Genebank functions

- Augmenting germplasm through collections and acquisitions
- Conservation of germplasm for the medium- and long-term storage
- Duplication of germplasm as a long-term insurance against the loss of biodiversity
- Characterization of germplasm for descriptor traits
- Evaluation of germplasm for desired breeding traits
- Regeneration of germplasm to make it available upon request
- Free distribution of germplasm to all stakeholders
- Knowledge sharing and capacity building of National Agricultural Research Systems

Established in 1972, ICRISAT’s genebank in India is one of the largest and conserves over 129,000 germplasm accessions of 11 crops:

- Sorghum
- Proso millet
- Chickpea
- Pearl millet
- Barnyard millet
- Pigeonpea
- Finger millet
- Kodo millet
- Groundnut
- Foxtail millet
- Little millet

This has been achieved through both acquisition and collection missions across 144 countries.

ICRISAT’s genebank has contributed to and will continue to contribute to food security and achieving SDG 1 No Poverty and SDG 2 Zero Hunger in the drylands of Africa and Asia that sustain approximately 30% of the global population.

ICRISAT has various opportunities where partners can help fund the genebank and in doing so directly contribute to the conservation of plant genetic diversity and its use in breeding new varieties of resilient crops. This plays a crucial role in food security as recognized by the Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

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ICRISAT has placed its germplasm collections under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and is a signatory to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). This is to ensure unrestricted access to Plant Genetic Resources (PGR) by stakeholders under the multilateral system. Our regional genebanks in Niamey (Niger), Bulawayo (Zimbabwe) and Nairobi (Kenya) facilitate easy access to regional and global crop diversity and act as active distribution hubs for sub-Saharan Africa.

The ICRISAT genebank in India hosts several landraces that have disappeared from their natural habitats and has repatriated over 55,000 accessions to nine national programs in Asia and Africa. Since its inception, the ICRISAT genebank has supplied 1.59 million seed samples to researchers in 150 countries. The germplasm being conserved at ICRISAT’s genebank comprises of 80.8% landraces, 16.8% breeding lines/advanced cultivars/genetic stocks and 2.4% wild and weedy relatives. The collection serves both as insurance against genetic erosion and as a source of tolerance genes for diseases and pests, environmental stresses, higher nutritional quality and traits related to yield for crop improvement.

ICRISAT’s improved cultivars released for the benefit of Asian and African farming communities have their origins in the genetic resources contained in the genebank. More than 1230 varieties have been released globally in 81 countries either via direct selection from the germplasm or through using the germplasm conserved in ICRISAT genebank in breeding programmes.

The ICRISAT genebank is one of the few global genebanks to have crop core and minicore collections (with genotyping information) available on request.

The Nordic Gene Bank (in partnership with Global Crop Diversity Trust) has invited ICRISAT to deposit its germplasm collections at the Svalbard Global Seed Vault. ICRISAT accepted and signed the Standard Deposit Agreement with the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food in 2007. The first consignment was sent to Svalbard in 2008 and the most recent in 2021. Out of the total 129,935 accessions conserved in ICRISAT genebank, 117,713 accessions (91%) are currently safety-duplicated in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault.

Percentage of ICRISAT genebank collections safety-duplicated in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl millet</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickpea</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeonpea</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor millets</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>