

a **Research** publication

CAAST-Net **PLUS** Magazine

June 2013 | Issue 1



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CAAST-Net Plus from 30 000ft

A message from the Project Coordinators

In 2007 African and European heads of State and government agreed a renegotiated political framework, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy, reflecting a changing geopolitical environment and the desire for a new relationship based on common interest, mutual respect and shared values.

At the heart of this new relationship between the two continents, is the role of science and technology in economic growth and social welfare.

Since 2007 cooperation and collaboration in pursuit of scientific and technological objectives of mutual interest and benefit have been high on the political agenda. Africa's capacity to address critical regional development challenges have received particular attention.

The outcome of this is an ever closer and more equitable partnership, built on entirely new and refreshing foundations of mutual respect and understanding.

A bi-regional high-level S&T policy dialogue is emerging that not only oversees and guides scientific and technological cooperation, but also agrees joint priorities and informs national and regional policy-making and policy decisions. In parallel we are seeing evidence for greater policy and programming coherence, with examples of joint initiatives paving the way for future cooperation (see pages 6-7).

As the relationship matures, it increasingly focuses on new directions such as the place of innovation and public-private sector partnerships in delivering new goods, services and technologies. This is reflecting the wider recognition that innovation holds the key to economic growth and recovery – at least in Europe - from the current financial stagnation.

CAAST-Net Plus and its forerunner CAAST-Net sit in this environment, dedicated to supporting the interests and objectives of ever more close scientific and technical cooperation between Africa and Europe. CAAST-Net spent the period 2008 to 2012 fostering discussion between the two regions, raising mutual awareness of policies and priorities, promoting cooperation, and building trust on which to establish sustainable partnerships.

CAAST-Net Plus is already starting to contribute to these discussions and in so doing, offering routes for reinforcing cooperation at both the policy and implementation levels.

CAAST-Net Plus continues to pursue the goal of reinforced bi-regional S&T cooperation, placing emphasis on the research-innovation continuum, on the relationship between research and industry, and on the framework conditions for the conduct of scientific and technological research and innovation.

Its network of 25 partners, most with national S&T mandates from 23 African and European countries, is ideally placed to both provide and take advantage of policy support activities.

CAAST-Net Plus will focus its efforts largely in three of the most pressing global challenge domains for Africa and Europe - food security, climate change and health. Mobilising a range of activities based around



formal and informal policy level dialogue, the project will be exploring avenues for strengthening the conduct of cooperation in S&T research and innovation for improved outcomes.

In practical terms, this month sees two back-to-back one-day expert workshops being held in Addis Ababa under the CAAST-Net Plus banner at the premises of the African Union Commission. The first will explore avenues for future cooperation on the topic of climate change and how it may impact food security and water availability; the second will explore research infrastructure needs for cooperation in climate change and other key domains of mutual interest. Both aim not only to raise general awareness among key stakeholders, but also to inform the formal policy level discussions for more evidence-based decision making in regional and bi-regional forums.

The success and quality of CAAST-Net Plus activities rely heavily on you, the wider community of stakeholders and participants in bi-regional S&T cooperation. We valued your support, contributions and critical opinions within CAAST-Net, which we hope will continue to be the lifeblood of CAAST-Net Plus. We look forward to continued cooperation, seeing you at future events which will be advertised in this new magazine, and keeping you informed of our progress.

Strong foundations

CAAST-Net Plus builds on the results of CAAST-Net, a project that began in 2008 soon after the adoption of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. This timeline chronicles 12 key historical moments in the CAAST-Net project cycle, including the launch of its successor project, CAAST-Net Plus. To access the CAAST-Net archive, go to www.caast-net-plus.org.



December 2007:
2nd Africa-EU Summit
– Lisbon, Portugal

<http://bit.ly/11ecxSI>
The Joint Africa-EU Strategy adopted at the summit outlined a long-term shared vision for the future of Africa-EU relations in a globalised world.



February 2008:
CAAST-Net Kick-off Meeting
– Entebbe, Uganda

<http://bit.ly/120mi1I>
A meeting to mark the beginning of the CAAST-Net project and new working relationships for 18 partner organisations from Europe and Africa.



