



Africa Call Projects and Clusters

Analysis of Potential Funding and Implementing Programmes

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AUC	African Union Commission
CAAST-Net	Network for the Coordination and Advancement of Sub- Saharan Africa-EU Science & Technology Cooperation
CPA	The AU/NEPAD S&T Consolidate Plan of Action
DFID	Department for International Development
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
FP7	Seventh Framework Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HHA	Harmonization for Health in Africa
INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management
IT	Information Technologies
JAES	Joint Africa-EU Strategy
RBM	Roll Back Malaria
WHO	World Health Organisation
WHTs	Water Harvesting Techniques
WRM	Water Resources Management

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FP7-Africa-2010 call was jointly implemented by three thematic areas of the Framework Programme, namely: Health (Theme 1); Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and Biotechnology (Theme 2); and Environment (including climate change, Theme 6) and emphasized “Water and Food Security and Better Health for Africa”. Given the varied and dynamic nature of the EU-Africa S&T cooperation landscape, it is important to increase efficiencies in the use of resources and to build sustainability in cooperation activities. Ensuring synergies between the Africa Call projects and existing relevant programmes/projects and supporting the sustainability of the projects and their outputs is important to contributing to the larger goals of resource efficiency and sustainable actions. This report provides a brief analysis of funding and implementing programmes/projects relevant to the topics of the Coordinated Call for Africa themes.

This report identifies potential funding programmes for the Africa Call projects and clusters. These programmes fall into four categories:

- National programmes;
- Development cooperation instruments;
- Programmes from multilateral organisations; and
- Programmes from non-governmental organizations.

Each of these types of programmes can serve the Africa Call projects and clusters in different, but complimentary ways.

This report also identifies implementing programmes, which are primarily programmes of multilateral organizations. These programmes do not provide funding, but undertake their own research, activities, or actions aiming to address a particular challenge or theme. Building synergies with these programmes is essential for achieving the goals of the Coordinated Call for Africa.

INTRODUCTION

In 2007, at the EU-AU Summit in Lisbon, the European Commission (EC) and the African Union Commission (AUC) adopted the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. The strategy has eight thematic partnerships of which the 8th is the Partnership for Science, Information Society, and Space. In the framework of this 8th Partnership, 19 priority "lighthouse" projects were identified and developed by the African Union.

In 2009 the European Union launched a call for proposals under Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) dedicated to Africa (FP7-Africa-2010 Call). FP7-Africa-2010 was launched with the broad aim of addressing some of the science and technology objectives of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), in particular those of the 8th Partnership on Science, Information Society and Space and the lighthouse projects. The call represented one step in the EU's commitment to supporting the 8th Partnership.

The goal of this priority is to bridge the scientific divide; to strengthen African capacities in the area of science and technology; and to enhance the use of science and technology as key enablers for poverty reduction, growth, and socio-economic development¹. The specific objective of the call was to strengthen local capacities in the relevant science and technology fields and their applications, through appropriate training activities and exchange of staff. The final outputs should provide amongst others: innovative management and governance tools and adaptive technologies suitable for the relevant authorities and stakeholders for providing contributions to reduce poverty, increase food security, academic training and health research networks, more efficient water management and protecting natural ecosystems in Africa.

The FP7-Africa-2010 call was jointly implemented by three thematic areas of the Framework Programme, namely: Health (Theme 1); Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and Biotechnology (Theme 2); and Environment (including climate change, Theme 6) and emphasized "Water and Food Security and Better Health for Africa". The call encouraged a multi-disciplinary, integrated approach, which sought to involve various scientific and technological research fields.

