

Agricultural sciences in Chile: Institutions, human resources, investment and scientific productivity

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural science in Chile began in 1881 with the establishment of the Agronomic Station of the National Society of Agriculture (SNA). In this article we described the history and evolution of research and development (R+D) and human capital training in this field. The main research institution, in terms of territory coverage and human resources, is the Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA), along with five regional research centers, specialized in different aspect of agricultural science, and 20 schools of agriculture and 11 doctoral programs associated to different universities. Public investment in agricultural R+D is provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy and Regional Governments, reaching around US\$200 million in the last decade. The number of researchers in agricultural science is ~ 40 per million of inhabitants (~ 800 in total). An average of 140 projects per year are financed in agriculture R+D by different funding agencies. The scientific productivity was estimated in ~ 0.45 articles (Scopus) per researcher. It is concluded that, although significant progress has been made the last decades, there is still a reduced number of researchers and insufficient investment to face urgent challenges of the agricultural sector in Chile.

Key words: Agricultural research, doctoral programs, funding agencies, publications, R+D projects.

INTRODUCTION

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, agricultural science is “a discipline that encompasses the group of sciences dealing with food and fiber production and processing. They include the technologies of soil management, crop cultivation and harvesting, animal production, and the processing of plant and animal products for human consumption and use”. It is a multidisciplinary science that brings together biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, economy and social sciences, to improve and understand agricultural production and processing. Veterinary science, dealing with the health and welfare of animals, but not animal science and production, is excluded from the definition.

Perhaps, the first agricultural scientist was Justus von Liebig of Darmstadt from Germany (1803-1873). His book, “Organic chemistry in its applications to agriculture and physiology”, published in 1840, was the beginning of a more systematic application of the scientific method to agricultural problems. In England, the Rothamsted Experimental Station was founded by John Bennet Lawes in 1843 who, in association with Joseph Henry Gilbert, initiated the world’s most recognized long-term field experiments (Rothamsted, 2019). Shortly after in the USA, the first systematic research initiatives were undertaken by the Department of Agriculture (USDA) by creating Agricultural Experiment Stations in 16 states, between 1875 and 1885. In Chile, the first experimental station in agriculture was set up in 1876 by the National Society of Agriculture (Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura, SNA), a private organization of farmers founded in 1832 (SNA, 2014), which was contemporary to the ones set up by USDA. It was not until 1931, 50 yr later, that the State

of Chile was directly involved in the promotion and development of the agricultural science with the creation of the Department of Genetics and Crop Science, which was a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In relation to the country area (75.67 million ha) the cultivated land in Chile is limited, around 2.123 million ha, of which 1.303 million ha are used for annual and permanent crops, distributed as follow: 0.696 million ha of annual crops, 0.350 million ha for fruit trees, 0.136 million ha for vineyards and 0.077 million ha of horticulture crop. In addition, there are 0.401 million ha for forage pastures and 0.419 million ha are fallow land (ODEPA, 2019). In the last decades, Chilean governments have foster policies whose aim is to position Chile as a “Potencia Agroalimentaria” (World Agrifood Leader). In this sense, the Ministry of Agriculture, in partnership with exporters and producer associations, have directed resources to the promotion of Chilean agricultural products, specially, fresh fruits and wines worldwide, and have invested in preventing the introduction of pests and diseases, maintaining high sanitary standards that are compatible with an export-oriented agriculture. Indeed, Chile is considered one of the top exporters of fresh fruits and wine worldwide; the primary agricultural sector represented only 2.4% of the gross domestic product (ODEPA, 2019), but when adding the food processing industry, it reached up to 14.36% in 2015 (ODEPA, 2019). Moreover, agricultural products are in the top three positions with the ranking of Chilean exports, accounting for approximately 25% of the total exports (Banco Central de Chile, 2020).