April 2009:
CAAST-Net Workshop
on S&T and Development
– Kampala, Uganda

<http://bit.ly/11uwHnl>
<http://bit.ly/18nxkrk>
A workshop focused on two CAAST-Net reports recommending better synergy between the bi-regional S&T cooperation and development communities.



July 2009:
FP7 Africa Call
Announced

<http://bit.ly/16mGmRr>
€63 million is made available by the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme to African and European researchers for collaborative projects on "Water and Food Security" and "Better Health for Africa".



November 2009:
1st CAAST-Net Stakeholder Conference
on Africa-Europe S&T Cooperation
– Mombasa, Kenya

<http://bit.ly/15QsNJ7>
The first of three CAAST-Net stakeholder conferences to discuss how Africa and Europe might improve the quantity and quality of their cooperation in science and technology.



May 2010:
CAAST-Net project
expansion meeting
– Durban,
South Africa

CAAST-Net expands its consortium to include five additional partners through an FP7 Capacities top-up grant, and hones its focus to include working with Africa's Regional Economic Communities.



November 2010:
3rd Africa-EU Summit
– Tripoli,
Libya

<http://bit.ly/11edPwA>
Adoption of the Action Plan 2011-2013. "The Summit welcomed progress thus far and encouraged all stakeholders to contribute to the timely implementation of the Section Action Plan for Science, Information Society and Space."



January 2011:
ERAfrica
Launch Meeting
– Pretoria,
South Africa

<http://bit.ly/xrPBes>
This collaboration between research funders from Europe and Africa resulted in the announcement of a unique call for proposals in January 2013, for a fresh cohort of joint research projects on renewable energies, new ideas, and interfacing challenges.



April 2012:
3rd CAAST-Net Stakeholder Conference
– Dakar, Senegal

<http://bit.ly/12w9eY4>
The second of three CAAST-Net stakeholder conferences, and a forum for bi-regional exchange of experience and expertise on the role of innovation.



December 2012:
3rd CAAST-Net/PAERIP
Joint Stakeholder Conference
– Accra, Ghana

<http://bit.ly/15QADCj>
The third of three CAAST-Net stakeholder conferences. Participants shared insights and experiences on the role of research infrastructures to enhance bi-regional cooperation.



February 2013:
CAAST-Net Plus Kicks Off
– Brussels, Belgium

www.caast-net-plus.org
25 partner organisations gather under a new project umbrella to plan and anticipate CAAST-Net Plus activities for 2013-2016.



June 2013:
CAAST-Net Plus
Climate Change and
Research Infrastructures
Workshops
– Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

<http://bit.ly/11kNoSy>
Two forums to explore how Africa-EU cooperation in areas related to climate change and research infrastructures can be enhanced.

Evidence for policy

Experts and policymakers from Africa and Europe will meet in Ethiopia at a CAAST-Net Plus workshop on 25 and 26 June to discuss bi-regional research collaboration within the climate change, water and food security nexus. This is the background.

Climate change is arguably the most significant of a set of interconnected global challenges threatening water resources and food security. The relationship between water resources, food systems and climate change is tightly coupled, and improved food security under climate change and climate variability scenarios requires globally coordinated actions for both technical and policy interventions to achieve greater resilience. Successful implementation of these actions requires a comprehensive scientific knowledge base delivered by extensive global research collaboration, taking into account past and ongoing successful science, technology, and innovation (STI) initiatives.

Africa and Europe have extensive common interests around the impact of climate change on food security and water resources, including the development of effective mitigation and adaptation responses in food systems. These issues have high priority on the respective regional research agendas, and feature prominently in the priorities for bi-regional cooperation elaborated in the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES). Further to that there has been an intensive policy dialogue on bi-regional cooperation in these areas over the past few years, both within the context of the JAES as well as part of broader multilateral processes; and there is a growing portfolio of related bi-regional research cooperation, including under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7).

Nevertheless, there is significant scope for enhanced bi-regional research partnerships, which could also, in a more direct manner, serve to inform and strengthen the Africa-EU policy dialogue on food security, water and climate change.