Given the varied and dynamic nature of the EU-Africa S&T cooperation landscape, increasing efficiencies in the use of resources and building sustainable activities is essential for exploiting the opportunities of these activities. Ensuring synergies between the Africa-2010 Call projects and existing relevant programmes/projects and supporting the sustainability of the projects and their outputs is important for contributing to the larger goals of resource efficiency and sustainable actions. CAAST-Net aims to

¹ EC (2008). The Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership:
http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/librairie/PDF/EN_AFRICA_inter08.pdf

contribute to these goals by supporting the implementation of the Africa-2010 call projects through actively exploring and creating opportunities for synergy with related initiatives and through linking the Africa Call projects to relevant national and regional research cooperation and development cooperation programmes. Thus, this report provides a brief analysis of funding and implementing programmes/projects relevant to the topics of the Coordinated Call for Africa themes. This report complements CAAST-Net's report, Africa Call FP7 Report, which analyses the projects emanating from the Coordinated Call for Africa and proposes a plan for networking the projects to serve as a guide for collaboration and cooperation between the projects.

TOPICS PUBLISHED IN THE FP7-AFRICA-2010 CALL

The FP7-Africa-2010 Call published 15 topics that are distributed as follows: 6 topics for Health; 5 for Environment; and 4 topics for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and Biotechnology (KBBE)².

The topics published under the Health theme included: (i) controlling malaria by hitting the vector: new or improved vector control tools; (ii) infectious agents and cancer in Africa; (iii) develop and assess key interventions and policies to address the human resource crisis in the health sector; (iv) feasibility and community effectiveness of innovative intervention packages for maternal and new-born health in Africa; (v) building sustainable capacity for research for health in Africa; and (vi) assessment of migrants' health, disease patterns and impact on health systems.

There were five topics published in the Environment (including Climate Change) theme. These included: (i) The effect of environmental change on the occurrence and distribution of water related vector-borne diseases in Africa; (ii) Early warning and forecasting systems to predict climate related drought vulnerability and risks in Africa; (iii) Integrated management of water and natural resources in Africa; (iv) Decentralised water supply and sanitation technologies and systems for small communities and peri-urban areas; and (v) Water harvesting technologies in Africa.

The topics published under the Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and Biotechnology Theme include: (i) Sustainable water resources management (WRM) and soil fertility conservation for food production in Africa; (ii) Identifying research needs on malnutrition in Africa; (iii) Coping with water scarcity in developing countries: Role of biotechnology in water treatment; and (iv) Networking of non-governmental organisations involved in agricultural research for development. For detailed information and summaries of the Africa Call projects, please see the Africa Call FP7 Report

² http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/call_fp7_africa.pdf

RELEVANT FUNDING PROGRAMMES

CAAST-Net's Africa Call FP7 Report presents an analysis of the projects funded under the Coordinated Call for Africa and identifies critical areas of synergy in order to broaden and deepen the impacts of their outcomes. Three areas are identified as points for synergy: the kinds of activities that these projects are engaged in, the partners that are involved in the projects and the geographical areas that these projects are implemented. The report recommends clustering the projects into 4 thematic areas in order to enhance and capitalize on their synergies. They include: Water; malaria and vector borne diseases; water supply, treatment and sanitation; and professional and research training.

Although the Coordinated Call for Africa represents a large investment in research in Africa, it is not part of a continuing funding scheme. Rather, it was a one-off funding call that will not likely be replicated in the future. Sustainability of the projects, particularly in the implementation and/or development of relevant, key outputs and results is vital to the success of the Call and of the projects. The Africa Call projects must therefore look to other programme owners for future funding of their activities. National programme owners, development cooperation agencies, multilateral organisations, and non-governmental organizations each have programmes or funding schemes relevant to the themes and objectives of the Africa Call projects.

What follows below is a brief presentation of funders and funding programmes relevant to these clusters. This was compiled through targeted internet searches on the themes relevant to the Africa Call. This information was then grouped and analysed based on the themes of the Africa Call, the three clusters, and suitability for the Africa Call projects. The funders and funding programmes most relevant to the Africa Call clusters are presented below. The funders and programmes below are arranged so that national funders and funding programmes are listed first, followed by regional funding schemes. This is not a comprehensive compilation of possible funding sources, but rather a sample of possible avenues for the sustainability of the Africa Call projects.