The agricultural sector in Chile is threatened by climate change (Meza et al., 2015; Mills-Novoa et al., 2016; Roco et al., 2016; del Pozo et al., 2019), land-use changes, as well as by the volatility of the international markets. Therefore, the investment in agricultural research and development (R+D) should be an important strategy to strengthen the agriculture sector and maintain its competitiveness. But, how well prepared is the agricultural science in Chile in terms of institutions, human resources, investment and scientific productivity?

In this article we provide an overview of the agricultural sciences in Chile, starting with the historical events associated to the initiation of the agronomic science. We also describe the most relevant institutions, universities and research centers, and their associated human resources, current postgraduate (doctoral) programs, research and development (R+D) investment and scientific productivity and innovation. Finally, some conclusions and future perspectives are presented.

HISTORY OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN CHILE

The first attempts to improve agriculture in Chile was made by SNA with the creation of the first School of Agricultural Technician at Quinta Normal, Santiago, in 1851 (Table 1). Then, the Agricultural Institute of Chile was established in the same site in 1876, with the appointment of two foreign agricultural scientists, René Lefevre and Julio Besnard (Elgueta, 1982). The first cohort of Agricultural Engineers in Chile graduated in 1879. In 1881, with the creation of the first Agronomic Station of SNA at Quinta Normal, which was a small farm of 2.9 ha, the agricultural science was initiated, with the first studies aimed to facilitate adaptation of field crops such as wheat, barley, oat and several forages species (Elgueta, 1982).

The first School of Agronomy was created within Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile in 1904, followed by the Faculty of Agronomy of Universidad de Chile in 1928, both in Santiago. In 1925, the SNA set up a new Experimental Station of 50 ha, outside but close to Santiago. This station was implemented with research facilities, including laboratories for chemistry, plant genetics, dairy and poultry production, and a specialized library. The release of the first improved varieties of wheat, maize and other crops by SNA was in 1928.

It was not until 1930 that the State of Chile started playing a significant role in the development of the agricultural science with the creation of the Department of Genetics and Crop Science of the Ministry of Agriculture (1930), along with the implementation of Experimental Stations along the country. With this landmark, plant breeding programs were initiated, allowing the development and release of the first wheat varieties developed from crosses. In 1984, the Department of Genetics and Crop Science was restructured, leading to the Department of Agricultural Research, with 19 Experimental Stations established between Vallenar and Osorno (a transect of 1300 km that covers a climatic gradient from semiarid to temperate humid), and a staff of 67 professionals, 23 of them with postgraduate training.

In the mid-1950, two new Faculties of Agronomy were created in the south of the country, by the Universidad de Concepción (in the city of Concepción, 1954) and the Universidad Austral (in the city of Valdivia, 1955). In 1957, a partnership between the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile lead to the development of the Special Studies Office, with the objective of boosting agricultural research in Chile. The Rockefeller Foundation started as a cooperative program for agriculture in Mexico in 1943, and 18 years later implemented similar programs in Colombia and Chile (Roberts, 1961). During that period, researchers from the USA were in charge of wheat breeding, pasture management and animal production programs. In 1959, this cooperative program created three Centers of Agricultural

Table 1. Institutions and historical events associated to the initiation of the agricultural science in Chile.

Year	Institution creation	Events
1838	Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura (SNA)	First private association of farmers
1851	School of Agriculture Technician of SNA, Quinta Normal, Santiago	An initiative of SNA
1876	Agriculture Institute of Chile, Quinta Normal, Santiago	Two foreign scientists were appointed
1881	Agronomic Station of SNA, Quinta Normal	Initiation of the agricultural science in Chile
1904	Faculty of Agronomy, Universidad Católica de Chile	The first Faculty of Agronomy in Chile
1925	Experimental Station “La Vega de Paine”, created by SNA	Experimental field of 50 ha and laboratories of chemistry, plant genetics, dairy and poultry production, and a library
1928	Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary, Quinta Normal, Universidad de Chile	Release of the first improved varieties (1928) Created in 1927 and incorporated to Universidad de Chile in 1928
1930	Department of Genetic and Crop Science, Ministry of Agriculture	New Experimental Stations in provinces
1948	Department of Agriculture Research, Ministry of Agriculture	Derived from the Department of Genetics and Crop Science. Nineteen Experimental Stations were established along the country
1954	Faculty of Agronomy, Universidad de Concepción	Third Faculty of Agronomy in Chile, and the first in province
1955	Faculty of Agronomy, Universidad Austral de Chile	
1957	Especial Studies Office, Rockefeller Foundation and Ministry of Agriculture	USA researchers led programs of wheat breeding, pastures and animal production
1959	Three Centers of Agricultural Studies, with the funding of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Government of Chile	These were the Experimental Stations of La Platina (Santiago), Quilamapu (Chillán) and Carillanca (Temuco)
1963	Faculty of Agronomy, Universidad Católica de Valparaíso	
1964	Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA)	Initially with the three Experimental Station created in 1959