Across the world, relative water scarcity is on the increase, and the agricultural sector, by its nature, is the most dependent on water. In turn, humans are highly dependent on agriculture for their food supply. Therefore, it is the efficient and effective management of water resources that must help countries in Africa cope with any scarcities or surfeits of water. In Africa agriculture is still primarily rain-fed (in Sub-Saharan Africa only 4% of the cultivated area is irrigated), and this will become increasingly challenging as climate change is expected to lead to inconsistent annual rainfalls, making droughts more frequent (Uphoff, 2012).

Established ways of life such as pastoralism, which is recognised as an adaptive strategy to climatic variability and a practical and cost-effective land use option, are also being threatened. The African Union 2010 policy framework for pastoralism in Africa notes with growing concern the increasing impact of drought on pastoralists. It suggests that "policy should promote research and understanding among stakeholders on the role of pastoral rangelands in carbon sequestration and the possibilities for carbon trading" (AU, 2010, p. 21). The research and extension strategy prioritises "the quantitative

assessment and monitoring of rangeland resources with analysis of the factors causing rangeland degradation and reduced access to rangelands for pastoralists" (AU, 2010, p. 32). The AU policy document also acknowledges the need for fully institutionalising livelihoods-based drought cycle management as part of a risk-based disaster management strategy and early response rather than depending on crises and delivery of food aid (AU, 2010, p. 30).

Existing scientific knowledge indicates that global warming will result in a general acceleration of the global hydrologic cycle. This means that surface water will evaporate more readily, and the moisture-holding capacity of the atmosphere will increase, leading to an overall increase in atmospheric water vapour. In turn, this is likely to trigger both extremely heavy precipitation events and longer, hotter dry spells.

There is also a fairly high level of agreement across climate models on gross regional patterns of precipitation change. The evidence points to increased precipitation in far northern and southern latitudes, drier conditions in many subtropical locations, and wetter again in some areas along the equator. However, the quantitative estimates of these changes are highly uncertain, and in the mid-latitudes even the direction of change in average annual precipitation cannot be skilfully predicted. We do know that warmer air temperatures themselves will have significant impacts on evaporative losses from soil and

surface water bodies, plant-water use, and the ambient temperatures of streams and lakes. Warmer water temperatures, in turn, will tend to degrade water quality by reducing dissolved oxygen content and thus waste assimilation capacity, while promoting algal growth. We also know that sea-level rise is inevitable, and will cause saline intrusion into coastal aquifers as well as eventual inundation of some coastal areas (Miller, 2011).

The above-summarised issues have strong direct and indirect impacts on water availability and agricultural productivity, which in turn influences food security. Addressing these issues in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, a recent ACP-EU report (Uphoff, 2012) identified the need for greater scientific understanding of various plant-soil-water-nutrient-soil biota interactions, crop models within various micro-climates, and of the use and refinement of biologically-based revisions of “modern agriculture” in order to integrate and build on traditional practices and involve farming communities. Early warning systems and integrated management information systems also remain a priority to support policy and decision-making.

While most African countries have accepted the principle of integrated land and water management, major challenges remain and the water-land dynamic does not cover all the key variables that influence the availability of water for agricultural production. Indeed, current thinking on the issue of water resource management endorses a move away from the standard, hard-focus view of water as an object to be managed on its own terms, towards a consideration of how water resources influence, and are influenced by, land management

and ecosystem sustainability (Uphoff, 2012).

The challenge becomes all the more intractable in the light of climate change. The key conclusion of the ACP-EU Think Tank on Science and Technology for Agricultural and Rural Development identified *water governance*, which embraces the perspectives of landscapes, watersheds and catchments, as the way forward. Specifically, when dealing with the requirements for greater efficiency and productivity of water use in agricultural systems, there is need for a softer focus, with less clear-cut boundaries and with a broader conception of both water and agriculture, moving beyond conventional thinking about the integrated management of water. As such, it is argued that water for agriculture needs to be governed, not just managed, and this needs to be assessed and utilised in broader contexts in order to assure future agricultural production to achieve green economic growth in a changing climate.

The concept of water governance is related to that of “climate smart agriculture”, which is influencing current thinking on rural sustainability in developing countries. Climate smart agriculture — the use of low-cost farming techniques and soft technologies adapted to climate change — is based on the use of local investments, harnessing mainly local-level financing. However, in order to raise local financial capital, it is first necessary to stimulate sustainable rural economic growth. Some Africa-EU research collaborations have already focused on the climate smart agriculture aspects of “green growth”, however more work should be done on the science-business-policy interface in Africa, to get entrepreneurs

involved as key stakeholders in the process of defining, planning and implementing relevant projects, programmes and policies.