UK Department for International Development (DFID)³

As the Africa Call FP7 Report showed, the country with the highest level of partner involvement in the Africa Call is the UK. Of the 26 projects funded under the call, 24 UK partners participate in 20 different projects. With this level of participation, UK sourced R&D funds for international cooperation represent a significant potential resource for future phases of the Africa Call projects. In the UK, DfID supports research for development with a strong focus on poverty alleviation through partnerships with

³ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/What-we-do/Research-and-evidence/How-we-do-research/How-we-fund-research/>

research and development organizations and co-funding arrangements with research councils. DfID provides support in a number of ways that can benefit the Africa Call projects and/or their clusters. Their research-focused funding programmes include:

- Core funding to research organizations: provides funding for research and development activities that can directly benefit poor people;
- Product Development Partnerships: provides funding for public-private partnerships that focus on the development of new or improved topics that tackle diseases affecting poor people or their livestock;
- Research Programme Consortia: provides funding for a consortium of partners for large-scale research programmes that focus on gathering policy-relevant knowledge and outputs;
- Direct funding: directly allocates funding to an organization to undertake research projects on a range of research themes;
- Partnerships with UK Research Councils: provides funding for joint research programmes with UK research councils;
- Collaboration with other donors: provides funding for joint research programmes with other donors.

French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs⁴

Although French participation in the Africa Call is less than that of the UK, 10 French partners nevertheless participate in 7 of the Africa Call projects. Furthermore, France plays a large role in the larger landscape of Africa-EU S&T cooperation, from partnering in projects to supporting bi-regional cooperation to taking part in fora for bi-regional policy dialogue. Synergies with French national programmes are thus likely and could be exploited. The Ministry of Foreign and European affairs supports research and higher education cooperation through strategic actions such as: research training, supporting scientific networks and partnerships, and focusing on global challenges of particular importance to the global South.

The French National Research Agency (ANR)⁵

The ANR is a funding agency for research projects, including transnational projects. The ANR funds international research collaboration in two different ways:

- Opening national programmes to international participation: providing support for bilateral projects based on agreements with partner agencies;
- Joint calls for proposals: supporting projects from international joint calls, such as through the ERA-NET framework.

⁴ <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/global-issues/education-research/>

⁵ <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/en/project-based-funding-to-advance-french-research/>

Both the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and ANR provide relevant opportunities for funding and synergies with the projects and clusters of the Africa Call, particularly in combination. The separate, but complimentary, programmes could be utilized to further both the research and the collaboration established in the projects and clusters.

DANIDA⁶

Although Denmark only has one partner institution involved in the Africa Call, there are still numerous synergies and opportunities offered by Danish national programming. Danida, part of Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, supports developing countries' own research development and new knowledge production, particularly that which may be of use for development assistance. This focus on research within developing countries provides opportunities for the African partners involved in the Africa Call projects to pursue continuation of project activities.

The German Research Foundation (DFG)⁷

Germany accounts for 6 partners taking part in 6 different Africa Call projects. Like France, Germany also actively takes part in and supports bi-regional research collaboration. The DFG, as Germany's largest research funding organization, supports international research collaboration in all of its funding programmes and through a variety of instruments. Specific instruments for cooperating with Africa include:

- Cooperation with Developing Countries: providing grants specifically for research with developing countries;
- Initiation of Bilateral Cooperation: support for initiating cooperation with partners from another country through funding for activities like research trips, bilateral events, etc;
- German-African Cooperation Projects in infectious diseases: support for collaboration specifically with African partners in infectious diseases.

With international collaboration integrated into all of DFG's funding programmes, alongside specific tools for collaboration with Africa, the DFG offers a variety of possibilities for funding and synergies.

