# BIOECONOMY INNOVATION SUCCESSFUL CASES CONTEST 2023-2024

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

BID Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo

IICA

FONTAGRO

# SECTION I. BACKGROUND[1]

**1.1 A future filled with complex challenges**. Over the coming decades, different challenges will test the response capacity and resilience of the world's agrifood system. First, various estimates indicate that the world's population will reach 8.6 billion by 2030 and that by 2050 it will exceed 9.5 billion[2]. This growth, along with an increase in per capita income, will bring more than half of the population into the middle class, resulting in changes in consumption patterns and the composition of people's diets. These changes will require the agrifood system to increase food production by approximately 70%[3] to meet this new demand. The impact of climate change and variability on the world's traditional food production matrix, potential conflicts between countries, migration, high fossil energy costs, and pandemics, among others, accentuates the complexity of these challenges. However, a critical aspect that is increasingly present in society is recognizing the importance of reducing the environmental impact (water footprint, carbon footprint, among others) generated by economic activities, including agriculture. Therefore, how to produce, transform, distribute, and feed society in a more sustainable and resilient way in this complex global context becomes more relevant. The bioeconomy and sustainable and ecological intensification provide an opportunity to address these challenges.

**1.2 Bioeconomy as a concept and a strategy.** It is in this context that bioeconomy takes on special relevance. Bioeconomy, a term first introduced during the years 1975-1977[4], can be understood as "the production, utilization, and conservation of biological resources, including related knowledge, science, technology, and innovation, to provide information, products, processes, and services in all economic sectors, to move towards a sustainable economy"[5], IICA has also defined it as "the intensive use of knowledge in biological resources, processes, technologies and principles for the sustainable production of goods and services in all sectors of the economy".

**1.3 Why is the Bioeconomy important in Latin America and the Caribbean?** According to the FAO (2015[6]), LAC represents 15% of the world's land surface and accounts for 60% of the planet's land life (UNEP-WCMC 2016[7]). 54% of its surface area (roughly 1,095 million hectares) has been deemed suitable for crop production. At the same time, it contains 23% of the world's forest cover (927 million hectares) and 32% of the planet's freshwater reservoirs. The region represents 13% of the value of world production of agricultural and fishery products and 17% of the net export value of these products, ranking first in world exports of corn, soybeans, and beef. Moreover, it holds 51% of amphibians, 41% of birds, 35% of mammals and reptiles, 33% of the world's food plants, and 29% of the world's seedless plants. This makes the region one of the most biodiverse and a major producer of world biomass. However, according to Eguillor (2019), it is estimated that 127 million tons of food are wasted annually. On this basis, the potential for the development of the bioeconomy in LAC is crucial and is based on three factors: i) **biodiversity resources**, given it contains 8 of the 17 most megadiverse countries on the planet; ii) **farmed biomass**, as more than a quarter of its land area is suitable for agriculture and it has the potential to expand its agricultural frontier and has a third of the world's freshwater resources; and iii) **waste biomass**, since, as one of the world's main producers of raw materials, the waste generated as a byproduct can be considered a productive resource and has great potential to be transformed into new products[8].

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[1] World population prospects: The 2017 revision: Key findings and advance tables. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP/248. New York: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2017_KeyFindings.pdf.

[2] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme, and World Health Organization). (2017). The state of food security and nutrition in the world 2017: Building resilience for peace and food security. Rome: FAO.

[3] Georgescu-Roegen, Nicholas (1977). Inequality, Limits and Growth from a Bioeconomic Viewpoint. Review of Social Economy XXXV, 3: 361-375. (1975). Energy and economic myth. Southern Economic Journal, XLI: 347–81.

[4] GBS (Global Bioeconomy Summit, Germany). 2018. Press release of the Second Global Bioeconomy Summit (online). Berlin Germany.

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[6] UNEP - WCMC. 2016. El estado de la biodiversidad en América y el Caribe. Cambridge,
Reino Unido.

[7] Bioeconomy: potential and challenges for its use in Central America and the Caribbean : training manual / Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. - San José, Costa Rica: IICA, 2020.

