



European Union



# Research with Europe

THE FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME  
FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN

# Egypt



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## Egypt

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# FOREWORD

Egypt and the European Union have established a strong relationship of cooperation within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and the European Neighbourhood Policy. Since the Barcelona Declaration in 1995, Egypt has played a key role in the construction of a Euro-Mediterranean zone of peace and stability, economic partnership, and social and cultural cooperation. In March 2007, Egypt and the EU adopted the European Neighbourhood Policy Joint Action Plan that sets ambitious objectives for cooperation based on joint ownership, common interests and reciprocal commitments. Through the Joint Action Plan, Egypt and the EU have entered into intensified economic, political, trade, cultural and scientific relations.

A key element of our cooperation is the development of closer scientific ties between Egypt and the European Research Area through increased Egyptian participation in the Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development. The European Community-Egypt Agreement for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, signed in 2005, has resulted in the formation of a joint committee that reinforces institutional dialogue and joint actions on thematic research priorities of mutual interest. In parallel, the bilateral Research, Development and Innovation Programme has proven to be an important instrument for the support of capacity building at the local level and Egypt's participation in European research activities.

Over the last few years, an increasing number of Egyptian scientists have participated in projects funded by the Framework Programme. Addressing a variety of issues such as water scarcity, food safety and renewable energy, these projects are good examples of global challenges being tackled by research teams that transcend national borders. The success of Egyptian researchers in the European Union's mobility programme ("People") illustrates the potential for increased scientific collaboration with European partners.

This publication highlights the science and technology cooperation between Egypt and the European Union within the Framework Programme for Research and Development in key thematic areas, and provides a reference guide for all projects with Egyptian participants during the period 2002-2008. We hope that this document will be another building block in fostering EU-Egypt collaborative research and in generating knowledge that can be used effectively for economic growth and social prosperity.



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# INTRODUCTION



# TOWARDS A KNOWLEDGE- BASED ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

In the contemporary globalized world, knowledge is recognized as a key driver of economic growth and improved quality of life. Both the European Union (EU) and Egypt have taken concrete measures in support of science, technology and innovation.

## THE EUROPEAN UNION

Since it was launched in 2000, the **European Research Area (ERA)** has become a central pillar of the EU strategy to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge economy in the world. The key elements of the ERA are to:

- Enable researchers to travel and interact seamlessly
- Share and use knowledge effectively for social, business and policy purposes
- Open and coordinate European, national and regional research programmes to address major challenges together
- Develop world-class research infrastructures
- Develop strong links with partners around the world so that Europe benefits from the worldwide progress of knowledge, contributes to global development and takes a leading role in international initiatives to solve global issues.

In 2008, following a public consultation and debate, five new ERA initiatives were launched, including one focusing on international S&T cooperation.

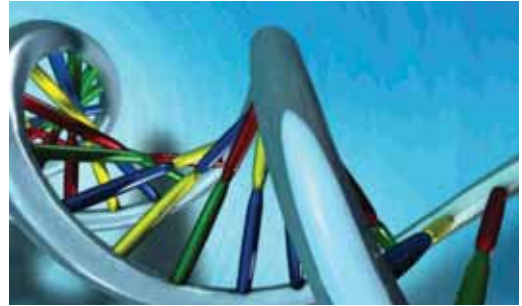


**The Framework Programme (FP) for Research and Technological Development** is the European Union's main instrument for funding research and implementing the ERA. The Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) applied to the years 2002-2006 and the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) covers the years 2007-2013. FP7 has a total budget of €54.6 billion. All thematic areas are open to the participation of researchers from third countries, including Egypt.

**The Joint Research Center (JRC)** provides independent technical support and scientific advice to the European Commission and Member States. As a service to the European Commission, the JRC functions as a reference centre of science and technology. It consists of seven institutes located on five separate sites in Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany and Spain.

**The European Research Council (ERC)** is the first European funding body set up to support investigator-driven frontier research. Its main aim is to stimulate scientific excellence by encouraging dynamic and creative European research projects. The ERC complements other funding activities in Europe and it implements the FP7 "Ideas" Programme.

The European Union and Egypt have adopted tangible measures for supporting science, technology and innovation



## EGYPT

In 2007, the Egyptian government announced a plan to strengthen the country's science and technology. The **"Developing Scientific Research (2007-2016) Plan,"** implemented by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, consists of the following key elements:

- Restructure the national scientific research system
- Develop a national strategic plan for science and technology
- Promote a complete cycle of innovation (from scientific publications to patents, prototypes and products)
- Increase the national spending on science and technology
- Support initiatives for human resources development
- Encourage community awareness of science and technology.

Within the context of reforms, the President of Egypt launched the **"Decade for Science and Technology"** (2007-2016). To further promote international cooperation in these fields, the Egyptian government started in 2007 the **"Years of Science and Technology,"** dedicated to activities with one specific country. The first year of the decade was the Egyptian-German Year of Science and Technology (2007), followed by Japan (2008), Italy (2009) and France (2010).

**The Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST)** aims to develop Egypt's strategic plan for scientific research, setting the vision and the priorities for S&T, and ensuring the implementation of such plans. Established in 2007, the HCST is headed by the Prime Minister and it includes ministers, scientists, and representatives from the private sector.

**The Science and Technology Development Fund (STDF)** ensures the implementation of Egypt's S&T strategy set by the Higher Council through the funding of research projects. Established in 2007, the STDF is also responsible for monitoring the S&T indicators in Egypt, and developing and promoting Egypt's innovation capacity.

**The Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT)** is the main advisory body on research. It promotes science, conducts assessments on the status of scientific research, and it represents Egypt's researchers, both nationally and internationally.

# BILATERAL COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The cooperation between the European Commission and Egypt in science and technology (S&T) is guided by:

1. **The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) Action Plan, action 2.5 on Science and Technology, Research and Development**
2. **The EC-Egypt Agreement for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Road Map.**

The principle underlying objectives are:

- Develop closer scientific links between Egypt and the European Research Area through increased Egyptian participation in the Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development
- Develop the scientific and technological capacity of Egypt with a focus on the use of research results by the industrial and small-medium enterprise sector
- Promote the integration of Egypt into high-level exchanges.

The rolling **Road Map** of the S&T Agreement identifies research priorities and specific areas of mutual interest for further cooperation. Renewable energy, environment (water and climate change), health, agriculture, food, and information and communication technologies have been identified as key research areas.



## KEY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR THE SUPPORT of EU-EGYPT S&T COOPERATION

1. **The Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7).**

Please see pg. 12 for more information.

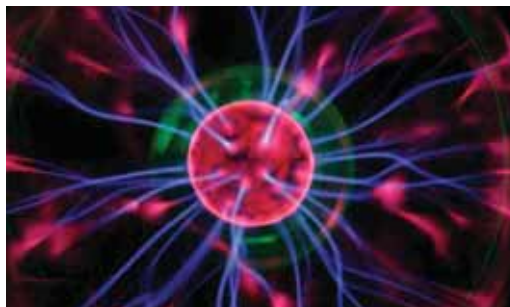
2. **The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI).**

Until 2006, EC External Assistance to the ENP countries in the Mediterranean region was provided under the MEDA programme. Since 2007, EC assistance is carried out by the ENPI. ENPI funds are allocated to Individual Country, Regional and Cross-Boarder Cooperation Programmes.

In addition, ENPI includes other financial instruments that have been extended to ENP partners such as:

- **Targeted Expert Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX)** and **Twinning** for the delivery of expertise from EU Member States to assist Egyptian administrations improve their practices in selected agencies and ministries.
- **Neighbourhood Investment Facility** to support loans from international financial institutions to fund infrastructure projects that focus primarily on energy, environment and transport.

Collaborative projects between Egyptian and European researchers have addressed issues such as renewable energy, water management and cultural heritage preservation



## EGYPT IN THE FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME for RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Sixth Framework Programme (FP6: 2002-2006) allowed increased opportunities for collaboration between Egyptian and European researchers. An important dimension of FP6 was **International Cooperation (INCO)**, which funded specific projects involving developing and Mediterranean partner countries.

The Seventh Framework Programme (FP7: 2007-2013) opened up new possibilities for international cooperation. All thematic areas are open to the participation and funding of Egyptian partners. In addition, FP7 has **Specific International Cooperation Actions (SICA)** on topics that target certain regional research priorities of common interest across Africa and the Mediterranean region.

Collaboration between Egyptian and European researchers in the Framework Programme (2002-2008) focuses on issues such as water resources management, cultural heritage preservation, food safety, solar energy, communicative diseases and information and communication technologies.

In FP6, over 90 Egyptian researchers participated in approximately seventy projects, receiving funding from the EC of over €6.6 million. Twenty-three projects with Egyptian participants have already been selected following the first two calls of FP7.

## RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME (RDI)

The Research, Development and Innovation Programme plays an important role in enhancing Egypt's participation in European research activities. It is an EC funded bilateral programme (MEDA) for the support of S&T capacity building with a budget of €11 million for the period from 2007 to 2010.

The RDI programme has three major components:

- **The EU-Egypt Innovation Fund (EEIF)** provides competitive grants to innovative applied research projects. It encourages collaboration between industry and academia, as well as Egyptian-European research partnerships.
- **The RDIN network** is a national network of focal points in universities, research centres, ministries, and other public or private sector partners involved in research. Its mission is to promote and facilitate the participation of Egyptian researchers in European funded programmes.
- **Monitoring and Evaluating Research and Development (R&D)** focuses on the assessment and monitoring of R&D projects, programmes and institutions. It includes activities for mapping Egypt's innovation landscape.

## THE SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (FP7)

FP7 is the European Union's main financial instrument for funding research during the years 2007 - 2013. It has four main programmes that support different kinds of projects for research and technological development. Each programme has a predetermined set of research priorities for funding.

Each year, the European Commission publishes a **"Work Programme"** that includes the **"Calls for Proposals"** for the coming year. In a nutshell, the work programme is a document that lists the specific topics for which researchers can apply for funding. In most cases, the work programmes are published in the summer and the deadlines for proposal submission are in early winter.

As a general principle, participation in FP7 is open to a wide range of research organizations from almost any country in the world. However, the procedures for participation and funding possibilities vary for different groups of countries.

Egyptian researchers, like those from other African and Mediterranean partner countries, are eligible to apply for FP funding, either as part of a consortium (Cooperation programme) or as an individual researcher (People programme, Ideas programme). Proposals are peer reviewed and ranked by independent experts.



### THE FOUR MAIN PROGRAMMES OF FP7

- **Cooperation:** Funds collaborative research projects in ten major thematic areas and networking activities between researchers around the world. International cooperation is mainstreamed throughout this programme.
- **Ideas:** Supports high-level frontier and innovative research in all the basic sciences. Non-European researchers can also apply, but the work must be carried out in Europe. This action is implemented by the European Research Council.
- **People:** Provides fellowships, training and exchange programmes in support of the mobility and career development of researchers. It is also known as Marie Curie Actions. Non-European researchers can apply in order to conduct research in European institutions. European researchers can apply to work at institutions outside Europe.
- **Capacities:** Supports research infrastructures, the innovative capabilities of small-medium enterprises (SMEs), regional research-driven clusters, and less advanced regions across Europe and its neighboring countries. It also supports international cooperation activities and the coherent development of research policies.

FP7 funds collaborative research projects in ten major thematic areas. International cooperation is an integral part of FP7



## FP7 FUNDING SCHEMES

There are five main types of projects funded in FP7:

- **Collaborative projects** are carried out by consortia of participants from different countries. They are research oriented projects with clearly defined scientific objectives and specific expected results.
- **Networks of excellence** are designed to bring a critical mass of research institutions that have a competence in a specific field in order to create a "virtual research centre" in this field.
- **Coordination and support actions** do not fund research projects per se, but the coordination and networking of projects and researchers, workshops and programmes to enhance dialogue, dissemination of knowledge, and international collaboration.
- **Individual projects** are funded by the Ideas Programme and are carried out by a "principal investigator" leading a national or a multinational research team.
- **Support for the career development of researchers** is provided by the "People" programme. Please see page 29 for more information on the **Marie Curie Actions**.

## THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME

This programme is the core of FP7, representing two thirds of its overall budget. Research is carried out in **ten key thematic areas**:

1. Health
2. Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology
3. Information and Communication Technologies
4. Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Material and New Production Technologies
5. Energy
6. Environment (including Climate Change)
7. Transport (including Aeronautics)
8. Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities
9. Security
10. Space

The research priorities for most of these thematic areas can be found in the next section of this publication.

The calls for proposals and all other relevant documents and information can be found at the European Commission's main website for FP7 at [www.cordis.europa.eu/fp7](http://www.cordis.europa.eu/fp7). Additional support for applying to FP7 in Egypt can be obtained on the EC Delegation website at [www.delegy.ec.europa.eu](http://www.delegy.ec.europa.eu) and through the RDI Programme at [www.rdi.eg.net](http://www.rdi.eg.net).





RESEARCH COOPERATION  
IN KEY THEMATIC AREAS  
AND PROGRAMMES



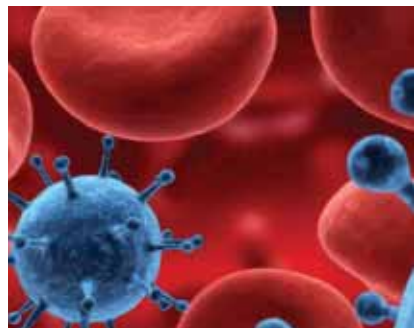
# FIGHTING ENDEMIC DISEASES TOGETHER

## HEALTH

Transnational cooperation is particularly important in the field of health where sharing information and coordinating activities are key elements to finding cures to major diseases. Several projects with Egyptian partners have focused on using the existing and emerging electronic infrastructures to enhance communication and find solutions to disorders and diseases that are endemic to the Mediterranean region.

One such project is ITHANET (pg.50). ITHANET tackled thalassemia, an inherited blood disorder prevalent among Mediterranean people. In thalassemia, the body makes fewer healthy red blood cells and less hemoglobin than normal, thus causing anemia. ITHANET aimed at strengthening the research and treatment of thalassemia by creating a portal that enables scientists to rapidly communicate and exchange data, as well as have access to guidelines, protocols and databases on this disease.

Similarly, ECHINONET (pg.47) allowed a coordinated approach for the control of cystic echinococcosis (CE), a communicative disease endemic in most of the countries of the Mediterranean and among migrants to the EU countries. It is a chronic zoonotic disease caused by tapeworms that inhabit the small intestines of animals. It is most commonly transferred to humans through contact with infected dogs. The Egyptian partner contributed towards the standardization of diagnostic techniques of this disease.



## FINDING A VACCINE FOR HEPATITIS C, THE SILENT KILLER

Hepatitis C is an infectious disease affecting the liver. The infection is often asymptomatic, it is spread through blood-to-blood contact, and can lead to liver cancer. Egypt has the highest prevalence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in the world, averaging 15% among the general population. The reason behind this high rate is likely to be the spreading of the disease through the mass injection treatments of schistosomiasis (also known as bilharzia or snail fever), a disease caused by worms found in the Nile.

HEPACIVAC (pg.49) brings together two major European companies with Egyptian partners in an attempt to develop preventative and therapeutic HCV vaccines. Because intravenous drug users are not optimal candidates for vaccine trials, epidemiological studies are being carried out to assess the possibility of recruiting Egyptian health care workers (HCW) for the evaluation of the vaccine.

It has been estimated that 5% of all health care workers in Egypt are infected each year with Hepatitis C or B virus. In other words, approximately 24,000 HCV infections occur each year in Egypt as a result of occupational exposure in the health care environment.

Complementing the work of HEPACIVAC is RASP (pg.52), a project that aims to develop a new method of screening for various blood pathogens, including HCV, in less than 30 minutes. The Egyptian partners are involved in the design of this device.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN FP7

- **Biotechnology, Generic Tools and Medical Technologies for Human Health**  
High-throughput research; detection, diagnosis and monitoring; innovative therapeutic approaches and interventions
- **Translating Research for Human Health**  
Integration of biological data and processes; brain and related diseases; infectious diseases, major diseases
- **Optimising the Delivery of Healthcare to European Citizens**  
Translation of clinical outcome into clinical practice; quality, efficiency and solidarity of health care systems; enhanced health promotion and disease prevention.



# TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FOOD SAFETY

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in the Mediterranean region faces many challenges, from abiotic stresses and diversification of production, to harmonization of standards and food safety. Of particular concern are the effects of climate change and the new technologies and strategies necessary to secure sustainability of agricultural production. The projects with Egyptian partners in the field of food and agriculture address precisely these challenges both by supporting specific scientific actions and by encouraging the coordination of research and policy efforts.

Sustainable water use is a topic of growing importance for Egypt and the Mediterranean region, and a concern that interweaves several FP projects. Although Egypt is blessed with the river Nile, there is a growing water scarcity in the country due to groundwater depletion, population growth and increased industrial demands. Research on water-efficient crops promises to tackle this challenge.

SWUP-MED (pg.71) aims to improve the farming systems in dry areas through diversified crop rotation, selecting promising varieties of cereals, grain legumes and new crops. The AQUARHIZ project (pg.57) focused on enhancing the water deficit tolerance of chickpea, a common bean and faba bean in Egypt, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Almost a hundred large field experiments were conducted in El-Beheira and El-Sharkia governorates in Egypt for this purpose. Similarly, the goal of CEDROME (pg.60) is to develop drought-resistance rice and wheat to support efficient water use.



## MONITORING QUALITY AND SAFETY IN THE FOOD CHAIN

The globalization of food production and trade has increased the likelihood and scale of foodborne diseases. Developing strategic solutions for reducing contamination and effectively responding to the hazards in the food supply chain at the international level require large coordinated efforts and research. Three projects with Egyptian partners address this challenge.

MYCORED (pg.69) aims to develop a novel integrated solution for the reduction of mycotoxin contamination. Mycotoxins are toxins produced by fungi, including mushrooms, moulds and yeast. They resist decomposition and are not destroyed when cooking and freezing, so they remain in the food chain in meat and dairy products. Maize, wheat, grape and peanut production chains are the focus of the research activities of the Egyptian partner.

MONIQA (pg.68) has worked on the harmonisation of analytical methods for monitoring food quality and safety, whereas TRACEBACK (pg.72) has contributed towards establishing an information link throughout the supply chain, from a product's raw material stage to the final product for sale.