Source: Elgueta (1982).

Science in Chile. In addition to experimental research, the program provided scholarships to pursue postgraduate studies in North American Universities and local training of agronomists in agricultural sciences. As a result, the first masters and doctorate fellows returned to the country by late 50s and early 60s. In 1964, the National Institute of Agriculture Research (INIA) was created, initially with three Experimental Stations, La Platina (Santiago), Quilamapu (Chillán) and Carillanca (Temuco), and incorporated the recently trained agronomists with postgraduate studies. At the beginning, INIA had 77 agronomists (16 masters and 4 doctors). Mr. Manuel Elgueta Guerin, a distinguished agronomist and geneticist was appointed as director between 1964 and 1970. The main research lines were soil science, crop science, animal production and horticulture. Additionally, it had an agricultural extension and seed production programs (INIA, 2015).

INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RESOURCES

INIA is still the main research institution in agricultural science in Chile, both in terms of area coverage and available human resources (Table 2). INIA has 10 Regional Research Centers across the country and 217 researchers (48% with Ph.D.) and 252 professionals and technicians to support research activities. Only after 40 years, new Regional Centers in agricultural science, independent from INIA, were created under the initiative of National Agency of Research and Development (ANID former CONICYT) and the regional governments. Up to date, there are five new regional centers specialized in different aspects of agricultural science (Table 2). The number of researchers in these Regional Centers is far less than that of INIA, with a total of 40 scientist and 47 professionals and technicians.

Among the 20 schools of agriculture science existing in Chile, the Faculties of Agronomy of the Universidad de Chile and Pontificia Universidad Católica, both located in the capital, Santiago, are the oldest and the most important ones, in terms of faculty members (85 and 59, respectively), concentrating 32% of the researchers in agricultural science. They are followed by the faculties of the Universidad de Concepción and Universidad Austral (first outside Santiago), with the second largest number of faculty members (47 and 36, respectively). After 1981, several regional universities (public and private) were established, leading to the development of new faculties in agricultural sciences, which at present are 20 in total, some of them with schools in more than one city (Table 2).

The private sector also contributes to the agricultural research and innovation in Chile. As mentioned before, the SNA had an experimental station and later cereal breeding program. In addition, Semillas Baer, founded in 1956, has been developing cultivars of wheat, oat, canola, lupins and quinoa, producing seeds of their respective cultivars for

Table 2. Human resources associated with research in agriculture science.