[8] Eduardo J. Trigo, Guy Henry, et al. Bioeconomy Working Paper No. 2013-01. Towards bioeconomy development in Latin America and the Caribbean. alcue-kbbe Project

**1.4 Productive paths**. In LAC, the need to increase awareness of bioeconomy strategies, regulatory frameworks and other policy programs (fiscal, financial, productive) that would allow for its further expansion is still needed. Based on this, different ways or **"productive paths"**[9] have been identified. These pathways are: **i) use of biodiversity resources; ii) Eco-intensification; iii) Biorefineries and bioproducts; iv) Biotechnological applications; v) Ecosystem services; and vi) Efficiency of value chains**. There are currently various family farming initiatives in the region that can be included in this pathway ii), such as sustainable agronomic practices, silvopastoral systems, etc.; iii) production of bioenergy through the use of agricultural waste; and v) the use of agrobiotechnology to increase the productivity of different crops while reducing the impact on the environment. In 2020, IICA, in collaboration with FONTAGRO and the Corporación Tecnológica de Andalucía (CTA), drafted a paper that identified the technologies that offer an opportunity for the development of family farming in the region by making better use of waste[10].

**1.5 Dynamic convergence of sciences and new disciplines**. New knowledge and disciplines were generated as a result of the convergence of sciences that fostered technologies and innovations that could be readily used by the bioeconomy chains. Key bioeconomy strategies include the creation of networks of scientists, technicians, entrepreneurs, and other actors.

**1.6 Working together to foster new markets for bioproducts and services while reducing environmental costs.** The last three decades have been key in the search for strategies to reduce the environmental costs of economic activities in general. In particular, there is a need to reduce the environmental costs generated by traditional agri-food and agro-industrial systems while promoting the creation of new markets based on "bio" products and services[11]. Based on advances in science and new disciplines, bioeconomy strategies make it possible to leverage the use of biomass in products and services with lower environmental impact while adding value, diversifying income, promoting greater competitiveness, and increasing demand for new jobs. One example of this is the recycling of waste or by-products from industrial processes.

**1.7 Bioeconomy and the SDGs, a few examples**[12]. To achieve the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** set out in the 2030 Development Agenda[13], the **bioeconomy** provides a **conceptual framework** for developing policies that pursue these goals. Given that the bioeconomy draws on biological resources, it presents a concrete alternative for substituting fossil resources (non-renewable) for renewable sources and contributes to SDG **No. 13, "Climate Action"**, promoting the adoption of urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects. This decarbonizes economies. While this is the main contribution, it also contributes to SDG **No. 2, "Zero Hunger"**, that seeks to end hunger by achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting ecological and sustainable agriculture and intensification, the production of bioproducts and agricultural bio-inputs, and the development of new bio-based activities. SDG **No. 3, "Health and Well-being"**, aims to ensure healthy lives and promote the well-being of all people of all ages. And SDG **No. 15, "Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems"**, aims to protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss through the sustainable production of healthy food and with the sustainable intensification of agricultural production[14]. The bioeconomy contributes, to some extent, to all 17 SDGs.

**1.8 The bioeconomy is not only environmentally sustainable but also economically and socially sustainable and boosts territorial development**. For Europe, one of the most advanced regions in bioeconomic development and its quantification, the European Commission reported in 2018 that production

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[9] Bioeconomy technologies to add value to residues and waste: business opportunities for family farming / Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. - San José, Costa Rica: IICA, 2020.

[10] World Economic Forum (2020), Nature Risk Rising: Why the Crisis Engulfing Nature Matters for Business and the Economy.

[11] Calicioglu,O.; Bogdanski, 2021. A. Linking the bioeconomy to the 2030development agenda: can SDG indicators be used to monitor progress towards a sustainable bioeconomy? New Biotechnology. Elsevier.

