



Indigenous African Orphan Legumes: Potential for Food and Nutrition Security in SSA

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In Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), both crop production and the hidden hunger index (HHI, a combination of zinc, iron, and vitamin A deficiency), continue to be worse than the rest of the world. Currently, 31 out of 36 countries of SSA show the highest HHI. At the same time, several studies show climate change as a major constraint to agriculture productivity and a significant threat to SSA food security without significant action regarding adaptation. The food security of SSA is dependent on a few major crops, with many of them providing largely only an energy source in the diet. To address this, crop diversification and climate-resilient crops that have adaptation to climate change can be used and one route toward this is promoting the cultivation of African orphan (neglected or underutilized) crops. These crops, particularly legumes, have the potential to improve food and nutrition security in SSA due to their cultural linkage with the regional food habits of the communities, nutritionally rich food, untapped genetic diversity, and adaptation to harsh climate conditions and poor marginal soils. Despite the wide distribution of orphan legumes across the landscape of SSA, these important crop species are characterized by low yield and decreasing utilization due in part to a lack of improved varieties and a lack of adequate research attention. Genomic-assisted breeding (GAB) can contribute to developing improved varieties that yield more, have improved resilience, and high nutritional value. The availability of large and diverse collections of germplasm is an essential resource for crop improvement. In the Genetic Resources Center of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the collections of orphan legumes, particularly the Bambara groundnut, African yambean, and Kersting's groundnut, have been characterized and evaluated for their key traits, and new collections are being undertaken to fill gaps and to widen the genetic diversity available to underpin breeding that can be further utilized with GAB tools to develop faster and cost-effective climate-resilient cultivars with a high nutrition value for SSA farmers. However, a greater investment of resources is required for applying modern breeding to orphan legume crops if their full potential is to be realized.

Keywords: orphan crops, climate change, genetic resources, genomic-assisted breeding, Sub-Saharan Africa, Bambara groundnut, African yambean, Kersting's groundnut

INTRODUCTION

At present, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is facing multiple challenges including hunger due to low agriculture productivity, a malnourished population, high population growth rate, and climate change (Eriksson et al., 2016; Rippke et al., 2016; IFPRI, 2017; Hendre et al., 2019; Giller, 2020). The food security of Africa is largely dependent on ten staple crops: cereals (maize, pearl millet, rice, and sorghum), tubers (cassava, yam, banana/plantain, and sweet potato), and legumes (cowpea and beans) (Eriksson et al., 2018). However, their average yield is low compared to the average world production and far lower than North America and Europe (Eriksson et al., 2018). There are several factors, such as low soil fertility, rainfed agriculture, insect and pest attacks, and biotic and abiotic stresses, that can significantly reduce the crop yield. In SSA, the commonly used dose of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium (NPK) fertilizers by farmers is an average of 8 kg/ha compared to the recommended 30–120 kg/ha. In the past decades, the increased agricultural production of SSA was largely achieved by the cultivation of a larger area rather than an increase in productivity (Sanchez, 2002). However, a remarkable increase in the agriculture productivity of Ethiopia was noticed in statistical data due to the utilization of high-yielding improved cultivars and efficient implementation of the Agriculture Growth Plan of the Ethiopian government (Abate et al., 2015; van Dijk et al., 2020). By 2050, the population of SSA is predicted to increase 2.5-fold and achieving a zero-hunger target under SDG2 (Sustainable Development Goal 2) in SSA is a most essential and difficult challenge. The objective of SDG2 in SSA is reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and ensuring food security through promoting sustainable agriculture. The occurrence of undernourishment in Africa has increased from 17.6 to 19.1% of the population from the year 2014 to 2019, which is more than twice the world average and the highest globally (FAO, 2020). At the same time, numerous climate studies and simulation reports have confirmed that climate change is a major constraint, significantly negatively impacting on agriculture productivity livelihoods and food security (IPCC, 2012; Ramirez-Villegas et al., 2017; Girvetz et al., 2019). The CIMP5 project with the GCM model predicted a rise in the environmental temperature of Africa of 1.7°C, 2.7°C, and 4.5°C by the years 2030, 2050, and 2080, respectively (Girvetz et al., 2019). A meta-database of 16 studies was used for a study on future crop yield prediction, in which the results indicate large changes in yield, ranging from –50 to +90%, with a median yield loss near –11% for the thirteen major staple crops of African countries including West Africa (Roudier et al., 2011). The crop production of SSA is predicted to be among the most significantly reduced, with average production losses between 20 and 40% by 2050 (Ramirez-Villegas and Thornton, 2015). At the same time, biodiversity is declining (Ringler et al., 2010). There is a need to improve nutrition in many rural and urban communities and to develop food systems that are more resilient to climate change. Underutilized or orphan crops have an important role in this (Chivenge et al., 2015; Tadele, 2018). Orphan legume crops have typically been cultivated

in a particular region and gone through natural and farmer selection over many years (Dawson et al., 2007). They serve as a means of income generation for the local subsistence farmers in the rural areas (Dawson et al., 2007). Orphan legumes are often rich in micronutrients that are capable of ameliorating nutrient deficiencies.

Modern breeding methods including genomics-assisted breeding (GAB) are playing an increasing role in improving the yield and nutrition content in staple crops that cannot be easily and rapidly achieved by conventional breeding (Cerrudo et al., 2018; Mbanjo et al., 2021; Prasanna et al., 2021). Genomic approaches have been utilized in crops for exploring the diversity of collections (Hiremath et al., 2012; Tamiru et al., 2020); precise parental crossing; dense and comprehensive linkage genetic maps (Hiremath et al., 2012; Paliwal et al., 2012; Saxena et al., 2012); quantitative trait loci (QTL) discovery for biotic, abiotic, and nutritional traits (Varshney et al., 2009; Sarvamangala et al., 2011; Paliwal et al., 2012; Jaganathan et al., 2015; Tamiru et al., 2020); and development of improved lines through the introgression of QTL into elite breeding lines (Saghai-Marooof et al., 2008; Varshney et al., 2015). In maize, the genetic gain for heat and drought increased from 4.4 to 19.4% using GAB tools (Cerrudo et al., 2018). The genetic gain of 19.4% under drought is very significant and indicates that GAB tools could play an important role in developing climate-resilient improved maize lines. The marker-assisted selection (MAS) for root yields, dry matter content and pro-vitamin A, cassava green mite, and cassava mosaic virus disease (CMD) resistance have been applied in the cassava breeding program at the IITA to develop improved varieties using GAB tools (do Carmo et al., 2015; Mbanjo et al., 2021). GRC conserves 6,747 accessions of orphan legumes, including African yambean (AYB), Kersting's groundnut (KG), and Bambara groundnut (BG), which are important indigenous African crops. This diverse collection of orphan legumes has a significant potential to provide genetic resources to initiate crop breeding for essential agronomical traits, including climate-adaptive traits and nutritional traits. However, despite their impressive climate resilience and nutritional profiles, the utilization of conserved collections in crop improvement has been limited due to a lack of knowledge on diversity information, both phenotypic and molecular. Presently, several genomic research activities, including genetic diversity, linkage mapping, and marker-trait association, are in progress using genotyping by sequencing at the GRC in BG, AYB, and KG. This review summarizes the economic potential, utilization, and constraints to yield production in AYB, BG, and KG crops. We also focus on the available germplasm collection and its gap analysis and genomics progress toward the improvement of these African orphan legumes.

AFRICAN YAMBEAN

AYB [*Sphenostylis stenocarpa* (Hochst ex. A. Rich.) Harms] (Figure 1a) is an African underutilized legume with a significant potential to enhance food security. It produces edible seeds that are rich in protein and underground swollen roots (NRC., 2007).



Legumes are the major sources of protein in many developing countries of the world (Allen and Allen, 1981). The genus *Sphenostylis* is very small and has species with a growth habit, which can be prostrate, climbing, or erect (Potter, 1992). The AYB is the most cultivated and economically important species out of the seven in the genus *Sphenostylis* (Potter, 1992; Potter and Doyle, 1992). It is one of the most important tuberous legumes among indigenous African food cultures.