Institution	Year of creation	Years of accreditation	Researchers/Academic staff			Support professionals and technicians
			Ph.D.	M.Sc.	Bachelor	
Research centers						
Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA)	1964	na	89	64	64	252
Centro de Genómica Nutricional Agroacuícola (CGNA), La Araucanía	2004	na	8	-	-	16
Centro Regional de Estudios en Alimentos Saludables (CREAS), Valparaíso	2006	na	5	-	-	12
Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Fruticultura (CEAF), O'Higgins	2009	na	6	1	-	12
Centro de Estudios en Alimentos Procesados (CEAP), Maule	2009	na	3	1	-	5
Centro Regional de Innovación para una agricultura sostenible integral (Ceres), Valparaíso	2011	na	4	1	11	2
Subtotal			115	67	75	299
Universities with faculty or career in agriculture science						
U. Católica	1904	7	47	9	3	-
U. de Chile	1928	7	61	16	8	-
U. de Concepción	1954	na	31	11	6	-
U. Austral	1955	6	30	4	2	-
U. Católica de Valparaíso	1963	6	16	3	-	-
U. de Tarapacá	1982	5	8	3	1	-
U. de Talca	1983	7	20	2	1	-
U. de la Frontera	1984	5	27	9	8	-
U. Mayor	1989	6	11	20	6	-
U. de Las Américas	1989	4	ni	ni	ni	-
U. Católica de Temuco	1995	4	9	1	-	-
U. Católica del Maule	1998	3	9	3	-	-
U. de La Serena	2000	4	4	6	7	-
U. Santo Tomás	2004	4	ni	ni	ni	-
U. Arturo Prat	2000	na	8	-	1	-
U. Viña del Mar	2003	na	3	5	1	-
U. de Magallanes	2010	na	6	3	5	-
U. de O'Higgins	2015	na	8	-	-	-
U. de Aysén	2015	na	3	-	1	-
Subtotal			301	95	50	
Total			416	162	125	299

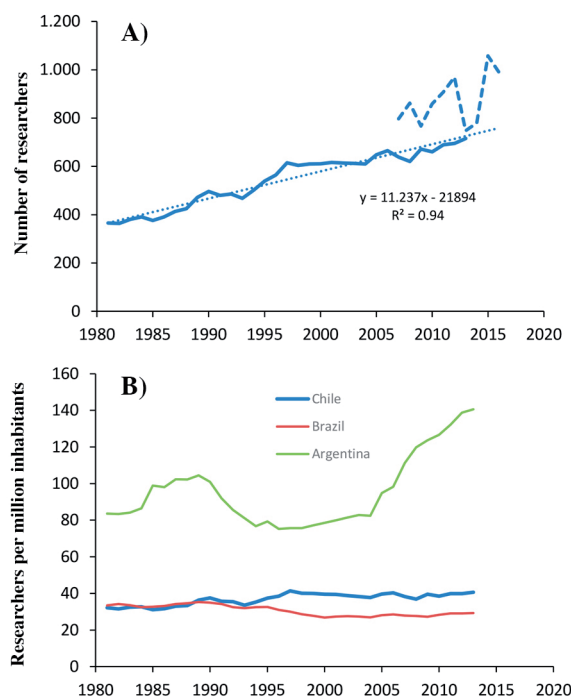
Source: Data were obtained from the institutional web pages (in 2019), except for INIA where the information was obtained from "Memoria INIA" (INIA, 2018).

na: Not accredited; ni: no information available.

farmers. In total, 66 seed companies are associated to the National Association of Seed Producers (ANPROS), although the majority carry out seed multiplication for foreign countries. Some of these companies, like Monsanto Chile, Pioneer Chile (now CORTEVA Agriscience), KWS Chile, DuPont Chile, ANASAC, Baer, among others, have a Department of R+D and perform plant breeding on different steps (e.g., advance of generation, evaluation of inbred and hybrids). Some Agrochemical companies (e.g., BASF Chile, Syngenta Chile, ANASAC, among others) perform evaluation of new pesticides, and also fertilizer companies (e.g., SQM, Ecofos) develop new formulation and fertilizer mixtures for different crops.

The number of agricultural researchers employed by the government, nonprofit and higher education agencies (excluding the private sector) has increased continuously from 1981 till 2013 at the rate of 11.2 researchers per year (Figure 1A). Of the 715 researchers in 2013, only 263 (37%) had a doctoral degree and 310 (43%) were only bachelor. Today, the percentage of bachelors working on research has been reduced to 18% (Table 2). Data of researchers in agricultural and veterinary science provide by OECD (2019) indicate that, in 2015-2016, there were 1000 researchers, but if we use the historical trend from the regression line of Figure 1A it is possible to extrapolate that agricultural scientists were ~780 in 2018. Data of human resources involved in agricultural research at Research Centers and Schools of Agronomy (Table 2), plus the number of young researchers doing their doctoral thesis and postdocs (see below) corroborate this number. In addition, more than 300 support professionals and technicians are working in agricultural science (Table 2).