[12] UN 2015, available at https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/2015/09/la-asamblea-general-adopta-la-agenda-2030-para-el-desarrollo-sostenible/

[13] Rodríguez, Adrián G. & Mondaini, Andrés O. & Hitschfeld, Maureen A., 2017. "Bioeconomía en América Latina y el Caribe: contexto global y regional y perspectivas," Productive Development 215, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

[14] Mountford, Helen & Corfee-Morlot, Jan & Banaji, Ferzina & Bhattacharya, Amar & Brand, Jessica & Colenbrander, Sarah & Davey, Ed & Villepin, Laetitia & Delasalle, Faustine & Farr, Annabel & Garrido, Leonardo & Gencsu, Ipek & George, Saira & Haddaoui, Catlyne & Lazer, Leah & Mason, Nathaniel & Oppenheim, Jeremy & Spiegel, Rachel & Stern, Lord & Westphal, Michael. (2018). Unlocking the Inclusive Growth Story of the 21st Century: Accelerating Climate Action in Urgent Times.

processes based on bioeconomy generate annual revenues of more than €2 billion and provide more than 18 million jobs, representing just under 5% of EU GDP and more than 8% of total employment. Similarly, recent estimates indicate that implementing sustainable agricultural systems could generate more than US$2 billion per year and more than 70 million new jobs by 2030[15]. Indeed, the bioeconomy contributes to the process of transforming agrifood and agroindustrial systems, making them more sustainable, resilient and inclusive.

1.9 In view of the above, LAC still faces challenges and needs to generate knowledge on how to promote the development of the bioeconomy in the agrifood and agroindustrial sector. To this end, **FONTAGRO** is announcing the **IV Bioeconomy Innovation Successful Cases Contest, oriented at identifying and documenting successful experiences and lessons learned that contribute to a better understanding of how science, technology, and innovation can promote bioeconomy strategies in the agro-bio-industrial sector in Latin America and the Caribbean**. This competition will be sponsored by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

# SECTION II. ABOUT FONTAGRO

2.1 FONTAGRO was created in 1998 with the aim of contributing to the sustainable management of natural resources, improvement of competitiveness and reduction of poverty, by developing technologies and innovations with relevance to society. It currently has 15 member countries, and two sponsors, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the former being its legal representative. To date, FONTAGRO has supported more than 187 projects and initiatives, representing a total investment of US$137,8 million, of which US$47,6 million (35%) was contributed by FONTAGRO and other strategic partners (IDB, CGIAR-World Bank, AECI, Governments of Korea, Japan and New Zealand, among others) and US$90,2 million (65%) as counterpart by the project executing institutions.

2.2 FONTAGRO co-finances initiatives that generate agricultural Regional Public Goods (RPGs) for LAC, in which countries share challenges and opportunities for growth and development that are more efficiently addressed when institutions work in a collective, participative and cooperative manner. In this sense, the regional platforms promoted by FONTAGRO as well as the knowledge and lessons they generate are, in themselves, RPGs.

2.3 Since 2013, FONTAGRO has frequently held the Successful Cases of Innovation in Agriculture Contest. The objective is to identify and document successful experiences that can be scaled by other financing actors in the global innovation system in the future. For more information on previous competitions, please click here.

# SECTION III. ABOUT IICA

3.1 The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the specialized international organization for agriculture of the Inter-American System with more than 80 years of experience. Its mission is to stimulate, promote and support the efforts of its Member States to achieve agricultural development and rural well-being through international technical cooperation of excellence. At the core of its work is a platform of human resources, specialized tools, and processes capable of mobilizing the knowledge available in the region and throughout the world. The goal is to achieve a competitive, inclusive, and sustainable agriculture that takes advantage of opportunities to contribute to economic growth and development and promote greater rural well-being and the sustainable management of its natural capital. IICA maintains an extensive network of 34

15 Mountford, Helen & Corfee-Morlot, Jan & Banaji, Ferzina & Bhattacharya, Amar & Brand, Jessica & Colenbrander, Sarah & Davey, Ed & Villepin, Laetitia & Delasalle, Faustine & Farr, Annabel & Garrido, Leonardo & Gencsu, Ipek & George, Saira & Haddaoui, Catlyne & Lazer, Leah & Mason, Nathaniel & Oppenheim, Jeremy & Spiegel, Rachel & Stern, Lord & Westphal, Michael. (2018). Unlocking the Inclusive Growth Story of the 21st Century: Accelerating Climate Action in Urgent Times.

offices in its Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean and a permanent office in Europe. The Institute has approximately 300 experts in fields such as agriculture, agroforestry, sustainable development, climate change and natural resource management (focusing on soil and water management), bioeconomy, SMEs, biofuels, project management, and rural development. In addition, it has a network of more than 2,000 external collaborators in different specialized fields.