Origin and Domestication

AYB is mostly cultivated in West and Central Africa (Bhat and Karim, 2009; Toyosi et al., 2020) especially in Nigeria, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, and Togo. Its domestication cannot be traced to a single locality as the occurrence of the wild relatives has been reported in different parts of Africa (Idowu 2014; Potter and Doyle, 1992). The different possibilities of the origin have been proposed (Dalziel, 1937; Harlan, 1971; Kay, 1973; Okigbo, 1973; Potter and Doyle, 1992). One of the hypotheses proposed a single domestication event in Central Africa (Potter, 1992), West Africa (Murdock, 1959; Purseglove, 1976), or Ethiopia (Dalziel, 1937), after which the domesticated races were dispersed by humans till date. Okigbo (1973) proposed two events of domestication and suggested that the domestication of the cultivated seed races might have occurred in West Africa, while the domestication of tuber-cultivated races may have occurred in Central Africa. Based on the chloroplast DNA, isozyme, and morphological variation, Potter and Doyle (1992) suggested two hypotheses: (a) it was domesticated independently in West and Central Africa, but its selection involved a single restricted gene pool; (b) a single domestication event happened in one of the two regions, and later, human dispersal occurred to the second regions prior to the dispersal within either region. Similar hypotheses were reported by Harlan (1971), which suggested that the AYB is not assignable to a single center of origin, and its center of origin should be classified based on its ecological zones in which it was domesticated (West and Central Africa).

Germplasm Collections

The majority of the holders of the AYB germplasm are aged female subsistence farmers. Therefore, preventing the genetic erosion of AYB requires a concerted effort on the exploration, collection, and conservation of the germplasm;

the GRC, in collaboration with national gene banks and other national research institutes, has consistently been carrying out a germplasm exploration of AYB. The center currently conserves a diverse collection of over 450 accessions of the AYB landraces collected from Ghana, Nigeria, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and over 50% of the accessions collected from Nigeria. The phenotypic characterization of this diverse collection is in progress according to the AYB crop descriptor at GRC, IITA (Figure 2).

Economic Potential and Utilization

AYB is an efficient nitrogen-fixing legume (Assefa and Kleiner, 1997; Oganale, 2009). It is a dual food crop that produces seed and underground tubers that are like potatoes (Adewale and Dumet, 2010). The nutrient density of AYB gives it potential as a crop to mitigate the challenge of malnutrition faced in SSA. It has a crude protein content of 21–29% in its seed (Edem et al., 1990; Eromosele et al., 2008; Abioye et al., 2015; Duodu and Apea-Bah, 2017; Anya and Ozung, 2019; Adegboyega et al., 2020). The protein content of AYB compares favorably with other legume crops including common bean, chickpea, BG, and pigeon pea (Toyosi et al., 2020). Ajibola et al. (2016) found that albumin and globulin are the most common proteins that are present in AYB seeds. Its seeds are also rich in carbohydrates (Oshodi et al., 1997; Klu et al., 2000; Ndidi et al., 2014; Ajibola and Olapade, 2016), dietary fiber (Ndidi et al., 2014; Baiyeri et al., 2018; Anya and Ozung, 2019), and high levels of essential amino acid present in the protein, especially lysine and methionine levels (Okigbo, 1973; NRC., 2007; Ade-Omowaye et al., 2015; Chinonyerem et al., 2017). The AYB is also a source of essential minerals, namely, calcium, iron, magnesium, and zinc, in which the content is either higher or comparable to soybean and common bean (Adamu et al., 2015). Adeyeye and Agesin (2007) reported that protein, carbohydrate, and mineral concentrations were found in the hull of AYB samples, suggesting higher concentrations of minerals, protein, and carbohydrates in AYB seeds with its hull than in the dehulled AYB seeds.

Aside from its nutritional richness, AYB is also a source of bioactive and phytochemical compounds (Ade-Omowaye et al., 2015; Uchegbu, 2015; Soetan et al., 2018), which are secondary metabolites that may provide health benefits by decreasing the

risk for several lifestyle diseases including degenerative disease linked with an antioxidant imbalance in the human body and cardiovascular disease (Obloh, 2006; Obloh et al., 2009; Ade-Omowaye et al., 2015). Phenolic acids and flavonoids are the two most essential bioactive compounds that were reported in the AYB (Obloh, 2006; Obloh et al., 2009; Ade-Omowaye et al., 2015; Soetan et al., 2018).

The crop also has possible medicinal importance (Potter, 1992), as the paste prepared from its seeds is used as a cure for stomachaches and traditionally for the treatment of acute drunkenness (Asuzu, 1986). High levels of antinutritional factors (ANFs) and long cooking time (Fasoyiro et al., 2006) as well as low seed yield (Saka et al., 2004), agronomic demand for stakes, long maturation period, and photoperiodic sensitivity (Okpara and Omaliko, 1995) have greatly limited the utilization of the AYB.

Constraints to Yield Production

AYB has a lot of potential in terms of its nutritional contents and resilience capabilities, but the AYB production has been limited by many constraints, ranging from the lack of improved varieties due to little or no research attention on the crop to high ANFs, long cooking time (Fasoyiro et al., 2006), low seed yield (Saka et al., 2004), laborious staking requirement, photoperiodic sensitivity, non-synchronized pod maturity, and long maturation period (Okpara and Omaliko, 1995). These factors have been the major setbacks for the commercialization of the AYB, particularly in the SSA where the climatic condition for AYB production is mostly favorable. Adequate research attention is therefore necessary to overcome these challenges.

KERSTING'S GROUNDNUT

KG [*Macrotyloma geocarpum* (Harms) Maréchal & Baudet] is also known as the geocarpa groundnut or ground bean (Dako and Vodouhè, 2006; **Figures 1b, 3**). KG [*M. geocarpum* (Harms) Maréchal and Baudet] is a leguminous crop cultivated on a small scale in the western part of Africa (Pasquet and Vigna, 2001). It is an annual herbaceous legume that is grown in arid and semi-arid regions. It is the third subterranean legume after the groundnut and BG (Adu-Gyamfi et al., 2011). It is an indigenous, high-protein, and herbaceous legume that is grown in arid and semi-arid areas of West Africa (Aremu et al., 2006). Studies have shown that it is mainly grown for its seeds (Buah et al., 2006).

Origin and Domestication

The center of origin of KG is not precisely known, but it is believed to be in northern Togo or central Benin (Dako and Vodouhè, 2006). KG is cultivated in Mali, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, and Benin with low morphological diversity, manifested only in the seed color (Pasquet and Vigna, 2001). Outside West Africa, it is cultivated in Tanzania, Mauritius, and Fiji (Aremu et al., 2006; Dako and Vodouhè, 2006). Harms Kersting, a German colonial civil servant, first named it *Kerstingiella geocarpa* Harms from the domesticated material collected in Togo during the years 1905 and 1907 (Harms, 1908). Two years later, Chevalier described it as *Voandzeia poiaoni* A.

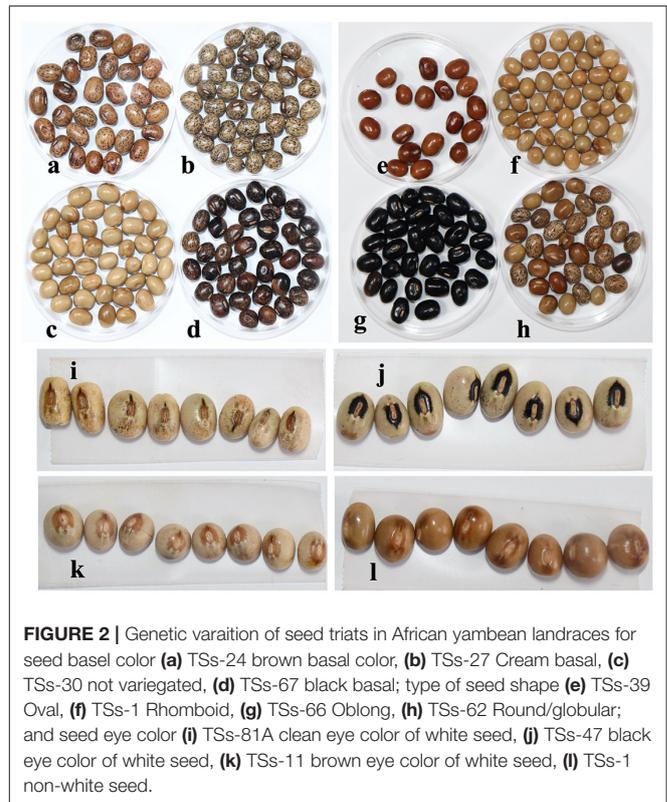


FIGURE 2 | Genetic variation of seed traits in African yambean landraces for seed basal color (**a**) TSs-24 brown basal color, (**b**) TSs-27 Cream basal, (**c**) TSs-30 not variegated, (**d**) TSs-67 black basal; type of seed shape (**e**) TSs-39 Oval, (**f**) TSs-1 Rhomboid, (**g**) TSs-66 Oblong, (**h**) TSs-62 Round/globular; and seed eye color (**i**) TSs-81A clean eye color of white seed, (**j**) TSs-47 black eye color of white seed, (**k**) TSs-11 brown eye color of white seed, (**l**) TSs-1 non-white seed.