It is worth mentioning that a local project has emerged as a continuation of TRACEBACK that is funded by the RDI (pg.11). It focuses on supply chain mapping, technology customization and testing in Egypt.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN FP7

- **Sustainable Production and Management of Biological Resources from Land, Forest and Aquatic Environments**  
Increased sustainability of all the production systems; optimized animal health, production and welfare; socioeconomic research
- **Fork to Farm: Food (including seafood), Health and Well-Being**  
Consumers, nutrition; food processing; food quality and safety; environmental impacts
- **Life Sciences, Biotechnology and Biochemistry for Sustainable Non-Food Products and Processes**  
Novel sources of biomass; biorefineries; biotechnological applications in the field of marine, water, industry and environment.



# ESTABLISHING AN INFORMATION SOCIETY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

## ICT

It is widely recognized that that new Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are eminently relevant tools in sustainable development. With broad applications in health, environment, education and mobility, ICT plays an important role in science and technological development. It is a field of high priority for research, both for the European Union and Egypt. In FP7, ICT has the largest allocated budget for the period 2007-2013. The Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA) in Egypt offers a variety of services and support of ICT, including research.

One research topic that is of mutual interest for Europe and the Mediterranean Partner Countries is Human Language Technologies (HLT). HLT focuses on enabling the use of natural speech electronically, making it easier for people to interact with computers. This technology has therefore tremendous applications and market potential, especially in certain important ICT fields like service infrastructures, self-learning machine translation and technology-enhanced learning.

MEDAR (pg.82) focuses on the development of Arabic language technology and machine translation. A key goal of the project's activities is to design a strong cooperation roadmap between the EU and Arabic speaking countries, and between academia and industry. In April 2009, Cairo hosted the second international conference on Arabic Language Resources and Tools.



## NETWORKING RESEARCHERS, FOSTERING SCIENCE

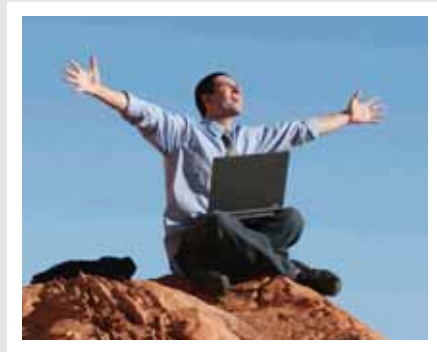
The majority of the projects with Egyptian partners in ICT focus on fostering dialogue, mapping of competencies and identifying of research priorities in the Mediterranean region. These activities are recognized to be important steps towards the establishment of an information society across the region, a society in which great economic and cultural emphasis is put on the creation, distribution and use of information.

MAP-IT! (pg.80), IDEAL-IST (pg.78) and MED-IST (pg.81) have played an important role in identifying the areas where Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) have developed research excellence hubs in ICT and in encouraging their participation in the Framework Programme. In May 2009, the final conference of the MED-IST project was held in Cairo. With a regional outlook and participation, the event tackled the priorities and challenges for the development of ICT research in the Mediterranean region. During the conference, the needs, capacities and research priorities of MPCs were discussed, and concrete actions for enhanced collaboration both within the region and with Europe were identified.

JOIN-MED (pg.79) continues the work of MED-IST, focusing on the creation of a sustainable network of ICT research organizations in the Mediterranean Partner Countries and Europe. A key activity of this project is the development an interactive web-based directory of research organizations.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN FP7

- **Pervasive and Trustworthy Network and Service Infrastructures**  
The network of the future; software and service architectures and infrastructures; secure, dependable and trusted infrastructures
- **Cognitive Systems, Interaction, Robotics**
- **Components, Systems, Engineering**
- **Digital Libraries and Content**  
Technology-enhanced learning; intelligent content and semantics
- **Towards Sustainable and Personalised Healthcare**
- **ICT for Mobility, Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency**
- **ICT for Independent Living, Inclusion and Governance.**



# POWER FROM THE SUN

## ENERGY

From ancient times the sun was acknowledged to be a vital source of energy without which life on earth could not exist. This awareness was reflected in the proliferation of solar deities across many different cultures. For example, the sun-god Ra was a major deity in ancient Egypt, king of the gods and the father of all creation. Since those times, scientific research has demonstrated that the sun is indeed powerful and essential for life on earth.

Some scientists estimate that the amount of solar energy reaching the surface of the planet is so vast that in one year it is about twice as much as will ever be obtained from all the earth's non-renewable resources of coal, oil, natural gas, and mined uranium combined. More energy from the sun falls on the earth in one hour than is used by everyone in the world in one year.

Despite its immense potential, there are obstacles hindering the utilization of solar energy for generating heat, light and electricity. Affordably collecting, storing and converting sunshine into usable energy requires innovative research on the devices necessary for this task.

Photovoltaics (PV) is a technology that uses small units or cells to collect and convert solar energy into electricity. Solar panels are an assembly of these photovoltaic cells. Concentrating solar power (CSP) uses lenses or mirrors to concentrate sunlight onto receivers that collect the solar energy and convert it to heat.



## CAPTURING AND APPLYING SOLAR RAYS

Enhancing solar collection for electricity or solar thermal and cooling systems is the focus of the projects DISTRES (pg.91), POWERSOL (pg.98), SOLATERM (pg.99) and TERMISOL (pg.100). HYPRESS (pg.92) and MEDRES (pg.95) explore the application of renewable energy systems in remote rural settlements across the Mediterranean region.

Perhaps one of the most exciting applications of CSP technology is water desalination. As mentioned previously, CSP uses sunlight to generate heat. This thermal energy can be subsequently employed for desalination, a process that requires a lot of heat. ADURES (pg.90) and MED-CSD (pg.93) have carried out assessments of the techno-economic potential of CSP for desalination in the region and have addressed the feasibility of cogeneration of electricity and desalinated water.

In addition to desalination, solar energy could be used for water pumping and irrigation purposes. The NACIR (pg.96) project is currently in the process of developing and testing in Egypt a potentially groundbreaking concentrated photovoltaic system that generates electric power for pumping underground water. The Egyptian partner is involved in installing the required infrastructure at the selected site, in addition to maintaining, evaluating and disseminating the information of the system.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN FP7

- **Hydrogen and Fuel Cells**
- **Renewable Electricity Generation**
- **Renewable Fuel Production**  
Including biomass and biorefineries
- **Renewables for Heating and Cooling**
- **CO2 Capture and Storage Technologies for Zero Emission Power Generation**
- **Clean Coal Technologies**  
Improve power plant efficiency, reliability and reducing costs
- **Smart Energy Networks**  
Increase the efficiency, safety, reliability and quality of the European electricity and gas systems and networks
- **Energy Efficiency and Savings**
- **Knowledge for Energy Policy Making.**





# WATER SCARCITY IN TIMES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

## ENVIRONMENT

Most of the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea face serious problems generated by water scarcity and misuse. On the one hand, irrigation and consumer needs greatly exceed water supply. On the other hand, many groundwater sources and numerous rivers are subjected to chronic pollution due to domestic, agricultural and industrial waste. Climate change adds further strain on water sustainability in the region. Saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers due to rising sea level is likely to become an ever increasing challenge, as well as precipitation and the frequency and severity of droughts.

Improving water management, finding more effective uses of water resources, and understanding the effects of climate change, are topics tackled by several projects with Egyptian partners. INECO (pg.106) and MELIA (pg.109) aim to develop instruments for sustainable water management by increasing the dialogue between the various stakeholders. INNOVA-MED (pg.107) strives to establish a Network of Excellence on wastewater treatments and re-use. Assessing the climate change impacts in the Mediterranean area is the purpose of CIRCE (pg.104) and SESAME (pg.112).

Two projects, INGEDI (pg.108) and GEWMED (pg.105), highlight the importance of gender in water resources management. It is estimated that approximately 40% of Egypt's share of the Nile water is handled by women, yet their role in official management platforms is minimal. Enhancing the capacity of women in decision-making is a key concern addressed by the Egyptian partners in these projects.



## ALEXANDRIA: A MODEL CITY FOR WATER MANAGEMENT

Alexandria, as the most downstream city on the Nile River, is projected to be exposed to increased water stress due to climate change. Experts predict that a 0.5 - 1 m. sea level rise may lead to 30% of the city being lost by flooding.

Most of the city is covered with potable water supply networks, but many peri-urban and informal settlements lack sewage and sanitation coverage. Although a large amount of the city sewage is treated, the potential uses of this treated water are yet to be explored.

SWITCH (pg.114) has been introduced to Alexandria to assist the city develop a cross-sectoral Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) plan for the year 2030. The activities of this project included the assessment of the potential of storm water management, groundwater management, waste water reuse, water demand management and desalination.

The project has also focused on improving the quality of life in informal settlements. In the city of Alexandria there are nine low-income, peri-urban areas that remain underserved with water and sanitation services. Maawa Alsayadeen, a fishing village in Alexandria, was one of the areas chosen as a demonstration site. In this village, SWITCH has worked on facilitating the planning of upgraded basic infrastructure (water and sewerage), testing some of the IUWM interventions, and presenting a model of how to implement IUWM in informal settlements for what may be considered as "the village of the future."

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN FP7

- **Climate Change, Pollution and Risks**  
Pressures on the environment and climate; environment and health; natural hazards
- **Sustainable Management of Resources**  
Conservation and management of natural and man-made resources and biodiversity; management of marine environments
- **Environmental Technologies**  
For observation, adaptation, remediation and restoration of the natural and man-made environment; technology assessment, verification and testing
- **Earth Observation and Assessment Tools**  
Forecasting methods and assessment tools for sustainable development taking into account differing scales of observation.



# ANCIENT SITES, MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

## CULTURAL HERITAGE

Considering Egypt's exceptional cultural and natural heritage, it is not surprising that this field comprises the majority of collaborative research projects with Egyptian partners. Many of these projects focus on the development and application of non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques for the documentation and conservation of manuscripts, artworks and monuments threatened by humidity, termites, pollution, manmade and natural catastrophes.

PROHITECH (pg.130) focused on the application of technologies for the protection of buildings of historic and artistic value against earthquakes. PAPERTECH (pg.129) contributed to the advancement of innovative diagnostic techniques for the evaluation of the deterioration degree and conservation of paper objects.

Collaborative research in the field of cultural heritage has also worked towards the development of new non-intrusive technologies for the study and authentication of artifacts (AUTHENTICO pg.120, INFOARTSONIC pg. 123), analysis of manuscripts (INFOMAN, pg. 122, NOESIS pg.126) and conservation of historical monuments (WIND-CHIME pg.134). ICT 3D-COFORM (pg.118) promises to advance the state-of-the-art in 3D-digitisation for the documentation of tangible cultural artefacts.

Focusing on natural heritage sites, PATINEDUDESERT (pg.128) and QUARRYSCAPES (pg.132) have made important contribution in developing methods of restoration of the patina of sandstones of the Saharan desert and of ancient stone quarry landscapes in Egypt.



## BRINGING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE TO PRACTICAL USE TODAY

Cultural heritage is not limited to tangible monuments and objects, but it envelops customs and practices that have been transmitted from generation to generation. Two projects with Egyptian participants have looked at traditional practices that have survived across the Mediterranean region and explored the potential of their use today.

HAMMAM (pg.121) examined the function and technology of public baths. Laden with cultural and political significance, the hammam has for centuries occupied a central space where different social groups meet and mingle. Its contemporary rehabilitation, therefore, could potentially contribute to community development. Unfortunately, many hammams are today abandoned and in decay. The Egyptian partners focused on two Ottoman eighteenth century hammams located in Cairo, one of which is operational, yet poorly maintained.

SHADUF (pg.133) documented several traditional water harvesting and management techniques across the Mediterranean region to assess their applicability today. The project is named after a lifting device used in ancient Egypt to draw water. The shaduf consists of a long pole with a bucket hugging on one end and a counterweight on the other. When correctly balanced, the counterweight will support a half-filled bucket. With almost effortless motion, the bucket fills with water and is lifted up. The Egyptian partner studied the ancient water works in the Fayoum oasis, including a reservoir believed to have been mentioned by Herodotus.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN FP7

Funding for projects in Cultural Heritage is available under two different thematic areas:

### INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

- **DigiCult - Expanding the Use of Europe's Cultural and Scientific Resources**

Leading-edge information and communication technologies for expanding access to and use of cultural and scientific resources; how digital content created today will survive as the cultural and scientific knowledge of the future.

### ENVIRONMENT

- **Environmental Technologies**

Protection, conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage, including human habitat improved damage assessment on cultural heritage.



# OPENING THE BORDERS FOR RESEARCHERS

## PEOPLE

Abundant and highly trained qualified researchers are a necessity to advance science and to underpin innovation, but also an important factor to attract and sustain investments in research by public and private entities.

The “People” programme acknowledges that one of the main competitive edges in science and technology is the quantity and quality of its human resources. It stimulates people to enter into the profession of researcher and encourages the mobility of researchers.

“Marie Curie” actions address researchers at all stages of their careers, in the public and private sectors, from initial research training specifically intended for young people, to life long learning and career development.

In the last couple of years, Egyptian researchers have been particularly successful in the International Research Staff Exchange Scheme (IRSES). This scheme makes possible the transfer of knowledge across national and regional borders through the institutional exchange of researchers between universities. Interestingly, the topic of leading healthy lifestyles amidst a stressful contemporary world is featured prevalently under this scheme in projects with Egyptian participants.



## PROMOTING HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

Among the numerous medical diseases, syndromes, and disorders that confront modern medicine, essential hypertension (high blood pressure) stands out as a disorder that is commonly associated with living a stressful life. Some scientists estimate that about 57% of all deaths from strokes are attributed to hypertension. It is increasingly common in Egypt, yet awareness, treatment and control of this disorder are relatively low.

NAAN (pg.147) aims to develop natural antidiabetic and anti-hypertensive drugs from plants that have been used since ancient times. Although phytotherapy is not yet included in the evidence-based medicine, NAAN hopes to develop a scientific and systematic approach for their use. Solanum fruits and Egyptian dates have been identified to have antihypertensive and antidiabetic properties. More specifically, NAAN is studying solanum fruits and Egyptian dates. These have been extensively used in African folk medicine and have been recently identified to have antihypertensive and antidiabetic properties.

HEALTHYFOODFORLIFE (pg.148) is a Health and Food exchange platform with the objective of promoting healthy lifestyles in the Mediterranean region. A key activity of this project is examining the specific constituents of the regional diet and identifying those that have favourable effects in terms of cardiovascular protection and prevention of type 2 diabetes (not inherited). There are seven Egyptian researchers from four different institutes participating in this project.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN FP7

- **Initial Training Network (ITN)**  
For young and experienced researchers
- **Industry-Academia Partnerships and Pathways (IAPP)**
- **International Outgoing Fellowships (IOF)**  
For European researchers to work elsewhere in the world
- **International Incoming Fellowships (IIF)**  
For non-European researchers to go to Europe and work on a research project; a “one year return” where the researcher gets back to his home organization and continues work on the project for one year can also be funded
- **International Research Staff Exchange Scheme (IRSES)**  
Enables a network of different organizations, across Europe and the world, to exchange staff in order to facilitate the transfer of knowledge.



# SUPPORTING RESEARCH ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN

## CAPACITIES

To become more competitive and play a leading role globally, the European Union needs strong and coherent international science and technology (S&T) partnerships with non-EU countries in selected fields of science.

The INCO-NET scheme in the FP7 “Capacities” programme supports the establishment of coordination platforms which:

- Bring together relevant policy makers, researchers, the private sector and other stakeholders of the EU and of third countries that belong to the targeted region in order to identify S&T priorities and support the definition of S&T cooperation actions
- Implement awareness and dissemination activities dedicated to the strengthening of the participation of the targeted countries/regions to the Framework Programme, including the support for information points in third countries
- Carry out strategic analysis of S&T trends and mapping of research capacities in the targeted region, including their links with corresponding EU research counterparts
- Systematically monitor and review cooperation activities in order to provide feedback and updated of S&T policies and priorities.

INCO-NET projects are expected to provide the Research Directorate with the necessary inputs and evidence to support future S&T cooperation policy, including FP7 work programmes.



## REGIONAL ACTION FOR INNOVATION AND RESEARCH

The Mediterranean Innovation and Research Co-ordination Action (MIRA pg.155) is an INCO-NET project that aims to develop and support the S&T component of the EU-Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC) dialogue structured by the Barcelona Process and, more specifically, the Monitoring Committee for the Euro-Mediterranean Science and Technology Cooperation (MoCo).

A key goal of the project is to identify S&T priorities, support capacity building activities, contribute to the creation of synergies among the different S&T cooperation programmes between the MPCs and EU Member States, and foster the participation of the MPC in the Framework Programme.

One important activity of the MIRA project is the creation of an observatory of the EU-MPC S&T cooperation to develop indicators for monitoring the S&T cooperation activities in the region. In addition, MIRA is working to foster networks of research institutions and technological transfer services from both sides of the Mediterranean.

The Egyptian participants in MIRA are involved in setting the EU-MPC dialogue platform for identifying priorities within the FP7 thematic areas research. Cairo hosted two workshops in 2009 with experts from the Mediterranean and EU countries to identify priorities for research in the fields of Energy and Environment.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN FP7

- **Research Infrastructure**
- **Benefit for SMEs Research**
- **Regions of Knowledge**
- **Regional Potential**
- **Science in Society**  
Stimulate the harmonious integration of scientific and technological endeavor and associated research policies into European society.
- **Activities for International Cooperation**  
Address specific problems that third countries face, or that have a global character, on the basis of mutual interest and mutual benefit.





# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE ORIENTATIONS FOR COOPERATION



The research cooperation between the EU and Egypt, enhanced by the signing of the Science and Technology Agreement in 2005, continues to be instrumental in improving local research capabilities and developing closer scientific links between Egypt and the European Research Area. The bilateral Research, Development and Innovation Programme (RDI) has been a great success story of cooperation and its extension is currently in the pipeline.

The general results of the 2009 FP7 calls are encouraging. More than twenty proposals with Egyptian participation are under negotiation, including new areas of research such as Space and Science in Society. Successful proposals have also been submitted by Egypt in the 2009 Research Potential (REGPOT) call targeting the promotion of closer S&T cooperation between Europe and the Mediterranean Partner Countries. Moreover, Egypt has been successful in the call targeting the bilateral cooperation for the enhancement and development of S&T Partnership (BILAT).

In the 2010 FP7 calls for proposals, the EU and Egypt have a programme level cooperation in Hepatitis C. The goal of such cooperation is to join endeavours when addressing a topic of mutual interest. For this purpose, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has a concurrent call launched in Egypt on the same topic. The projects selected from both sides will come together to share knowledge and expertise on tackling Hepatitis C.