3.2 IICA promotes the bioeconomy via a program that assists countries in designing strategies, policies, investments, and regulations to make the most of the potential of the bioeconomy in LAC, with a framework of inclusion and sustainability. IICA's Bioeconomy Program currently supports technical cooperation activities in 18 countries in projects related to the design of public policy frameworks, the formulation of national plans for the development of bioeconomy, and diagnostic and prospective studies for the development of bioeconomy in agricultural, forestry and agroforestry value chains. The Bioeconomy and Productive Development Program focuses on four strategic areas:

- Strategic area #1: contribute to promoting the bioeconomy as a concept, generating evidence and a better understanding of the potential of the bioeconomy for sustainable development.

- Strategic area #2: contribute to identifying challenges, opportunities, and courses of action to achieve greater use of bioeconomy (depending on the differentiated conditions of each territory or country).

- Strategic area #3: contribute to the design and/or strengthening of policy, regulatory and normative frameworks to harness the bioeconomy.

- Strategic area #4: support the design and implementation of investments and specific policy instruments to develop or consolidate bioeconomy production chains.

# SECTION IV. OBJECTIVE OF THE COMPETITION

4.1 **Objective**. The objective of this competition is to **identify and document successful experiences and lessons learned that contribute to a better understanding of how, through science, technology and innovation, bioeconomy strategies are promoted in the agro-bio-industrial sector in Latin America and the Caribbean**.

4.2 The background review provides examples of how, through innovation, **bioeconomy** can be harnessed to increase efficiency, sustainability, resilience, and inclusion in the region's agrifood and agroindustrial chains. A number of different examples can be highlighted within the six production pathways. **Pathway i) "use of biodiversity resources"**, highlights the discovery and domestication of local biodiversity and its subsequent transformation for the generation of new markets, the knowledge of native communities transformed into new products or services, and the use of biodiversity as a tool for the generation of new markets. **Pathway ii) "eco-intensification or sustainable intensification"** includes different practices that improve the performance of the agricultural and environmental sector while maintaining or increasing productivity with lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, greater carbon sequestration, and forest restoration, such as no-till farming practices, precision agriculture strategies (AgTechs), integrated management of diseases, pests, and nutrients through bioinputs (biofertilizers, biofungicides, biopesticides, biopesticides, biopesticides), precision agriculture strategies (AgTechs), integrated management of diseases, pests, and nutrients through bio-inputs (biofertilizers, biofungicides, biopesticides), sustainable land and water management (recycling), such as silvopastoral systems or the use of bio-inputs, reduction of post-harvest residues or their reuse, use of by-products, and the use of biofuels. **Pathway III "biorefineries and bioproducts"** includes biofuels (biogas, bioethanol, biodiesel), whether first generation or advanced, and biomaterials (bioplastics, biodegradables), such as polymers, resins, textiles, etc. **Pathway iv) "biotechnology applications"** highlights developments in plant and animal genetics, biotechnology applications in human and animal health, environmental biotechnology, and the development of functional foods. **Path v), "Ecosystem services"**, includes support services (nutrient cycling, pollination,

symbiosis, maintenance of genetic diversity, payment for environmental services, etc.), provisioning services (raw materials, biological products, genetic resources, etc.), regulating services (climate, water, carbon credits, etc.) and cultural services (recreation, ecotourism, cultural heritage, landscaping, etc.), conservation, protection, and enhancement strategies. Finally, **Pathway vi), "Value chain efficiency"**, includes those practices that allow sustaining competitive and inclusive economic growth, for example, increasing productivity with lower GHG emissions, lower carbon and water footprint, reducing post-harvest losses, increasing the use of residues and waste generated, while generating new markets and promoting new industries (biopharmaceutical, bioinformatics, energy, medicine, construction, among others), functional foods, new ingredients, creating opportunities for new business development and jobs, with inclusion. FONTAGRO emphasizes how, through these paths, the development of clusters, forms of commercialization, markets, strategies for adding value to products, by-products, and waste of a region, which contribute to sustainable and inclusive territorial development (of young people, gender, indigenous communities) territorial development is promoted.