⁶ <http://um.dk/en/danida-en/partners/research/>

⁷ <http://www.dfg.de/en/index.jsp>

German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)⁸

The BMBF funds research in a variety of topics, both for projects and individual researchers. Bilaterally, BMBF's main cooperation partners in Africa are Egypt and South Africa. However, international collaboration is still possible through many of the thematic programmes. The BMBF has specific programmes for Health Research and Environment and Sustainability, which could provide synergies with the Africa Call projects or clusters.

The South African National Research Foundation (NRF)⁹

South Africa is the second most active country participant in the Africa Call, with 12 partners participating in 12 projects. It is also the most active African country involved in the Call. The level of South African participation makes South African R&D resources a likely target for sourcing funds for future phases of Africa Call projects. South Africa's NRF supports research in all fields and international research collaboration through bilateral and international joint calls. The NRF's numerous bilateral agreements with European countries also provide an opportunity for smaller-scale projects stemming from the research or outputs of the Africa Call.

The Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)¹⁰

Switzerland has four partner institutions involved in seven different Africa Call projects. The SNSF promotes and supports research and research collaboration, including with developing and transition countries. The SNSF emphasizes international research collaboration, including with Africa. There are several funding instruments to support this collaboration which could be meaningful for the projects and, potentially, for the clusters:

- Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development: providing research support for global issues in and with partners from developing and emerging countries;
- Research Partnerships with Developing Countries: providing support for research collaboration with partners from developing countries;
- Bilateral Programmes with BRICS-countries: support for collaboration with the BRICS;
- International Short Visits: supporting exchanges of researchers, both incoming to Switzerland and outgoing;
- International Exploratory Workshops: providing support for workshops with international partners.

⁸ <http://www.bmbf.de/en/index.php>

⁹ <http://www.nrf.ac.za/>

¹⁰ <http://www.snf.ch/E/Pages/default.aspx>

African Union¹¹

The African Union Research Grants, one of the AU's lighthouse projects and an early deliverable of the 8th partnership of JAES, is a relatively new programme, financed under the EDF, established for funding African research to implement the AU's S&T consolidated plan of action (CPA). The Research Grants support research collaboration in three strategic priority domains: post-harvest and agriculture, renewable and sustainable energy, and water and sanitation. The programme encourages the creation of partnerships (research networks) for regional and sub-regional co-operation and of inter-institutional co-operation and is open to international cooperation. There have been two calls for proposals to date, the first in 2011, and the second in 2012. Further calls, if announced, and according to the terms of the calls, may offer opportunities to fund complimentary activities and future phases of Africa Call projects.

European Research Council (ERC)¹²

The ERC, established by the EC, is a funding organization supporting excellent researchers, regardless of their nationality, for carrying out research in EU Member States or Associated Countries. The ERC provides opportunities for researchers through the following instruments:

- ERC Starting Grants: supporting Early Career Researchers in developing independent research and establishing research teams;
- ERC Consolidator Grants: providing support for researchers in the next phase of their career, who are consolidating their research and research team;
- ERC Advanced Grants: supporting established researchers for undertaking ground-breaking research;
- ERC Synergy Grants: to support collaborative research between Principle Investigators and, possibly, their teams, to jointly address research questions;
- ERC Proof of Concept: providing support to ERC grant holders to explore transfer from research outputs or ideas to products, goods, or services.

The ERC offers a unique opportunity for all participants of the Africa Call and the clusters to sustain some aspect of their research through individual researcher grants. However, this scheme is quite limiting in that researchers must be carrying out research in EU institutions. Nevertheless, the individual grants offer the chance for the development of individual researchers – or a small group of PI's – taking part in the projects to potentially further the research, outputs, and ideas arising from the projects and the clusters.

¹¹ <http://hrst.au.int/en/rgp>

¹² <http://erc.europa.eu/>

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)¹³

The GEF was established as a pilot programme of the World Bank, and has become a financing instrument supporting environmental protection and sustainable development. The GEF supports research and other initiatives on global environmental issues and cross-cutting programmes, such as capacity development. Several project types are available for funding:

- Full-Sized and Medium-Sized Projects,
- Enabling Activities,
- Programmatic Approach,
- Climate Change Adaptation Projects, and
- Small Grants Programme.