Chev. from the materials collected in Benin, but, a few months later, Chevalier recognized that his plant was identical to the one described by Kersting. KG was found to have cogeneric characters with *Macrotyloma* and, therefore, given a new name, *M. geocarpum* by Marechal and Baudet (Amujoyegbe et al., 2007). The studies carried out by Baudoin and Mergeai (2001) showed that KG is a typical West African plant whose wild ancestry was discovered in Cameroon and Central African Republic on the banks of the Ubangi river.

Germplasm Collection

Many African indigenous legumes are almost forgotten and no longer widely cultivated; hence, there is an urgent need to capture the diversity to avoid genetic erosion. KG is one of the important but neglected indigenous legumes that are almost going into extinction. GRC conserves only 28 accessions of KG from Nigeria and Ghana. Out of 28 accessions, 22 accessions were recently collected from farmers in the 3 western states of Nigeria where the crop is being majorly grown; these limited number of accessions call for the urgent need for exploration of its germplasm to pave way for the genetic improvement of the crop. In January 2019, a GRC team in collaboration with the National Center for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology embarked on a mini exploration of KG (*Macrotyloma geocarpum*) in the areas historically known for the cultivation of the crop in the Ondo and Benue state of Nigeria (**Figure 4A**). Two local government areas (LGAs) of the Ondo and Benue states were selected for germplasm exploration based on the predominance of KG

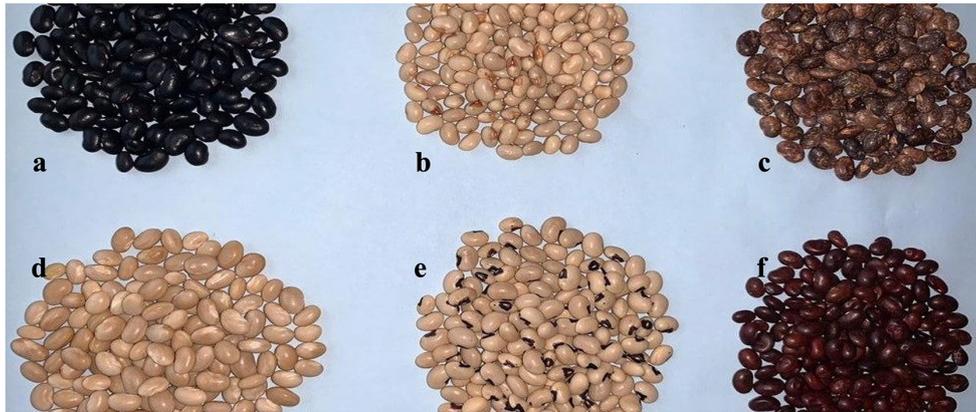


FIGURE 3 | Kersting's groundnut seed coat colors (a) Black, (b) White mottled with grayed orange eye, (c) Brown mottled with grayed orange eye, (d) White, (e) White mottled with black eye, (f) Brown. Source: Coulibaly et al. (2020).

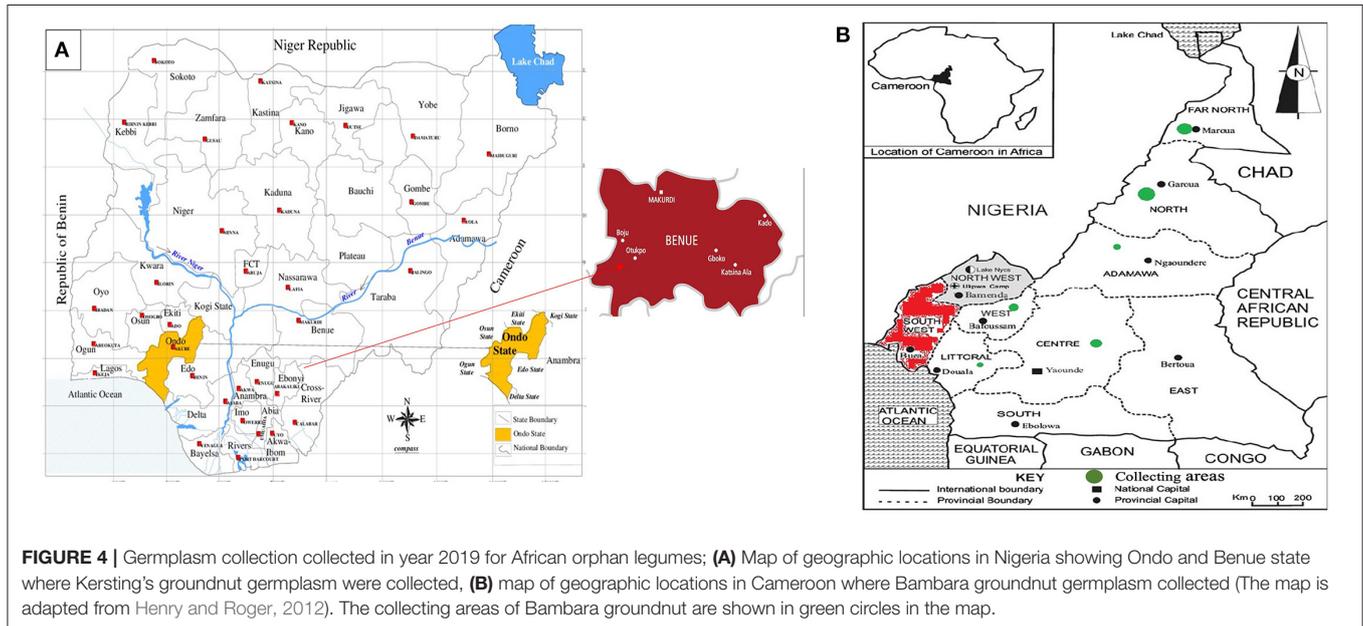


FIGURE 4 | Germplasm collection collected in year 2019 for African orphan legumes; (A) Map of geographic locations in Nigeria showing Ondo and Benue state where Kersting's groundnut germplasm were collected, (B) map of geographic locations in Cameroon where Bambara groundnut germplasm collected (The map is adapted from Henry and Roger, 2012). The collecting areas of Bambara groundnut are shown in green circles in the map.

production in those areas. The KG collection was carried out in eight LGAs of the state (Akoko Northwest, Akoko Northeast, Akoko Southwest, Akoko Southeast, Owo, Ose, Akure South, and Akure North) which covers about 2,465.6 km² and is situated at an altitude between 270 and 2,750 m above sea level. The Benue state lies within the Lower River Benue Trough in the middle belt region of Nigeria. Five villages from each local government were selected based on their involvement in KG farming. A total of twenty-two accessions of KG consisting of the different cultivars that are predominately being grown in these areas were collected directly from farmers for morphological and molecular characterization.

Economic Potential and Utilization

KG is well-adapted to drought regions and seeds with high nutritional values. It is used as a multipurpose plant in which

its seeds are utilized for food, animal feed, and traditional medicine, while its leaves and vines are also used for animal feed (Agoyi et al., 2019). KG is currently being cultivated on a relatively small scale by local farmers in the West African savanna zones of Cameroon and Chad, The global production statistics for KG are not available but there have been reports of its production in Fiji, Mauritius, and Tanzania (Amuti, 1988). Its seeds are orthodox, which can be stored in a dry condition (15–20% relative humidity) as well as in –20°C (Ayanan and Ezin, 2016). The seeds are highly nutritious and contain protein (21.3%), crude fiber (6.2%), many essential amino acids, particularly arginine, histidine, methionine, and lysine, vitamins, ash (3.2%), and carbohydrates (61.53–73.3%) (Oyetayo and Ajayi, 2005; Ajayi and Oyetayo, 2009; Aremu et al., 2011). Arginine is the most common amino acid in its seeds and well-studied for arginine's role in the growth of children

(Pittari et al., 1992; Ajayi and Oyetayo, 2009; Van-Vught et al., 2013). Its seeds also provide many important minerals, namely, Ca, Fe, Na, P, Mg, and K (Aremu et al., 2006). They have low fat content, which offers an optional food for those who wish to lose weight (Ajayi and Oyetayo, 2009). Its fresh green leaves are used either in vegetables or added in soup (Mergeai, 1993). Many people boiled its seeds with water to drink as a remedy of diarrhea and also mixed its dry seed powder with hot water to use as an emetic in case of poisoning (Amuti, 1988; Ayenan and Ezin, 2016). As an orphan crop, KG is known as hardy and climate resilient, which adapts in drought regions where it can be sustained in low rainfall (500–600 mm) (Mergeai, 1993; Agoyi et al., 2019) and poor sandy and acidic soils (Agoyi et al., 2019). It can be a potential crop option in a vulnerable climate scenario, particularly for intra-season drought in West African regions (Masih et al., 2014; Ologou, 2015).

