

# BOLD Project: Safety Duplication Partners

Keeping crop diversity in a genebank is key to ensure that diversity is preserved and available to plant breeders, farmers and others. But keeping seeds in only one place is also a major risk — if anything goes wrong, the whole collection can be lost.

Genebanks are expected to have what is called a “safety duplicate” of their collection, preferably in a different geographic location. Producing safety duplicates requires growing out the samples, harvesting, cleaning and processing the resulting seed and preparing it for long-term cold storage. It’s a time-consuming, labor intensive and expensive process.

Many genebanks do not have the resources to produce safety duplicates of their collections. To address this challenge, the BOLD Project is providing technical and financial support to partners around the world.

With the support of the BOLD Project, 41 partners from 30 countries can now regenerate seeds from their collections and both back them up at another genebank and send them to the Svalbard Global Seed Vault for long-term safekeeping.

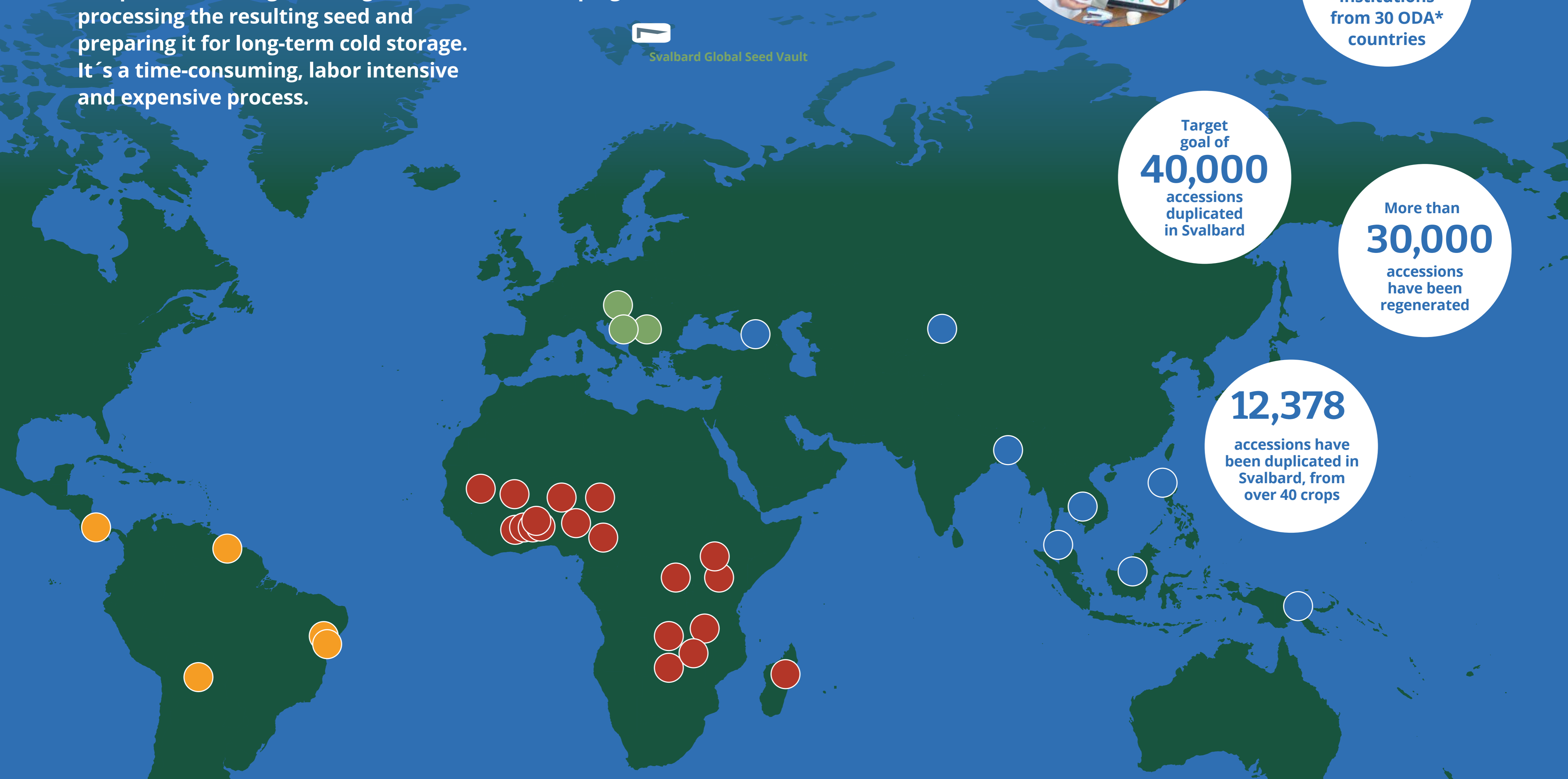


**41**  
Partner institutions from 30 ODA\* countries

Target goal of **40,000** accessions duplicated in Svalbard

More than **30,000** accessions have been regenerated

**12,378** accessions have been duplicated in Svalbard, from over 40 crops



## Central and South America

- BOLIVIA**
  - Instituto de Agroecología y Seguridad Alimentaria, Bolivia (IASA)
- BRAZIL**
  - Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) Maize and Sorghum
  - Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) Rice and Bean
- COSTA RICA**
  - Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR)
  - Tropical Agronomic Research and High Education Center (CATIE)
- SURINAME**
  - Anne van Dijk Rice Research Centre Nickerie (ADRON)

## Africa

- BENIN**
  - Group of Research, Agricultural Innovation, Biodiversity Management and Action for Sustainable and Equitable Local Development (GRIGADEB)

- Laboratory of Genetics, Biotechnology and Seed Science of the Faculty of Agronomic Sciences of the University of Abomey-Calvi (FSA-UAC)
- National Institute of Agricultural Research (INRAB)
- BURKINA FASO**
  - Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research of Burkina Faso (INERA)
- BURUNDI**
  - Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU)
- CAMEROON**
  - Eco Germ Farmers
- CHAD**