Workshop goals

Through expert presentations, discussion and debate, this CAAST-Net Plus workshop will provide recommendations about future collaborative research priorities. It will also develop concrete proposals to enhance the uptake or application of existing and new knowledge in bi-regional Africa-EU policy and technology development. To learn more, write to James Haselip (jhas@dtu.dk).

References:

African Union. (2010). Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa: Securing, Protecting and Improving the Lives, Livelihoods and Rights of Pastoralist Communities. Department of Rural Economy, African Union, Ethiopia. October 2010.

Miller, K. (2011). MCA4climate: A Practical Framework for Planning Pro-development Climate Policies. *Adaptation Theme Report: Improving Water Resource Management*. Online at: www.mca4climate.info/_assets/files/Water_Management_Final_Report.pdf

Uphoff, N. (2012). *A Forward Look: Water Governance for Agriculture and Food in ACP Countries*. A Synthesis Report of the 2012 ACP-EU Think Tank on S&T for ACP Agricultural and Rural Development, Commissioned by CTA.

World Bank. (2011). Missing Food: The Case of Postharvest Grain Losses in Sub-Saharan Africa. World Bank, FAO and UK Natural Resources Institute. Online at: www.food-security.nl/resource/missing-food-case-postharvest-grain-losses-sub-saharan-africa

Teaming up

Over the past decade researchers from Africa and Europe have worked together on hundreds of scientific and technological projects funded by the European Union. This selection of FP6 and FP7 projects illustrates rich bi-regional collaboration across health, food, and environment themes – all areas of special interest for CAAST-Net Plus. The visuals and data below also point to examples of countries in both regions that have benefited from opportunities to partner on researchable topics of mutual interest.

HEALTH

AUP	TBIRIS	PRD COLLEGE
EMPRO	FASTEST-TB	STOPPARM
ANTIMAL	MILD-TB	MALACTRES
SYSCO	EPIGENCHLAMYDIA	RODAM
TBADAPT	TB TREATMENT MARK	OPTIMUNISE
CAPABILITY	TBSUGENT	STOPENTERICS
VASOPLUS	PATHCO	THESCHISTOVAC
TB-VAC	SDA-NET	INTREC
NM4TB	ARCADE RSDH	IDAMS
UNITAS	DIFFER	AFRICA BUILD
CHEPSAA	MASCOT	HEALTH INC
EQUITABLE	MM4TB	BURULIVAC
PREPARE	T-REC	E PIAF
EMERALD	HURAPRIM	MONITORING MEDICINES
MUTHI	ARCADE HSSR	SURE
GEN2PHEN	HARP	TRANSMALARIABLOC
NOVSEC TB	CCH FEVER	PRISMA
TANDEM	AMASA	ISA
PHARMAPLANT	CHAARM	REACHOUT
ATD	EVIMALAR	MOMI
MUVAPRED	ATP	MALVECBLOK
IMPRESMEN-COEUR4LIFE	RN4CAST	ANOPOPAGE
RNA	EVICO-NET	NANOTRYP
COMPUVAC	CRIMALDDI	FEMHEALTH
NEUTNET	THURIC	COSMIC
CPN-YAS-PRD	AVECNET	EVAL-HEALTH
MPCM	INTHEC	PROLIFICA
READ-UP	IDEA	ENAROMATIC
DEC VAC	REDMAL	SUPPORTING LIFE
BIOMALPAR	EQUIP	COST-AFRICA
SIGNAL	MCD	CHAIN
SHIVA	PERFORM	NIDIAG
EMVDA	APARET	CUT'HIVAC
TB-TR-DNA	ETATMBA	EDENEXT
HUMALMAB	QUALMAT	EUOWESTNILE

