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

- Number of projects approved: 193
- Approved total amount US$: 137.8 million
- Contribution from other agencies: 9.5 million
- Benefited countries: 32
- Generated technologies: 63
- New technologies for ALC: 15
- Technology of global relevance: 8
FONTAGRO IN URUGUAY

Uruguay has been part of FONTAGRO since its creation in 1998 with a contribution of US$ 2.5 million. During the 25 years of membership, Uruguay has led 17 consortiums for US $ 13.4 million and participated in 53 consortiums for US$ 46.0 million, of which US$ 14.5 million were contributed by FONTAGRO and other agencies. The projects have included research and technological development for livestock, rice, wheat, potatoes, barley, citrus, apple, fodder, risk management, water use efficiency, organic production, among others. Some important results:

1. The industrial quality of wheat was improved after investigating molecular factors associated with gluten quality.
2. Sustainable production of apple trees was improved through new alternatives for pest control.
3. Durable resistance to the most common rice disease caused by Pyricularia grisea.
4. An information and monitoring system was established for the evaluation of risks in agricultural production associated with climatic variability and the technological level.
5. Many 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 with the International Center for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Washington State University (USA), Purdue University (USA), the Department of Ecological Modeling (Germany), Institute National des Sciences Appliquées de Lyon - France, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of New Zealand, INIFAP - Mexico, INTA - Argentina, EMBRAPA - Brazil, INIA - Chile, DiA - Paraguay, Catholic University of Chile, National Univ. Mar del Plata-Argentina, IRGA - Brazil, etc. Through them, access was also gained to multiple international cooperation networks such as the Global Alliance for Research on Agriculture and Greenhouse Gases, which includes 41 countries worldwide, CGIAR, etc.
4. The FONTAGRO projects generate privileged and free access to technologies, contacts, publications, case studies and international networks.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS IN URUGUAY

<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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<tbody>
<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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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>CEAZA CHILE</td>
<td>INIAB UNRC (AR); AGROSANIA (CO); IIBCE (UY); INIA (UY); INTA (AR);</td>
<td>Platform for the transfer and efficient use of bioinputs on Latin American farms</td>
<td>$720,483</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>INTA ARGENTINA</td>
<td>INTA (CR); FAUBA (AR); INIA (UY); AGROSANIA (CO); AACREA (AR); GRSB (AR); CNPL-CR (CR); MGAP (UY);</td>
<td>Satellite monitoring of quantity and quality of available biomass in pastoral livestock systems</td>
<td>$1,347,547</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>ARGENINTA ARGENTINA</td>
<td>INTA (AR); INIA (UY); INIA (CL); IPTA (PY); EMBRAPA (BR); UdelaR (UY); Asociados Don Mario SA (AR); UBA (AR); PROCISUR (UY); AGROSANIA (CO); INIAP (EC); ACA (AR); ACA (AR); Consorcio Papa (CL);</td>
<td>Gene editing for improvement in plant and animal species</td>
<td>$1,143,163</td>
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<td>2020</td>
<td>INIA URUGUAY</td>
<td>AGROSANIA (CO); INIA (CL); INTA (AR); INTA (CR); MGAP (UY); MAyG (AR); MAGyP (AR); MAGyP (AR); CIAT (CO); OSU - The Ohio State University (US);</td>
<td>Carbon sequestration opportunities in soils in Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>$1,460,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>INTA (AR); IIBCE (UY); UNAL (CO); UFRO (CL); CSIC (ES); EMBRAPA (BR); IFAPA (ES); INIA (UY); UdelaR (UY); CONICET (AR); UNSAM (AR);</td>
<td>Higher agricultural production with lower nitrous oxide emission</td>
<td>$725,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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