## FOCUS ON AFRICA

In 2007, the EU and the African Union decided to further strengthen their partnership by developing a Joint Strategy that outlines a long term shared vision of future cooperation. So far, this strategy consists of eight different areas, including peace and security; trade; climate change; and science, information society and space.

In order to address some of the objectives of the plan of action in science and technology, the EC launched in July a specific call in FP7 dedicated to Africa. This call has a multi-disciplinary approach involving various scientific and technological research fields, such as food, agriculture, health, land and water resources, including climate change.

Over ≈60 million will be allocated in 2010 to research projects that put emphasis on two major areas: "Water and Food Security" and "Better Health for Africa." Funded projects will consider the various geographical and cultural differences that exist within Africa and take into account broader socio-economic factors including migration and resettlements, urbanization and health care systems.

The Africa call for proposals is intended to strengthen local capabilities, thus the active involvement of local stakeholders and regional actors is paramount. In addition to providing innovative tools for addressing food security and public health, the funded projects are expected to positively contribute towards training and the setting up of health research networks; efficient water management; and the protection of natural ecosystems in Africa.

## WEBSITES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development [www.cordis.europa.eu/fp7](http://www.cordis.europa.eu/fp7)
- Delegation of the European Union to Egypt [www.delegy.ec.europa.eu](http://www.delegy.ec.europa.eu)
- Research, Development and Innovation Programme [www.rdi.net.eg](http://www.rdi.net.eg)
- European Union [www.europa.eu](http://www.europa.eu)
- Africa-EU Partnership [www.africa-eu-partnership.org](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org)





FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME  
PROJECT SYNOPSES WITH  
EGYPTIAN PARTICIPANTS  
(2002-2008)

## HEALTH

- 46 CAPABILITY Capacity Building for the Transfer of Genetic Knowledge into Practice and Prevention: An International Collaborative Network
- 47 ECHINONET From Country Level to a Pan-European Perspective: A Coordinated Approach to Controlling Cystic Echinococcosis
- 48 HEALTH-NCP-NET Coordination Action for Reinforcing the Health National Contact Points Network
- 49 HEPACIVAC New Preventative and Therapeutic Hepatitis C Vaccines: From Pre-Clinical to Phase I
- 50 ITHANET Infrastructure for Thalassaemia Research Network
- 51 MEDGENET Euro-Mediterranean Network for Genetic Services
- 52 RASP Rapid SPR for Parallel Detection of Pathogens in Blood

## FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

- 56 ADAGIO Adaptation of Agriculture in European Regions at Environmental Risk under Climate Change
- 57 AQUARHIZ Modulation of Plant-Bacteria Interactions to Enhance Tolerance to Water Deficit for Grain legumes in the Mediterranean Dry Lands
- 58 ARIMNET Coordination of Agricultural Research in the Mediterranean


59	BIO CIRCLE	Creating a Circle by Extending the BIO NCP Network to Third Country NCPs
60	CEDROME	Developing Drought-Resistant Cereals to Support Efficient Water Use in the Mediterranean Area
61	EAGLES FOOD FORUM	European Action on Global Life Sciences-Food Forum
62	EU-MED AGPOL	Impacts of Agricultural Trade Liberalization Between the EU and Mediterranean Countries
63	EUROMEDCITRU SNET	Safe and High Quality Supply Chains and Networks for the Citrus Industry between Mediterranean Partner Countries and European Commission
64	FLUAID	Generation of Information and Tools to Support the Management of the Avian Influenza Crisis in Poultry
65	FOOD-N-CO	Cooperation Network of National Contact Points with a Special Focus on Third Countries in the Area of Food Quality and Safety
66	GRAIN LEGUMES	New Strategies to Improve Grain Legumes for Food and Feed
67	MEDA GO TO EUROPE	Enhancing the Participation of Mediterranean Countries in the Area of Food Quality and Safety in Framework Programme 7
68	MONIQA	Towards the Harmonisation of Analytical Methods for Monitoring Quality and Safety in the Food Chain
69	MYCORED	Novel integrated strategies for worldwide mycotoxin reduction in the food and feed chains

- 70 RABMEDCONTROL Identifying Ecological and Epidemiological Key Factors for Rabies Dynamics and Control in North Africa and Implications for Rabies Status in South West Europe
- 71 SWUP-MED Sustainable Water Use Securing Food Production in Dry Areas of the Mediterranean Region
- 72 TRACEBACK Integrated System for a Reliable Traceability of Food Supply Chains



## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

- 76 ACCESS-EGOV Access to E-Government Services Employing Semantic
- 77 EVERGROW Ever-Growing Global Scale-Free Networks, Their Provisioning, Repair and Unique Functions
- 78 IDEALIST7FP Support for Participants in ICT Priority by Network for IST Under the Transition to the 7th Framework Programme
- 79 JOIN-MED Establishing the EU-Mediterranean ICT Research Network
- 80 MAP-IT! Knowledge Mapping on IT Competencies in Mediterranean Countries and Dialogue Fostering
- 81 MED-IST Mediterranean Information Society
- 82 MEDAR Mediterranean Arabic language and Speech Technology



## NANOSCIENCES, ANOTECHNOLOGIES, MATERIAL AND NEW PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

- 86 PROMEMBRANE Promotion and focusing of Current Research Activities of Membrane Technology in Water Treatment in the Mediterranean Region



## ENERGY

- 90 ADU-RES Co-ordination Action for Autonomous Desalination Units Based on Renewable Energy Systems
- 91 DISTRES Promotion and Consolidation of All RTD Activities for Renewable Distributed Generation Technologies in the Mediterranean Region
- 92 HYRESS Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems for Supplying of Services in Rural Settlements of Mediterranean partner Countries
- 93 MED-CSD Combined Solar Power and Desalination Plants: Technico-Economic Potential in Mediterranean Partner Countries
- 94 MEDISCO Mediterranean Food and Agro Industry Applications of Solar COoling Technologies
- 95 MEDRES Cost-Effective Renewable Energy for Rural and Peri Urban Areas in the Mediterranean Region
- 96 NACIR New Applications for CP<sup>+</sup> S: A Fast Way to Improve Reliability and Technology Progress
- 97 NEEDS New Energy Externalities Development for Sustainability

- |     |          |  |
|-----|----------|--|
| 98  | POWERSOL | Mechanical Power Generation based on Solar Thrmodynamic Engines                  |
| 99  | SOLATERM | Promotion of a New Generation of Solar Thermal Systems in the MPS                |
| 100 | TERMISOL | iNew Low-Emissivity and Long Lasting Paints for Cost-Effective Solar Collectorsi |



## ENVIRONMENT

- |     |             |  |
|-----|-------------|--|
| 104 | CIRCE       | Climate Change and Impact Research: The Mediterranean Environment  |
| 105 | GEWAMED     | Mainstreaming Gender Dimensions into Water Resources Development and Management in the Mediterranean Region  |
| 106 | INECO       | Institutional and Economic Instruments for Sustainable Water Management in the Meditererranean Region        |
| 107 | INNOVA-MED  | Innovative Processes and Practices for Waste Management in the Mediterranean                                 |
| 108 | INGEDI      | Integration of Gender Dimension in Water Management in the Mediterranean                                     |
| 109 | MELIA       | Mediterranean Dialogue on Integrated Water Management  |
| 110 | NOSTRUM-DSS | Network on Governance, Science and Technology for Sustainable Water Resource Management in the Mediterranean |



- |     |                |   |
|-----|----------------|---|
| 111 | SAFER          | Seismic Early Warning for Europe  |
| 112 | SESAME         | Southern European Seas: Assessing and Modelling Ecosystem Changes   |
| 113 | SUSTAINERGYNET | Integrating Civil, Scientific and Stakeholder Knowledge Towards African Sustainable Energy Policy   |
| 114 | SWITCH         | Sustainable Water Management Improves Tomorrow' s Cities' Health  |
| 115 | WADI           | Sustainable Management of Mediterranean Coastal Fresh and Transitional Water Bodies: A Socio-Economic and Environmental Analysis of Changes and Trends to Enhance and Sustain Stakeholders Benefits |

## CULTURAL HERITAGE

- |     |            |   |
|-----|------------|---|
| 118 | 3D-COFORM  | Tools and Expertise for 3D Collection Formation   |
| 119 | ARCHAEOMAP | Archaeological Management Policies  |
| 120 | AUTHENTICO | Authentication Methodologies for Metal Artefacts Based on Material Composition and Manufacturing Techniques |
| 121 | HAMMAM     | Aspects and Multidisciplinary Methods of Analysis for the Mediterranean Region                              |
| 122 | INFOMAN    | Toward Euro-Mediterranean Memory: Expert Workshop on Information Systems for Arab Manuscripts               |

- |     |                  |   |
|-----|------------------|---|
| 123 | INFRARTSONIC     | Development of a Novel and Integrated Portable non Destructive Analysis System for the Documentation of Artworks  |
| 124 | MEDAL            | Mediterranean Conservation Alliance   |
| 125 | MEDISTONE        | Preservation of Ancient MEDiterranean Sites in Terms of Their Ornamental and Building STONE: From Determining Stone Provenance to Proposing Conservation/Restoration Techniques |
| 126 | NOESIS           | Non-Destructive Image-Based Manuscript Analysis System  |
| 127 | OPERHA           | Open and Fully Compatible Next Generation of Strengthening System for the Rehabilitation of Mediterranean Cultural Heritage   |
| 128 | PATINE DU DESERT | Re-Creation of the Patina of Saharan Sandstones, Carrying Engraved or Painted Work, 15000-Year Witnesses of Climate Changes   |
| 129 | PAPERTECH        | Innovative materials and Technologies for the Conservation of Paper of Historical, Artistic and Archaeological Value  |
| 130 | PROHITECH        | Seismic Protection of Historical Buildings by Reversible Mixed Technologies   |
| 131 | PROMET           | Developing New Analytical Techniques and Materials for Monitoring and Protecting Metal Artefacts and Monuments from the Mediterranean Region                                    |
| 132 | QUARRYSAPES      | Conservation of Ancient Stone Quarry Landscapes in the Eastern Mediterranean  |

- 133 SHADUF Traditional Water Techniques: Cultural Heritage for a Sustainable Future
- 134 WIND-CHIME Wide-Range Non-Intrusive Devices toward Conservation of Historical Monuments in the Mediterranean Area

## TRANSPORT

- 138 OPEN AIR Optimisation for Low Environmental Noise Impact Aircraft
- 139 X3-NOISE Aircraft External Noise Research Network and Coordination

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

- 142 GLOMIG Global Migration from the Eastern Mediterranean and Eurasia: Security and Human Rights Challenges to Europe
- 143 RAMSES II Network of Research Centres in Human Sciences on the Mediterranean Area



## PEOPLE

- 146 HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE Supporting Healthy Lifestyles in the Mediterranean Area
- 147 NAAN Natural Anti-diabetic & Anti-Hypertensive Drugs
- 148 PREVENTION T2D Life Style and Genetic Factors in Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes

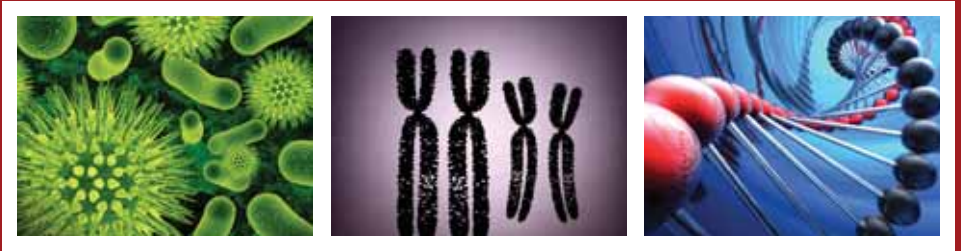


## CAPACITIES

- 152 ERA-MED Strengthening the European Research Area in Mediterranean Countries
- 153 EUMEDGRID EUMed: Empowering EScience Across the Mediterranean
- 154 EURO-MEDANET2 Opening up the European Research Area to the Mediterranean Countries
- 155 MIRA Mediterranean Innovation and Research Coordination Action
- 156 PROMEDACCESS Promotion of the Participation of Researchers from Mediterranean Partner Countries to European Research and Mobility Programmes



# HEALTH



# CAPABILITY

## Capacity Building for the Transfer of Genetic Knowledge into Practice and Prevention: An International Collaborative Network

As the number of genetic tests grows every year, health care systems worldwide face a twofold challenge: (a) to develop an evidence-based evaluation process for genetic tests or other applications of genomic knowledge in transition from research into practice; and (b) to develop capacity building that enables health care systems to make effective use of genetic/genomic applications with proven clinical utility. CAPABILITY is a project developed by the European Network of Excellence: Genetic Testing in Europe - Network in order to test development, harmonization, validation and standardization of genetic services. CAPABILITY partners include leading experts from emerging economies: Argentina, Egypt and South Africa. CAPABILITY's overall objectives are to contribute to the efforts to establish and sustain a worldwide harmonisation process for quality standards for the integration of genetic test/genomic knowledge applications into practice and prevention. The Egyptian participant has authored a paper entitled "Genetic Services in Egypt - Current Situation and Needs Assessment," available electronically on the project's website.

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- Medizinische Hochschule Hannover (Germany)
- Lunds Universitet (Sweden)
- Genetic Interest Group (United Kingdom)

- FP6: LIFESCIHEALTH Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: January 2007
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 499,996

[www.capabilitynet.eu](http://www.capabilitynet.eu)

# ECHINONET

## From Country Level to a Pan-European Perspective: A Coordinated Approach to Controlling Cystic Echinococcosis

Cystic echinococcosis (CE) is a chronic zoonotic disease that results from human infection with the larval stage of the dog tapeworm, *Echinococcus granulosus*. The disease is highly endemic in most of the countries of the Mediterranean basin, including EU countries, North Africa and the Middle East. The Egyptian partner was the leader of the work package on the standardization of diagnostic techniques of CE. Standardization is necessary in order to improve performance within individual clinical settings and comparability between centres on a regional level. Participating researchers used serology and ultrasound to diagnose CE and followed patients with CE after treatment. The data collected from medical institutions was assessed with respect to comparability and performance. In order to exchange knowledge between project members on clinical and veterinary experiences, several meetings and workshops were successfully held in Rabat, Morocco (July 2004), Irbid, Jordan (March 2005), Cairo, Egypt (March 2006) and Lisboa, Portugal (July 2007).

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- Dept. Biological Sciences, Yarmouk University (Jordan)
- Université Mentouri, Faculté des Sciences Vétérinaires (Algeria)
- Hôpital Ibn Sina, Service Médecine C (Morocco)
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- Universidade Nova de Lisboa (Portugal)
- University of Pavia (Italy)
- Consejería de Salud y Servicios Sociales (Spain)

- FP6: INCO-B.3 Health
- Contract type: Coordination action
- Start date: July 2004
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 422,783

[www.echinonet.eu](http://www.echinonet.eu)



# HEALTH-NCP-NET

## Coordination Action for Reinforcing the Health National Contact Points Network

The objective of this project is to reinforce the network of National Contact Points (NCPs) for the health related research areas and the Health theme under FP7 by promoting trans-national cooperation and identifying the weaknesses of the network. The action focuses and sharing good practices by benchmarking, training, networking and brokerage events. A set of execution, result and impact indicators will measure the progress and efficacy of these mechanisms. The network is open to the participation of NCPs from International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC). Special attention will be given to helping less experienced NCPs rapidly acquire the knowledge accumulated in other countries. The Egyptian participant leads the task of cooperation with ICPC partner countries and capacity building, as well as extending the use of common methodology to ICPC.

- FP7: HEALTH-2007-4.1-1 Reinforcing the network of National Contact Points (NCP) for the Seventh Framework Programme under Health Theme by promoting trans-national co-operation
- Contract type: Coordination Action
- Start date: May 2008
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 2 million

[www.healthncpnet.eu](http://www.healthncpnet.eu)

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- Agencia de Inovacao - Inovacao Empresarial e Transferencia de Tecnologia (Portugal)
- Malta Council for Science and Technology (Malta)
- Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale - INSERM (France)
- Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Poland)
- International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Italy)
- Autoritatea Nationala Pentru Cercetare Stiintifica (Romania)
- Latvijas Zinatnes Padome (Latvia)
- Archimedes Foundation (Estonia)
- Maria Tsaboula and Partners Ltd (Greece)
- Deutsches Zentrum für Luft und Raumfahrt E.V. (Germany)
- Agence Bruxelloise pour l'Entreprise (Belgium)
- Matimop, Israeli Industry Center for Research & Development (Israel)
- Senternovem (Netherlands)
- Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial (Spain)
- Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea (Italy)

# HEPACIVAC

## New Preventative and Therapeutic Hepatitis C Vaccines: From Pre-Clinical to Phase I

The main aim of the HEPACIVAC project is the standardization of the parameters to conduct comparable pre-clinical studies and clinical trials for preventative and therapeutic vaccines to HCV. For this purpose, two vaccine companies in Europe, OKAIROS in collaboration with CEINGE, have developed a gene based HCV vaccine candidate that encodes for the HCV non-structural region and utilizes adenoviral vectors for delivery. This vaccine elicits potent T cell (leukocyte) responses and works by lowering viral replication, thus preventing chronic hepatitis. A second vaccine candidate is based on the capacity of the HCV envelope glycoproteins to elicit neutralizing antibodies. The choice of Egypt as a partner in the HEPACIVAC project is mainly due to the fact that Egypt has the highest prevalence of HCV infection in the world, with 15% of the population is infected. One of roles of the Egyptian partner is to conduct epidemiological studies about the possibility of having health care workers as volunteers for the study of the new vaccines.

