ABOUT FONTAGRO
FONTAGRO is a unique cooperation mechanism for agricultural innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean (ALC) and Spain, that works through regional platforms. It is composed of 15 countries that have contributed capital exceeding 100 million dollars and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which is its legal representative.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE
A Board of Directors with representation of the member countries and a Technical Administrative Secretariat

MISSION
The mission of FONTAGRO is to contribute to the increase of the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, to the reduction of poverty and to the sustainable management of natural resources in the region. FONTAGRO also serves as a discussion forum on agricultural and rural innovation in the region.

MEDIUM TERM PLAN (MTP)
The MTP focuses on the improvement of family farming, emphasizing four themes:
• Technological, organizational and institutional innovation;
• Adaptation and mitigation of climate change;
• Sustainable intensification of agriculture and management of natural resources;
• Value chains and competitive territories

ORIGIN OF RESOURCES

PARTICIPATION AND ROLE IN CONSORTIUMS SINCE 1998

FONTAGRO IN NUMBERS
160 Number of projects approved
122.2 MILLION Approved total amount US$
6.7 MILLION Contribution from other agencies
32 Benefited countries
35 Generated technologies
15 New technologies for ALC
4 Technology of global relevance

MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina  Bolivia  Chile  Colombia  Ecuador  Honduras  Nicaragua  Panama  Paraguay  Peru  Spain  Uruguay  Venezuela
Ecuador is one of the founding countries of FONTAGRO in 1998 with a contribution of US$ 2.5 million. During the 22 years of membership, Ecuador has participated in 50 consortiums that represent a total of US$ 31.0 million, of which US$ 8.2 million were contributed by FONTAGRO and other agencies. INIAP of Ecuador has led 4 consortiums with US$ 4.1 million. The projects in which Ecuador has participated have included research and technological development for potatoes, corn, rice, fruit, beans, livestock, climate change, among others. Some important results:

1. The existence of black Sigatoka isolates with resistance to fungicides in banana plantations was demonstrated.
2. Increases in the productivity of native potatoes by 20% were achieved through better technologies.
3. 120 native potato varieties were characterized in Ecuador and 573 in the Andean region.
4. Platforms were organized for the production, transformation and commercialization of native potatoes, adding value through the development of new products (gourmet potatoes, colored leaflets, dehydrated purées and others), and reaching more sophisticated markets. The price of native potatoes is 2.5 times more than the price of traditional varieties.
5. 14 accessions of Mora de Castilla and two elite naranjilla clones were selected for further multiplication and evaluation.
6. A new variety of naranjilla (INIAP-Quitoense 2009) was released, with higher fruit quality and resistance to pests and diseases. This variety is already being marketed by private companies.
7. Local-cultivars of papaya with commercial potential were recovered.
8. Numerous studies of resistance and compatibility of grafting of tree tomato and naranjilla in wild Solanaceae were carried out.
9. Numerous professionals and producers were trained in the different projects.

**STRENGTHENING**

1. The platforms increased the efficiency and effectiveness of research and innovation, strengthening the capacities of researchers.
2. Technical, organizational and institutional strengthening at national and international level.
3. Access to partnerships for projects with institutions such as CIP, CIAT, CIMMYT, Bioversity / INIBAP, CATIE, National University of Colombia, CORPOICA (Colombia); IICA-PRODAR, INIA (Chile), PROINPA (Bolivia); Central University of Venezuela, and many others. Through them we have also obtained access to multiple international cooperation networks such as the Latin Potato Network where institutions from more than 11 countries participate at a global level, the CGIAR, among others.
4. FONTAGRO projects generate privileged and free access to technologies, contacts, publications, case studies and international networks.

### EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS IN ECUADOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>LEAD INSTITUTION</th>
<th>MEMBERS OF THE CONSORTIUM</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>AMOUNT OF THE CONSORTIUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>(CL); (EC); (UY); (AR); (EC); (UY); (AR); (AR); (AR); (EC); (EC); (ES); (AU); (FR); (AR); (EC); (EC); (AR); (AR); (AR); (AR); (AR); (AR); (AR); (AR); (CL); (AR); (AR); (AR); (AR);</td>
<td>Regional platform for the prevention and early detection of quarantine diseases in fruit trees</td>
<td>$255,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>(EC); (EC); (UY);</td>
<td>Gene Editing - Andean Region</td>
<td>$750,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>(EC); (AR); (CL); (UY); (UY);</td>
<td>Plant and Animal Gene Editing</td>
<td>$110,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>(US); (EC);</td>
<td>Research Agenda for the prevention and control of Fusarium in the Andean Region</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>ESPOL ECUADOR</td>
<td>AGROSAVIA (CO); INTA (CR) (CR); INIAP (EC); CATIE (CR); CIAT (CO); INIA (PE) (PE); IDIAF (DO); FCIA (BE);</td>
<td>2030/2050 Cocoa - Seed</td>
<td>$180,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>IDIAF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</td>
<td>Organization(s)</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>OrProRD (DO); INIA (PE) (PE); OrProPE (PE); INIAP (EC); OrProEC (EC);</td>
<td>Climbing continuous improvement in organic family export bananas (BOFX)</td>
<td>$948,827</td>
<td></td>
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