Constraints to Yield Production

Several reasons for the decrease of KG were reported by the farmers interviewed during the survey conducted by the GRC in 2019, among which are high costs of inputs (93.6% of responses), susceptibility to high soil moisture (68.1%), and high labor requirement (85.1%) (Table 1). It is usually planted between June and August, and most farmers do not intercrop it. This makes the cost of production very high, which is one of the major reasons why many farmers tend to abandon the cultivation of the crop.

Farmers use various traditional conservation tools (buckets, sacks, jar, calabash, metal drums, etc.) to preserve the seeds. KG seeds are very susceptible to insect infestation (Eric et al., 2019), particularly weevils; therefore, different preventative methods are employed by farmers to minimize insect infestation, among which are using cotton insecticide (27.6% respondents), wood ash (14.9% respondents), and the plant extract from the neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*) (6.4% respondents). The storage period ranges from 5 to 12 months, depending on the type of preservation method used. The survey revealed that most of the farmers that are still cultivating KG in Nigeria are women above 50 years old; this corroborated the reports of Amujoyegbe et al. (2010) and Bampuori (2007). Most of the farmers cultivate the crop mainly for subsistence purposes due to the high cost of production and post-harvest handling (Assogba et al., 2016). There is an urgent need to capture the available genetic resources, particularly in West Africa, where there are few KG farmers to prevent genetic erosion and the possible extinction of this important legume.

BAMBARA GROUNDNUT

BG [*Vigna subterranea* (L.) Verdc.] belongs to the Leguminosae family, it is a popular crop in many African countries (Ahmad et al., 2013; Figure 1c). It is similar to the groundnut (*Arachis hypogea*) in terms of the nutritional value and vegetal and culinary attributes (Boateng et al., 2013). It is known to be capable of tolerating adverse weather conditions as it can tolerate a range of environmental conditions and durations of stress (Feldman et al., 2019). BG has a chromosome number $2n = 2x = 22$ (Heller et al., 1997). Two botanical varieties of BG exist, namely, *V. subterranea* var. *spontanea*, which includes the wild types

TABLE 1 | Reasons for decrease in Kersting's groundnut production based on IITA genebank survey in year 2019 in Ondo and Benue States of Nigeria.

Categories	Reasons	Percentage of responses (%)
Economic	High cost of production	93.6
	High labor requirement	85.1
	Lack of good market for seed supply	93.6
Agronomic	Susceptibility to high soil moisture	68.1
	Inadaptability to all types of soil	63.8
	The yield is lower than other leguminous crops	61.7
	Difficult postharvest storage	70.2
Technological	Difficulty of harvest	72.3
	Difficulty of seed hulling	61.7

found in Cameroon, Sudan, and some parts of Nigeria and *V. subterranea* var. *subterranea*, which is widely cultivated in SSA (Basu et al., 2007).

Origin and Domestication

BG [*V. subterranea* (L.) Verdc] is believed to have originated from Central Africa prior to the introduction of groundnut (*Arachis hypogea*) from South America (Goli, 1997). Hillocks et al. (2012) reported Nigeria to be the center of origin of BG. BG has two botanical varieties: *V. subterranea* var. *spontanea*, which is comprised of the wild types in Sudan, Cameroon, and parts of Nigeria, and *V. subterranea* var. *subterranean*. BG is one of the underutilized legumes with a lot of potential for resilience and possible climate-smart crop for the future. BG is mainly cultivated for its edible seeds (Olukolu et al., 2012).

Germplasm Collection

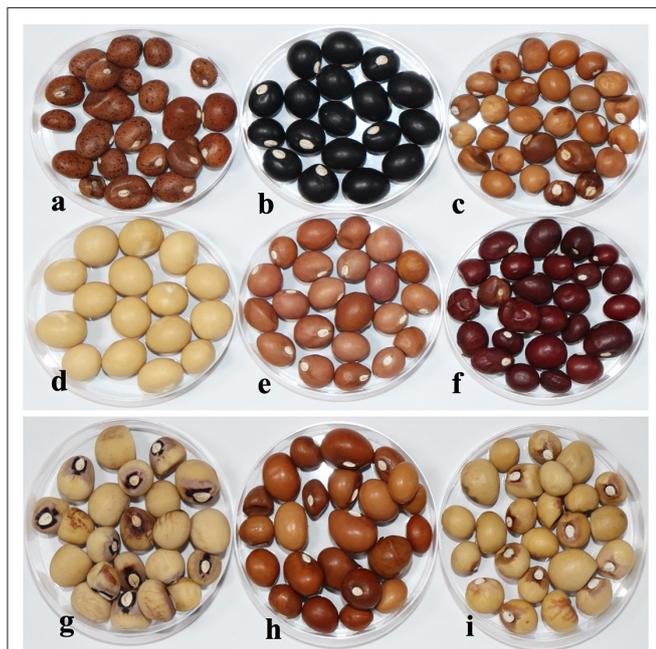
GRC conserves over 1,700 accessions of BG from 28 African countries, which makes it the most diverse collection of BG crops globally. Most of the BG collection (68%) belonged to Nigeria (310 accessions), followed by Zambia (278 accessions), Zimbabwe (235 accessions), Cameroon (205 accessions), and Togo (134 accessions), respectively. Although IITA has the largest accessions in conservation as reported by Olukolu et al. (2012), a gap analysis based on passport information has been carried out. This analysis identified Cameroon as the target gaps and hotspot areas of high diversity for BG. In Cameroon, the hotspot regions of diversity were mapped out and then a collection of sixty-one BG samples was made in the year 2019. All these samples were collected from the West, Littoral, Central, Adamawa, North, and the Far-North regions of Cameroon (Table 2, Figure 4B). This collection will help to enhance the genetic diversity of the existing BG collection and provide an additional genetic diversity from Cameroon for future breeding research. The field characterization of vast BG collection is in progress for different phenotypic traits according to the BG crop descriptor at the GRC, IITA (Figure 5).

Economic Potential and Utilization

BG is an indigenous orphan crop that is the most widely cultivated as a legume food source after the cowpea in many countries of the SSA because it provides balanced food with

TABLE 2 | Bambara groundnut samples collected in four different regions of Cameroon in the year 2019.

Regions	Samples
Central	7
North	42
West	8
South	4
Total	61

**FIGURE 5** | Genetic variation of seed triats in Bambara groundnut landraces for seed color (a) TVSu-1749 others type, (b) TVSu-1918 black, (c) TVSu-1574 tan brown, (d) TVSu-1981 cream, (e) TVSu-1399 light brownish red, (f) TVSu-2032 dark red and seed shape type (g) TVSu-1412 round type, (h) TVSu-2014 other type, (i) TVSu-1397 oval type.