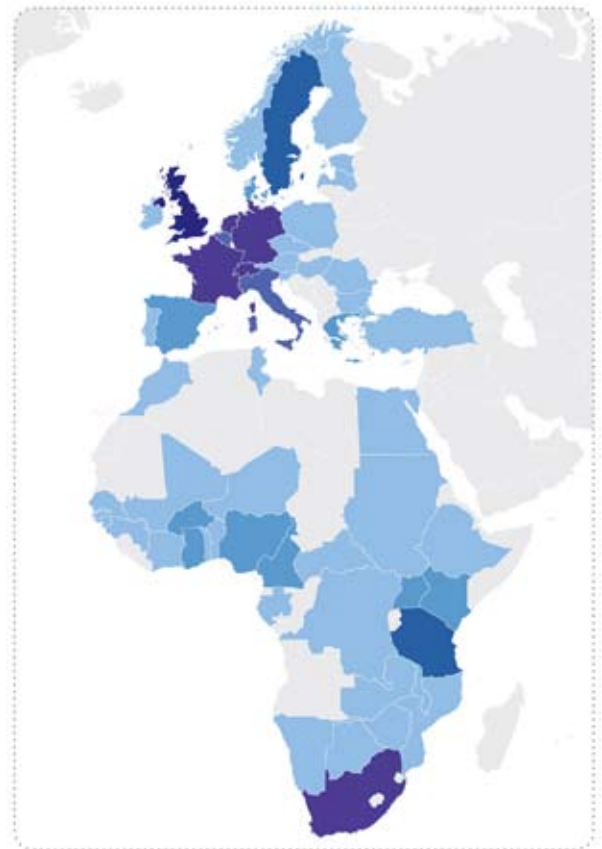
FOOD

BIOTRACE	PHARMASEA	SECUREFISH
PARASOL	BRIGHTANIMAL	FOODMETRES
GRAIN LEGUMES	BIOCIRCLE	APROPROS
DEVCLONETIN	TESTA	AFSPAN
Q-PORKTRAINS	GRACE	CA2AFRICA
REPRO	ADVANZ	BENWOOD
FOOD-N-CO	OH-NEXTGEN	LIPOYEASTS
EU-SOL	PARAVAC	FUNCITREE
EAGLES FOOD FORUM	ANIMALCHANGE	WATERBIOTECH
NOVEL Q	SUNRAY	INSARD
SAFE FOODS	AFTER	AGFOODTRADE
EAGLES HEALTH	AGROCUS	GRATITUDE
GLOFAL	PLANTLIBRA	PROTEINSECT
EUROPREVAL	ORBIVAC	GLOBAL-BIO-PACT
PHIME	JOLISAA	SOLIBAM
EAU4FOOD	ICONZ	NEXTGEN
VEGITRADE	PLAPROVA	BIOBIO
BIOCIRCLE2	SWEETFUEL	DEEPPISHMAN
FRUIT BREEDAMICS	TXOTX	JATROPT
QBOL	ASFRISK	SARNISSA
MYCORED	TB-STEP	
INSTAPA	ARBO-ZOONET	

ENVIRONMENT

DEWFORA	FUME	OPENESS
GEONETCAB	AGRICAB	I-REDD+
AFRICAN CLIMATE	CLARA	EUROGEOSS
EO2HEAVEN	GMOS	SUSTAINERNYNET
GREENSEAS	CLUVA	UNDESERT
AFROMAISON	CLIMBAFRICA	WAHARA
EO-MINERS	IWWA	WASHTECH
DEVCOCAST	QWECI	WETWIN
MEECE	PRACTICE	IMPACT2C
CARBOCHANGE	IMPRINTS	GEOCARBON
EBONE	AEGOS	MIAVITA
HEALTHY FUTURES	KNOSSOS	HUNT
LIVEDIVERSE	HERMIONE	EUROSITES
WHATER	REDD-ALERT	