As an international actor, the GEF provides an opportunity for the Africa Call projects, specifically those with thematic synergy, to pursue further funding.

Third World Network of Scientific Organizations (TWNISO)¹⁴

TWNISO is a non-governmental organization supporting, amongst other things, South-South and bi-regional cooperation between S&T organizations, specifically in issues of importance to development. In pursuit of these objectives, TWNISO provides research grants for joint projects and activities that highlight best practices. Although the research grants are not intended for large consortia (2-3 partners), TWNISO still offers an opportunity for smaller-scale continuation of project activities or of new activities instituted by the clusters.

Wellcome Trust¹⁵

The Wellcome Trust is a UK-based charitable organization, which supports research in health. A significant proportion of the Trusts funding goes to research and research capacity strengthening in low to middle income countries. Under their international funding area the Trust funds public health and tropical medicine through a range of collaborative projects and major international partnerships. As such the Trust is a source of potential funds for future phases of Africa Call health projects and complementary activities. International cooperation is funded through collaborative projects and individual grants, specifically in research, capacity building, and engagement activities. Specific instruments include:

- Fellowships and personal awards: supporting researchers in low and middle-income countries or from priority countries (none from Africa);
- International initiatives: specific initiatives focusing on specific topics;

¹³ <http://www.thegef.org/gef/home>

¹⁴ <http://twiso.org/>

¹⁵ <http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/>

- Investigator Awards: providing support for excellent researchers.

More information can be found in the Trust's international Strategy, available via the Trust's website.

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation¹⁶

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation works towards addressing challenges of a global nature through 4 programmes. The Global Health Programme and the Global Development Programme both support the Africa Call themes. The Global Health Programme focuses on Discovery and Translational Sciences, Enteric and Diarrheal Diseases, HIV, Malaria, Neglected Infectious Diseases, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis. The Global Development Programme focuses on Agricultural Development; Emergency Response; Family Planning; Financial Services for the Poor; Global Libraries; Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health; Nutrition; Polio; Vaccine Delivery; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation only grants funding to tax-exempt organizations. For the Africa Call projects and clusters, the best opportunity for synergies with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is through partnering with eligible organizations in the area of their research. This also provides an important opportunity for the Africa Call projects and clusters to fund project or research outputs of benefit to the user community.

¹⁶ <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/>

RELEVANT IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMMES

The previous section outlined some of the relevant funding programmes available to the Africa Call projects or clusters. Beyond funding programmes, it is important to identify relevant implementing programmes and projects that could support the work and outputs of the Africa Call. This section examines a sample of the implementing programmes relevant to the Africa Call. This sample was gathered through targeted internet searches on themes relevant to the Africa Call the clusters, and their outputs. The implementing programmes most relevant to the Africa Call projects and clusters are presented below. Only transnational or international implementing programmes are featured below in order to provide examples that are relevant to as many of the projects and clusters as possible.

World Health Organization¹⁷

The WHO has several programmes focusing on the themes and issues relevant to Africa Call. In particular, WHO's Global Malaria Programme (GMP)¹⁸ aims to provide solutions to the various challenges surrounding Malaria diagnosis and treatment, control and monitoring, elimination, and research. The GMP's areas of focus include: diagnosis and treatment; vector control; focusing on high-risk groups; epidemics and emergencies; elimination and eradication; and surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation.

The Roll Back Malaria (RBM)¹⁹ Partnership is a network of malaria-endemic countries, their partners, private sector, NGOs, foundations, and academic and research institutions working together to implement coordinated action to fight malaria.

TDR²⁰, the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, is a programme to support, coordinate, and influence global research efforts to combat major diseases affecting the poor. TDR also provides grants for research projects on relevant issues as well as capacity building to individuals or institutions in areas affected by poverty-related diseases.