### Coordinator

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- Universitaet des Saarlandes (Germany)
- University of Birmingham (United Kingdom)
- The Chancellor, Master and Scholars of the University of Oxford (United Kingdom)
- Alta Ricerca e Sviluppo in Biotecnologie S.R.L (Italy)
- Uniwersytet Gdanski (Poland)
- Fondazione IRCCS Ospedale m (Aggiore Policlinico Mangiagalli e Regina Elena (Italy)
- Istituto di Ricerche di Biologia Molecolare P. Angeletti S.P.A. (Italy)
- Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics SRL (Italy)
- Erasmus Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Netherlands)
- Universiteit Gent (Belgium)

- FP6: LIFESCIHEALTH Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: February 2007
- Duration: 60 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 8.8 million

[www.altaweb.eu/hepacivac](http://www.altaweb.eu/hepacivac)

# ITHANET

## E-Infrastructure for Thalassaemia Research Network

The aim of ITHANET is to strengthen the Euro-Mediterranean research community on thalassaemia and related haemoglobinopathies, and to enhance its scientific potential using the infrastructures and tools of European research networks (GEANT, Grids). With the goal to coordinate existing research activities and be a base for future collaborative projects, ITHANET introduced a common approach to the resources of information and communication technologies. The Egyptian participant's activities included preparing reports on thalassaemia in Egypt, publishing research on new drugs for thalassaemia on the website, participating in the European Genetic Foundation courses and disseminating the knowledge on thalassaemia prevention and management in the region.

- FP6: INFRASTR-6 Accompanying Measures for promoting a more co-ordinated approach to research infrastructures in Europe
- Contract Type: Coordination action
- Start Date: April 2006
- Duration: 24 months
- EC Contribution to the project: € 1.2 Million

[www.project.ithanet.eu](http://www.project.ithanet.eu)

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Hopital d'enfants de Tunis (Tunisia)
- The Chronic Care Center Association (Lebanon)
- Asclepion Genetics SARL (Switzerland)
- Panepistimiako Geniko Nosokomeio Thessalonikis (Greece)
- Universita Degli Studi di Cagliari (Italy)
- Fundacion para la Investigacion Biomedica del Hospital Universitario Clinico San Carlos (Spain)
- Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale - INSERM (France)
- Ege Universitesi (Turkey)
- Bogazici Universitesi (Turkey)
- Universitatea Din Bucuresti (Romania)
- Akademisch Ziekenhuis Leiden (Netherlands)
- Erasmus Universitair Medisch Centrum (Netherlands)
- IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo - Istituto di Ricovero E Cura A Carattere Scientifico (Italy)
- Laikon General Hospital (Greece)
- Ministry of Health (Cyprus)
- Universita Degli Studi di Ferrara (Italy)
- Hadassah Medical Organization (Israel)
- National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (Greece)
- Universita ta Malta (Malta)
- Oxford Radcliffe Hospitals NHS Trust (United Kingdom)
- Fondazione Europea per la Genetica (Italy)
- Thalassaemia International Federation (Cyprus)
- Cesnet, Zajmove Sdruzeni Pravnickyh Osob (Czech Republic)

# MEDGENET

## Euro-Mediterranean Network for Genetic Services

The primary objective of the MedGeNet project was to expand the human expertise in clinical and cancer genetics in Mediterranean Partner Countries through the transfer of knowledge and technology between the two rims of the Mediterranean, which share common genetic diseases. The project focused on three main areas: 1) medical diagnosis and integrated medical management, 2) Information and Communication Technology and 3) education for health professionals and the general public. The two Egyptian partners submitted reports on genetic diseases, more specifically thalassaemia, in order to build a regional database and tele-counselling services through a network of efficient genetic centers. One participant prepared and published two books (in Arabic and in English) on thalassaemia prevention and management for physicians and patients.

- FP6: INCO-2004-B.3 Health: Health information and health management systems; Prevalent genetic disorders, INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract Type: Coordination action
- Start Date: October 2006
- Duration: 27 months
- EC Contribution to the project: € 749,000

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partners

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Cairo University

### List of Partners

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- Hospital Charles Nicolle (Tunisia)
- Hôpital Ibn Sina (Morocco)
- The Chronic Care Center (Lebanon)
- Hôpital d'Enfants (Tunisia)
- Istanbul University (Turkey)
- Centre Hospitalo-Universitaire Mustapha (Algeria)
- National Center for Diabetes, Endocrine and Genetic Diseases (Jordan)
- Aktsiaselts Asper Biotech (Estonia)
- Cesnet, Zajmove Sdruzeni Pravnickyh Osob (Czech Republic)
- Università Degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia (Italy)
- Università Degli Studi di Cagliari (Italy)
- Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna (Italy)
- Ministry of Health, Israel (Israel)
- Université Saint Joseph (Lebanon)
- Kypriako Idryma Erevnon Gia ti Myiki Distrofia (Cyprus)

# RASP

## Rapid SPR for Parallel Detection of Pathogens in Blood

Biological materials like blood, tissues and organs, although might provide solutions for several medical problems, carry the risk of transmitting diseases via transfusion and transplantation. Thus, there is an urgent need to improve the technologies used for screening diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis C. Similarly, it is important to be able to test donor blood in a cheap and fast way, especially in countries where the rate of infected blood is high due to high prevalence of diseases. RASP aims to develop a fast, cheap and precise method with the potential to detect more than 100 blood antibodies simultaneously. The Egyptian partner is working on the design of the biological biosensor and is testing the new device for the efficacy of the detection method comparatively to the old. In order to do so, the partners are exploring a new type of Surface Plasmon resonance (SPR) transducing principle that would potentially increase the sensitivity of the method compared to other the state-of-the-art SPR systems.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- V.Lashkaryov Institut of Semiconductor Physics, National Academy of Science of Ukraine (Ukraine)
- Mivitec GmbH (Germany)
- Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Analytischen Wissenschaften E.V. (Germany)
- Mikromikomed KFT. (Hungary)
- University of Regensburg (Germany)
- University of Birmingham (United Kingdom)
- Budapest University of Technology and Economics (Hungary)

- FP6: POLICIES-2.2 Public health issues, including epidemiology contributing to disease prevention and responses to emerging rare and communicable diseases, allergies, procedures for secure blood and organ donations, non-animal test methods.
- Contract Type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start Date: January 2007
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.56 million

[www.rapid-spr.com](http://www.rapid-spr.com)





# PEOPLE





# HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE

## Supporting Healthy Lifestyles in the Mediterranean Area

Through the development of a Health and Food exchange platform, HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE is working towards the following objectives: 1) enhance research capacities in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia to promote healthy lifestyles in the Mediterranean area, and 2) build knowledge transfer on specific topics making use of the target countries' capacities in treating and preventing obesity and diabetes. The project focuses on tackling specific diet habits, exploiting peculiar diet components that may exert positive health effects, and preserving organoleptic and biological properties of the Mediterranean food even when industrially processed. HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE aims to establish the basis for the development of a unique Health and Food collaborative platform necessary to activate research programmes within FP7. Funded by the International Staff Exchange Scheme, HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE brings together two main themes, health and agriculture. Egyptian researchers and staff from seven Egyptian universities, research centres and institutes are involved in the project.

- FP7: FP7-PEOPLE-IRSES-2008 Marie Curie Action "International Research Staff Exchange Scheme"
- Contract Type: No contract type
- Start Date: March 2009
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution for the project: € 1.04 million

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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Ain Shams University - Pancreatic Islet Transplantation and Diabetes Research Unit

### List of Partners

- Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II (Morocco)
- Faculte Universitaire des Sciences Agronomiques de Gembloux (Belgium)

(Continued in the Index)

# NAAN

## Natural Anti-diabetic & Anti-Hypertensive Drugs

Many Egyptian plants, such as Solanum fruits and Egyptian dates, have been used since ancient times as antihypertensive and antidiabetic in African folk medicine. However, little is known about the active constituents and mechanism of action of these plants. The NAAN project proposes to subject this plant to detailed scientific research in order to produce a safe and effective anti-hypertensive preparation. The project aims to define the most active fraction of the two plant extracts and determine their mechanism of action as anti-hypertensive and antidiabetic drugs respectively. Such studies are the first step to the development of safe and effective natural drugs. The Egyptian participant is involved in the extraction process for the fruits, the fractionation of the products and the pharmacological evaluation of these fractions.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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Sekem Development Foundation

### List of Partners

- Centre for Advancement of Research and Development in Educational Technology Ltd (Cyprus)
- Universita del Salento (Italy)

- FP7-PEOPLE-IRSES-2008 Marie Curie Action "International Research Staff Exchange Scheme"
- Contract type: No contract type
- Start date: March 2009
- Duration: 34 months
- EC contribution for the project: € 87,200

# PREVENTION T2D

## Life Style and Genetic Factors in Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes

The aim of the fellowship is to gain experience from Finland in preventing Type 2 Diabetes. Incoming International Fellowships consists of two phases, the incoming and returning phase. The incoming phase is used for orientating the researcher about the experience gained in how to prevent type 2 Diabetes (T2D) by using life style changes and also through genetic prediction. A long intervention program is designed to start the implementation in Egypt during the re-integration phase with coordination with the implementing institutions. Included in the project is the researcher's attendance of formal training courses in public health, nutrition and molecular medicine centers in Finland, and several visits and meetings with the national research team of the Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study. The return phase includes several workshops, training courses for the local staff contributing to the project and a pilot study.

### Coordinator

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Ain Shams University

- FP7: PEOPLE-2007-4-2.IIF Marie Curie Action: "International Incoming Fellowships"
- Contract type: No contract type
- Start date: August 2008
- Duration: 12 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 123,848





# CAPACITIES



# ERA-MED

## Strengthening the European Research Area in Mediterranean Countries

The project proposed to capitalise the EU investment on the established Information Points (InP) to support mapping the Research and Development of national Programmes in order for the EC to have a view of national priorities and their possible matching with the participation in Framework Programmes. ERA-MED focused on modeling a database containing profiles of key players involved in mapping the national priorities. The Egyptian participants produced an assessment report on social, cultural and scientific support across the Mediterranean Countries, which was revised by the information points. Moreover, the project supported the integration of the Information Points to the European Networks dedicated to FP7 and the European Research Area and the dissemination of information through workshops and conferences. The InP of the Mediterranean provided guidance to Mediterranean researchers on how to participate in the European programme and provided help to European researchers when searching for partnerships across the Mediterranean.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- D.G of Development and Scientific Research (West Bank and Gaza Strip)
- Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology (Syria)
- Arab Open University (Lebanon)
- The Higher Council for Science and Technology (Jordan)
- Ministere de l' Education Nationale, de l' Enseignement Superieur, de la Formation des Cadres et de la Recherche Scientifique (Morocco)
- Centre de Developpement des Energies Renouvelables (Algeria)
- Centro Internazionale di Alti Studi Agronomico Mediterraneo - Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari (Italy)
- Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (France)
- Ministry of Scientific Research, Technology and Competency Development (Tunisia)

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: December 2006
- Duration: 20 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 350,000

[www.nisnest.gr/eramed](http://www.nisnest.gr/eramed)

# EUMEDGRID

## EUMed: Empowering E-Science across the Mediterranean

The EUMEDGRID project aimed to bring the Mediterranean region to the level of European developments in terms of the e-Infrastructures. The focus of the project was on Grid infrastructure and related e-Science applications. The core of the EUMEDGRID approach was to establish a human network in the e-Science area, enlarge and train this community, and establish a pilot Grid infrastructure for regional applications. A broad range of activities focused on dissemination and outreach, training, hands-on workshops. Close collaboration with the related projects such as EUMEDCONNECT, GEANT, EGEE and SEE-GRID were organized within the context of EUMEDGRID. At the end of the project, the pilot grid infrastructure included 25 sites distributed across 13 countries. Egypt has 9 grid sites distributed in 8 Egyptian universities. The Egyptian partner also hosted the First EUMedGrid School for Application Porting (EGSAP-1) in 2007 with the goal to create the necessary knowledge for the porting of new applications to the EUMedGrid Pilot Testbed.

- FP6: INFRATR-6 Accompanying Measures for promoting a more coordinated approach to research infrastructures in Europe
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: January 2006
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.65 million

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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- Ministry of Scientific Research Technology and Competency Development (Tunisia)
- Higher Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology (Syria)
- Centre National pour la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (Morocco)
- Centre de Recherche sur l'Information Scientifique et Technique (Algeria)
- Universita ta Malta (Malta)
- Entidad Publica Empresarial Red.ES (Spain)
- Consortium Garr (Gestione Ampliamento Rete Ricerca) (Italy)
- Delivery of Advanced Network Technology to Europe Limited (United Kingdom)
- Cyprus Research and Academic Network (Cyprus)
- European Organization for Nuclear Research (Switzerland)
- Greek Research and Technology Network S.A. (Greece)



# EURO-MEDANET2

## Opening up the European Research Area to the Mediterranean Countries

The goal of the project EURO-MEDANET2 was structuring the National Contacts points networks in the Mediterranean Partner Countries, by designing and implementing a set of measures for the creation of a fully operational network of Information Points (InPs) in four Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon. In addition, the project supported the preparation of future activities of the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) related to the European Research Area (ERA) and the FP6, as well as the exploitation, assessment and/or broad take-up of past and present programme results. Moreover, it proposed to reinforce and consolidate the research system in the MPCs in order to facilitate their involvement in the opening-up of the ERA in the region and consequently, strengthen the coordination and complementarities with activities carried out by means of Community foreign policy instruments (MEDA, EUMEDIS).

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Arab Open University (Lebanon)
- Higher Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology. (Syria)
- Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari. (Italy)
- Centre de Developpement des Energies Renouvelables (Algeria)
- Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (France)
- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Spain)

- FP6: INCO-E Strengthening of co-operation with other foreign policy instruments and definition of research priorities, INCO-B Mediterranean Partner Countries
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: May 2004
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution for the project: € 400,000

[www.euromedanet.gr/](http://www.euromedanet.gr/)

# MIRA

## Mediterranean Innovation and Research Coordination Action

MIRA is a coordination action project that aims to create a dialogue platform for enabling the discussion between relevant stakeholders from both EU Member States and the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs). The goal of such a platform is to improve the S&T cooperation by connecting and facilitating the dispersed S&T cooperation initiatives supported by the Member States and the European Commission. Moreover, MIRA organizes training activities that improve the quality of the participation and management of the partners of FP7 from the MPCs. The project also aims at creating discussion platforms to monitor and discuss the content of the thematic priorities of FP7 in term of the common interest of the EU and MPCs. More specifically, MIRA proposes to create an observatory of the EU-MPC S&T cooperation, which would approve the indicators for the monitoring of RTD cooperation activities. Two workshops concerning the thematic priorities for Energy and Environment were held in Cairo in 2009. The Egyptian partners are actively involved in most of the MIRA actions, especially the dissemination component.

- FP7: INCO-2007-1.2 Mediterranean Partner countries Region
- Contract type: Coordination (or networking) actions
- Start date: January 2008
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 2.99 million

[www.miraproject.eu](http://www.miraproject.eu)

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

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- Centro Internazionale di Alti Studi Agronomici Mediterranei - Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari - (Italy)
- The Higher Council for Science and Technology (Jordan)
- Ministry of Higher Education (West Bank And Gaza Strip)
- Turkish Academy of Sciences (Turkey)
- Observatoire National des Sciences et de la Technologie (Tunisia)
- Ministere de l'enseignement Superieur et de la Recherche Scientifique (Algeria)
- Conseil National de la Recherche Scientiphique (Lebanon)
- Ministere de la Recherche Scientifique, de la Technologie et du Developpement des Competences (Tunisia)
- Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia (Spain)
- Arab Open University (Lebanon)
- Centre de Developpement des Energies Renouvelables (Algeria)

(Continued in the Index)

# PROMEDACCESS

## Promotion of the Participation of Researchers from Mediterranean Partner Countries to European Research and Mobility Programmes

The goal of the PROMEDACCESS project was to increase the involvement of universities and institutions in Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) in actions open to them under the FP7 demonstration activities, such as Marie Curie actions, FP priorities, FP instruments and some higher education programmes dealing with research and the European Research Area. PROMEDACCESS organised training seminars within the MPC institutions to guide the researchers working in projects funded by the European funds and to facilitate the dissemination of information on the EC calls for proposals. The Egyptian participant focused on promoting the participation of researchers from MPCs to the European Research and Mobility Programmes. The second overall objective was to gather information concerning Mediterranean networks of excellence in MPCs dealing with FP7 and the INCO-MED priorities in order to setup "partner search" functionality. An investigation on the difficulties in fulfilling certain eligibility criteria for FP7 actions was conducted and was sent to the European Commission.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation, INCO-2002-E Multilateral coordination of national RTD policies and activities
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: January 2007
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 106,220

### Coordinator

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### List of Partners

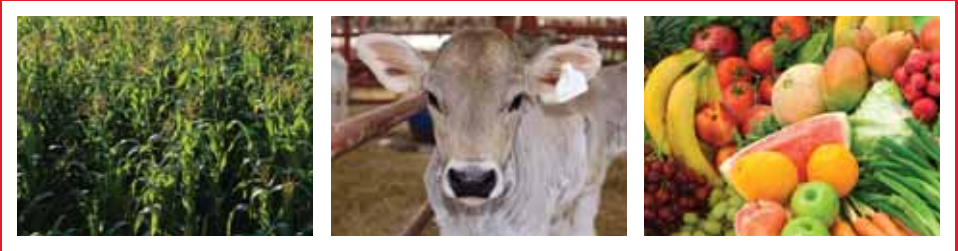
- Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Technology (Tunisia)
- Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology (Syria)
- Ministère de l'éducation Nationale, de l'enseignement Supérieur, de la Formation des Cadres et de la Recherche Scientifique' (Morocco)
- Centre de Développement des Energies Renouvelables (Algeria)
- Arab Open University (Lebanon)
- Higher Council for Science and Technology (Jordan)
- National Documentation Centre/Nhrf (Greece)
- Université de la Méditerranée (France)
- Pole Universitaire Européen de Montpellier et du Languedoc-Roussillon (France)

[www.auf.org/regions/europe-ouest-maghreb/actions-regionales/promedaccess-english.html](http://www.auf.org/regions/europe-ouest-maghreb/actions-regionales/promedaccess-english.html)





# FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND BIOTECHNOLOGY



# ADAGIO

## Adaptation of Agriculture in European Regions at Environmental Risk under Climate Change

The purpose of ADAGIO is to analyze and evaluate the potential and actual adaptation measures in agriculture for different climatic and agroecosystem regions under risk in Europe and the Mediterranean region. Although many climate risk assessments for agroecosystems have been conducted, very few are applied. The Egyptian participant organized training programs for the agriculture sector, focusing on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. The Egyptian partner also carried out a regional pilot assessment to analyze the vulnerabilities and adaptation of cropping systems at Nile delta region. The conclusions of this assessment and possible adaptation options will be included in a published documentary and other multimedia resources. In addition to exploring future scenarios or modelling results, ADAGIO also studied the visible changes and adaptation methods for in-the-field assessment.