  - Institut Tchadiende Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (ITRAD)
- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**
  - Institut National por l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomiques (INERA)
- GHANA**
  - University of Cape Coast (UCC)
- KENYA**
  - Seed Savers Network, Kenya (SSN)
- MADAGASCAR**
  - The National Center for Applied Research on Rural Development (FOFIFA/CENRADERU)

- MALAWI**
  - Malawi Plant Genetic Resources Centre (MPGRC)
- MALI**
  - Institute of Rural Economy (IER-SRA Cinzana)
- NIGERIA**
  - Ahmadu Bello University (ABU)
  - National Horticultural Research Institute (NIHORT)
  - Biodiversity Education and Resource Centre (BERC)
  - Department of Agronomy, Osun State University (UNIOSUN)
- TANZANIA**
  - Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute, Kihinga Center (TARI)
  - The Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (NMAIST)
- ZAMBIA**
  - Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI)
- ZIMBABWE**
  - Genetic Resources and Biotechnology Institute, Zimbabwe (GRBI)
  - Lupane State University (LSU)
  - Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT)

## Europe

- ALBANIA**
  - Institute of Plant Genetic Resources of Albania (IPGRA)
- BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**
  - University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences
- NORTH MACEDONIA**
  - Civil Association FABIA CSB Bogdanci

## Asia and Oceania

- ARMENIA**
  - The Scientific Center of Vegetable and Industrial Crops of the Ministry of Economy of Armenia (SCVIC)
  - Scientific Center of Agrobiotechnology (SCA)
- BANGLADESH**
  - Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)
- INDONESIA**
  - The Borneo Institute (BIT)
- KAZAKHSTAN**
  - Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and Plant Growing

- MALAYSIA**
  - Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Malaysia (MARDI)
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA**
  - The PNG National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI)
- PHILIPPINES**
  - National Plant Genetic Resources Laboratory (NPGRL), Institute of Plant Breeding, College of Agriculture and Food Sciences, University of the Philippines Los Banos
- VIETNAM**
  - College of Agriculture and Applied Ecology, Can Tho University (CTU)



\*Countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA). These consist of all low and middle income countries based on gross national income (GNI) per capita as published by the World Bank.