high nutritional composition and has a climate-resilient nature (Mayes et al., 2019; Paliwal et al., 2020, 2021). It is well-known as hardy and climate-resilient crop that can survive in poor soils and drought regions, particularly in the semi-arid zones with low rainfall (<800 mm) of the SSA where other crops fail to survive (Gunjal et al., 2009; Mubaiwa et al., 2018; Feldman et al., 2019; Mayes et al., 2019). Its major climate adaptive trait is drought resistance which make it more popular in local populations of SSA (Adzawla et al., 2016a,b; Olayide et al., 2018). Nigeria is the highest producer of BG (100,000 MT), followed by Burkina Faso (44,000 MT), Niger (30,000 MT), Mali (25,000 MT), and Cameroon (24,000 MT) (Hillocks et al., 2012; Aviara et al., 2013). In Africa, the average BG yield was reported as 0.85 t ha¹, while its yield production ranged between 0.5 and 3.0 t ha¹ (Azam-Ali et al., 2001; Mayes et al., 2019). Under drought, BG can produce a reasonable seed yield from 1.3 to 2.1 t ha¹ (Mwale et al., 2007); that yield is higher than

chickpea and drought-tolerant groundnut varieties (Leport et al., 1999; Collino et al., 2000). Its biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) activity helps it to survive in poor soils with marginal input (Paliwal et al., 2020). BG is rich in protein, carbohydrates, dietary fiber, and minerals, which make it a cheap complete balanced food (Mubaiwa et al., 2018; Paliwal et al., 2020). Several reports on nutritional composition have shown that its seeds per 100 g of dry weight may provide 15–20% protein, 49–63.5% carbohydrates, 5.2–6.4% dietary fiber, 0.70% ash, and 4.5–7.4% fat (Onimawo et al., 1998; Murevanhema and Jideani, 2013). BG milk is more preferred than other legume's milk because of its color, flavor (Goli, 1997), and especially for its nutritional content with high protein (15–16%) compared to 4% protein of soymilk (Murevanhema and Jideani, 2013). Its seeds are also rich in mineral content, namely, Ca, Fe, Zn, and K (Karikari et al., 1997). Interestingly, Muimba-Kankolongo (2018) indicated that red-seed cultivars have almost double Fe content compared to the cream seed cultivars and these red-seed cultivars could be used for cultivation in the iron-deficiency regions of SSA. The characterization of the phytochemical properties of BG has been initiated, and it is reported that its antioxidant potency is equal to the other legumes such as chickpea, lentils, and common beans (Nyau et al., 2015). Many other secondary metabolites such as flavonoids, tannins, and alkaloids have been identified in BG and a study also shows that the alkaloids possess analgesic properties (Olaleye et al., 2013). The antimicrobial and antioxidant properties of BG could be utilized in the treatment of many ailments (Udeh et al., 2020). There are still more efforts needed toward examining the antimicrobial and nutraceutical values of BG (Udeh et al., 2020) against the pathogens of economic importance.

Constraints to Yield Production

BG has constraints that reduce not only the yield but also the acceptability due to the long cooking time and ANFs. A successful hybridization of the available landraces can make a difference in addressing various bottlenecks in BG, especially the yield and adaptation to diverse environments with respect to climate change. The constraints such as the long cooking time discourage consumers as it takes more fuel to cook BG, especially the dried types. Moreover, the beany taste after cooking, when prepared as a meal, is another constraint surrounding its acceptability; this is due to the ANFs present in BG. It will be quite interesting to assess the ANF level in diverse BG genotypes conserved in the gene bank for its improvement. An assessment of the available germplasm can show variation in BG ANFs and the discovery of genotypes with low ANF and short cooking time, which might improve nutrition and acceptability. A BG meal preparation varies from one country to another. In Nigeria, it is mostly consumed either as a snack by boiling the fresh pods with salt as refreshment or prepared as a meal called okpa. This meal is very common in the middle belt and eastern part of the country. Okpa is prepared by soaking the dried BG seeds in water overnight, dehulling them, and adding some ingredients like cray fish and pepper and grinding the mixture to become paste, red oil, or vegetable oil. Other condiments are added, and the mixture is

thoroughly mixed and divided into small containers or wrapped in leaves and steamed by cooking in a pot for about 20–30 min.

Another constraint is uneven germination, which can cause yield reduction. BG is mostly cultivated in a dry environment, and the of soil moisture stress, especially from flower production and at other reproductive stages, is another major production constraint (Smart, 1985; Begemann, 1990; Linnemann and Azam-Ali, 1993; Sesay et al., 1999; Hampson et al., 2000), although the effect varies from landraces (Massawe et al., 2005). There is a need for a concerted research effort to address these constraints using selected parental and promising lines that have adapted different agro-climatic zones. Till date, no improved varieties of BG are available, neither are there any research centers for the improvement of this crop. To improve the yield and to address the bottlenecks in BG, the artificial hybridization of this crop is crucial (Massawe et al., 2005). The outcome of past works using morphological and molecular characterization and high-throughput molecular markers to evaluate BG has brought about the discovery of some BG landraces with useful traits for further breeding work. The University of Nottingham, United Kingdom and Crops For the Future Research Center, Malaysia have characterized and evaluated some landraces using high-throughput molecular markers and a shelter house to study various BG genotypes with diverse origin. The origin of these selected landraces spans through Africa and Southeast Asia (IITA Nigeria, Namibia, Botswana, Ghana, and Indonesia). This work has resulted in the identification of some landraces that can be used as a parent stock to address BG improvement for biotic and abiotic stresses through hybridization (Massawe et al., 2005; Sesay et al., 2010; Mayes et al., 2013; Gao et al., 2020).

INDIGENOUS AFRICAN ORPHAN LEGUME CROP BREEDING

Currently, the farm-level selection of these orphan crops has been carried out where farmers evaluate and multiply the seeds of existing landraces and store them for next-cycle crop production (Massawe et al., 2005). Because of the absence of the targeted breeding of these crops, there are few improved cultivars developed. One of the significant challenges of orphan crop breeding is their low yield production compared with other major crops (Ademola et al., 2020; Sidibe et al., 2020; Temegne et al., 2020). The low crop production may be due to poor seed germination and/or no fertilizer. In BG, the available genetic resources show significant variation for important breeding traits like the flower number, days to maturity, photoperiod sensitivity, leaf number, pod development, pod number, pod weight, seed color, cooking time, and yield (Massawe et al., 2005). These traits could play a critical role in developing farmer-preferred high-yielding improved lines in BG. The days to maturity should be taken into account to develop early- and late-maturity cultivars to avoid overstayng the pod in the soil after the pod maturity. Several reports indicate that BG is less affected by insects and pests than other legumes (Tanimu and Aliyu, 1990; Purselove, 1992). BG is also infested by several fungal and

viral diseases (Brink et al., 2006; Hema et al., 2014; Fourie et al., 2017). Kosini and Nukenine (2017) reported that Bruchids (*Callosobruchus maculatus*) are significant pests attacking the BG seeds during crop storage. In AYB, the flowering time, crop maturity, photoperiod sensitivity, pod shattering, cooking time, antinutritional factors, seed color, pod yield, pod number, and seed yields are observed as important traits during the field characterization at GRC-IITA. These traits could be considered for developing improved high-yielding cultivars under AYB crop breeding programs. In these orphan crops, yield loss from biotic stresses is less than abiotic stresses, particularly heat and drought, which are the major yield reduction factor causing unstable yield. The breeding research on nutritional traits and antinutritional characteristics is limited in these orphan legume crops. Under climate change, the breeding should focus on high-yielding, climate-resilient traits, the cooking time, nutrition, and ANF traits in these orphan African legume crops.

GENOMIC APPROACHES TOWARD GENETIC IMPROVEMENT OF INDIGENOUS AFRICAN ORPHAN LEGUMES

The breeding of these crops has been very limited and based mainly on landrace selection (Zeven, 1998; Mayes et al., 2019). The breeding and genomic research of indigenous African orphan legumes lag far behind other major legume crops, including cowpea, soybean, common bean, pigeon pea, and chickpea. Very limited molecular studies have been carried out. Because of the advances in next-generation sequencing (NGS), the genetic improvement of crops, including major legume crops, has accelerated in recent years through the integrated utilization of conventional and genomic-assisted breeding tools. Recently, high-throughput sequencing genotyping is highly demanded and globally applied on crop molecular breeding for the genotyping of large volumes of DNA samples faster, cost-effectively, and with better genome-wide coverage (Elshire et al., 2011; Poland and Rife, 2012). The application of these cutting-edge genomics tools has been used in crop breeding research for the speedy genetic gain of climate resilience traits and nutritional traits (Tables 3, 4).

Advances in NGS technology have enhanced our knowledge of the genomes of over 236 plant species (Chen et al., 2018), including indigenous African orphan legume crops. The African Orphan Crops Consortium (AOCC; <http://www.africanorphancrops.org>) targeted 101 African orphan crops, to sequence, assemble, and annotate the genomes that contribute to traditional African food supplies (Hendre et al., 2019). Recently, both the nuclear (550 Mbp) and mitochondrial (152,015 bp) genomes of BG have been sequenced using high-density Illumina short-read data (Chang et al., 2018a,b; Liao et al., 2019). The whole-genome sequencing of AYB is in progress using a hybrid sequencing approach (Illumina short-read data and Oxford Nanopore) under the Alliance for Accelerated Crop Improvement in Africa (<https://acaciafrica.org/bioinformatics-community-practice/full-genome-sequencing-and-annotation-of-the-african-yam-bean/>) at the Bioscience eastern and central

Africa-International Livestock Research Institute (BeCA-ILRI) Hub, Nairobi, Kenya. The complete genome sequencing of KG is also in the list of sequencing crops of 101 species and is yet to be begun by the AOCC. The genome sequencing results will help single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis, leading to a better understanding of the genetic diversity, syntenic relationship with other legume crops, development of linkage map, precise QTL/gene discovery, and enhanced molecular breeding.