4.3 As can be seen, there are many ways to use biomass better. There are many and varied areas of application in which innovation can contribute to sustainable development. By documenting successful experiences in LAC, a region with the most significant potential for the development of bioeconomy, adopting these innovations is encouraged, as is the development of new bioeconomic projects. It also documents how bioeconomy can be a concrete alternative for achieving sustainable development and, therefore, should be considered on the political agenda of the countries of the region - and of the world - to achieve the SDGs.

# SECTION V. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

5.1 Funding for this competition is provided by FONTAGRO and IICA and could be supplemented with additional resources from other agencies related to FONTAGRO's mission.

5.2 Awards will be given to the following categories:

i. **Category I. Producers' associations and other private sector organizations, including NGOs, working with LAC producers**. This category includes producers' associations, cooperatives, family producers, as well as private companies that, through their innovations, promote the development of the bioeconomy.

ii. **Category II. LAC Science and Technology Institutions and Organizations**. This category includes public or private research, development, and innovation (R&D&I) institutions that, through their progress, promote the development of bioeconomy.

iii. **Category III. LAC public sector (at all levels)**. This category includes all levels of government that, through different initiatives (laws, ordinances, promotion schemes, etc.), promote the development of the bioeconomy.

5.3 Special prizes will be awarded, one for each eligible category. The prize includes:

i. **US$15,000 to strengthen the institutional capacity of the winning organizations**.

ii. **A trip to the award event venue to present the case (includes lodging, round-trip economy class travel and a small stipend for one person)**[16].

5.4 In addition, the ten best cases selected will be acknowledged through interviews that will be published on FONTAGRO's website and social media.

5.5 **Policies and Conditions**. This competition will be subject to the provisions detailed in the current FONTAGRO Operations Manual, the policies of the IDB, IICA, and these Terms of Reference.

5.6 Additional sources of funding. This competition may have additional sources of funding if at the time of the final selection of the cases there are other agencies interested in co-financing them based on their regional priorities or other particular conditions.

[16] Note: The definition of the venue will be based on the cost comparison of the event and the recommendation of FONTAGRO's Board of Directors at the time of selecting the winners of the call for proposals.

# SECTION VI. NOMINATION AND EVALUATION PROCESS

6.1 Opening of the competition. The competition will be open from **February 1 to June 16, 2023 at 3PM Eastern Time (Washington DC)**. Section VII details relevant dates.

6.2 **Preparation of a profile**. A profile is a brief presentation of the successful case proposal. The profile must be prepared in Spanish following the Instructions of the Electronic Application Form for Successful Cases, which can be accessed on the FONTAGRO website (here).

6.3 **Presentation of profiles**. The first phase is the presentation of profiles by the proposers. The case profiles must be submitted electronically on the form on the FONTAGRO website and sent by the deadline established in these Terms of Reference. It is recommended to consult the Instructions for preparation of the profile. Proposers may consult the Secretariat before sending the profile at email fontagro@fontagro.org.

6.4 **Formal eligibility criteria**. The profiles can be submitted by:

i. Producers organizations and/or private companies that work jointly with small farmers which operate in any IDB borrowing country, of Latin America, the Caribbean and/or Spain.

ii. Any research and/or development organization that operates in any IDB borrowing country, of Latin America, the Caribbean and/or Spain which has developed experiences in those countries, irrespective of the source of funding.

iii. Public sector of any IDB borrowing country in Latin America and the Caribbean and/or Spain that has developed experiences in those countries.

6.5 **Technical criteria for profile evaluation**. The case profiles will be evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

**Qualitative:**

i. **Regionality**. The initiative must have been executed in at least one country in LAC and/or Spain.

ii. **Temporality**. The initiative must have been executed in the last 15 years, and implemented jointly in a minimum period of three years.

iii. **Identification of the beneficiaries**. The innovation must directly involve farmers as beneficiaries.

iv. **Value chain approach**. The innovation must be related to any aspect of the agri-food chain: production, post-harvest, industrialization, marketing, consumption, where added value is demonstrated.

v. **Identification of benefits**. The innovation must clearly indicate the benefits achieved in productive, economic, social, environmental aspects, and in diversification of the diet and/or nutritional value of the food for the beneficiaries.

vi. **Scaling-up**. The innovation must have the potential to be used in other regions of the world.

