



Cameroon in FP7 (2007-2013):

26 participations in EU-funded projects*
€3.7 million of EU contribution for research.

*(total by September 2013, excluding Marie Curie actions)

Cameroon is the 14th most successful African country in the 7th Framework programme (FP7) in terms of numbers of participations in projects and 13th in terms of total EU contribution. In addition, 17 individual Cameroonian researchers were funded through Marie Curie Actions.

The Framework programme is the European Union (EU) funding instruments to support research and innovation. It does so mainly through large collaborative research projects.

International collaboration is a key feature of the Framework programme, so that it is open to the participation of organisations in countries outside the EU, in most cases with funding.

Participation is open to any (legally established) organisation performing research, including universities, institutes, governments departments, companies, NGOs, etc.

The current (7th) framework programme (FP7) was launched in 2007 and ends in 2013. In total there were over 1300 participations from African organisations in some 565 projects.

The new Horizon 2020 programme starts in 2014. <http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020>

Examples of projects involving participants from Cameroon:

HEALTH

INFRAVEC - Research capacity for the implementation of genetic control of mosquitoes

Aim: to bridge the gap between the recent advances in transgenic technology and its implementation as a novel powerful approach for vector control. To this aim, a large infrastructure will be established, in which the coordination of efforts, expertise and facilities provided by the individual research groups and institutions will bolster and considerably expand the overall research capabilities of the research community.

The project ran from September 2009 to August 2013 with an EU contribution of €8.5 million. It was led by Imperial College (UK) with 22 other European partners and 6 African partners: Ministère de la Santé (Burkina Faso), Institut de Recherche en Science de la Santé (Burkina Faso), Organisation de Coordination pour la lutte contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale (**Cameroon**), International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (Kenya), Institut Pasteur de Dakar (Senegal) and Med Biotech Laboratories (Uganda). [www.infravec.eu]

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HEALTH

CHAIN - Collaborative HIV and Anti-HIV Drug Resistance Network

This large scale project aims to effectively and durably combat new and existing anti-HIV drug resistance in clinical settings, with a special emphasis on Eastern Europe and Africa.

The project runs from April 2009 to March 2014 with an EU contribution of €10 million. It is led by University College London (UK) with 21 other European partners, Russia, WHO and 2 African partners: Ministry of Public Health (**Cameroon**) and Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (Senegal). [www.eurocoord.net/collaborative_projects/chain.aspx]

HEALTH

EPIAF - Enhanced Protective Immunity Against Filariasis

Aim: to identify target antigens and ensure appropriate formulation and delivery to promote protective responses and avoid any pathology. It uses transcriptomics and bioinformatics to identify the parasite molecules that are targets of protective immunity and that may influence the regulation of such responses; and microarray technologies and bioinformatics to determine the pathways that lead to expression of protective immunity.

It runs from March 2010 to February 2014 with an EU contribution of €5 million. It is led by the University of Edinburgh (UK) with 5 other European partners and 4 African partners: Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement (**Cameroon**), Research Foundation in Tropical Diseases and Environment (**Cameroon**), Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (Ghana) and Institut National d'Hygiene (Togo).

[www.filaria.eu/projects/projects/epiaf.html]

AGRICULTURE & NUTRITION

AFTER - African Food Tradition Revisited by Research

Aim: to apply science and technology to African traditional food products, to make products that are commercially viable in both European and African markets.

The project runs from September 2010 to May 2014 with an EU contribution of €2.9 million. It is led by CIRAD (France) with 6 other European partners and 9 African partners: Université d'Abomey Calavi (Benin), Université de Ngaoundéré (**Cameroon**), Alexandria University (Egypt), the National Research Centre (Egypt), the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (Ghana), University of Antananarivo (Madagascar), Université Cheikh Anta Diop (Senegal), Association AFrique agro Export (Senegal) and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (South Africa). [www.after-fp7.eu]

ENVIRONMENT

CLUVA - Climate change and Urban Vulnerability in Africa

Aim: to develop methods and knowledge to be applied to African cities to manage climate risks, to reduce vulnerabilities and to improve coping capacity and resilience towards climate changes, focussing on selected African cities. The project aims to improve the capacity of scientific institutions, local councils and civil society to cope with climate change.

The project runs from Dec. 2010 to Nov. 2013 with an EU contribution of €3.5 million. It is led by AMRA (Italy) with 6 other European partners and 6 African partners: Université de Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Université de Yaoundé (**Cameroon**), Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia), Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis (Senegal), Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (South Africa) and Ardhi University (Tanzania). [www.cluva.eu]

For more information on FP7 projects: <http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/>