

Partner with ICRISAT

About ICRISAT

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is a pioneering, non-profit international scientific research for development organization, specializing in improving dryland farming and agri-food systems. The Institute was established in 1972, by a consortium led by the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation with the support from the Government of India. ICRISAT works with global partners to develop innovative science-backed solutions to overcome hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and environmental degradation in service to the 2.1 billion people who reside in the drylands of Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and beyond.

Accolades

- UNDP Mahatma Award 2023
- Africa Food Prize 2021
- 9th India CSR Award 2020
- National CSR Award India 2019
- King Baudouin Award 1996, 1998 and 2002

Varieties/hybrids released

1,230 ICRISAT varieties released in **81 countries** across the globe as of 2021

Germplasm shared

More than **1.64 million** seed samples distributed to **150 countries ICRISAT locations**

ICRISAT - Hyderabad, India (Headquarters); New Delhi, India (liaison office).

ICRISAT - Nairobi, Kenya (Regional hub ESA); Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Lilongwe, Malawi; Bulawayo, Zimbabwe; Maputo, Mozambique; and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

ICRISAT - Bamako, Mali (Regional hub WCA); Niamey, Niger; Kano, Nigeria; and Dakar, Senegal.

Research focus

The challenges facing the drylands are inextricably linked. As such the Institute adopts an holistic approach to its research with a focus on:

- Evidence-based solutions
- Markets to make farming
- Environmental and business sustainability
- more profitablePartnerships
- Participation, gender and social inclusion

Enabling

systems

ransformation

1 Accelerated crop improvement

Global Research Programs

 Our genebank conserves biodiversity
 Development of new varieties to counter biotic and abiotic stress - chickpea, pigeonpea, groundnut, pearl millet, sorghum, finger millet and small millets.
 Seed systems provide access to high quality modern variety seeds

- Inclusive and sustainable value chains, post harvest management and processing
- Market access and linkages
 Conscituted evolution mont and r
- Capacity development and raising entrepreneurs
- Women and youth empowerment

3 Resilient farm and food systems

- Climate resilience
- Water management, prevention of soil degradation and nutrient loss
- Digital agriculture and geospatial technologies

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

Climate Change in the Drylands

Challenge

Climate change has degraded **12.6%** (5.43 million km²) of drylands, contributing to **desertification** and affecting **213** million people, 93% of who live in developing economies.

Proven solutions

We build and sustain the climate resilience of smallholder farmers and rehabilitate degraded agroecosystems through **regenerative agriculture practices** that are multi-disciplinary and science-led.

Our approach

ICRISAT's research on remote sensing, prediction of climate change effect, weather advisory and climate smart technology implemented through climate smart village approach.





Climate preparedness using world-class digital tools

- Futuristic multi-models for climate-smart strategies.
- Weather advisories and apps
- GIS tools for landscape studies and monitoring progress

^b Future-ready crops: Good for you, the farmer and the planet

- Advanced genomic technologies assist in breeding crops that are biofortified, high-yielding, earlymaturing, stress tolerant and high in biomass for fodder and fuel.
- Rapid Generation technology reduces the breeding cycle by about **40%**



Transforming landscapes through soil and water management

 Integrated farm and landscape management models address soil degradation through soil health and water management practices, land restoration and crop-livestock integrated systems

Successful impact of ICRISAT's interventions

Improved food security

Bio-reclaimation of degraded land by Women in Niger led to increased carbon sequestration. In addition, women were empowered through land acquisition, better incomes and improved household nutrition.



Reversed migration

In Bundelkhand, India and in Yewol, Ethiopia, watershed interventions fostered through community participation stemmed farmers' migration.

Partnerships



Improved incomes

Impact of watershed projects in India

- **72 million hectares** benefit from double cropping
- **30-60% farm losses reduced** due to water availability.



INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

Mar/2024