**Quantitative:**

i. **Concrete evidence of the size of impact:** the case must provide validated quantitative evidence expressed in objective indicators of value creation and/or strengthening of nutrition and/or sustainability.

ii. **Replicability**. There must be concrete evidence to justify the replicability of the experience in similar situations or environments, at both regional and extra-regional levels.

iii. **Learned lessons**. Identification of lessons learned and opportunities for improvement.

6.6 **Deadline**. The closing date and time for profile submission is **June 16, 2023 at 3**

**PM, Eastern Standard Time (Washington DC)**. After this date and time, sending of profiles will be automatically disabled. Profiles submitted by other means and formats or after the indicated closing date and time will not be accepted. Once submitted, profiles cannot be modified. It is recommended to send the profile in early.

6.7 **Phase I of profile evaluation**. The profiles will be evaluated initially by the Technical Administrative Secretariat (STA) and the sponsors of the competition, using the formal eligibility criteria mentioned above. Profiles meeting the formal eligibility criteria will be evaluated by an external panel, based on pre-established technical criteria. The panel will preselect at least ten of the best profiles.

6.8 **External evaluation panel**. This panel will be formed by specialists from the sector and representatives of the competition sponsors. The preselected cases will be cataloged and included in each of the established categories, based on their productive, economic, social, nutritional and environmental impacts.

6.9 **Phase II of profile evaluation**. In the second phase, at least the ten profiles that receive the best scores will be invited by the STA to prepare the case in a publishable format. The STA will facilitate preparation of the final cases, offering the support of consultants for writing and editing of cases, if necessary. The finalist cases must be sent by email to secretaria-ftg@fontagro.org no later than **August 17, 2023.**

6.10 **Phase III of profile evaluation**. In the third phase, the ten cases will be evaluated externally by a panel of experts on the competition theme and representatives of the sponsors, and will be ranked by order of merit. The FONTAGRO Board of Directors will then review the scores of the ten cases and approve at least one outstanding case per eligible category. Once the cases are approved by the Board of Directors, the STA will inform the winners and results will be published on the FONTAGRO website and social media.

6.11 **Approval of awards**. The FONTAGRO Board of Directors, at its Annual Meeting in October, will consider the recommendation of the external panel and approve selection of the awards and certificates of merit (if applicable).

6.12 **Dissemination products**. At least the ten best cases will be included in a publication for international distribution in Spanish and English. The publication will be presented at a special meeting to be organized on a site to be determined, in which representatives of international organizations and governments will participate, along with the winning cases. In addition, materials will be prepared to disseminate the cases on the websites of FONTAGRO and other partner institutions, and discussion forums will be held to socialize the cases and their lessons learned.

# INFORMATION AND INQUIRIES

**FONTAGRO. Technical Administrative Secretariat**

fontagro@fontagro.org

http://www.fontagro.org

# CALENDAR

| ACTIVITY | SCHEDULE |
|---|---|
| Announcement of the Competition on the FONTAGRO website and dissemination | December 2022 |
| **Phase I** | **Date** |
| Opening of submission of profiles (13 weeks) | February 01, 2023 to June 16, 2023 |
| Closure | June 16, 2023 |
| PSelection process for ten of the best profiles (6 weeks) | June 16, 2023 to July 17, 2023 |
| Invitation sent to at least ten selected profiles | **July 19, 2023** |
| **Phase II** | |
| Preparation of at least ten successful cases (4 weeks) | July 17, 2023 to August 17, 2023 |
| Closure of reception for ten edited cases | September 18 |
| Presentation to FONTAGRO Board of Directors | October 2023 |
| Announcement of winning cases | October/November, 2023 |
| Preparation of publication and visual media | November 2023 to February 2024 |
| **In person celebration** | **April 2024** |
| Winning cases annoncement | October/November 2023 |

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