Number of FP6 and FP7 HEALTH projects by country



1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40 41-60 61-70

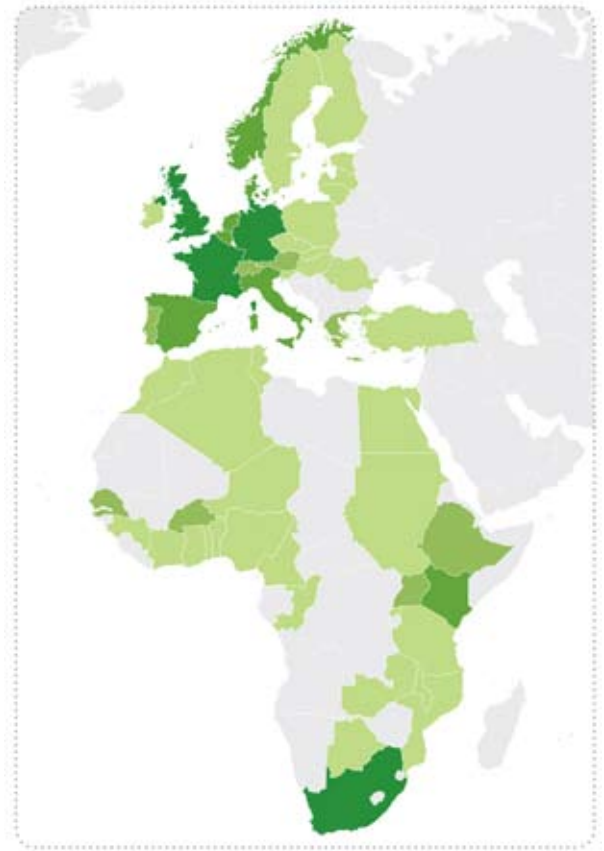
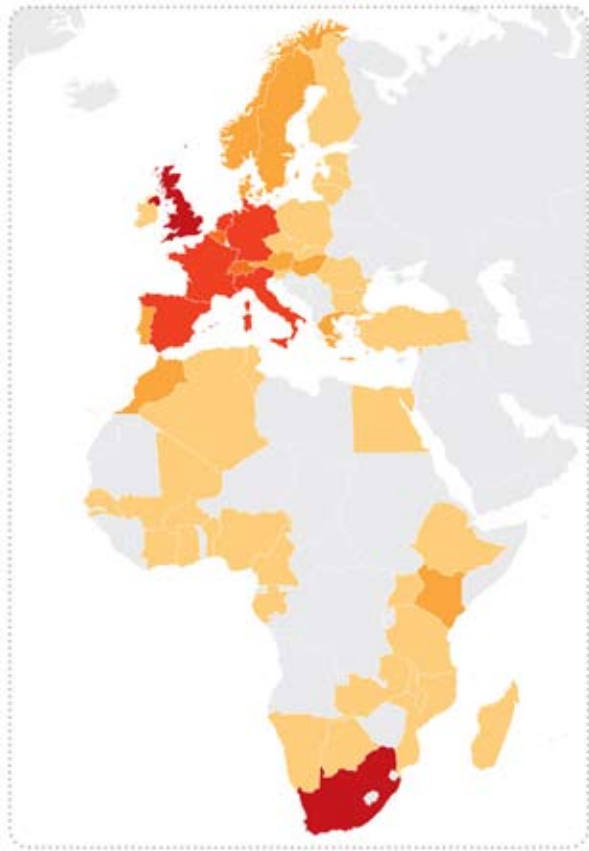


Algeria	0	Morocco	2
Cape Verde	0	Mozambique	6
Lithuania	0	Slovenia	4
Madagascar	0	Namibia	1
Slovakia	0	Niger	1
Republic of Congo	0	Turkey	3
Rwanda	0	Senegal	6
Seychelles	0	Sudan	4
Austria	9	Togo	1
Benin	4	Tunisia	2
Botswana	2	Zambia	5
Bulgaria	1	Zimbabwe	3
Czech Rep.	4	Burkina Faso	13
Estonia	2	Cameroon	12
Central African Republic	1	Denmark	19
Finland	7	Greece	14
Cote d'Ivoire	1	Ghana	17
DRC	2	Kenya	16
Egypt	2	Spain	18
Ethiopia	6	Nigeria	11
Hungary	4	Uganda	18
Gabon	5	Sweden	27
Ireland	10	Tanzania	22
Gambia	2	Belgium	35
Latvia	1	Italy	38
Guinea	1	France	48
Guinea-Bissau	2	Germany	47
Norway	8	Netherlands	42
Poland	2	Switzerland	43
Malawi	9	South Africa	45
Portugal	9	United Kingdom	67
Mali	7		
Romania	2		

Data source: European Commission (www.cordis.europa.eu)