Both the GMP and the RBM play an important role in the fight against malaria. The TDR works on a larger scale to coordinate and advance research in diseases common in poverty-stricken areas. In their role coordinating actions and partners dealing with malaria, the Africa Call projects and malaria cluster can find plenty of synergies in the framework and partners of both GMP and RBM. Cooperation with the initiatives could extend to shared events or other activities. The TDR initiative and other Africa Call

¹⁷ <http://www.who.int/en/>

¹⁸ <http://www.who.int/malaria/en/>

¹⁹ <http://www.rbm.who.int/>

²⁰ <http://www.who.int/tdr/en/>

health projects share common goals and activities, which could be exploited for mutual benefit.

Harmonization for Health in Africa (HHA)²¹

HHA aims to support African governments in strengthening their health systems. HHA works within global health frameworks and with international partners to support the capacity of local governments to strengthen local or regional health systems. Support is given specifically in the areas of: health financing, including Evidence-Based Budgeting; Results Based Financing and Health Insurance –Human Resources for Health; pharmaceuticals and supply chains; governance; service delivery; monitoring and evaluation; and infrastructure and ICT. The HHA initiative and its activities have potential for synergy with the Africa Call projects and clusters, such as by providing inputs to HHA’s activities or events.

Global Water Partnership (GWP)²²

The GWP promotes water security through the use of integrated WRM to develop and manage water, water resources, and related resources. The GWP is a partnership network, open to relevant organizations, government and international agencies, NGOs, and research organizations. The GWP has potential for synergies with those Africa Call projects dealing with water issues and with the water cluster, particularly in areas that maximize their shared aims and activities.

²¹ <http://www.hha-online.org/hso/>

²² <http://www.gwp.org/en/>

CONCLUSION

The projects funded by the 2010 Coordinated Call for Africa represent a contribution by FP7 towards some of Africa's S&T priorities. The Call aims to address major issues of importance to Africa: better health and water and food security. It is clear that the projects themselves cannot address these alone, but rather coordinated action and larger-scale cooperation is needed. As a first step towards this larger framework of cooperation, CAAST-Net's Africa Call FP7 Report, proposed clustering the funded projects in thematic groups to synergize and exploit similar activities, create networks for mutual benefit and action, and to undertake joint activities. The report also proposed several possibilities for cooperation between the projects and within the clusters. However, collaboration and clustering between the projects is not enough. For most of the projects, funding from the Africa Call will end after 3-4 years, thus the sustainability of their research, utilization of their outputs, and continuation of their partnership is uncertain. This report serves as an overview of the landscape of related funding and implementing agencies and programmes related to the Africa Call projects. While not exhaustive, the report is a starting point for pursuing long-term collaboration and for exploiting synergies with agencies, institutions, and programmes related to the projects and clusters.

This report identified potential funding programmes for the Africa Call projects and clusters. The funding programmes highlighted in this report fall into four different categories: national programmes, development cooperation instruments, programmes from multilateral organisations, and programmes from non-governmental foundations.

The national programme owners with relevant funding programmes for the clusters include: the DGF and BMBF of Germany, SNSF of Switzerland, the NRF of South Africa, and the ANR and Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of France. These national sources provide funding for multiple subject areas and for different activities. Therefore, they can provide funding to support the networking activities of all the clusters through national partners. Individual Africa Call projects also have the potential to obtain funding through national sources via partner countries' own research funding organizations and programmes. Many of the institutions mentioned have other means of supporting international collaboration, such as bilateral agreements with African countries or taking part in joint funding activities, which can be utilized for the benefit of the Africa Call projects and clusters. National sources provide an important opportunity for future funding for the Africa Call projects. Although the funding offered is often not at the scale of FP7 funding, national foundations should be exploited for undertaking complimentary research or innovation activities, or smaller-scale cooperation within the framework of the larger research project or cluster. In addition to the complementarities that could be derived from utilizing national foundations, they also offer opportunities to fund spin-off ideas or outputs arising from the projects or clusters. This wide array of opportunities for supporting the projects and clusters

offered by national funding sources must be considered essential for future funding of research, activities, or spin-offs.