### Coordinator

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### List of Partners

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- University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Science, Centre for Meteorology and Environmental Predictions, (Serbia and Montenegro)
- Fundatia Pentru Tehnologia Informatiei Aplicata in Mediu, Agricultura si Schimbari Globale (Romania)
- State Hydrological Institute (Russian Federation)
- August Cieszkowski Agricultural University of Poznan (Poland)
- National Observatory of Athens (Greece)
- Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry in Brno (Czech Republic)
- National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria)
- Instituto Tecnológico Agrario de Castilla y Leon (Spain)

- FP6: POLICIES-1.2 Tools and assessment methods for sustainable agriculture and forestry management
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: January 2007
- Duration: 30 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 526,300

[www.adagio-eu.org](http://www.adagio-eu.org)

# AQUARHIZ

## Modulation of Plant-Bacteria Interactions to Enhance Tolerance to Water Deficit for Grain legumes in the Mediterranean Dry Lands

The primary goal of AQUARHIZ was to increase the production of chickpea, common beans and faba beans in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. In these countries the nutrition and yield of chickpea are affected by water deficit. AQUARHIZ is founded on the evidence of genetic variability of legumes for tolerance to water deficit (TWD) and in the capacity of specific rhizobia to enhance the plant's TWD. Therefore, selected legume genotypes were proposed to be tested for tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses with a participatory approach for symbiotic nitrogen fixation (SNF) and yield in reference production areas of the participating countries. The Egyptian partner carried out 96 field experiments in the Delta region to assess the contribution of inoculation of different varieties in areas with salt and drought stresses. Several seminars and local conferences were held in Egypt to discuss the problems and the results of the project.

- FP6: INCO-2002-B1.2 Improving the water consumption by users and uses and plant breeding for efficient water and nutrient use
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: March 2004
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.03 million

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

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- Faculté des Sciences Biologiques - Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumediène (Algeria)
- Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II (Morocco)
- Faculty of Sciences (Morocco)
- Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität Frankfurt (Germany)
- Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (France)
- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (Spain)
- Association Européenne de Recherche sur les Légumineuses a Graines (France)

[www.grainlegumes.com/aquarhiz](http://www.grainlegumes.com/aquarhiz)



# ARIMNET

## Coordination of Agricultural Research in the Mediterranean

Agricultural research in the Mediterranean is scattered between EU members and Mediterranean Partner Countries. Most of the problems that the Mediterranean agriculture faces are shared by all the countries in the area. Even though priorities vary from one country to another, the broader objectives of agricultural research are largely the same in the whole region. The contemporary challenges resulting from climate change as well as the objective of sustainable development and production are best addressed by agricultural research that is coordinated across all countries. This is precisely the focus of ARIMET. Within the context of this project, Egypt, together with Portugal, is organizing joint activities to ensure complementarities between the national programmes, address fragmentation and foster the convergence of national programmes across partner countries.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Institution de la Recherche et de L'enseignement Supérieur Agricoles (Tunisia)
- Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique d'Algerie (Algeria)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (Turkey)
- Ministero delle Politiche Agricole e Forestali (Italy)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Israel)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment of Cyprus (Cyprus)
- National Agricultural Research Foundation (Greece)
- Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II (Morocco)
- Centre de Cooperation International en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement (France)
- Instituto Nacional de Investigacion y Tecnologia Agraria y Alimentaria (Spain)
- Fundacao Para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia (Portugal)

- FP7: KBBE-2007-1-2-07 Coordination of Agricultural Research in the Mediterranean
- Contract type: Coordination (or networking) actions
- Start date: October 2008
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 999,999

[www.arimnet.net](http://www.arimnet.net)

# BIO CIRCLE

## Creating a Circle by Extending the BIO NCP Network to Third Country NCPs

BIO CIRCLE extends the network of National Contact Points (NCP) for the FP7 theme Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biotechnology (BIO NCP) to National Information Points (NIP) from Third Countries. The main focus of the project is to identify, share and implement good practices between NCPs and NIPs. The main tasks of NCPs include capacity building for the NIPs, providing support for strengthening research consortiums to participate in FP7 international cooperation projects and organizing international brokerage events.

- FP6: KBBE-2008-4-01 Network of Third Countries National Information Points (ICPC and countries with bilateral S&T agreements with the EC)
- Contract type: Support actions
- Start date: October 2008
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.41 million

[www.biocircle-project.eu](http://www.biocircle-project.eu)

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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National Research Centre

### List of Partners:

- The Australian National University (Australia)
- Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Productiva (Argentina)
- National Agricultural University of Ukraine (Ukraine)
- Thailand National Science and Technology Development Agency (Thailand)
- Centre de Biotechnologie Borj Cedria (Tunisia)
- A.N. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry of The Russian Academy of Sciences (Russian Federation)
- Association de Coordination Technique pour l'Industrie Agroalimentaire (France)
- Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Formation des Cadres et de la Recherche Scientifique (Morocco)
- Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (Mexico)
- Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)
- Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (United Kingdom)
- China National Centre for Biotechnology Development (China)
- Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica (Chile)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (Canada)
- Carole Glynn European Consultant (New Zealand)
- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (South Africa)

(Continued in the Index)

# CEDROME

## Developing Drought-Resistant Cereals to Support Efficient Water Use in the Mediterranean Area

Limited water resources are a major challenge to food security in many developing countries. CEDROME aimed to develop drought resistant cereals to support the efficient use of water supplies in the Mediterranean area. The development of drought resistant cereals is important for increasing agricultural production by utilizing the large areas of underdeveloped dry lands. The role of the Egyptian partner was to evaluate the conventional breeding methods with the transgenic breed and evaluate different under-stressed conditions for different rice ecosystems. The tests included 18 varieties of rice from Egypt. The Agricultural Research Centre was also involved in experiments with tissue culture and transgenic plants. The project combines European and Mediterranean Partner Countries' expertise in classical breeding, plant physiology and cereal crop biotechnology to develop a new generation of wheat and rice varieties with enhanced drought resistance.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Participants

- University Court of the University Of Aberdeen
- Consiglio per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione in Agricoltura (C.R.A.) (Italy)
- China Agricultural University (China)
- Univ. Cadi Ayyad, Faculté des Sciences Semlalia Marrakech-Morocco (Morocco)
- Centre de Biotechnologie de Sfax (Tunisia)
- Huazhong Agricultural University (China)
- Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (France)
- Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences (China)

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation, INCO-2003-B1.2
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: January 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.7 million

[www.biology.leidenuniv.nl/ibl/S2/CEDROME](http://www.biology.leidenuniv.nl/ibl/S2/CEDROME)

# EAGLES FOOD FORUM

## European Action on Global Life Sciences-Food Forum

The EAGLES Food Forum is a multilateral review, strategy and communications programme with the goal to strengthen the European responses to the global challenges posed by food security, quality, safety and agriculture in the developing world, including environmental conservation. The programme was designed and implemented by a group of leading EU and Developing and Emerging Countries (DEC) life scientists, regulatory and communication specialists, and ethicists in the agriculture and food area. The aims were to review and define strategies of food, agriculture and biotechnology research in Europe and with a world-wide perspective, in view of tackling global challenges and to encourage open and balanced dialogue with the European public, media and opinion formers about the needs and competencies of the DEC in this specific sector. The Egyptian partner hosted a symposium during the BioVision Alexandria event in 2008, where experts from around the world participated in the forum discussions.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- National Research Foundation (South Africa)
- International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)
- Beijing Genomics Institute (China)
- Fundacio Catalana per a la Recerca i la Innovacio (Spain)

- FP6: FOOD-2003-T0 Realising ERA objectives - Promotion of SME participation - Stimulating international cooperation - Linking with Candidate Countries - Supporting Policy Development - Stimulating exploitation - Contributing to the EU strategy for Life Sciences
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: July 2005
- Duration: 40 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 646,040

[www.efb-central.org/eagles/site/eagles/C28](http://www.efb-central.org/eagles/site/eagles/C28)

# EU-MED AGPOL

## Impacts of Agricultural Trade Liberalization between the EU and Mediterranean Countries

The overall objective of EU-MED AGPOL was to estimate and describe the impacts of agricultural trade liberalization in the Mediterranean region. The major impact explored by the project is increased EU imports of fruits, vegetables and olive oil and increased EU exports to Mediterranean countries of cereals, meats, and milk products. For fruits, vegetables and olive oil, available quantitative models were determined not sufficient to properly capture the complexity of the phenomena. Expert panels for the Mediterranean countries with substantial export potential were used to complement modeling approaches done at the country level to estimate the likely changes under different liberalization scenarios. The Egyptian partner targeted a wide range of stakeholders to discuss policies on trade, investment and food production policies and the mechanisms of achieving sustainable agricultural and rural development, with particular emphasis on managing natural and human resources.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (France)
- Orta Dogu Teknik Universitesi (Turkey)
- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Spain)
- Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universitaet Bonn (Germany)
- Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique de Montpellier (France)
- Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II (Morocco)
- Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques (Tunisia)

- FP6: POLICIES-1.1 The modernisation and sustainability of agriculture and forestry
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: March 2004
- Duration: 39 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 959,875

[www.eumed-agpol.iamm.fr](http://www.eumed-agpol.iamm.fr)

# EUROMEDCITRUSNET

Safe and High Quality Supply Chains and Networks  
for the Citrus Industry between Mediterranean Partner  
Countries and European Commission

Innovation and ongoing research in the citrus industry are necessary to further improve quality and ensure safety at all stages of the supply chain, raise competitiveness, quality of life and consumer confidence. In order to promote integrated research in this area, the EUROMEDCITRUSNET project used different initiatives to stimulate cooperation, both internationally and between research organisations and commercial operators, including SMEs. The main goals of the project were to establish a Mediterranean network for the citrus sector to support research and high quality supply chains. Assessment surveys were carried out by all the partners, including the Egyptian participant, on research and development for improving the safety and quality of the citrus industry, including making policy recommendations and an action plan for further research.

## Coordinator

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## Egyptian Partner

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## List of Partners

- Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II (Morocco)
- Station d'Emballage d'Agrumes Kabbage Souss (Morocco)
- Consorzio Euroagrumi O.P. (Italy)
- Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie (Tunisia)
- National Agricultural Research Foundation (Greece)
- Cukurova University (Turkey)
- University of Catania (Italy)
- Asociacion de Investigacion de la Industria Agroalimentaria (Spain)
- Euroquality (France)

- FP6: FOOD
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: October 2006
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 399,840

[www2.spi.pt/euromedcitrusnet](http://www2.spi.pt/euromedcitrusnet)

# FLUAID

## Generation of Information and Tools to Support the Management of the Avian Influenza Crisis in Poultry

The primary goal of this project was the joint development and application of novel technologies to combat Avian Influenza infections that caused severe losses to the poultry industry around the world. To achieve this goal FLUAID brought together leading European institutes with laboratories from Asia and Egypt. The proposed deliverables of the project were diagnostic tools and vaccines to be used in outbreak management and in the application of control measures based on vaccination. The role of the Egyptian partner was to carry out analysis and validation of the new diagnostic tests, using a lateral device for rapid tests for detecting the virus in the egg yolk. It is estimated that between the year 2000 and 2006, 200 million birds have died or have been culled following infection with influenza viruses subtypes H5 or H7. Human infections have also been reported in several of these outbreaks.

- FP6: POLICIES-1.4 New and more environment friendly production methods to improve animal health
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: January 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.2 million

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Forsite Diagnostics Ltd (United Kingdom)
- Federal Veterinary Office of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs (Switzerland)
- National Agricultural Research Centre of Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (Pakistan)
- Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (United Kingdom)
- Innovative Diagnostic Vet (France)
- National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis, Department of Animal Health (Vietnam)
- Directorate of Animal Health (Indonesia)
- Stellenbosch University (South Africa)
- Central Science Laboratory (United Kingdom)
- CSIRO Livestock Industries, Australian Animal Health Laboratory (Australia)
- Department of Livestock Development (Thailand)
- Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments (France)
- Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek (Netherlands)

[www.fluaid.eu](http://www.fluaid.eu)

# FOOD-N-CO

## Cooperation Network of National Contact Points with a Special Focus on Third Countries in the Area of Food Quality and Safety

The overall objective of FOOD-N-CO was to improve the quantity and quality of participation of International Cooperation Targeted Countries (INCO) in Food Quality and Safety related research in the Sixth and Seventh EU Framework Programmes. Despite a dedicated budget and the presence of highly skilled research communities in those countries, the participation of International Cooperation countries in this thematic area has been disappointing. Organisations representing these countries as National Contact Points have indicated that the low participation was mainly a result of lack of information and contacts. FOOD-N-CO aimed to improve the participation of International Cooperation countries by building a strong network of National Contact Points in both European and International Cooperation countries to support the research communities with tailor-made information and services. The network was built through a series of training sessions, information days, and national training sessions in different International Cooperation countries, which the Egyptian partner attended.

- FP6: FOOD-2004-T0 Realising ERA objectives  
- Promotion of SME participation - Stimulating international cooperation - Linking with Candidate Countries - Supporting Policy Development - Stimulating exploitation - Contributing to the EU strategy for Life Sciences
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: February 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 900,000

[www.food-n-co.net](http://www.food-n-co.net)

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- China-EU S&T Cooperation Promotion Office (China)
- Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. Programa Universitario de Alimentos (Mexico)
- Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of the Republic of Croatia (Croatia)
- Higher Council for Science And Technology (Jordan)
- Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Brazil)
- Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission (Ethiopia)
- Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection (Serbia And Montenegro)
- Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Formation des Cadres et de la Recherche Scientifique (Morocco)
- Ministry Of Scientific Research, Technology and Competency Development (Tunisia National Council for Science and Technology (Kenya)
- CSIR - Biosciences (South Africa)
- Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea (Italy)
- Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Poland)
- The Brussels Enterprise Agency (Belgium)
- Austrian Research Promotion Agency (Austria)
- Hungarian Science and Technology Foundation (Hungary)
- Secretariat of Science, Technology and Innovative Production (Argentina)
- Technology Centre of the Academy of Sciences CR (Czech Republic)



# GRAIN LEGUMES

## New Strategies to Improve Grain Legumes for Food and Feed

The GRAIN LEGUMES project (GLIP) worked towards the mobilization and integration of European scientific research on grain legumes to solve problems such as yield inconsistency and the effect of legume seed composition on the quality of animal feed. It focused on the identification of optimal parameters for legumes in feed quality and safety, including Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). The project proposed explore the use of legumes to develop healthy and sustainable agriculture, investigate variation in grain legume seed composition and the factors affecting it, and develop new genetic, genomic, post-genomic and bioinformatics tools to improve and sustain grain legume seed production and quality. In 2007, the project extended to include different countries, including Egypt, to complement the activities of GLIP especially in the areas of biotic and abiotic stress in the Mediterranean region. This expansion also allowed for comparative genetics, because researchers expert in legume species not included in the previous consortium.

- FP6: FOOD-2002-T39 New strategies to improve grain legumes for food and feed
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: 10 February 2004
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 14.75 million

[www.eugrainlegumes.org](http://www.eugrainlegumes.org)

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Stellenbosch University (South Africa)
- University of Copenhagen (Denmark)
- Technical University of Denmark (Denmark)
- Instituto de Tecnologia Quimica e Biologica (Portugal)
- University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)
- Centre de Biotechnologie - Borj Cedria (Tunisia)
- Shanghai Institute for Biological Sciences (China)
- Universidade Catolica de Brasilia (Brazil)
- Embrapa - Recursos Geneticos e Biotecnologia (Brazil)
- Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique de Tunisie (Tunisia)
- Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II (Morocco)
- An-Najah National University (West Bank And Gaza Strip)
- All Russia Research Institute for Agricultural Microbiology (Russian Federation)
- Genxpro GmbH (Germany)
- Skretting Aquaculture Research Centre (Norway)
- University of Essex (United Kingdom)
- Agrobiointitute (Bulgaria)
- Plant Breeding and Acclimatization Institute (Poland)
- Union Nationale Interprofessionnelle des Plantes Riches en Proteines (France)
- Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research (United Kingdom)

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# MEDA GO TO EUROPE

## Enhancing the Participation of Mediterranean Countries in the Area of Food Quality and Safety in Framework Programme 7

The overall objective of the MEDA GO TO EUROPE project was to raise the quantity and quality of research projects from participants from the Mediterranean Partner Countries in all types of instruments in FP7. The project proposed to work on ensuring an increased number of successful participants for FP7 and fostering the cooperation between research communities from Member States and Mediterranean countries, contributing this way to the creation of a real European Research Area (ERA). MEDA GO TO EUROPE worked through capacity building and support of a network of technical organisations in Mediterranean countries. It organized match making between European and Mediterranean organizations and participated to the definition of the Seventh Framework Programme by taking into account the expectations of Mediterranean countries. These tasks were carried out by all the partners, including the two Egyptian participants. A work plan consisting of seven work packages was put together, including mapping of partners, dissemination and networking activities. The final workshop of this project was held in Egypt in the spring of 2009.

- FP6: FOOD
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: November 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 725,000

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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Food Technology Centre

### List of Partners

- University of Science and Technology Mohamed Boudiaf Oran (Algeria)
- Vitech Consulting S.A.L. (Lebanon)
- Centre Technique de l'Agro-Alimentaire (Tunisia)
- Partners Agro Consulting (Tunisia)
- Centre Technique des Industries Agroalimentaires (Morocco)
- Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de la Petite et Moyenne Entreprise (Morocco)
- The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (Turkey)
- Univerza na Primorskem, Znanstveno-Raziskovalno Središče Koper (Slovenia)
- Asociación de Investigación de la Industria Agroalimentaria (Spain)
- The Brussels Enterprise Agency (Belgium)
- Institute of Food Bioresources (Romania)
- Alma Consulting Group (France)
- Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea (Italy)

# MONIQA

## Towards the Harmonisation of Analytical Methods for Monitoring Quality and Safety in the Food Chain

The MONIQA Network of Excellence seeks to establish durable integration of leading research institutions, industrial partners and SMEs working in complementary fields of detections and methods for food quality and safety. MONIQA aims to overcome the European and worldwide fragmentation in food quality and safety research by integrating key organisations in a core consortium. The core consortium has proposed to work establishing mechanisms for coordinating and merging research activities, personnel and infrastructure. The industry and SME sector could potentially benefit by this project through the application of the harmonised detection method and technologies, while the consumers could benefit with a higher quality and safer food. The core consortium comprises a network of 30 members. The Egyptian participant organised summer courses on food safety and consumer awareness in 2007, 2008 and 2009, as well as a seminar on the new methods used in food analysis in the food.

