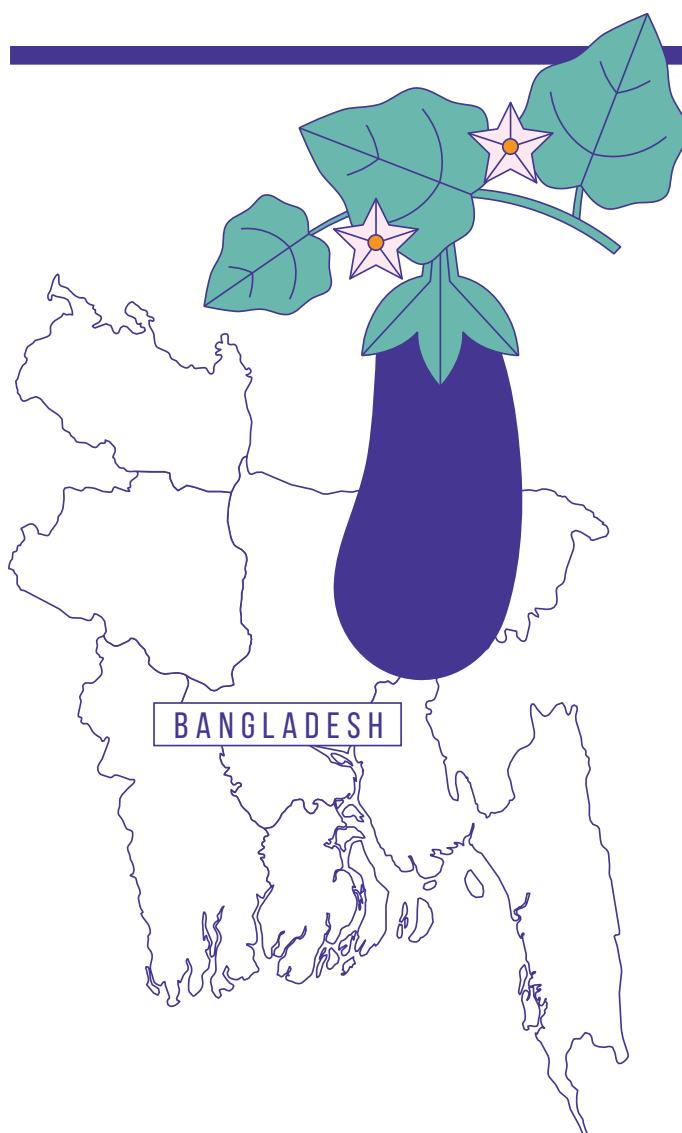


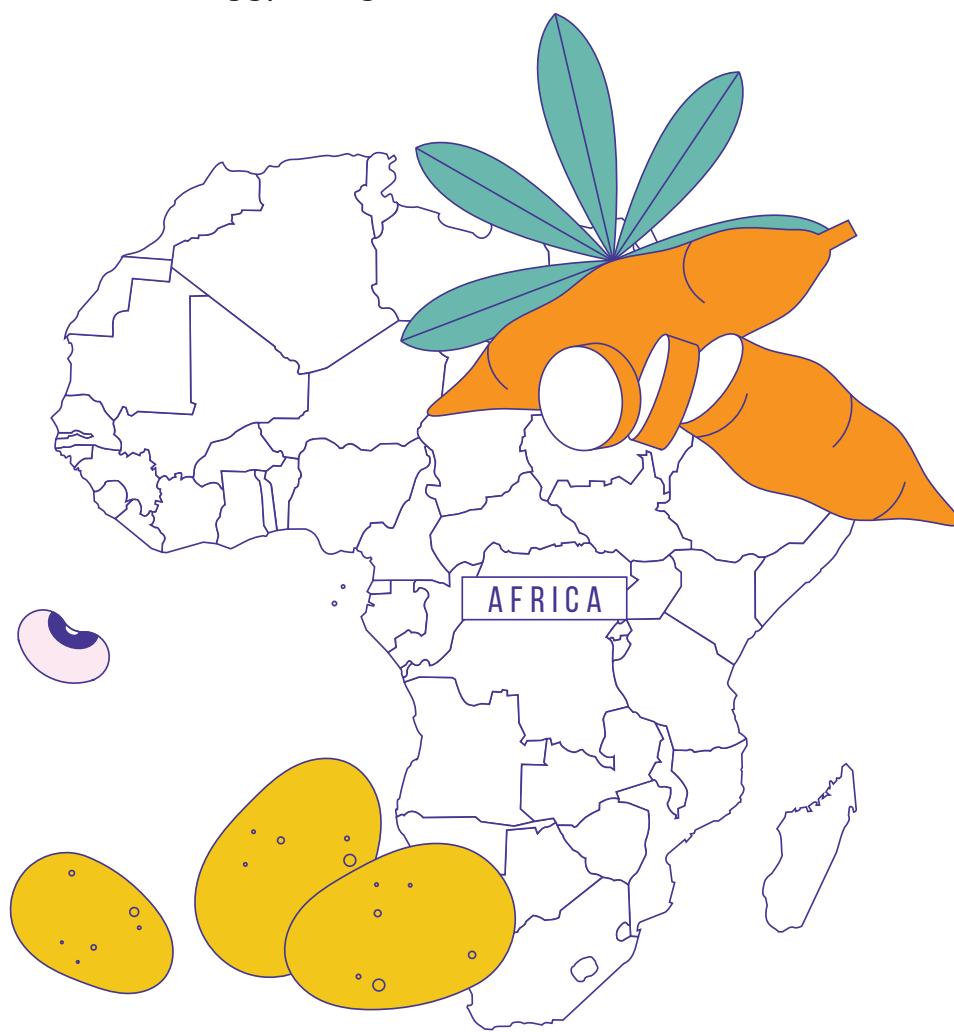
GMO CROPS AND HUMANITARIAN REASONS FOR DEVELOPMENT



GMOs impact the lives of farmers in many parts of the world. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is working with partner countries under the U.S. Government's [Feed the Future Initiative](#)¹ to use genetic engineering to improve staple food crops, to sustain farmers' livelihoods, and to increase food security. Staple food crops are the basic foods that make up a large portion of people's diets worldwide.

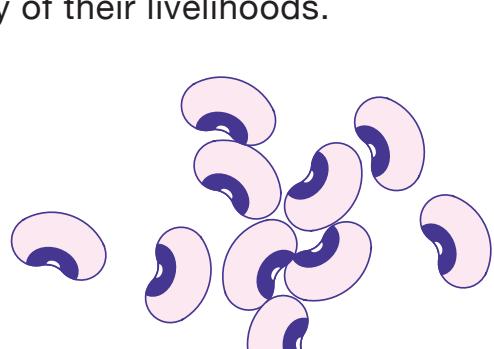
GMO EGGPLANT²

A GMO eggplant that is resistant to insects has been made available to farmers in Bangladesh since 2014. Farmers who grow these eggplants are [earning more, spending less, and reducing their exposure to pesticides](#),³ as compared to other eggplant growers.



ADDITIONAL GMO STAPLE CROPS

USAID is also working with partner countries in Africa and elsewhere on [several staple food crops](#),⁴ such as [virus-resistant cassava](#),⁵ [insect-resistant cowpea](#),⁶ and [blight-resistant potato](#).⁷ These varieties aim to allow farmers to produce a sustainable and safe food supply for local consumers while increasing the stability of their livelihoods.



Get more information about GMOs at www.fda.gov/feedyourmind.



Sources:

¹<https://www.feedthefuture.gov>

²<https://www.agrilinks.org/post/impact-study-demonstrates-bt-brinjal-eggplant-helps-farmers-earn-more-less-pesticide>

³<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/133412>

⁴<https://www.usaid.gov/agriculture-and-food-security>

⁵<https://www.feedthefuture.gov/article/disease-resistant-cassava-increases-yields-and-builds-resilience-in-kenya/>

⁶<https://www.feedthefuture.gov/article/research-on-cowpeas-aims-to-stump-stunting-in-malawi/>

⁷<https://www.feedthefuture.gov/article/potato-partnership-helps-farmers-fight-late-blight-d1/>