





ABOUT FONTAGRO

FONTAGRO is a unique co-financing fund that promotes the development of science, technology, and innovation in the agricultural sector of Latin America and the Caribbean. Since its establishment in 1998, it has become a forum for strategic topics in the region. FONTAGRO comprises 15 member countries and two key sponsors: the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which acts as the legal representative, and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). With financial capital of approximately USD 100 million, it has co-financed over 200 projects, amounting to an investment of around USD 150 million.

GOBERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Board of Directors (BD), composed of the member countries, is the decision-making body responsible for strategic directions.

VISION

Our vision is to be an internationally recognized cooperation mechanism that sustainably strengthens agri-food and agro-industrial innovation among member countries.

MEDIUM TERM PLAN (MTP)

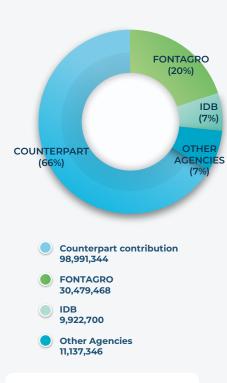
The plan focuses on improving the region's agri-food systems, emphasizing three strategies:

Strategy I: Networked, resilient, and sustainable farms.

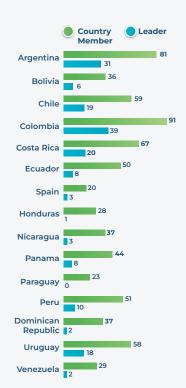
Strategy II: Productive systems, sustainable territories, and agroecosystems.

Strategy III: Food, nutrition, and health.

SOURCE OF FUNDS



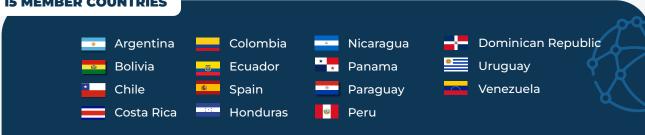
PARTICIPATION AND ROLES IN CONSORTIA SINCE 1998



FONTAGRO IN FIGURES



15 MEMBER COUNTRIES













FONTAGRO IN BRAZIL

Brazil has participated in FONTAGRO consortia since 1998, the year the Institution was created. Over the 26 years of the Fund's existence, Brazil has been part of 19 consortia representing USD 15.7 million, of which USD 5.0 million were contributed by FONTAGRO and other agencies. International institutions based in the country have led two consortia totaling USD 0.9 million. The projects in which Brazil has participated have focused on research and technological development in wheat, beans, rice, oil palm, bananas, Amazonian fruit trees, livestock, climate change adaptation, gene editing, and more. Key outcomes include:

- 1. The agricultural expansion and intensification process in the Southern Cone over the past decade was characterized using satellite imagery and agricultural production data.
- 2. Joint spaces were created for the exchange of scientific knowledge and the strengthening of research networks on topics such as agricultural sustainability, technological innovation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 3. Superior genotypes and management practices for Amazonian fruit trees were selected, including Aguaje (Mauritia flexuosa), Camu Camu (Myrciaria dubia), Copoazú (Theobroma grandiflorum), Majo or Ungurahui (Oenocarpus batahua), and Pijuayo (Bactris gasipaes), and new value-added products were developed.

STRENGTHENING

- 1. FONTAGRO projects have revolutionized scientific research and innovation in agri-food systems in Latin America and the Caribbean, significantly increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of processes and strengthening researchers'
- 2. Significant technical, organizational, and institutional strengthening has been carried out at the national and international levels in key areas such as sustainability, climate change, the promotion of more resilient agri-food systems, and food security.
- 3. Strategic alliances have been established with leading global organizations such as INTA (Argentina), IDIAP (Panama), INIA (Uruguay), INIFAP (Mexico), the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (Colombia), INIA (Chile), CORBANA (Costa Rica), CENIPALMA (Colombia), RIMISP (Chile), INTA (Nicaragua), DICTA (Honduras), AGROSAVIA (Colombia), HARVESTPLUS (Colombia), CENTA (El Salvador), ICTA (Guatemala), among others. These alliances provided access to multiple international cooperation networks, including the Global Climate Change Alliance with participation from 41 countries worldwide and CGIAR.
- 4. FONTAGRO-funded projects provide privileged and free access to cutting-edge technologies, contacts, publications, case studies, and international networks, thus promoting the dissemination and adoption of innovations in crucial areas.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS WITH BRAZIL

| YEAR | LEAD INSTITUTION | CONSORTIUM MEMBERS | TOPIC | CONSORTIUM AMOUNT (USD) |
|------|---------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 2024 | ARGENINTA (AR) | INTA (AR), INIA (UY), INIA (CL), EMBRAPA (BR), IDIAF (RD), MPI – GRA (NZ) | Building resilient agricultural systems to mitigate climate change | \$ 1,108,764 e. |
| 2020 | ARGENINTA (AR) | INTA (AR), IIBCE (UY), UNAL (CO), UFRO (CL), CSIC (ES), EMBRAPA (BR), IFAPA (ES), INIA (UY), UDELAR (UY), CONICET (AR), UNSAM (AR) | Greater agricultural production with lower nitrous oxide emission. | \$725,000 |
| 2020 | ARGENINTA (AR) | PROCISUR, ACA (AR), GDM SEEDS, INTA (AR), INIA (UY), INIA (CL), IPTA (PY), AGROSAVIA (CO), INIAP (EC), EMBRAPA (BR), UDELAR (UY), DON MARIO (AR), UBA (AR), PROCISUR, CONSORCIO PAPA (CL) | Gene editing for improvement in plant and animal species. | \$1,14,163 |