- FP6: FOOD-2005-T5.4.5.1 Quality and safety control strategies for food
- Contract Type: Networks of Excellence
- Start Date: February 2007
- Duration: 60 months
- EC Contribution to the project: € 12.3 million

[www.moniqa.org](http://www.moniqa.org)

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Alma Mater Studiorum - Universita' di Bologna (Italy)
- The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences (Austria)
- Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität (Germany)
- Joint Research Centre (Belgium)
- Webb Stephen Matthew MSc, MBA(Austria)
- National Research Council (Italy)
- Hanoi University of Technology (Vietnam)
- Institut Pertanian Bogor (Indonesia)
- Chinese Cereals and Oils Association (China)
- Hacettepe University Food Engineering Department (Turkey)
- National Food and Nutrition Institute (Poland)
- Budapest University of Technology and Economics (Hungary)
- Istituto Nazionale di Ricerca per Gli Alimenti e la Nutrizione (Italy)
- Sichuan University (China)
- National Institute for Public Health and The Environment (Netherlands)
- Norwegian Food Research Institute (Norway)
- University of Naples Federico II (Italy)
- VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland (Finland)
- Vocaltag Ltd. (Israel)
- University of Food Technologies (Bulgaria)

(Continued in the Index)

# MYCORED

## Novel Integrated Strategies for Worldwide Mycotoxin Reduction in the Food and Feed Chains

MYCORED aims at developing strategic solutions to reduce contamination mycotoxins in economically important food and feed chains. The following toxins and commodities are especially considered in the project: aflatoxins, trichothecenes, zearalenone, fumonisins in wheat/maize food and feed chains; ochratoxin A in the grape-wine and wheat chains; and aflatoxins in the dried fruit chain. The Egyptian participant is working on the identification of the above mentioned toxins in different food chains. The main aim of the project is to optimize plant resistance and fungicide, and use biocontrol to reduce toxigenic fungi in cropping systems. In addition to exploring novel post-harvest and storage practices and applying new food processing technologies, the project employs novel diagnostic methodologies. MYCORED considers the efficient handling procedures and information, dissemination and educational strategies in a context of multidisciplinary integration of know-how and technology to reduce mycotoxins exposure worldwide.

- FP7: KBBE-2007-2-5-05 Reduce mycotoxin contamination in the food and feed chain
- Contract type: Collaborative project for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation partner countries (SICA)
- Start date: April 2009
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 5.77 million

[www.mycored.eu](http://www.mycored.eu)

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Cereal Research Non-Profit Company (Hungary)
- Universitaet fuer Bodenkultur Wien (Austria)
- Universita Degli Studi di Napoli Federico II. (Italy)
- Federation Europeenne des Fabricants D'additifs pour la Nutrition Animale (Belgium)
- Fundacio Privada International Treenut (Spain)
- Matrix SRL (Italy)
- Bio-Ferm, Biotechnologische Entwicklung Und Produktion Gmbh (Austria)
- Romer Labs Diagnostic Gmbh (Austria)
- Universidad Nacional de Rio Cuarto (Argentina)
- Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz Y Trigo Int (Mexico)
- Max Rubner Institut Bundesforschungsinstitut fur Ernährung und Lebensmittel (Germany)
- A.N. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russian Federation)
- Tubitak Marmara Research Centre (Turkey)
- Universidad de Lleida (Spain)
- Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Italy)
- Universita Degli Studi di Roma la Sapienza (Italy)
- Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (France)
- Cranfield University (United Kingdom)
- South African Medical Research Council (South Africa)
- Plant Research International B.V. (Netherlands)
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)
- Danmarks Tekniske Universitet (Denmark)
- Rijksinstituut Voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (Netherlands)

# RABMEDCONTROL

## Identifying Ecological and Epidemiological Key Factors for Rabies Dynamics and Control in North Africa and Implications for Rabies Status in South West Europe

Rabies is a serious public health concern in North Africa, recently reintroduced to Western European countries in non-flying animals. Despite the fact that Western European countries have almost completely eliminated canine and vulpine rabies, they continue to declare some human and animal cases mostly imported from North Africa. In addition, the disease is present in bats with some spillover to humans. RABMEDCONTROL proposed to employ a global multidisciplinary approach to draw a precise picture of the rabies epidemiology in North Africa by identifying and quantifying epidemiological, ecological, sociological and vaccinological key factors for rabies dynamics. The Egyptian partner has collected epidemiological baseline data in Egypt, and played a role in standardizing the sampling and diagnostic tools.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

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- Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Spain)
- Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments (France)
- University of Barcelona (Spain)
- Laboratoire Régional d'analyses et de Recherches Vétérinaires de Casablanca (Morocco)
- Institut Pasteur d'Alger (Algeria)
- Institut Pasteur de Tunis (Tunisia)

- FP6: INCO-2003-B.3 Health
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: July 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.1 million

[www.rabmedcontrol.org](http://www.rabmedcontrol.org)

# SWUP-MED

## Sustainable Water Use Securing Food Production in Dry Areas of the Mediterranean Region

The strategic objective of the project is to improve food crop production in the Mediterranean region. SWUP-MED proposed to work mainly in farmer's communities to improve farming systems by strengthening a diversified crop rotation and using marginal-quality water for supplemental irrigation. Furthermore, it aims at introducing and testing new climate-proof crops and cultivars with improved stress tolerance cereals, grain legumes and new crops. Supplemental irrigation are planned to be performed as deficit irrigation by different sources of water. In addition, the project proposes to investigate the sustainable field applicability of the farming systems, such as environmental effects related to irrigation water quality by monitoring groundwater and soil quality. The Egyptian partner focuses on the study of the socioeconomic factors affecting the introduction of new management systems and new crops for more sustainable water use and improved food security in Mediterranean countries. CEDARE is also involved in the dissemination of the project results through the project website and leaflets.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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Centre for Environment and Development in the  
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### List of Partners

- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- University of Cukurova (Turkey)
- International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas - ICARDA (Syria)
- Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II (Morocco)
- The University of Western Australia (Australia)
- Natural Environment Research Council (United Kingdom)
- Instituto de Tecnologia Quimica e Biologica - Universidade Nova de Lisboa (Portugal)

- FP7: KBBE-2007-1-2-01 Annual Food crops with improved tolerance to multiple abiotic stresses
- Contract type: Collaborative project for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation partner countries (SICA)
- Start date: July 2008
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 2.73 million

[www.swup-med.dk](http://www.swup-med.dk)

# TRACEBACK

## Integrated System for a Reliable Traceability of Food Supply Chains

TRACEBACK focuses on the development of an innovative food traceability system based on establishing connections between the product flow and the information flow along the food chain through the implementation of micro-devices. In order to design such an information management system across the diverse players of the food chain, TRACEBACK is working on the development of a Service Oriented Architecture Model that can provide semantic and service interoperability. The Egyptian participant has organized two successful capacity building workshops aiming at creating an industrial platform in Egypt that would be linked to regional platforms on this issue.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

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- Scuola Superiore Isufi, E-business Management Section, Università del Salento (Italy)
- Verein zur Förderung Agrar- und Stadtoökologischer Projekte E.V. (Germany)
- Instytut Logistyki i Magazynowania (Poland)
- Regionalna Wielkopolska Izba Rolno-Przemysłowa (Poland)
- Transformaciones Agr\_Colas de Badajoz, S.A. (Spain)
- Technobiochip Società Consortile a Responsabilità Limitata (Italy)
- KBS (France)
- Akdeniz University, Economic Research Centre on Mediterranean Countries (Turkey)
- Federazione Italiana dell' Industria Alimentare (Italy)
- SGS International Certification Services Iberica, S.A (Spain)
- Selex Communications SPA (Italy)
- Teagasc Agriculture & Food Development Authority (Ireland)
- MTT Agrifood Research Finland (Finland)
- Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften E. V. (Germany)
- Consum Sociedad Cooperativa Valenciana (Spain)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- City University London (United Kingdom)
- Combined European Management And Transportation SPA (Italy)
- Università Degli Studi di Parma (Italy)
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences Faculty of Alnarp (Sweden)
- University of Kent (United Kingdom)
- Engineering - Ingegneria Informatica SPA (Italy)
- Atos Origin Sociedad Anonima Espanola (Spain)
- Asociación de Investigación de la Industria Agroalimentaria (Spain)
- Centiv GmbH (Germany)

- FP6: Food
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: January 2007
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 9.74 million

[www.traceback-ip.eu](http://www.traceback-ip.eu)







# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES



# ACCESS-EGOV

## Access to E-Government Services Employing Semantic

By employing semantic technologies, the ACCESS-EGOV project proposed to support the interoperability among e-government services across organisational, regional and linguistic borders. ACCESS-EGOV worked towards the introduction of a new and easy e-service to the world of e-government interoperability. The project proposed to generate a scenario consisting of elementary government services. These scenarios would combine elementary traditional and e-services. All the ACCESS-EGOV components are on an open source solution. The main task of the Egyptian partner was to validate the system. Other tasks included requirement analysis, knowledge/ontology modeling and semantic mark-up of Web resources test lab, and the development of methodological guidelines for using the new technology and its applications.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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German University in Cairo

### List of Partners

- Urząd Miejski W Gliwicach (Poland)
- Mesto Michalovce (Slovakia)
- Finanzministerium des Landes Schleswig Holstein (Germany)
- Emax SA (Poland)
- Intersoft A.S. (Slovakia)
- Information Society Open to Impairments E-Isotis (Greece)
- Kosický Samosprávneho Kraj (Slovakia)
- Stowarzyszenie "Miasta w Internecie" (Poland)
- Universitaet Regensburg (Germany)

- FP6: IST-2004-2.4.13 Strengthening the Integration of the ICT research effort in an Enlarged Europe
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: January 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.98 million

[www.accessegov.org](http://www.accessegov.org)

# EVERGROW

## Ever-Growing Global Scale-Free Networks, Their Provisioning, Repair and Unique Functions

The vision of EVERGROW was to invent methods and systems, and build infrastructure for the measurement, mock-up and analysis of network traffic, topology and logical structure, in order to address the opportunities presented by the Internet of 2025. In 2025 the world's data networks and communications facilities are expected to connect us with the world's knowledge, and mediate the majority of business, consumer and scholarly activity. The main tasks of EVERGROW were to understand problems concerning network traffic and topology and processes, so that their management is based on fundamental, scientific principles. The Egyptian partner was involved in the design of tools for measuring and visualizing the topology of the internet using mathematical models.

- FP6: IST-2002-2.3.4.2 FET pro-actives
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: January 2004
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 5.6 million

[www.evergrow.org](http://www.evergrow.org)

### Coordinator

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Distributed Systems Laboratory (Sweden)

### Egyptian Partner

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for Agricultural Expert Systems

### List of Partners

- Collegium Budapest Egyesulet (Hungary)
- Universidad Publica de Navarra (Spain)
- Kungliga Tekniska Hogskolan (Sweden)
- Teliasonera Aktiebolag (Sweden)
- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel)
- Universite Paris-Sud (France)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
- France Telecom SA (France)
- Aston University (United Kingdom)
- Ecole Normale Superieure Paris (France)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (Spain)
- The Chancellor, Masters And Scholars of The University of Oxford (United Kingdom)
- Universite Catholique de Louvain (Belgium)
- Tel Aviv University (Israel)
- Technical University of Crete (Greece)
- Otto-Von-Guericke-Universitaet Magdeburg (Germany)
- Koebenhavns Universitet (Denmark)
- Fondazione Istituto per L'interscambio Scientifico (Italy)
- Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (Switzerland)
- Centre D'excellence en Technologies de L'information et de la Communication (Belgium)
- Abdus Salam International Center for Theoretical Physics (Italy)
- Ericsson AB (Sweden)

# IDEALIST7FP

## Support for Participants in ICT Priority by Network for IST under the Transition to the 7th Framework Programme

The objective of this project was to encourage and facilitate the participation in current and future community ICT research. Special focus was placed on newcomers and SMEs, including organisations from New Member States (NMS), Associated Candidate Countries (ACC) and International Cooperation Countries (INCO) countries. The project was based on the specific information and assistance structures of the network of National Contact Points (NCPs). In addition, IDEALIST built on the experience gained from the five preceding projects covering FP4, FP5 and FP6: Idealfit, Idealist, Ideal5FP, Idealist34 and Idealist-Extend. The role of the Egyptian participants was checking, approving and distributing partner searches to guarantee a smooth running of the partner search service. In addition, the Egyptian partner was a member in the management board of the project and contributed to verifying changes in the plan of the project, monitoring, evaluating and managing resources.

- FP6: IST-2005-2.6.4 Accompanying actions in support of participation in Community ICT research
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: October 2006
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.88 million

[www.ideal-ist.net](http://www.ideal-ist.net)

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Enterprise Ireland (Ireland)
- Ústav Teorie Informace a Automatizace Avcr, V.V.I. (Czech Republic)
- Instituti Informatikes DHE Matematikes Aplikuar (Albania)
- Efp Consulting UK Limited (United Kingdom)
- Verket for Innovationssystem (Sweden)
- Gabinete de Relacoes Internacionais da Ciencia e do Ensino Superior (Portugal)
- Chamber of Commerce of Macedonia (The Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia)
- Israeli Center for Research & Development - Matimop / Israel Directorate for EU FP (Israel)
- National Documentation Centre / National Hellenic Research Foundation (Greece)
- Teknologian Kehittämiskeskus (Finland)
- Kyiv State Center for Scientific Technical and Economic Information (Ukraine)
- Ministry of Scientific Research Technology and Competency Development (Tunisia)
- Slovenska Technicka Univerzita V Bratislave (Slovakia)
- Institute of Operating Systems (Russian Federation)
- Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Poland)
- Senternovem (Netherlands)
- Fondazzjoni Temi Zammit (Malta)
- Academy of Sciences Of Moldova (Moldova)

(Continued in the Index)

# JOIN-MED

## Establishing the EU-Mediterranean ICT Research Network

The main objective of Join-MED is to create a sustainable network of ICT research organisations in the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) and Europe, reinforcing the research cooperation between these two regions on a wider scale. To achieve this, Join-MED proposes to organise a series of networking events in the MPCs that will bring researchers from different countries in the region and the EU together. Furthermore, it plans to support the creation of institutionalised networks on a cross-regional basis. Join-MED also proposes to promote closer research co-operation across the region by moving from country-focused networking events to cross-regional ones. The second objective of Join-MED is to support the Information Society policy dialogue and the co-ordination of national policies on international co-operation in the MPCs, by formulating a harmonised MPC ICT policy and through an open dialogue, among the MPCs as well as with Europe.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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Ministry for Communication and Information  
Technology

### List of Partners

- Institut Supérieur de Gestion et de Planification (Algeria)
- RCI Research & Consultancy Institute Ltd (Cyprus)
- National Council for Scientific Research (Lebanon)
- Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology (Syria)
- Université Mohammed V-Souissi (Morocco)
- Palestinian Academy for Science and Technology (Israel)
- Centre National de l'informatique (Tunisia)
- IT Consult GmbH (Germany)
- Royal Scientific Society (Jordan)

- FP7: ICT-2007.9.2 International cooperation (ICT-2007.9.2)
- Contract type: Coordination and support actions
- Start date: February 2009
- Duration: 30 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 910,000

[www.join-med.eu](http://www.join-med.eu)

# MAP-IT!

## Knowledge Mapping on IT Competencies in Mediterranean Countries and Dialogue Fostering

MAP-IT! aligned its goals with the Barcelona Declaration objectives to strengthen the grounds of co-operation among the Mediterranean countries through reciprocal knowledge and on-going dialogue. The objectives of MAP-IT were to map the competencies and identify the excellence domains in the Mediterranean IST arena, as corresponding to the strategic objectives of the IST programme in pivotal areas where Mediterranean countries have already developed research excellence hubs. The Egyptian participant mapped the different ICT competencies in Egypt and the different ICT fields that are seeking development. In addition, it contributed to raising awareness within the Mediterranean IT community about co-operation within the IST programme. Special attention was given to combining “operational information” for the building and consolidation of the objectives within the Mediterranean institutional framework.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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Information Technology Industry Development Agency

### List of Partners

- Universite Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah (Morocco)
- Euroquality (France)
- Ministry of Scientific Research Technology and Competency Development (Tunisia)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (France)
- Innova SPA (Italy)

- FP6: IST-2005-2.6.5.2 INCO
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: January 2007
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 649,660

[www.map-it-med.eu](http://www.map-it-med.eu)

# MEDAR

## Mediterranean Arabic Language and Speech Technology

MEDAR addresses International Cooperation with the Arabic region on Speech and Language Technologies. MEDAR is structured around 3 pillars, 4 main objectives, and a number of instruments. The 3 pillars focus on producing a knowledge based on Human Language Technology (HLT) players, processing tools, activities and products for Arabic; designing a strong cooperation roadmap between EU and Arabic countries, within the Arabic countries, and between academia and industry and focusing on Machine Translation (MT) and Multilingual Information Retrieval (MLIR) for which required technology components, LRs, benchmarking methodologies will be identified. Three Egyptian partners are involved in the project, each one performing different activities in updating the Basic Language Resource Kit, consolidating a network of players in all areas of HLT, developing the Cooperation Roadmap based on foreseeable technological trends, market potentials and cooperation possibilities. A variety of instruments will be used to achieve the objectives, such as surveys and market analysis.