**Number of FP6 and FP7
FOOD projects by country**

**Number of FP6 and FP7
ENVIRONMENT projects by country**



1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40 41-50



1-5 5-10 11-20 21-30



Cape Verde	0	Romania	2
Central African Republic	0	Slovakia	2
DRC	0	Mozambique	2
Gambia	0	Slovenia	8
Guinea	0	Namibia	2
Guinea-Bissau	0	Nigeria	3
Niger	0	Turkey	5
Republic of Congo	0	Senegal	8
Rwanda	0	Seychelles	2
Sudan	0	Tanzania	5
Togo	0	Tunisia	9
Zimbabwe	0	Uganda	6
Algeria	1	Zambia	4
Benin	4	Austria	13
Botswana	1	Denmark	18
Bulgaria	7	Greece	12
Burkina Faso	3	Hungary	14
Czech Rep.	8	Kenya	12
Cameroon	1	Norway	13
Estonia	1	Portugal	11
Finland	7	Morocco	14
Cote d'Ivoire	1	Sweden	17
Ethiopia	2	Belgium	28
Egypt	10	Switzerland	21
Gabon	1	France	40
Ireland	9	Germany	31
Ghana	9	Italy	35
Latvia	2	Netherlands	38
Lithuania	4	Spain	32
Madagascar	2	South Africa	41
Poland	7	United Kingdom	48
Malawi	1		
Mali	6		

Bulgaria	0	Slovenia	4
Central African Republic	0	Niger	5
DRC	0	Sweden	1
Gabon	0	Nigeria	2
Gambia	0	Republic of Congo	1
Guinea-Bissau	0	Turkey	2
Madagascar	0	Rwanda	1
Mali	0	Sudan	2
Namibia	0	Tanzania	4
Seychelles	0	Togo	1
Zimbabwe	0	Tunisia	5
Algeria	1	Zambia	2
Benin	1	Austria	9
Botswana	1	Burkina Faso	9
Czech Rep.	3	Greece	7
Cameroon	4	Ethiopia	6
Cape Verde	3	Portugal	8
Estonia	1	Switzerland	7
Finland	3	Senegal	7
Cote d'Ivoire	1	Uganda	7
Egypt	3	Belgium	19
Hungary	1	Denmark	10
Ireland	3	Italy	16
Ghana	5	Netherlands	19
Latvia	1	Kenya	16
Guinea	1	Norway	11
Lithuania	1	Spain	18
Poland	1	France	23
Malawi	2	Germany	28
Romania	2	South Africa	25
Morocco	5	United Kingdom	26
Slovakia	2		
Mozambique	3		

Meet the CAAST-Net Plus Partners



Andy Cherry (ACU)
Project Coordinator



Eric Mwangi (MOHEST)
Africa Region Coordinator



Phillipe Petithuguenin
(CIRAD)



Aurelién Baudoin
(IRD)



Niahou Diaby
(MRS)



Jan Haakonsen
(RCN)



Gatama Gichini
(MOHEST)



Katharina Kuss
(FCSAI)



The CAAST-Net Plus kick-off meeting took place in February 2013 in Brussels and included the following guests: Panagiotis Balabanis (EC DG RTD), Kevin McCarthy (EC DG DEVCO), Francois Stepman (FARA),



Constantine Th. Vaitsas
(HELLAS FORTH)



Jean Albergel
(IRD)



Cosima Blasy
(ZSI)



Mike Hughes
(MINEDUC)



Mabatho Ndwandwa
(DST)



James Haselip
(DTU)



Danny Edwards
(COHRED)



Maria Maia
(FCT)



Daan du Toit
(DST)



Carel IJsselmuiden
(COHRED)



Jonathan Mba
(AAU)



Judith Ann Francis
(CTA)



Emeka C Orji
(NOTAP)



Xavier Rakotonjanahary
(DR-MENRS)



Olli Vainio
(YU-UNIPID)



Juergan Anthofer (EC DG RTD), Ilyas Azzoui (MIRA), Tomas Matraia (EC DG RTD), Suzanne Madders (EC DG RTD) and Angela Liberatore (EC DG RTD).



