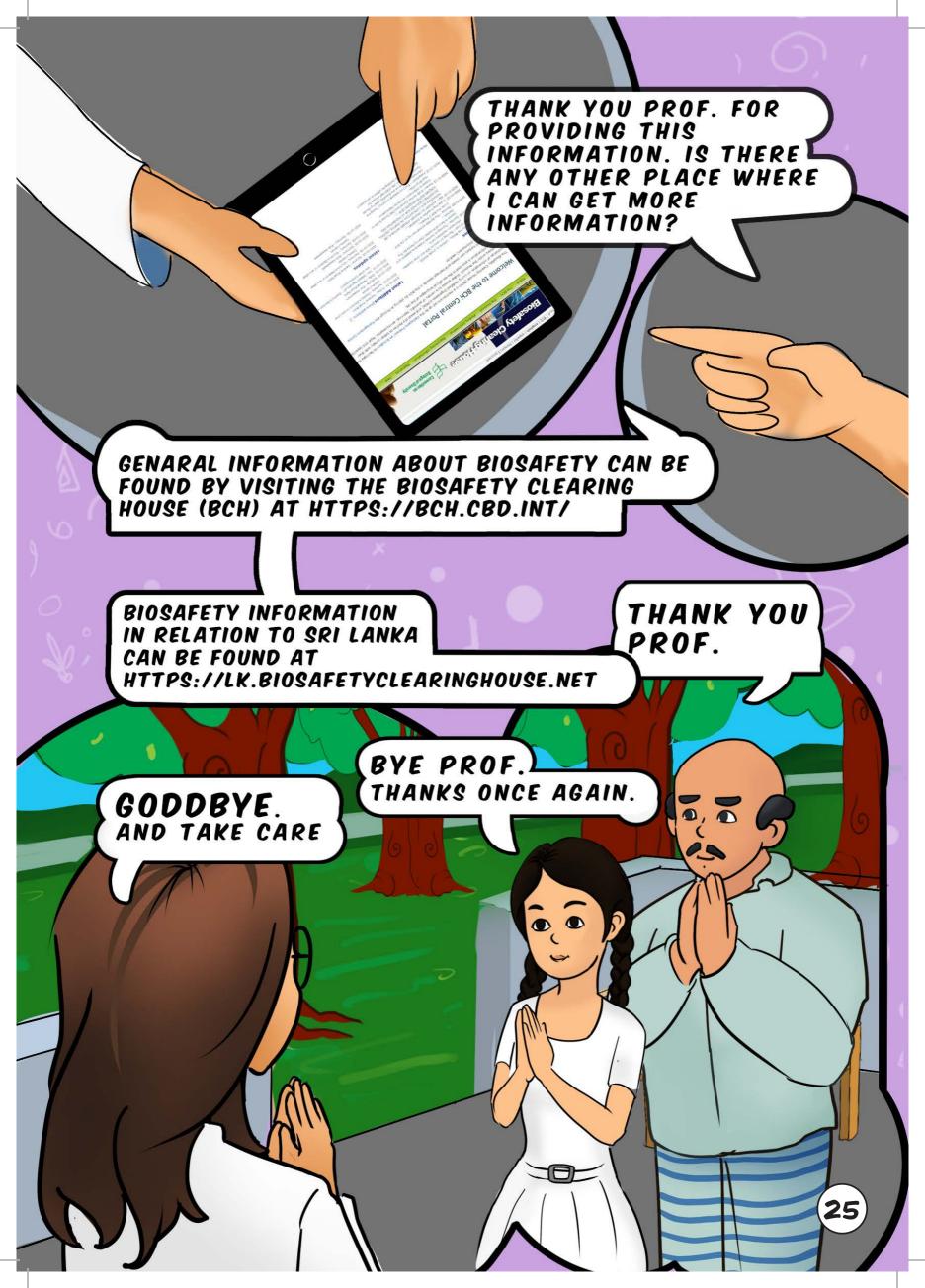


NO. CURRENTLY SRI LANKA HAS NOT APPROVED ANY GMOS TO BE USED IN THE COUNTRY. HOWEVER, IF ANYBODY WANTS TO GROW OR SELL GMOS, THEY MUST OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM THE NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITY (NCA). THE NCA HAS DRAFTED A SPECIFIC ACT FOR GMOS CALLED THE "BIOSAFETY ACT". THIS IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING ENACTED.

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This awareness material is produced through the National Biosafety Project (Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety) that was implemented by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The National Science Foundation (NSF), which was an implementing partner of the Biosafety Project provided technical support for developing this material.

Their contribution and those of many entities and experts who are too numerous to be mentioned individually, are gratefully acknowledged as critical to the production of this material.

The story, names, characters and incidents portrayed in this material are fictitious and have no bearing on any person, place or an institution.

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the GEF, FAO, MoE or the NSF.

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