Figure 1. Number of researchers in agricultural science in Chile (A) and comparison of the number of researchers per million inhabitants in Chile, Brazil and Argentina (B), between 1981 and 2013. Data from ASTI (2019). Broken line in A are data from OECD (2019) but includes veterinary science.



The number of researchers in agricultural science per million inhabitants in Chile (approximately 40) has been slightly higher than Brazil in the last two decades, but much lower than in Argentina (Figure 1B). Indeed, Chile has a very low number of researchers (in all disciplines) working in R+D; according to The World Bank data there were 446 researchers per million people in 2017, which is very low compared to OECD countries like Germany (5212 per million), UK (4600 per million), France (4715 per million), or Spain (3000 per million).

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMS

The first doctoral program in agricultural science in Chile was offered by Universidad Austral in 1998 (Table 3). Shortly after, two more doctoral programs were launched in 2001, one as a joint program of four academic units (Agronomy, Veterinary, Forest Science and the Institute of Food Technology-INTA) of the University of Chile, and the other in Natural Resources, at Universidad de La Frontera, which includes soil science, plant nutrition and crop physiology, among other research lines. During the same decade, other two universities created doctoral programs in agricultural science, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile in 2003 and Universidad de Talca in 2005. After 2010, six new doctoral programs in agricultural science were launched: Universidad de Concepción (2013), which was a new version of a joint doctoral program created in 2003, Universidad Católica de Temuco (2015) and Universidad de La Frontera (2017). The most recently created ones are the doctoral program in Plant Biotechnology, associated to the Faculty of Agronomy of the Universidad Católica de Chile, that was initiated in 2018, and the doctoral program in Water Resources and Energy for Agriculture of the Universidad de Concepción, which was an updated version of the doctoral program in Agricultural Engineering created in 2001.

Accreditation by the National Commission on Accreditation (CNA) is an important issue for postgraduate programs in Chile, as doctoral students of credited institutions are eligible for ANID scholarships. All the doctoral programs (11) are accredited but only three have six or more years (Table 3): Natural Resources Science of Universidad de La Frontera (8 yr), Agricultural Science of Universidad de Talca (6 yr) and Agriculture Sciences of Universidad Austral (6 yr).

Table 3. Doctoral programs in Agriculture Sciences in Chile, years accreditation by National Commission on Accreditation and number of graduated students between 2014 and 2018.

Doctoral program	University	Year of initiation	Accreditation years ¹	Graduated students (2014-2018)
Ciencias Agrarias	Austral	1998	6 (2019)	16
Ciencias de Recursos Naturales	La Frontera	2001	8 (2016)	37
Ciencias Silvo-Agropecuarias y Veterinarias	Chile	2001	3 (2018)	63
Ciencias de la Agricultura	Católica, Santiago	2003	3 (2017)	35 (2013-2017)
Ciencias Agrarias	Talca	2005	6 (2015)	20
Ciencias de la Agronomía	Concepción	2013	3 (2018)	4
Ciencias Agropecuarias	Católica, Temuco	2015	4 (2019)	nc
Ciencias Agroalimentarias	La Frontera	2017	3 (2018)	nc
Ciencias Agroalimentarias	Católica, Valparaíso	2017	3 (2019)	nc
Biotecnología Vegetal	Católica, Santiago	2018	3 (2019)	nc
Recursos Hídricos y Energía para la Agricultura	Concepción	2018	2(2019)	nc

Source: Data were obtained from the doctoral program web pages and the National Commission on Accreditation.

¹In brackets the year of the most recent accreditation.

nc: No cohort of graduated.