Exploring the knowledge of genetic diversity enables the selection of parental lines for population development. Different generations of molecular markers [AFLP (amplified fragment length polymorphism), isozyme, RAPD (random amplified polymorphic DNA), ISSR (inter simple sequence repeat), SSR (simple sequence repeat), DArT (diversity arrays technology), and SNP] have been used to explore the genetic diversity and population structure analysis (Table 3). Initially, isozyme markers were utilized in BG to explore the genetic diversity between domesticated and wild accessions and reported higher diversity in the wild ($H_t = 0.087$) than cultivated ($H_t = 0.052$) accessions, while the intrapopulation diversity was vice versa (Pasquet et al., 1999). The genetic diversity analysis of 363 accessions using RAPD and ISSR markers showed a close genetic relationship between Cameroon, Nigerian, and other West African accessions (Rungnoi et al., 2012). They reported two population structures where most of the accessions belonged to the first group and the remaining eleven accessions in the second subpopulation structure. Many other genetic diversity studies based on the SSR and SNP markers also reported similar results and indicate two major populations, namely, the West and Central African and South and East African populations (Somta et al., 2011; Molosiwa et al., 2015), while Redjeki et al. (2020) reported three populations in which the third subpopulation was from an Indonesian collection.

In AYB, several types of DNA markers, namely, RAPD (Moyib et al., 2008), AFLP (Ojuederie et al., 2014; Adewale et al., 2015), SSR (Shitta et al., 2016), and ISSR (Nnamani et al., 2019), have been utilized and showed that the wide genetic diversity in the genetic variation of different populations was mostly clustered in 3–4 clusters for genetic diversity (Adewale et al., 2015; Shitta et al., 2016; Nnamani et al., 2019) and population structure analysis (Ojuederie et al., 2014; Nnamani et al., 2019).

In KG, a collection of 281 accessions was grouped into four clusters (neighbor-joining tree method) based on white, red, black, and white with black eye seeded accessions, and it was grouped into two subpopulations with high differentiation across ecological regions that indicate the effect of geographic origins on the genetic diversity (Akohe et al., 2020). Interestingly, another study with 217 accessions was grouped in eight clusters using the discriminant analysis of principal components and NJ tree method, based on the Edwards distance (Kafoutchoni et al., 2021). Cultivated landraces could be used as founder lines for intercrossing with diverse landraces to build a broader genetic base for future breeding use.

The domesticated/adapted landraces of African orphan legumes are widely cultivated across Africa in the absence of

improved varieties. Genomic tools, namely, linkage mapping, QTL discovery using both biparental mapping and a genome-wide association study (GWAS), MAS, and genomic selection (GS), have been utilized in the recent past to speed up major legume crop (soybean, cowpea, chickpea, and common bean) breeding programs to develop high-yielding cultivars. The use of these genomic tools in African orphan legumes has been initiated and is in the early stage of progress. An integrated genetic linkage map has been reported for BG using two mapping populations (IITA686 × Ankpa4; F2 263 lines and Tiga Nicuru × DipC; F3, 71 lines) that generated 11 linkage groups with DArT Silico (presence/absence) and DArTseq SNP makers (Ho et al., 2017). The total distance covered by both linkage maps ranged from 1,376.7 (F3) to 1,395.2 cM (F2), which was higher than the earlier-reported 608.3 cM distance of 21 linkage groups by Ahmad et al. (2016). These mapping populations have been used for QTL discovery and identified several QTLs for morphological, growth-habit, and yield-related traits (Table 4; Ahmad et al., 2016; Ho et al., 2017). The SNP position of internode length QTL showed a syntactic relationship with other legume genomes, namely, cowpea, mung bean, and adzuki bean (Ho et al., 2017), a possibility of discovery for potential conserved candidate genes in close-related species genomes for the underlying traits of interest. There is no GWAS study available in BG, but it is in progress for different yield-related traits, drought, and nutritional traits at GRC. Recently, in the AYB, a GWAS study reported on the marker–trait association for protein, starch, and oil traits (Table 4; Oluwale et al., 2020). They identified 31 linked QTLs for protein, 11 QTLs for starch, and 8 QTLs for oil traits. So far, there is no linkage and the QTL mapping report is available in the AYB. The development of mapping populations for yield traits and abiotic stresses has been initiated, and its advancement (F2 generation) is in progress at the GRC. Similarly, there is no study reported for linkage and QTL mapping in KG, while recently, a marker–trait association research was reported by Akohe et al. (2020) for morphological traits (days to 50% flowering and days to maturity) and yield-related traits including 100 seed weight and grain yield. GS in African orphan legumes is only reported for KG where GS revealed a moderate-to-high prediction accuracy using the stratified sampling technique (Akohe et al., 2020). They found a strong correlation between the observed and predicted breeding value of 100 seed weight (0.62), days to 50% flowering (0.79), and days to maturity (0.72).

Molecular studies (Tables 3, 4) in African orphan legumes are in the very early stage and need more efforts to develop different types of mapping population (F2, recombinant inbred lines, backcross, double haploid mapping population, and near-isogenic lines) including MAGIC (multi-parent advanced generation inter-cross) population and its QTL mapping, GWAS, and GS, which will provide the opportunity to identify more precise and stable QTL/genes (Huang et al., 2015; Varshney et al., 2018) for yield and climate-adapted traits that could be further used in MAS to speed up the development of improved climate-resilient lines. GWAS and GS approaches could be more helpful for the crop genomics research of BG because

TABLE 3 | Plant genetic resources characterized using DNA markers in indigenous African Orphan legumes.

Crops	Genetic resource	Markers employed	Studies conducted	References
Bambara groundnut	79 domesticated and 21 wild Bambara groundnut accessions	Isozymes markers	Isozyme diversity in Bambara groundnut	Pasquet et al., 1999
	25 African accessions	RAPD markers	Genetic diversity	Amadou et al., 2001
	12 African landraces	RAPD markers	Genetic diversity	Massawe et al., 2003a
	363 accessions	RAPD and ISSR markers	Genetic diversity and structure analysis for five different geographical regions	Rungnoi et al., 2012
	16 cultivated accessions	AFLP markers	Genetic diversity among cultivated landraces	Massawe et al., 2003b
	100 landraces	AFLP markers	Genetic diversity among Tanzanian landraces	Ntundu et al., 2004
	240 landraces collection	SSR	Genetic diversity and structure analysis among Ghanaian landraces	Somta et al., 2011
	80 landraces	SSR	Genetic diversity among Ghanaian landraces	Aliyu and Massawe, 2013
	123 landraces	SSR	Genetic diversity among African and Indonesian landraces	Molosiwa et al., 2015
	105 landraces	SSR	Genetic diversity among Kenyan landraces	Odongo et al., 2015
	78 landraces	SSR	Assessment of genetic diversity and structure in South African collection	Minnaar-Ontong et al., 2021
	40 landraces	DArT marker	Genetic diversity among diverse accessions	Olukolu et al., 2012
	170 landraces	SSR and SNP	Genetic relationship among Indonesian landraces and their origin	Redjeki et al., 2020
	African yambean	24 accessions	RAPD	Genetic variation within Nigerian AYB collection
77 accessions		AFLP	Genetic diversity in AYB collection (developed based on agro-morphologically)	Adewale et al., 2015
40 accessions		AFLP	Assessment of Genetic diversity of AYB accessions	Ojuederie et al., 2014
67 accessions		SSR derived from cowpea	Analysis of genetic diversity of AYB accessions	Shitta et al., 2016
17 accessions		ISSR	Genetic diversity study of some AYB accession of Ebonyi state, Nigeria	Nnamani et al., 2019
40 accessions		Seed protein marker	Evaluation of genetic diversity of Nigerian AYB accessions	Usoroh et al., 2019
Kersting's groundnut	250 accessions	SNP marker	Genetic diversity analysis	Paiwal et al., 2019
	20 domesticated and wild accessions	Isozyme markers	Genetic relationship among Togo and Burkina Faso KG accessions	Pasquet et al., 2002
	5 landraces based on seed color	SSR derived from cowpea	Genetic variation among the Ghana landraces	Mohammed et al., 2018
	281 landraces	Genome-wide GBS-SNP markers	Genetic diversity study of KG accessions collected from a wide range of agro-ecology namely Sudano-Guinean, Guinean, and the Sudanian regions of Togo and Benin	Akohoue et al., 2020
	217 landraces	Genome-wide GBS-SNP markers	Genetic diversity and population structure analysis in regional collection of Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo	Kafoutchoni et al., 2021

developing different types of mapping population is not easy as compared to AYB and KG due to the reproductive biology of the BG crop. Several reports indicate that the attempts made at crossing by hand pollination among parental lines were not successful in a natural field condition (Goli, 1997; Suwanprasert et al., 2006). In BG, QTL mapping could be useful in the mapping populations that are developed under the artificial crossing method, optimized in the United Kingdom (University of Nottingham) and Thailand under the BAMLINK initiative

project funded by the European Union for BG research (<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/15459/reporting>). More efforts are required for the whole-genome sequencing and resequencing of many diverse lines to develop the pan-genome reference, which will increase the accuracy of SNP discovery and identify structural variation, comparative genomics with other close-relative legume species, and breeding efforts (Tao et al., 2019; Yang et al., 2019) to increase the commercial value. A recent advanced biotechnological tool known as gene-editing

