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

193
Number of projects approved

137.8 MILLION
Approved total amount US$

9.5 MILLION
Contribution from other agencies

32
Benefited countries

63
Generated technologies

15
New technologies for ALC

8
Technology of global relevance

MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina
Bolivia
Chile
Colombia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Honduras
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Spain
Uruguay
Venezuela
FONTAGRO IN PERU

Peru became a member of FONTAGRO in 2000 with a contribution of US$ 2.5 million. During the 23 years of membership, Peru has participated in 44 consortiums for a total amount of US$ 37.7 million, of which US$ 14.5 million were contributed by FONTAGRO and other agencies. Peru has led 10 consortiums for US$ 6.3 million. The projects in which Peru has participated included research and technological development on adaptation to climate change, potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, beans, amazonian fruit trees, Solanaceae, among others. Some important results are:

1. Release of the sweet potato variety “Huambachero”: 40 % more productive, adopted in 70 % of the national surface.
3. Characterization of Amazonian fruit trees (camu-camu, copuazú and pijuayo) and their value chains.
4. Creation of the Latin Papa Network (13 institutions in 11 countries, germplasm exchange and knowledge to improve crop productivity).
5. Strengthening of peasant organizations to add value to potatoes and improve the price. Technical and organizational training for more than 1800 peasant families.
6. Identification of 520 clones of native potatoes with disease resistance and agronomic and industrial characterization of 314 clones.
7. Development of phenological models of potato pests due to climate change, which have been used in Asia and Africa.

STRENGTHENING

1. Platforms increased the efficiency and effectiveness of research and innovation skills, strengthening the capabilities of researchers.
2. Technical, organizational and institutional strengthening at national and international level.
3. Access to alliances for projects with CIP, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), International Center for the Improvement of Corn and Wheat (CIMMYT), International Center for Agriculture of Arid Zones (ICARDA), Graduate College (Chapingo, Mexico), Oregon State University (USA), Bioversity International, INTA of Argentina, INIA of Uruguay, EMBRAPA of Brazil, among the most important.
4. FONTAGRO projects generate privileged and free access to technologies, contacts, publications, case studies and international networks.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS IN PERU

<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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>AGROSAVIA COLOMBIA</td>
<td>UNALM (PE); INIA (PE); CIAT (CO); UNIHOHENHEIM (DE);</td>
<td>Multipurpose silvopastoral systems and family farming</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>INIA URUGUAY</td>
<td>UNALM (PE); CONAGRO (PA); FLAR (CO); Otago University (NZ); USDA (US); IICA (CR);</td>
<td>Satellite methane monitoring in rice growing regions of Latin America</td>
<td>$882,374</td>
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<td>2021</td>
<td>UBA ARGENTINA</td>
<td>UNL (EC); UNALM (PE); INIA (CL); UACH (CL); UTALCA (CL);</td>
<td>Sustainable management of irrigation and fertilization in quinoa</td>
<td>$659,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>AGROSAVIA COLOMBIA</td>
<td>INIAP (EC); IDIAP (PA); FITTACORI (CR); INTA (CR); IDIAF (DO); INTA (NI); AGROCALIDAD (EC); INIAF (BO); INIA (PE); UNA Paraguay (PY); ASBAMA (CO); DICTA (HN); CIAT (CO); Bioversity International (CR); BID Invest (US); AUGURA (CO); ORSIA (CR); MUSALAC (CR); Alianza Internacional Bioversity - CIAT (CO); IICA (CR);</td>
<td>Prevention and management of Fusarium wilt</td>
<td>$1,384,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>AGROSAVIA COLOMBIA</td>
<td>UDEP (PE); IDIAF (DO); INIA (PE); DRAP (PE); AGROSOFT (PE); APBOSMAM (PE); AVACH (PE); ASBAMA (CO); UTESA (DO); BANELINO (DO);</td>
<td>*AHoRa: Application for family farming of musaceae</td>
<td>$662,490</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>ESPOL ECUADOR</td>
<td>AGROSAVIA (CO); INTA (CR); INIAP (EC); CATIE (CR); CIAT (CO); INIA (PE); IDIAF (DO); FCIA (BE);</td>
<td>2030-2050 Cocoa</td>
<td>$180,411</td>
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