Graduate students are the main source of new researchers in agricultural science. These new cadre of scientists come from national and foreign doctoral programs. Students apply for ANID scholarship to study in Chile or abroad in one of the top 150 universities of the world. The number of graduated students in agricultural science in Chile during the period 2014-2018 was 175.

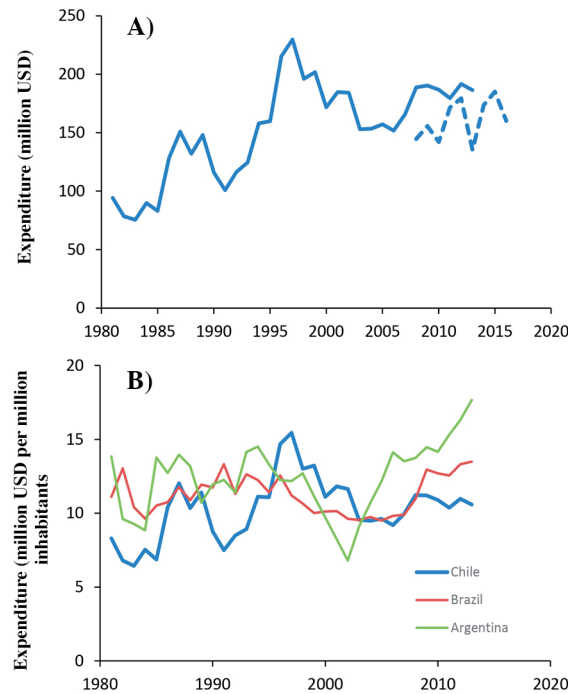
Some of the graduated students applied to a postdoc funded by National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (Fondecyt) from ANID to continue their training as scientists, for a 3-yr period. The number of postdocs in agriculture science has been 74 between 2014 (17) and 2018 (13), which represented only 5% of the postdocs financed by Fondecyt.

INVESTMENT IN R+D AND INNOVATION

Public investment in agricultural R+D (including salary-related expenses, program operating costs, and capital investments) has increased from less than US\$100 million in the early eighties to US\$230 million in 1997; after this year there was a decline till 2006 and then a recuperation, reaching US\$190 million in 2013 (Figure 2A). Compared to Brazil and Argentina, national expenditure in agricultural science (per million population) in Chile between 1981 and 2013 has been in general lower, with the exception of the period between 1996 and 2002 (Figure 2B). Total expenditure in R+D (all disciplines) in Chile was US\$924 million in 2016, representing only 0.38% of gross national product (GNP) being, by far, the lowest among the OECD countries (average 2.37%).

The Ministry of Agriculture provides resources for R+D, through direct transfers to INIA (US\$26 million in 2017) and for innovation through Agriculture Innovation Foundation (FIA; US\$16.5 million in 2017); FIA finances applied research, innovation and extension initiatives for the agricultural sector, as well as technological visits to facilitate technology transfer and sharing innovation experiences, seminars and training courses, and diffusion of technologies. Also, ANID finances R+D projects in agriculture science through Fondecyt programs (Regular: for researchers with a demonstrated trajectory; Initiation in research: for new researchers; and Post-doctorate: for researchers that have obtained a doctorate degree in the last three years), the Scientific and Technological Development Support Fund (Fondef), ANILLO programs, among others. In addition, there are some resources to agricultural R+D that come from the Ministry of Economy through the program Innova-CORFO (Production Development Corporation) and Innovation and Competitiveness Fund (FIC), which is managed by regional governments. Fondecyt programs are oriented to develop basic scientific and technological research, while Innova and FIC focus on applied science and innovation with transferable results as main outcome within the period of the project (typically 3 yr). Fondef supports applied R+D projects with a high scientific background, aimed at generating economic and social impacts, in a maximum of 4 yr divided in two stages: in the first one (2 yr) the objective is producing basic knowledge of a specific innovation that, if successful, can be validated in the second stage (2 yr). The Universities through their Faculties in Agriculture Science contribute with human resources (academic and support staff) and infrastructure (labs and experimental fields), and also with small budgets for research.