TABLE 4 | QTLs detected for different traits in indigenous African orphan legume crops.

Crops	Trait associated (No. of QTL loci/MQTL)	Markers	Chromosome/LG	Mapping population	R ² %**	References
Bambara groundnut	Plant morphological traits: Terminal leaflet length (1 QTL), Terminal leaflet width (2 QTL), Plant Spread (2 QTL), Node no./stem (3 QTL), Internode length (1 QTL), peduncle length (1 QTL)	SSR and DArT markers	LG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8	F2 and F3 (controlled environment) F3-Field (<i>DiPC</i> × <i>Tiga Nicuru</i>)	11.6–49.9	Ahmad et al., 2016
	Yield traits: Double seeded pods/plant (2 QTL), Pod weight (1 QTL), Pod length (1 QTL), pod width (1 QTL), Pod length of double seeded (1 QTL), Pod width of double seeded (1 QTL), seed weight (1 QTL), 100 seed weight (1 QTL), Biomass dry weight (2 QTL)	SSR and DArT markers	LG 1, 7, 11, 12	F2- and F3 (controlled environment) F3-Field (<i>DiPC</i> × <i>Tiga Nicuru</i>)	17.3–32.7	Ahmad et al., 2016
	Shelling % (2 QTL)	SSR and DArT markers	LG 7, 12	F2- and F3 (controlled environment) (<i>DiPC</i> × <i>Tiga Nicuru</i>)	19.4–26.3	Ahmad et al., 2016
	Days to emergence	SSR and DArT markers	LG 1, 5, 13, 17	F2 (controlled environment) F3-Field (<i>DiPC</i> × <i>Tiga Nicuru</i>)	Sig*	Ahmad et al., 2016
	Growth habit	SSR and DArT markers	LG 4, 10, 14, 18	F3 (controlled environment) F3-Field (<i>DiPC</i> × <i>Tiga Nicuru</i>)	Sig*	Ahmad et al., 2016
	Eye pattern around Hilum	SSR and DArT markers	LG 12, 18	F3 (controlled environment) (<i>DiPC</i> × <i>Tiga Nicuru</i>)	Sig*	Ahmad et al., 2016
	Internode length	SNP and DArT markers	LG 2	F3 (<i>DiPC</i> × <i>Tiga Nicuru</i>)	33.4	Ho et al., 2017
African yambean	Protein (31 QTL)	SNP	Non reference SNPs	GWAS population (137 accessions)		Oluwole et al., 2020
	Starch (11 QTL)	SNP	Non reference SNPs	GWAS population (137 accessions)		Oluwole et al., 2020
	Oil (8 QTL)	SNP	Non reference SNPs	GWAS population (137 accessions)		Oluwole et al., 2020
Kersting's groundnut	Morphological Traits: Days to 50% flowering (5 QTL), Days to maturity (4 QTL)	SNP	Non reference SNPs	GWAS population (281 accessions)	10.59–61.41	Akohoue et al., 2020
	Yield traits: Number of pods/plant (1 QTL), Number of seeds/plant (2 QTL), 100 seed weight (2 QTL), Grain yield (1 QTL)	SNP	Non reference SNPs	GWAS population (281 accessions)	4.12–95.80	Akohoue et al., 2020

Sig *, Kruskal-Wallis analysis; R² % **, The percentage of phenotypic variation explained by each QTL.

technology could play a vital role in indigenous African orphan legume crop breeding. The gene-editing technology has utilized different types of sequence-specific nucleases such as zinc finger nucleases, transcription activation-like effector nucleases, and CRISPER-Cas (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats) in gene-editing research. The CRISPER-Cas gene-editing

tool is widely used in crop research for editing the genes for complex traits like yield, biotic and abiotic stresses, and undesirable traits in different crops (Makhotenko et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2019; Bouzroud et al., 2020; Zeng et al., 2020; Zheng et al., 2020; Li et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2021) including the legumes soybean (Zhang et al., 2020), alfalfa (Meng et al.,

2015), and cowpea (Ji et al., 2019). In groundcherry, three ortholog genes (SP, SP5G, and CLV1) that control the plant architecture and flower production and fruit development were introduced from tomato to improve major productive traits in groundcherry (Lemmon et al., 2018). This technology could play a crucial role to edit the gene control flower morphology in BG to make the hand-made hybridization crossing technique easy and successful. Therefore, it could also be utilized to improve yield, climate-resilient traits, and antinutritional traits in the future crop breeding of indigenous African orphan legumes.

BIOLOGICAL NITROGEN FIXATION (BNF)

In SSA, low productivity is a common issue facing agriculture, and low yield is often linked with poor soil fertility. Most of the farmers are smallholders who cannot afford a sufficient use of fertilizers, including minerals (Yanggen et al., 1998). Most fertilizers and minerals are imported (Mugabe, 1994; Chianu et al., 2012). BNF in indigenous orphan legumes could be a key source of nitrogen for farmers to sustaining yield in marginal soil. Legume crops often develop root nodules with the compatible rhizobia population in soil, which change atmospheric nitrogen to ammonia for plant use. In the field, the reported BNF values range from cowpea (17–198 kg N ha⁻¹) (Belane and Dakora, 2010), followed by groundnut (22–124 kg N ha⁻¹) (Rebafka et al., 1993; Katayama et al., 1995; Ncube et al., 2007), soybean (3–112 kg N ha⁻¹) (Sanginga et al., 1997; Chikowo et al., 2004; Mapope and Dakora, 2016), and common bean (8–31 kg N ha⁻¹) (Ojiem et al., 2007). Pigeon pea also reported a very high BNF contribution (37–164 kg N ha⁻¹), which is generally associated with a longer crop cycle (Adu-Gyamfi et al., 2007; Egbe et al., 2007). In SSA, the BNF values of BG have been reported of 4–200 kg N ha⁻¹ (Mohale et al., 2014) and 32–82 kg N ha⁻¹ under the Malaysian acidic soil condition (Musa et al., 2016). In an intercropping system, BG can fix 11.27–39.47 kg N ha⁻¹ in the BG/maize and BG/cowpea intercrop system (Egbe et al., 2013), respectively.