- ICT-2007.9.1 International cooperation
- Contract type: Coordination and support actions
- Start date: February 2008
- Duration: 30 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 798,552

### Coordinator

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(Denmark)

### Egyptian Partner

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The Engineering Company for Digital Systems  
Development

### List of Partners

- Universite Mohammed V-Souissi (Morocco)
- University of Balamand (Lebanon)
- Birzeit University (West Bank And Gaza Strip)
- The Open University (United Kingdom)
- Universiteit Utrecht (Netherlands)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
- Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique (France)
- Institute for Language and Speech Processing - "Athena" Research Center (Greece)
- Universite Lyon 2 Louis Lumière (France)
- Al-Ahlyya Amman University (Jordan)
- Evaluations and Language Resources Distribution Agency (France)

[www.medar.info](http://www.medar.info)



# MED-IST

## Mediterranean Information Society

The overall objective of MED-IST was to bring the Mediterranean Partner Countries closer to the European Framework Programme in the field of Information Society Technologies. This was done through an open consultation process during which the national bodies responsible for formulating their research strategy met with the active research community to review current research policies and develop appropriate guidelines in view of both their own needs and the IST priorities in FP7. MED-IST targeted the research communities directly with active promotion events for the Framework Programme opportunities as well as by identifying suitable research organisations and IT companies in that region, training them on the procedural aspects and providing assistance in finding cooperation partners in Europe. Workshops were organised to train the identified organisations on the procedures and opportunities for cooperation in the IST programme. In addition, MED-IST prepared a "Directory of MPC Organisations." The Egyptian participant was involved in all the objectives of the project.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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Ministry of Communications & Information  
Technology

### List of Partners

- Conseil National de la Recherche Scientifique (Lebanon)
- Ministère de L'industrie, du Commerce et des Nouvelles Technologies (Morocco)
- Palestinian Academy for Science and Technology (West Bank And Gaza Strip)
- Royal Scientific Society (Jordan)
- Centre National de L'informatique (Tunisia)
- Ministry of Communications & Technology (Syria)
- IT Consult GmbH (Germany)

- FP6: IST-2005-2.6.5.2 INCO
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: February 2007
- Duration: 30 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 970,128

[www.med-ist.eu](http://www.med-ist.eu)





# NANOSCIENCES, NANOTECHNOLOGY



# PROMEMBRANE

## Promotion and Focusing of Current Research Activities of Membrane Technology in Water Treatment in the Mediterranean Region

Membrane technology, with its different applications in water treatment (desalination, potable water treatment, wastewater treatment and reuse), has the potential to be a powerful tool for dealing with the water crisis in the Mediterranean region. The primary objective of PROMEMBRANE was to support the current research and development activities in membrane technology focusing on water treatment in the Mediterranean region. The first stage of the project focused on the identification, mapping and evaluation of the on-going research. The second stage concentrated on the diffusion and dissemination of the successful experiences and research activities carried out. Within this context, two regional contests entitled "PROMEMBRANE Young Scientist Award" were organized in Egypt and Syria. In addition, an international conference was held in Tunisia, which encouraged and promoted further research activities in membrane technologies.

### Coordinator

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Verein zur Foerderung des Technologietransfers  
an der Hochschule Bremerhaven E.V.  
Environmental Institute (Germany)

### Egyptian Partner

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National Research Centre

### List of Partners

- Bioazul S.L. (Spain)
- Birzeit University (West Bank And Gaza Strip)
- Al-Baath University (Syria)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto per la Tecnologia delle Membrane (Italy)
- Centre de Biotechnologie de Sfax (Tunisia)

- FP6: INCO-2002-B1.1 Comprehensive Policy for Integrated Water Planning, INCO-2002-B1.3 Advanced Water Treatment, Re-Use And Energy Implications
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: 15 August 2006
- Duration: 24 Months
- EC contribution to the project: € 249,885

[www.promembrane.info](http://www.promembrane.info)





# ENERGY





# ADU-RES

## Coordination Action for Autonomous Desalination Units Based on Renewable Energy Systems

A key objective of ADU-RES was to further the development of integrated plant designs for cost efficient autonomous desalination units (ADUs) that are based on renewable energy sources (RES). In addition, the project worked towards the formulation of political strategies for boosting ADU-RES implementation in the Mediterranean. Another key goal of ADU-RES was to strengthen and unite research work for the design of robust and cost-effective desalination plants that operate autonomously on RES. Such plants face many challenges, including the radical cost reduction, advanced management system and improved long-term reliability set-ups. In addition, large scale implementation of RES based ADUs requires favourable legislative and institutional framework conditions. The project proposed to examine the relevant legislation in the EU, associated and Mediterranean countries, and to elaborate a policy initiative for boosting RES based ADUs. The Egyptian participant organized a workshop in 2005.

### Coordinator

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Renewable Energy (Germany)

### Egyptian Partner

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Egyptian Association for Water and Energy

### List of Partners

- Fondation Marrakech 21 (Morocco)
- Royal Scientific Society (Jordan)
- Commission of the European Communities - Directorate General Joint Research Centre (Belgium)
- Instituto Tecnológico de Canarias, S.A. (Spain)
- Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II cha agadir (Morocco)
- Fraunhofer Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V. (Germany)
- ETA - energia, trasporti, agricoltura (Italy)
- Loughborough University (United Kingdom)
- Centre for Renewable Energy Sources (Greece)
- Centre de Développement des Energies Renouvelables (Algeria)
- Agricultural University of Athens (Greece)
- Earth Link and Advanced Resources Development (Lebanon)
- Institut National de Recherches en Genie Rural, Eaux et Forets (Tunisia)
- Palestinian Hydrology Group for Water and Environmental Resources Development (West Bank and Gaza Strip)

- FP6: INCO-B.1 Environment
- Contract type: Coordination action
- Start date: April 2004
- Duration: 30 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 620,000

[www.adu-res.org](http://www.adu-res.org)

# DISTRES

## Promotion and Consolidation of All RTD Activities for Renewable Distributed Generation Technologies in the Mediterranean Region

The overall goal of DISTRES is to exchange and disseminate good practice developed in the field of renewable energy sources distributed generation (RES-DG) technologies by research activities and analyses for the Mediterranean needs. More specifically, DISTRES is interested in electricity generation from RES-DG. The main scientific and technological objectives of DISTRES are to coordinate RTD projects in RES-DG technologies, promote the electricity generation from solar energy, photovoltaic (PV) systems and solar thermal systems. These proposed activities would potentially pave the way for pilot systems and products, set capacity building methodologies and disseminate the results as widely as possible in the Mediterranean countries and in the EU. The Egyptian participant is working on reviewing the current RES policies and related socio-environmental benefits within EU and Mediterranean countries, marketing surveys and economic analyses in order to identify the various successful business models and market entry strategies for RES-DG.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract type: Coordination action
- Start date: January 2007
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 999,832

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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New and Renewable Energy Authority

### List of Partners

- Technofi S.A. (France)
- Cyprus International Institute for the Environment and Public Health in association with Harvard school of Public Health (Cyprus)
- Centre For Renewable Energy Sources (Greece)
- Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (Cyprus)
- Center for the Development of Renewable Energies (Morocco)
- Palestinian Energy and Environment Research Center (West Bank and Gaza Strip)
- Agence pour la Promotion et la Rationalisation de l'Utilisation de l' Nergie (Algeria)
- Centre de Developpement des Energies Renouvelables (Algeria)
- Hystore Technologies Ltd (Cyprus)
- Energy Consulting Network (Denmark)
- Copenhagen Business School (Denmark)
- Scholai Frederickou Ltd (Cyprus)
- Institute Of Communication and Computer Systems (Greece)
- Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Lisboa (Portugal)
- Universitaet St. Gallen (Switzerland)
- Association Libanaise pour la Maitrise de l' Energie et pour l' Environment (Lebanon)

# HYRESS

## Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems for Supplying of Services in Rural Settlements of Mediterranean partner Countries

The strategic objective of HYRESS was to remove the knowledge barriers against the installation of Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems and the creation of mini-grids based on renewable energy. In order to achieve this goal, the project proposed to develop, combine, install, test and assess (technically and socially) the performance of low-cost pilot hybrid Renewable Energy (RE) systems in remote areas of the Mediterranean, which are not yet grid-connected. The hybrid systems consisted of photovoltaics, small wind generators, hydrogen subsystems and they were installed in selected areas of the MP countries to provide energy and associated services. Three hybrid systems were installed in remote rural areas of Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. The hybrid system in Egypt is also used as a training unit for the university students. Data is currently being collected to study the socioeconomic aspects of renewable energy in Egypt.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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Alexandria University

### List of Partners

- Clean Power L.P. EV Kyritsis and Partners Limited Partnership (Greece)
- WIP - KG (Germany)
- National Agency for Energy Conservation (Tunisia)
- Institut Fuer Solare Energieversorgungstechnik E.V. (Germany)
- University Cadi Ayyad (Morocco)
- Instituto Tecnológico y de Energias Renovables, S.A. (Spain)

- FP6: INCO-2004-B1.5 Renewable energies, INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: October 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.25 million

[www.hyress.org](http://www.hyress.org)

# MED-CSD

## Combined Solar Power and Desalination Plants: Technico-Economic Potential in Mediterranean Partner Countries

The growing economies in the southern and eastern Mediterranean area increasingly need affordable and efficient energy and water for sustainable development. Hybrid solar/fossil thermal power plants with combined sea water desalination based on Concentrating Solar Power technology (CSP) offer a unique, cost efficient solution to the growing energy and water demand. Hybrid solar/fossil operation offers a smooth transition from the fossil fuel to a solar economy and provides firm power capacity to the grid with up to 8000 full load operating hours per year. The main objective of the MED CSD project is the assessment of the technico-economic potential of CSP for electricity and desalination in Mediterranean region, particularly in the Mediterranean Partners Countries (MPCs). The Egyptian partner is responsible for making feasibility assessments on hybrid CSP water desalination plants.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)

### List of Partners

- Office National de l'Eau Potable (Morocco)
- Center for the Development of Renewable Energies (Morocco)
- Mekorot Water Company Israel (Israel)
- Inven Engineering GmbH (Germany)
- Techint Compagnia Tecnica Internazionale SPA (Italy)
- Kernenergien - the Solar Power Company (Germany)
- Sonelgaz SPA - Societe Algerienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (Algeria)
- Palestinian Energy and Environment Research Center (West Bank and Gaza Strip)
- Electricite de France S.A. (France)
- Deutsches Zentrum fur Luft und Raumfahrt E.V. (Germany)
- National Energy Research Centre (Jordan)

- FP7: ENERGY-2007-2.5-02 Using CSP for water desalination
- Contract type: Support actions
- Start date: June 2006
- Project duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 999,960

[www.med-csd-ec.eu/eng](http://www.med-csd-ec.eu/eng)

# MEDISCO

## MEDiterranean Food and Agro Industry Applications of Solar COoling Technologies

MEDISCO's main goal was developing, testing and optimizing solar thermally driven cooling concepts for the food and agro industry in the Mediterranean region that are economically and socially sustainable. It proposed to assess which systems would better accommodate the actual and future demand of the food and conservation industry sectors in the south edge of the basin and estimate in technical and economical terms the most appropriate approach for the application of solar thermally driven systems. The activities carried out by the Egyptian participant included analyzing the energy sector in Egypt, focusing on energy balance and structure of energy sector. In addition, the Egyptian partner contributed towards determining the indicators relevant to energy and environment market structure.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Phototherme SARL (Morocco)
- Centre International de Mèto des Numèrics en Enginyeria (Spain)
- Smvda Domaine Neferis (Tunisia)
- Center for Renewable Energies Development (Morocco)
- Agence Nationale pour la Maitrise de l'Energie (Tunisia)
- Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maitrise de l'Energie (France)
- Tecsol S.A. (France)
- Robur S.P.A. (Italy)
- Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V. (Germany)

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation, INCO-2002-B1.5 Renewable energies
- Contract Type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start Date: October 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC Contribution to the project: € 1.4 million

[www.medisco.org](http://www.medisco.org)

# MEDRES

## Cost-Effective Renewable Energy for Rural and Peri Urban Areas in the Mediterranean Region

The objectives of the MEDRES research are to assess the opportunities for cost-effective renewable energies (RE) for rural areas and villages, assess the real effectiveness of new technologies through better knowledge of end-user acceptability for energy efficient technologies and practices and to measure the impact of electrification on socio-economic development in rural areas. MEDRESS proposed to disseminate the main results of the project in a set of recommendations and proposed adapted strategies in the region. The Egyptian participants have been responsible for analyzing the energy efficient use in peri-urban and rural areas and for assessing the impact of electrification on socio-economic development in rural areas. The research hopes to support the decision makers in Mediterranean countries to better define the best practices of sustainable energy in the rural and peri-urban areas.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: January 2007
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.16 million

### Coordinator

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New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)

### List of Partners

- Electriciens Sans Frontières (France)
- Institut Fuer Angewandte Forschung und Zusammenarbeit mit den MENA-Laendern E.V. (Germany)
- Universitaet Kassel (Germany)
- Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (Tunisia)
- Société Algerienne de l'Électricité et du Gaz (Algeria)
- SMA Technologie AG (Germany)
- Centre de Développement des Energies Renouvelables (Morocco)
- Fundacion Labein (Spain)
- Institut fuer Solare Energieversorgungstechnik E.V. (Germany)
- Electricité de France (France)
- Cesi Ricerca S.P.A. (Italy)
- Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maitrise de l'Energie (France)
- Agence Nationale pour la Maitrise de l'Energie (Tunisia)

# NACIR

## New Applications for CP'S: A Fast Way to Improve Reliability and Technology Progress

The main goal of the project is to bring together the owners of the most advanced CPV technology in order to research new applications for CPV systems. By improving the current technology of the industrial partners (ISOFOTON and CONCENTRIX), NACIR hopes to reach the competitive market, and ultimately, lower the cost of flat panel PV significantly within 3-4 years. The Egyptian participant is responsible for the site preparation, integration and installation of the required infrastructure including water pumping, irrigation, and storage systems. In addition, the Egyptian partner is working towards identifying the parameters needed to evaluate the overall system performance, and designing and developing a local data acquisition system and database.

### Coordinator

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### Egyptian Partner

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### List of Partners

- Office National de l'Electricité (Morocco)
- Isofoton S.A. (Spain)
- Concentrix Solar GmbH (Germany)
- Instituto de Sistemas Fotovoltaicos de Concentracion SA (Spain)
- Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V (Germany)

- FP7: ENERGY.2008.2.1.1 Enhancing strategic international cooperation initiatives in the field of concentration photovoltaics
- Contract type: Collaborative project for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation partner countries (SICA)
- Start date: January 2009
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 4.4 million

[www.ies.upm.es/NACIR](http://www.ies.upm.es/NACIR)

# NEEDS

## New Energy Externalities Development for Sustainability

The ultimate objective of the NEEDS project was to evaluate the full costs and benefits of energy policies and future energy systems, both for individual countries and for the enlarged EU as a whole. The project proposed to contribute to the three main areas of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of energy technologies, monetary valuation of externalities from energy production, transport, conversion and use. In addition, NACIR worked towards the integration of LCA and externalities information into policy formulation and scenario building. The Egyptian partner's activities included analyzing the energy sector in Egypt, focusing on energy balance and structure of the sector. Furthermore, NREA was involved in determining the indicators relevant to energy and environment market structure, and the main factors influencing energy and environment policies. The results of the research have been disseminated through a series of workshops and conferences with international experts in the field. The 3rd forum of the project was held in Cairo in 2008.

- FP6: SUSTDEV-1 Sustainable energy systems, SUSTDEV-3.8 Cross-cutting issue: Sustainable Development concepts and tools
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: September 2004
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 7.59 million

[www.needs-project.org](http://www.needs-project.org)

### Coordinator

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### List of Partners

- Spok APS (Denmark)
- Universitaet Stuttgart (Germany)
- Tallinna Tehnikaulikool (Estonia)
- Universiteit Antwerpen (Belgium)
- Paul Scherrer Institut (Switzerland)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Cesi Ricerca SPA (Italy)
- Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch Onderzoek (Belgium)
- Akademia Gorniczko-Hutnicza (Poland)
- University of Bath (United Kingdom)
- Elsam A/S (Denmark)
- Stockholm Environment Institute Tallinn Centre (Estonia)
- Risoe National Laboratory (Denmark)
- Politecnico di Torino (Italy)
- Observatoire Mediterranee de l'Energie (France)
- National Technical University of Athens (Greece)
- Universite de Neuchatel (Switzerland)
- University of Newcastle Upon Tyne (United Kingdom)
- Meteorologisk Institutt (Norway)
- Mineral And Energy Economy Research Institute - Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland)
- Ecole Polytechnique de Tunisie (Tunisia)
- Kanlo Consultants S.A.R.L (France)
- Institute of Occupational Medicine (United Kingdom)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Jozef Stefan Institute (Slovenia)

(Continued in the Index)



# POWERSOL

## Mechanical Power Generation based on Solar Thermodynamic Engines

POWERSOL proposed to develop an environmental friendly improved-cost shaft power generation technology, based on solar thermal energy, optimised for supplying the basic electricity needs of rural communities. The project focused on the technological development of a solar thermal-driven mechanical power generation based on a solar-heated thermodynamic cycle. This technological development has the potential of optimising a solar-assisted thermodynamic cycle that generates mechanical power from low to medium temperature range. The Egyptian partners are responsible for designing, fabricating, installing and operating the POWERSOL solar thermal concentrator to enable the conversion of the heat of the sun into mechanical shaft power that may be consequently used to either generate electricity or to operate a high pressure water pump for desalinating sea or well water for the benefit of remote communities around the Mediterranean. In addition, they are responsible for testing its efficiency for heat generation and determining the instantaneous efficiency of a Solar Thermal Collector.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: January 2007
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.05 million

### Coordinator

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### List of Partners

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- Alternative Energy Systems (Tunisia)
- Ecole National d'ingeneurs de Tunis (Tunisia)
- Instituto Nacional de Engenharia, Tecnologia E Inovação, I.P. (Portugal)
- Ecosystem Environmental Services, S.A. (Spain)
- ETH - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Switzerland)
- Aosol - Energias Renováveis, LDA. (Portugal)
- Instituto de Engenharia Mecanica (Portugal)
- Universidad de la Laguna (Spain)

[www.psa.es/webeng/projects/joomla/powersol/index.php?option=com\\_frontpage&Itemid=1](http://www.psa.es/webeng/projects/joomla/powersol/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1)

# SOLATERM

## Promotion of a New Generation of Solar Thermal Systems in the MPS

The Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC) and the European Union are confronted with a rapidly increasing energy demand in the coming decades resulting from a bundle of demographic, socio-economic and resource-related factors. At the same time, the Mediterranean region has a large potential for the solar energy. SOLATERM aimed at the widespread application of a new generation of solar thermal and cooling systems in the MPCs. The project had three specific objectives: 1) transfer technological know-how on solar thermal and cooling systems to the MPC and adapt new technologies to the specific needs of MPC; 2) broaden the spectrum of solar thermal and cooling applications in the MPC; and 3) support the R&D, application of solar thermal and cooling systems in the MPC with political measures. The Egyptian partners were involved in analysing the specific political, socio-economic and climatic conditions of the Mediterranean countries within the context of solar thermal and cooling applications.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract Type: Coordination action
- Start Date: October 2006
- Duration: 27 months
- EC Contribution to the project: € 800,000

[www.solaterm.eu](http://www.solaterm.eu)

### Coordinator

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New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)

### List of Partners

- National Energy Research Centre (Jordan)
- University of Stuttgart (Germany)
- Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Germany)
- National Energy Research Centre (Syria)
- New Energy Algeria SPA (Algeria)
- Palestinian Energy & Environment Research Center (West Bank and Gaza Strip)
- Centre d'Information sur l'Énergie Durable et l'Environnement (Morocco)
- Centre de Développement des Énergies Renouvelables (Morocco)
- Technological Educational Institute of Crete (Greece)
- Malta Resources Authority (Malta)
- Fraunhofer Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V. (Germany)
- Cyprus Institute of Energy (Cyprus)
- Barcelona Energy Agency (Spain)
- National Agency for Energy Conservation (Tunisia)
- Association Libanaise pour la Maîtrise de l'Énergie et pour l'Environnement (Lebanon)

# TERMISOL

## New Low-Emissivity and Long Lasting Paints for Cost-Effective Solar Collectors

The project proposed to set up an improved kind of selective paints, with high photo-thermal performance in solar energy conversion, for coating solar collectors. These paints are expected to become widespread by being cost-effective and competitive with commercial technologies and making application processes easier (lower final costs at workshops). Solar thermal devices converting solar radiation into heat are mainly flat plate collectors, and their absorbent surface used to be a heavy metal. Nowadays, some manufacturers use options based on painting the solar panels, presenting a substantial economical advantage but of restricted use due to drawbacks related to high emissive-low energy efficiency and low durability in service life. To improve these drawbacks new coatings are provided for the hybrid-structured surfaces, at defined thickness ranges by control application methods and combining multi-layer systems to adjust the whole system performance. The Egyptian participant was involved in research in the fields of selective coatings and solar water collectors.