Departments responsible for development cooperation, such as the DFID of UK and DANIDA of Denmark have funding programmes that can potentially support the clusters or the individual projects of the Africa Call. DFID and DANIDA provide funding beyond just traditional development activities. The programmes of the DFID and DANIDA are not subject-area restrictive and thus potentially open to all the clusters. Furthermore, the DFID has a wide array of funding schemes that the clusters can harness for building networks and for undertaking future research by the projects. Opportunities for research funding through national development agencies may not be possible from many of the partners involved in the Africa Call. Many development aid agencies of national governments still leave research funding (even if research for development) to the national programme owners, such as science academies, councils, or foundations. However, development agency funding can serve as a good option for funding activities aimed at translating research outputs into goods, services, or innovations for the stakeholder community. Pursuit of funding from development aid agencies for research funding should therefore be considered only through the specific lens of each particular agency's rules and regulations. Funding for innovations or activities making use of research outputs, however, may fall directly in the scope of development agency activities and should be considered.

Multilateral organisations identified with funding programmes suitable for the Africa Call projects and their clusters include the GEF, the African Union, and the ERC. However, opportunities may be limited by the thematic scope of their programmes. However, the ERC has funding opportunities that are not subject-area restricted and are thus relevant for all the clusters or projects. These institutions have funding that can support the three areas of cooperation identified in the Africa Call FP7 Report, dissemination, shared participation and co-organisation, as well as support future research activities and network establishment. Opportunities for funding for research or activities of the Africa Call projects or clusters from multilateral organizations are rarer than from national funding sources and often have stricter rules for participation. These funds are also considered prestigious and offer opportunities beyond just funding for activities. This type of funding should be considered for the specific development of an individual researcher (ERC funding) or for a specific group of partners (the African Research Grants). Excluding the African Research Grants, this type of funding should not necessarily be considered as the next step for an individual project or cluster, but as part of the overall development of an individual or group involved in a project or cluster.

The non-governmental foundations identified to have programmes relevant to the Africa Call clusters and projects include TWNSO, the Wellcome Trust, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. These foundations, with the exception of the TWNSO,

emphasize health related activities and therefore have potential for supporting the Malaria and vector borne disease cluster. Furthermore, these foundations provide funding for research and therefore there is potential for funding future research activities of clusters since they all encourage collaborative projects. They also support capacity building activities and so hold some potential for the professional and research training cluster. The TWNSO has no specific subject area and also supports collaborative research. NGOs provide an important opportunity for the projects to continue their research and activities. However, this opportunity is limited by the nature of NGO funding, which can differ dramatically from organization to organization. NGO funding is best suited for projects or clusters that closely fit the aims and scope of the organization.

The implementing programmes identified are primarily programmes with centres established by multilateral organizations and regionally based projects in Africa. Although only a few implementing programmes are highlighted, they represent a larger number of programmes that have activities taking place in Africa that are relevant to the research and activities of the Africa Call projects and clusters. These implementing programmes do not provide funding, but rather undertake their own research, activities, or actions aiming to address a particular challenge or theme. It is essential for the Africa Call projects and clusters to be aware for the implementing agencies and programmes relevant to their theme. Synergies with these agencies and programmes can and should be exploited for the uptake of research results and better implementation of activities.

The opportunities and agencies featured in this report highlight the larger opportunities for the Africa Call projects and clusters. Continuation of important research, translation of research results into useable outputs, and influencing policies and frameworks of understanding should all be considered building blocks for ensuring the sustainability of the projects, clusters and their outputs. Building synergies and sharing knowledge and best practices between the projects is necessary for achieving the significant goals set out in the Coordinated Call. In the same way, building synergies with other relevant programmes is key for a holistic understanding of health and water and food security for Africa.