Figure 2. Expenditure (in purchasing power parity) in agricultural research in Chile (A) and comparison of the spending per million inhabitants in Chile, Brazil and Argentina (B), between 1981 and 2013. Data from ASTI (2019). Dotted line in A are data from OECD (2019) but includes veterinary science.



Research and development projects

A summary of R+D projects, over the period 2014 to 2018 classified by funding source and category of productive activity, is presented in Table 4. Overall, 698 projects in agricultural science were funded in a 5 years period, where orchards (including vineyard) represented 40% of projects, consistent with the importance that fruit products and wine has in the export products. Annual crops, animal science, horticulture and grasslands account for 13%, 12%, 11% and 5% of the projects, respectively. Soil science and pest and diseases represented a small percentage (3% and 4%, respectively) of the projects. A similar trend is observed when looking at the funding sources individually. Analyzing the projects by funding source, the largest number is associated to Fondecyt with an average of 51.6 projects per year between 2014 to 2018, followed by FIC, Innova and FIA with 35, 30 and 17.6 projects, respectively, whereas Fondef financed in average 6.6 project per year (Table 4). However, looking at the trend over the 5 years period (2014-2018), none of the funding agencies show a trend to increase the number of financed projects and, in some of them (e.g., Fondef), there has been a clear reduction (Table 4). Only Fondecyt evidence consistence in terms of the number of projects financed every year in agricultural science.

It is relevant to mention that the rate of approval of projects varies according to the funding source; in the case of Fondecyt it has declined from 45% in 2014 to about 30% in the last years (a clear sign that demand for funding has increased), while in the case of Fondef and FIA the rate of approval is much lower (< 20%), revealing that there is still a large capacity to produce research in the country with more available resources.

SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTIVITY

Analysis of scientific publications was performed using Scopus database and considering the period 2014-2019. Search criteria used were: i) crop; ii) orchard OR vineyard OR wine; iii) horticulture OR vegetable; iv) grassland OR pasture; v) animal production (cattle, sheep, pork and poultry); and vi) agricultural OR all the above-mentioned search criteria, as well as at least one of the authors having Chile as affiliation country. Articles of disciplines like soil science or crop protection are included in the above searching categories. The larger number of articles were obtained under the category "crop" (average 138 per year), but this search criterion does not only include field crops, but also some articles of other

categories, such as orchards and vegetables (Table 5). The second largest number of articles belonged to orchard, vineyard and wine (average 103), followed by animal production (60), horticulture (52) and grassland (45). It must be mentioned that articles of these five categories cannot be added to get the total number per year, because there is some overlapping (i.e., an article could appear in more than one search category). Thus, using all the search criteria mentioned above

Table 4. Number of projects of research and development (and innovation) in Agriculture Science in Chile between 2014 and 2018, according to funding programs.

Year	Crops	Orchards	Horticulture	Grassland	Animal science	Soil science	Pest and diseases	Others	Total
Fondecyt									
2014	8	22	3	6	12	5	8	1	65
2015	6	17	2	2	6	5	1	4	42
2016	7	20	3	2	11	6	2	1	52
2017	11	14	3	3	5	2	5	4	47
2018	5	18	4	4	8	4	5	4	52
Fondef									
2014	1	3	1	-	5	-	2	1	13
2015	-	6	-	-	2	-	1	-	9
2016	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
2017	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
2018	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
FIA									
2014	2	8	4	-	2	-	-	2	18
2015	6	12	4	-	2	-	-	-	24
2016	6	13	2	1	1	-	-	1	24
2017	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	8
2018	3	3	1	2	4	-	-	1	14
Innova									
2014	6	25	4	4	3	-	-	7	49
2015	10	44	10	3	10	-	-	23	100
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIC/FIC Regional/FIC CORFO/FIC-FIA									
2014	3	14	6	1	3	-	-	9	36
2015	5	17	9	6	4	-	-	13	54
2016	6	20	11	1	2	-	2	4	46
2017	4	15	11	0	3	-	-	6	39
2018	ni	ni	n.i.	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni
Total	90	281	80	35	85	22	26	79	698

Source: National data base project of FIA (<http://aplicaciones.fia.cl:8080/sigesfia/bdn/bdn.aspx>).