In AYB, Adegboyega (2019) studied the nitrogen fixation values of 25 accessions by using the carbon isotope method and found BNF ranged from 12.76 to 22.47 kg N ha⁻¹. Kermah et al. (2017) also reported similar results where legumes BNF ranged from 11–31 kg N ha⁻¹ in two different geographical regions, namely, southern Guinea savanna and northern Guinea savanna of Ghana. In KG, the nitrogen fixation ranged between 12 and 50 kg N ha⁻¹ (Mohammed et al., 2018). These reports indicate that the amount of BNF added in soil by the AYB and KG is lower than other legumes such as BG, cowpea, groundnut, and soybean (Sanginga et al., 1997; Chikowo et al., 2004; Belane and Dakora, 2010; Mohale et al., 2014). The total BNF fixed over time differs mainly due to several factors like the legume species, cropping system, variety, location/site, climate, and crop management practices. The identification of locally well-adapted rhizobia strains is also important because they could be utilized as inoculants to competitively increase BNF and crop yield in these indigenous African orphan legumes. The knowledge of taxonomy and phylogenetic relationship among rhizobia and its

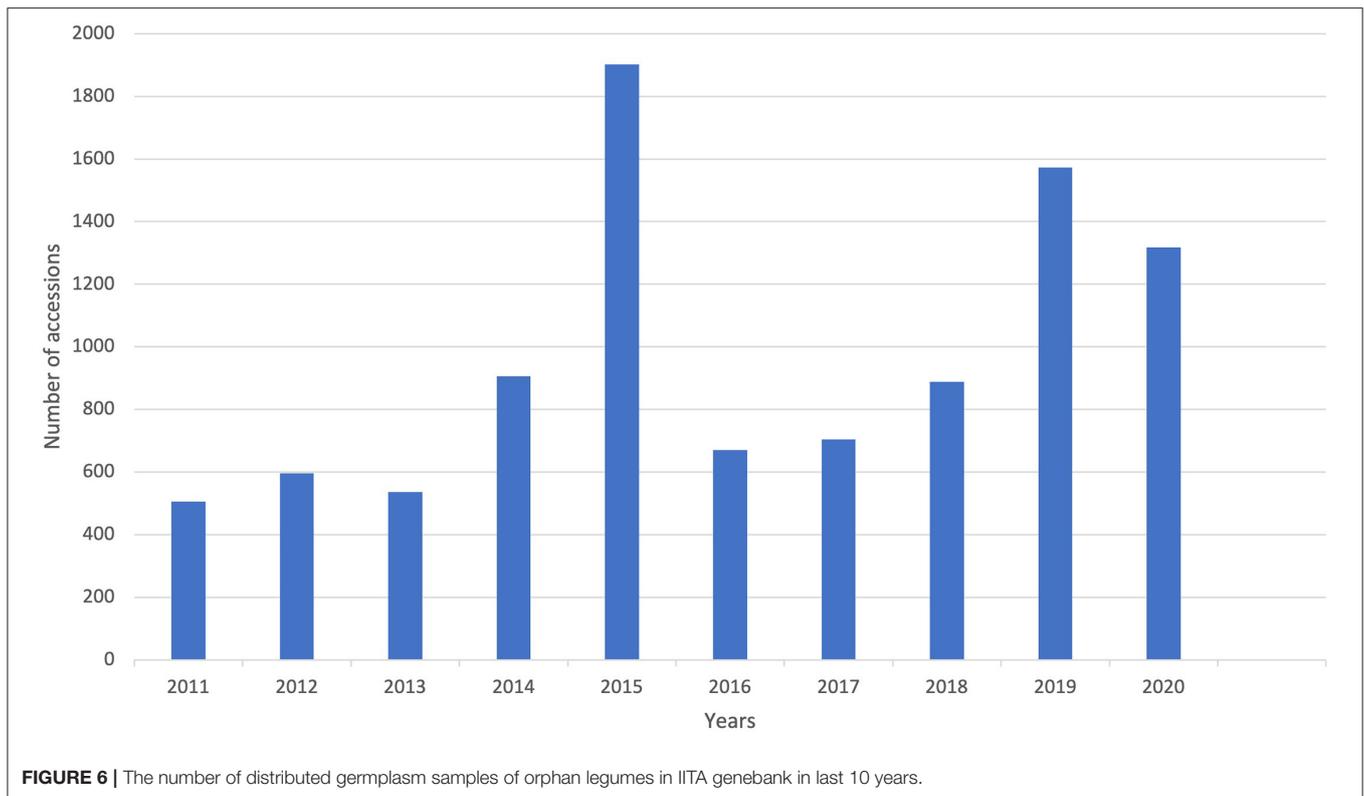
population is an essential step to move forward for improving the productivity of these legumes and soil health using BNF (Chidebe et al., 2018). Therefore, there is an urgent need for more studies to enhance the understanding of the phylogenetic and functional diversity of rhizobia populations that modulates these indigenous orphan African legumes.

CONSERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORPHAN LEGUMES

The conservation and availability of genetic resources for distribution are an important pillar for the sustainable utilization of crop diversity for global food security and a prerequisite for the improvement of any crop species. GRC-IITA is one of the CGIAR gene banks at Ibadan, Nigeria that conserves over 6,747 accessions of orphan legumes of SSA, including BG, AYB, KG, and other minor legumes. Digital object identifiers (DOIs) have been generated, for all these accessions and are available online in Genesys, which is an open-access data portal (<https://www.genesys-pgr.org/>). DOI is a unique alphanumeric string which gives a permanent digital reference to each accession in gene bank. DOIs are also linked with their existing identifiers so curators do not need to modify their current process. DOIs provide a promising method to standardize the identification and tracking of accessions within or across the gene banks, publications, breeding programs, and research institutes. For sustainable conservation, these collections are also backed up for safety in other CGIAR gene banks outside Africa and in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in Norway. GRC has distributed 9,598 accessions of these orphan legumes to different parts of the world for various purposes including national and international research centers in the last 20 years (Figure 6). Out of 9,598 distributed accessions, 6,528 accessions were distributed only for BG (3,599 accessions), AYB (2,878 accessions), and KG (51 accessions) in last 10 years. The distribution pattern of orphan legumes in 10 years indicate that a higher proportion of BG (average 360 accession/year), followed by the AYB (average 288 accessions/year), was distributed to 11 different African countries and European (Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom), and Asian (India and Indonesia) regions.

CONCLUSION

In this review, the potential of indigenous African orphan legumes for food and nutrition security to SSA and the need to intensify modern breeding research and fill the existing gaps in the germplasm collections and conservation were highlighted. The available genetic resources of these legumes can be utilized to ameliorate food shortage and nutrition deficiencies among the rural population; it could also serve the purpose of income generation for women and rural farmers. The available conserved collection of indigenous African orphan legumes at GRC is still insufficient, particularly AYB and KG collections, as compared to the genetic resources available for major legume crops worldwide. The availability of a large and diverse collection of genetic



resources is essential for the improvement of any crop species. Most of the farmers growing these indigenous African legumes are aged women in rural areas in many parts of SSA. Genetic erosion is a clear threat, and there is a need for a strategic approach to capture the existing genetic diversity of these legumes by expanding the existing *ex situ* collection for both the wild and landraces of these legumes, particularly the KG and AYB, by filling the gaps in the collection in both the national and international gene banks. Adequate documentation of the traditional knowledge about the cultivation and uses of the legumes is also necessary as it is currently in the hands of the aged farmers in the rural areas where the crops are predominantly being cultivated.

The research on most of these African indigenous legumes is still far behind compared to other legumes such as cowpea, groundnut, and soybean; therefore, an investment from national and international funding agencies for the research of these orphan legumes will be necessary to develop their full potential with modern crop breeding. The available genetic resource could be utilized to identify the accession for important agronomical traits, including nutrition, biotic, and abiotic stress traits using high-throughput phenotyping and genotyping and could further be used as parental material in different breeding programs using modern breeding tools. In BG, the artificial crossing method has been developed to develop successful breeding progenies, but the development of the easy crossing method is a prerequisite to initiate large-scale breeding programs in these crops. The development of improved short duration and low anti-nutrition factors and synchronized pod maturity lines should be prioritized

in AYB crop breeding programs. The government and private sector can help enhance the market demand of these crops by producing more value-added food products of these legumes for the African population using food technology.

These legumes are a combination of high-nutrition and high-calorie food, making them nutritional food security crops of poor livelihoods in SSA; reducing the ANF and long cooking time could be a significant advantage to promote their use in the food plate of the African population. Several reports indicate the significant negative effect of climate change on crop production in SSA. It can reduce up to 20–40% of crop production by 2050 in humid and West African countries. To mitigate the climate change effect, indigenous African legumes could be promoted as an alternative or substitute crops to diversify the African cropping system as well as food diets. The application of GAB tools such as high-throughput molecular characterization and modern genomic tools could play a major role to unleash the potential of these legumes and speed up the breeding programs of African indigenous orphan legumes to develop an improved cultivar for nutrition and high yielding under harsh climate. Enhancing food security in SSA countries requires improved climate-resilient and high-nutrition-content varieties of these orphan legumes to help with the SSA region's sustainable food and nutrition security. These leguminous crops will also improve soil fertility and play an essential role in integrated soil fertility management. Most of the African indigenous legumes possess a great potential for climate resilience, which could pave the way for food and nutrition security in the face of climate change, but they are still being underexploited in terms of the solution to

hunger and poverty they could offer. There is an urgent need to explore more of this potential.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

MA and RP reviewed and edited the manuscript. All authors contributed to the writing of the original

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