Masehudu Fuseini
(CSIR-STEPRI)



Paulo César Lopes
Corsino (MESCI)



Arne Tostensen
(RCN)



Sara Calamassi
(ACU)



Stefan Haffner
(PT-DLR)



Gerard Ralphs
(RA)



Anne Olhoff
(DTU)



Melissa Plath
(YU-UNIPID)

An African view of the Horizon 2020 budget

It is natural that those convinced of the merits of increased investment in research and innovation could be disappointed that the European Council did not approve the European Commission's original €80 billion proposal for the Horizon 2020 budget.

However, it is important to maintain a sense of perspective. Horizon 2020 will still by far be the biggest programme of its kind in the world.

If the total budget for Horizon 2020 is smaller than foreseen, it means in principle there will also be less resources available for Africa-EU cooperation, as Horizon 2020 will be open for full African participation. But this is a simplistic perspective and in any event it is too early to speculate on the allocation of Horizon 2020 funds to specific priorities for international cooperation.

It is important to emphasise that the budget decision does not impact on the principle that Horizon 2020 will be open for full participation by African countries. Although the European Council and the European Parliament still have to reach agreement on the final rules of participation for Horizon 2020, we have not seen any indication that the general opening for international partners, and specifically for African countries, is brought into question.

Of course, the fewer resources available under Horizon 2020, the more difficult the competition for funds will be. This could be seen as a challenge for African and European partners to raise the level of their cooperation in terms of excellence, and to more persuasively put forward

the case for the mutual benefit in terms of impact and benefit for society to be gained from African-European science and technology partnerships.

It is important to bear in mind that Horizon 2020 will not be the only instrument available to support Africa-EU science and technology cooperation.

Other instruments comprising the EU's new Multi-Annual Financial Framework (2014-2020), such as the Development Cooperation Instrument, as well as the 11th European Development Fund, which will also be in operation during this period, will also offer opportunities, consistent with the increasingly important role science and technology is playing as part of the Africa-EU development cooperation partnership.

These programmes will be well suited to support especially science and technology capacity building programmes in Africa.

Daan Du Toit is a science and technology advisor to the South African mission to the European Union in Brussels



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Daan du Toit



“ *It is important to emphasise that the budget decision does not impact on the principle that Horizon 2020 will be open for full participation by African countries.* ”

What is Horizon 2020?
What's in Horizon 2020 for me?
Why Horizon 2020?
And more...

http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/index_en.cfm

Join the "Horizon 2020" Group on LinkedIn

Pin it to CAAST-Net Plus

Events | Links | Opportunities

+ CAAST-Net Plus Workshop on EU-Africa Bi-regional Research Cooperation on Climate Change with Impacts on Water and Food Security

When: 25-26 June 2013
Where: Africa Union Commission,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Contact: James Haselip (jhas@dtu.dk)

+ CAAST-Net Plus Workshop on Research Infrastructures for EU-Africa Cooperation

When: 26-27 June 2013
Where: Africa Union Commission,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Contact: Stéphane Hogan
(stephane.hogan@eeas.europa.eu)

+ Waste as a Resource: Recycling and Recovery of Raw Materials (Joint African-European Research and Innovation Agenda on Waste Management)

When: 24-25 June 2013
Where: Hilton Hotel,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
For more information and to register:
<https://jointeauwasteworkshop.teamwork.fr/>

+ Global Science Collaboration: Science Capacity Building for Development

When: 27-28 June 2013
Where: Irish Embassy,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Contact: Vera Hoermann
(vera.hoermann@iscintelligence.com)

+ CAAST-Net Plus 1st Annual Project Meeting (closed meeting)

When: 24-25 June 2013
Where: Africa Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Contact: Sara Calamassi (Sara.Calamassi@acu.ac.uk)

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MRS Senegal



Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MHESRT Egypt



National Office for Technology Acquisition
and Promotion Act
NOTAP Nigeria



Council for Scientific and Industrial Research -
Science and Technology Policy Research Institute
CSIR-STEPRI Ghana



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Internacional Salud y Politica Social / Foundation for
International Cooperation, Health, and Social Policy
FCSAI Spain



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DR-MENRS Madagascar



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IRD France



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NCST Malawi



Ministerio Do Ensino Superior, Ciencia e Inovacao /
Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation
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