Fondecyt: National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development; Fondef: Scientific and Technological Development Support Fund; FIA: Agriculture Innovation Foundation; FIC: Innovation and Competitiveness Fund; CORFO: Production Development Corporation
ni: No information.

Table 5. Scopus publications in Agriculture Science in Chile between 2014 and 2019, according to five search categories. Articles concerning pest and diseases, and soil science are included in the five categories.

Year	Crop	Orchard OR vineyard OR wine	Horticulture OR vegetable ¹	Grassland OR pasture	Animal production ²	All articles ³
2014	120	120	54	42	57	317
2015	116	90	51	42	58	317
2016	153	95	44	58	61	370
2017	127	127	53	30	55	377
2018	135	98	49	46	63	355
2019	175	90	59	51	65	447
Total	826	620	310	269	359	2183

¹Excluded medicine.

²Cattle OR sheep OR pork OR poultry (excluded medicine and veterinary science).

³All the search criteria OR agricultural.

plus the word “agricultural” it was possible to get the maximum number of articles in agricultural science, which was on average 364 per year (Table 5). The number of articles per year were similar in 2014 and 2015, raised by 16.7% in 2016 and then had an important increase in 2019 (Table 5). If the actual number of agricultural researchers (included in doctoral student and post docs) was about 1000 in 2019, the productivity can be estimated as ~0.45 article per researcher.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

The overview of the current status of institutions, human resources and capacity building for agricultural R+D showed that although significant progress has been made the last decades, there still a reduced number of researcher and insufficient investment to face urgent challenges of the agriculture sector in Chile. R+D is essential for a successful agriculture and securing food (Beintema and Stads, 2008; Hellin and Camacho, 2017). Investment in R+D has proved to be highly profitable; Jin and Huffman (2016) estimated a social rate of return of investment in agricultural science of 67% and Wang et al. (2012) a rate of 45%, both studies were done with USA data. In addition, the return of investment in extension were estimated in over 100% (Huffman and Evenson, 2006; Jin and Huffman, 2016).

This is particularly important in Chile, where agriculture needs to adapt its productive systems to cope with higher temperatures and water scarcity, and also, it should be able to deliver food with more sustainable practices. In addition, Chile is exposed to foreign competitors that have been increasing their markets shares in detriment to Chilean exports (Pérez and Valdés, 2019). Therefore, the agri-food system depends as a central piece of R+D institutions for fostering development and competitiveness (Zilberman et al., 2017; Reardon et al., 2019), but also to serve as a network broker among the system agents (producers, input providers, buyers, etc.) (Klerkx et al., 2009).

Along with a higher investment in R+D, more attention should be paid to addressing the gap between the generation of scientific evidence and its dissemination in a user-oriented fashion. Innovation is increasingly seen as the outcome of a coordinated effort among different stakeholders (Den Boer et al., 2021; Krishnan et al., 2021), and a bottom-up transformation (Sandhu, 2021) to tackle complex productive, social and environmental problems and transform knowledge into actions taken by the public and private sector.

CONCLUSIONS

The main research institution, INIA, has a reduced number of researchers considering the extension of the territory and diversity of crops, disciplines, and environments. However, the number of schools of agriculture (20) and doctoral programs (11) in agriculture science is relatively high for a population of about 18 million. Public investment in agricultural R+D (per million population) in the last decade has been lower than in Brazil or Argentina. Also, the number of researchers in agricultural science (< 45 per million of inhabitants; ~800 in total) and the scientific productivity per researcher (< 0.45 articles Scopus) is reduced to face urgent challenges of the agricultural sector in Chile.

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