



Egypt in FP7 (2007-2013):

116 participations in EU-funded projects*
€16 million of EU contribution for research.

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

Egypt is the 2nd most successful African country in the 7th Framework programme (FP7) both in terms of numbers of participations in projects and in terms of total EU contribution. In addition, 35 individual Egyptian researchers were funded through Marie Curie Actions.

The Framework programme is the European Union (EU) funding instrument 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 FP7 projects involving participants from Egypt:

SPACE and ENVIRONMENT

SIRIUS - Sustainable Irrigation water management and River-basin governance

Aim: to develop innovative and new Earth Observation-based service capacities for the user community of irrigation water management and sustainable food production.

The project ran from October 2010 to Sept. 2013 with an EU contribution of €2.5 million. It was led by University of Castilla (Spain) with partners from 11 other European countries, Brazil, India, Mexico, Turkey and 1 African partner: Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (**Egypt**).

ENVIRONMENT

MEDINA - Marine Ecosystem Dynamics and Indicators for North Africa.

Aim: to enhance Northern African Countries monitoring capacity of their coastal areas ecosystems, including fish stocks resources, and consequently their capacity to implement environmental policies, conventions and protocols. [www.medinaproject.eu]

The project runs from October 2011 to Sept. 2014 with an EU contribution of €3.5 million. It is led by University of Venice (Italy) with 7 other European partners and 4 African partners: National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (**Egypt**), Commissariat National du Litoral (Algeria), Université Abdelmalek Essaadi (Morocco) and ACRI Etude et Conseil (Morocco).

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: Alexandria University (**Egypt**), the National Research Centre (**Egypt**), Université d'Abomey Calavi (Benin), Université de Ngaoundéré (Cameroon), 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]

HEALTH

DEWFORA - Improved Drought Early Warning and FORecasting to strengthen preparedness and adaptation to droughts in Africa

Aim: to develop a framework for the provision of early warning and response to mitigate the impact of droughts in Africa, including three components: improved monitoring; prototype operational forecasting; and knowledge dissemination through a stakeholder platform.

It runs from January 2011 to December 2013 with an EU contribution of €3.5 million. It is led by Deltares (The Netherlands) with 9 other European partners and 8 African partners: the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (**Egypt**), Waternet Trust (Botswana), IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (Kenya), Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire (Morocco), Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (Mozambique), Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (South Africa), WR Nyabeze & Associates (South Africa) and Dinder Center for Environmental Research (Sudan). [www.dewfora.net]

HEALTH & IT

AFRICA BUILD - Building a Research and Education Infrastructure for Africa

Aim: to improve capacity for health research and education in Africa, through Information Technologies, that will provide innovative learning and research opportunities.

It runs from August 2011 to July 2014 with an EU contribution of €2 million. It is led by University of Madrid (Spain) with 3 other European partners and 4 African partners: the Ministry of Communications & Information Technology (**Egypt**), University of Yaoundé (Cameroon), University of Ghana and University of Bamako (Mali). [www.africabuild.eu]

SOCIAL SCIENCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

CLICO - Climate Change, Hydro-conflicts and Human Security

Aim: to study the links between climate change, hydrological systems, conflict and security and determine whether hydro-climatic hazards intensify social tensions and conflicts in the Mediterranean, Middle East & Sahel, or if they provide a catalyst for cooperation and peace.

The project ran from January 2010 to December 2012 with an EU contribution of €3 million. It was led by Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain) with partners from 7 other European countries, Israel, the West Bank & Gaza Strip and Japan and 2 African partners: Suez Canal University (**Egypt**) and University of Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). [www.ecologic.eu/3295]

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

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