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- Universidad de Cadiz (Spain)
- Compagnie Africaine des Peintures, S.A. (Tunisia)
- Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (Turkey)
- Solar Energy System (Tunisia)
- Silvasol Energia, Sistemas y Servicios, S.A. (Spain)
- Franco Hermanos S.A. (Spain)
- So. Test Engineering S.R.L. (Italy)
- Istituto di Chimica E Tecnologia dei Polimeri (Italy)
- Centre des Techniques et Materiaux de Construction (Morocco)

- FP6: INCO-2004-B1.5 Renewable energies, INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: October 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution for the project: € 875,000

[www.cidemco.es/termisol](http://www.cidemco.es/termisol)





# ENVIRONMENT



# CIRCE

## Climate Change and Impact Research: The Mediterranean Environment

CIRCE aims to develop for the first time an assessment of the climate change impacts in the Mediterranean region. The project investigates the interaction between global and Mediterranean climates, between cloudiness and aerosol, and the modifications in the water cycle. The project also compares recent observed modifications in the climate variables and detected trends, and evaluates the economic and social consequences of climate change, including direct impacts on migration, tourism and energy markets. CIRCE proposes to investigate the consequences on agriculture, forests and ecosystems, human health and air quality, and assess the variability of extreme events in the future scenario and their impacts. The Egyptian participant is working on the collection of data necessary for the urban case studies implementation, including both meteorological and air pollution parameters and impact sector related data. In addition, CEDARE is responsible for developing stakeholder contacts, including the identification of stakeholder concerns in Egypt.

- FP6: SUSTDEV-3 Global change and ecosystems
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: April 2007
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 10 million

[www.circeproject.eu](http://www.circeproject.eu)

### Coordinator

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- Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (Greece)
- Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per I Cambiamenti Climatici SCARL (Italy)
- Panepistimio Aigaiou (Greece)
- National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (Greece)
- National Observatory of Athens (Greece)
- Institut du Developpement Durable et des Relations Internationales (France)
- Institute of Accelerating Systems and Applications (Greece)
- University of Crete. (Greece)
- Alma Mater Studiorum-Universita di Bologna (Italy)
- Ben Gurion University of the Negev. (Israel)
- University of Southampton (United Kingdom)
- International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)
- Association de Recherche sur le Climat et l'Environnement (Algeria)
- Institut Pasteur de Tunis (Tunisia)
- Universidade de Santiago de Compostela (Spain)
- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel)
- Vereniging Voor Christelijk Hoger Onderwijs Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek en Patientenzorg (Netherlands)
- European Climate Forum (Germany)

(Continued in the Index)

# GEWAMED

## Mainstreaming Gender Dimensions into Water Resources Development and Management in the Mediterranean Region

The project plans to build an extensive knowledge base for mainstreaming gender dimensions into IWRM. To achieve this objective, the project partners are building a regional network using Internet technology in at least 6 Mediterranean partner countries. The regional network is essentially a way to exchange experiences, disseminate results and allow for enhanced coordination among national projects' activities and participants, particularly in the rural areas. A seminar took place in Cairo to discuss the policy issues and set recommendations related to the mainstreaming of the gender in the water resources management. The role of Egyptian partners is to build a national and regional shared knowledge base on gender issues, policies and related actions. In addition, the Egyptian participants are contributing to the adoption of national gender oriented policies by policy makers in the field of IWRM. The project interacted with other MPC projects, like MELIA, INECO and WADI to promote coordination and exchange of experiences.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation, INCO-2003-B1.1 Comprehensive policy and integrated planning
- Contract Type: Coordination action
- Start Date: February 2006
- Duration: 48 months
- EC Contribution to the project: € 1.25 million

[www.gewamed.net](http://www.gewamed.net)

### Coordinator

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### List of Partners

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- Programme Solidarité Eau (France)
- Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer- Junta de Andalucía (Spain)
- General Commission for Scientific Agricultural Research (Syria)
- Osservatorio Nazionale per l'Imprenditoria Ed il Lavoro Femminile in Agricoltura' (Italy)
- Agricultural Research Institute (Cyprus)
- Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research (Tunisia)
- Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (Israel)
- University of Jordan (Jordan)
- Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée pour le Développement (Algeria)
- Cukurova University (Turkey)
- African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (Morocco)
- René Moawad Foundation (Lebanon)
- Comitato Italiano per L'irrigazione e la Bonifica Idraulica' (Italy)
- Association Marocaine de Solidarité et de Développement (Morocco)



# INECO

## Institutional and Economic Instruments for Sustainable Water Management in the Mediterranean Region

The objective of INECO was to establish a Mediterranean network of research institutes, public authorities and stakeholders for coordinating research and analysing decision-making practices concerning the application of institutional changes in the water sector. INECO encompasses a series of coordination activities aiming to promote the exchange of information and research regarding the role of institutional and economic instruments in sustainable and efficient water use. These activities included enhancing synergies between the partners of the consortium and other stakeholders via workshops for assessing the efficiency of currently applied water management practices and validating alternative governance structures, economic tools and policies. The Egyptian participants were involved in these activities, in addition to formulating guidelines for alternative institutional arrangements to promote Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) through the application of appropriate and socially acceptable economic instruments. The Egyptian participants carried out a study on the governance and water management structures in the Mediterranean basin and the setting of indicators for institutional assessment in an IWRM context.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation, INCO-2003-B1.1 Comprehensive policy and integrated planning
- Contract type: Coordination action
- Start date: July 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 739,987

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- Iskane Ingenierie (Morocco)
- Agence de Bassin Hydrographique Constantinois-Seybousse-Mellegue (Algeria)
- Studies and Integration Consulting (Syria)
- Conseil et Developpement S.A.L. (Lebanon)
- Tunis International Center for Environmental Technologies (Tunisia)
- Aeoliki Ltd (Cyprus)
- Water Development Department (Cyprus)
- Reseau International des Organismes de Bassin - International Network of Basin Organisations (France)
- International Office for Water (France)

[environ.chemeng.ntua.gr/ineco](http://environ.chemeng.ntua.gr/ineco)

# INNOVA-MED

## Innovative Processes and Practices for Waste Management in the Mediterranean

The INNOVA-MED's main objective is to explore the synergies of the research carried out within EC funded projects dealing with wastewater treatment and water management from previous Framework Programmes or projects from the EU-MEDA programme. Such a study would help coordinating the research activities of ongoing EU and national projects dealing with development of innovative technologies for wastewater treatment, treatment and disposal of sludge, and applying innovative practices for the reuse of reclaimed water. Furthermore, INNOVA-MED has worked towards facilitating the communication with researchers and national and regional institutions from the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) and the dissemination and transfer of knowledge across the region. The Egyptian participant organized the INNOVA-MED conference in December 2008 held in Egypt and a training session for fifty wastewater specialists. In addition, the Egyptian participant has authored a research paper on risk assessment and life cycle analysis and the most important used methods in waste water treatment and the environmental dimension.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract type: Networks of Excellence
- Start date: January 2007
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 480,000

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- University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna (Austria)
- Regie Autonome Multi-Services Agadir (Morocco)
- Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II CHA Agadir (Morocco)
- Ankara Üniversitesi (Turkey)
- Palestinian Water Authority (West Bank and Gaza Strip)
- Birzeit University (West Bank and Gaza Strip)
- Centre International des Technologies de l'environnement de Tunis (Tunisia)
- National Research Institute for Agricultural Engineering, Water and Forestry (Tunisia)
- Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (Spain)
- Ecologic - Institute for International and European Environmental Policy (Germany)

[www.idaea.csic.es/innova-med/home.htm](http://www.idaea.csic.es/innova-med/home.htm)

# INGEDI

## Integration of Gender Dimension in Water Management in the Mediterranean

In most of Mediterranean developing countries women's contribution to water management is largely invisible at both local and national levels, and is thus overlooked in both economic analysis and policy formulation. This represents a significant obstacle to promoting gender responsive sustainable development. The target of the project INGEDI was to establish a dynamic and effective Mediterranean dialogue among the relevant national and international institutions to emphasise the integration of women in water management. The project was structured to fulfill the above target through the organisation and implementation of two major events: 1) a Euro-Mediterranean Workshop and 2) a post-workshop seminar for training of trainers, to booster dissemination of workshop results in Egypt.

### Coordinator

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- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: May 2004
- Duration: 8 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 108,832

[www.ingedi.iamb.it/programmi/project.htm](http://www.ingedi.iamb.it/programmi/project.htm)

# MELIA

## Mediterranean Dialogue on Integrated Water Management

The goal of MELIA is to foster a dialogue among the key stakeholders concerned and affected by water use and management, such as scientists and professionals, decision makers, policy makers, water providers and citizens. This dialogue aims at creating a forum where stakeholders can share knowledge, find consensus and propose new perspectives on the emerging needs and appropriate integration of knowledge for water management, in a region of scarce resources such as the entire Mediterranean basin. The MELIA project proposed to build a knowledge-base for integrated water management planning, develop a Mediterranean-wide awareness of the social, economic and technological issues related to water management, enhance the participatory mechanisms and prevention tools to avoid conflicts, provide legislative and administrative bodies with arguments to support sustainable water policies and economy. The Egyptian participants contributed to the project by sharing information among partners and other external organisations through the pre-developed MELIA Internet.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation
- Contract type: Coordination action
- Start date: September 2006
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 2 million

[www.meliaproject.eu](http://www.meliaproject.eu)

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### List of Partners

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- Red Mediterraena de Organismos de Cuenca (Spain)
- Centro Italiano per la Riqualficazione Fluviale (Italy)
- Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Southeastern Anatolia Project - Regional Development Administration (Turkey)
- Centre de Développement de la Région de Tensift (Morocco)
- Office Regional de Mise en Valuer Agricole du Souss Massa (Morocco)
- General Commission for Scientific Agricultural Research (Syria)
- Ministry of Agriculture (West Bank and Gaza Strip)
- Land Research Center (West Bank and Gaza Strip)
- Malta Resources Authority (Malta)
- C.R.A. Istituto Sperimentale Agronomico (Italy)
- Centro de las Nuevas Tecnologias del Agua (Spain)

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# NOSTRUM-DSS

Network on Governance, Science and  
Technology for Sustainable Water Resource  
Management in the Mediterranean

The aim of NOSTRUM-DSS was to contribute to bridging the gap between policy makers and researchers with respect to the use of Decision Support Systems (DSS) tools as instruments for improving governance of water resources in the Mediterranean. The project's main objectives were threefold: 1) promote the development of suitable DSS tools built upon real needs of policy making in IWRM; 2) improve scientific knowledge and applied methodologies in IWRM; and 3) establish durable links between scientific institutions, governments, NGOs, SMEs and other stakeholders and improve public awareness on water management. The Egyptian participant conducted a field study on THE aspects related to water management and agriculture development in Egypt, as well as an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Decision Support System. These assessments were developed for irrigation projects and annual regional training and education for post graduate students in the Mediterranean were conducted to discuss them. In addition, the Egyptian partner organized a workshop on the role of DSS tools in water resources management.

- FP6: INCO-2002-B1.1 Comprehensive policy for integrated water planning, INCO-2002-C.1.1 Integrated management of regional water resources planning and policy
- Contract type: Networks of Excellence
- Start date: August 2004
- Duration: 42 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.01 million

[www.nostrum-dss.eu](http://www.nostrum-dss.eu)

## Coordinator

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- Priority Actions Programme / Regional Activity Centre (Croatia)
- Association de Recherche sur le Climat et l'Environnement' (Algeria)
- Universidad Politecnica de Madrid (Spain)
- Fundatia Pentru Tehnologia Informatiei Aplicata In Mediu, Agricultura Si Schimbari Globale (Romania)
- Medias-France (France)
- Agricultural Research Institute (Cyprus)
- Centre for Research and Technology Hellas (Greece)
- Centro Interdipartimentale Ideas/CESD University of Venice (Italy)
- Dokuz Eylul University, Water Resources Management Research & Application Center (Turkey)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Direction Régionale Côte D'azur (France)
- National Technical University of Athens (Greece)
- Laboratory of Radio-Analysis And Environment of National Engineer School of Sfax (Tunisia)
- National Council for Scientific Research (Lebanon)
- Ensino, Investigação e Administração S.A. / Universidade Atlântica (Portugal)
- International Centre for Science and High Technology (Italy)

# SAFER

## Seismic Early Warning for Europe

Earthquakes are serious threats for many countries in Europe, particularly for those around the Mediterranean Sea. Early warning systems, based on real time, automated analysis of ground motion measurements can play an important role in reducing the negative impacts of earthquakes on densely populated areas and, more specifically, in mitigating the damage to strategic structures and lifelines. The goal of SAFER was to exploit these warning systems to analyse the signals coming from seismic networks for a wide range of actions. These actions range from the shut down of critical systems of lifelines, industries, highways and railways to decision support for rapid response of the emergency management (ground shaking maps, continuously expected damage scenarios, aftershocks hazard etc). The Egyptian participant designed a new comprehensive strategy for the implementation of Shake Map for Cairo and mapped the seismic activity around Cairo. In addition, he participated at the last SAFER conference held in June 2009.

- FP6: SUSTDEV-3 Global change and ecosystems
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: June 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 3.6 million

[www.saferproject.net](http://www.saferproject.net)

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- Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut (KNMI) (Netherlands)
- National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention (Japan)
- Selex Communications SPA (Italy)
- National Taiwan University (Taiwan)
- World Agency of Planetary Monitoring and Earthquake Risk Reduction (Switzerland)
- Norges Geotekniske Institutt (Norway)
- Stiftelsen Norsar (Norway)
- Institutul National de Cercetare-Dezvoltare Pentru Fizica Pamantului - Incdfp Bucuresti (Romania)
- Eidgenoessische Technische Hochschule Zuerich (Switzerland)
- Centre Sismologique Euro-Mediterraneen (France)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
- National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (Greece)
- National Observatory of Athens (Greece)
- Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia (Italy)
- Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin (Germany)
- Bogazici Universitesi (Turkey)
- Universitaet Karlsruhe (Technische Hochschule) (Germany)
- Analisi e Monitoraggio del Rischio Ambientale - S.C.A.R.L. (Italy)
- Icelandic Meteorological Office (Iceland)

# SESAME

## Southern European Seas: Assessing and Modelling Ecosystem Changes

The general scientific objectives of SESAME are to assess and predict changes in the Mediterranean and Black Sea ecosystems and their ability to provide goods and services. The Mediterranean and Black Sea approached in this project as a coupled climatic/ecosystem entity. The assessment of ecosystem changes is based on the identification of the major regime shifts in ecosystems that occurred during the last 50 years. The SESAME consortium is studying the effect of the ecosystem variability on key goods and services with high societal importance, like tourism though conservation of biodiversity and mitigation of climate change through carbon sequestration in water and sediments. The Egyptian partners are in the process of building a database for forecasting and modeling to assess the past and future climate and environmental changes on the Mediterranean Sea ecosystem.

- FP6: SUSTDEV-3 Global change and ecosystems
- Contract Type: Integrated Project
- Start Date: November 2006
- Duration: 48 months
- EC Contribution to the project: € 10 million

[www.sesame-ip.eu](http://www.sesame-ip.eu)

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- Sopab Brest SA (France)
- CLU SRL (Italy)
- Cyprus International Institute of Management Limited (Cyprus)
- University of Plymouth (United Kingdom)
- Carl Von Ossietzky Universitaet Oldenburg, (Germany)
- Universite du Littoral Cote d'Opale (France)
- Universita Politecnica delle Marche (Italy)
- University of Crete (Greece)
- Universitaet Bremen (Germany)
- Universidad de Huelva (Spain)
- Universitat de Barcelona (Spain)
- Ivane Javakishvili Tbilisi State University (Georgia)
- Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn (Italy)
- Southern Scientific Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russian Federation)
- Panepistimio Kyprou (Cyprus)
- Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia (Italy)
- Nacionalni Institut za Biologijo (Slovenia)
- Institutul National de Cercetare - Dezvoltare Marina "Grigore Antipa" (Romania)
- Marine Hydrophysical Institute - Ukrainian National Academy of Science (Ukraine)

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# SUSTAINERGYNET

## Integrating Civil, Scientific and Stakeholder Knowledge Towards African Sustainable Energy Policy

In line with the EU's commitments to strengthen civil participation and promote a global approach to the issue of sustainable development, SustainergyNet aims at promoting the engagement of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Africa in the field of research policy agenda setting concerning sustainable and efficient energy management. In this perspective, the project is working towards elaborating and suggesting ways on how to encourage and facilitate the cooperation between CSOs and RTD performers. This action is based on the assessment of current settings and frameworks that already exist, the formulation of recommendations and best practices and the presentation of a specific facility (CSO Involvement Net) that are intended to support CSOs towards actively contributing to research and policy processes. The Egyptian participant is involved in the assessment of the current effective involvement of CSOs in sustainable energy agenda setting in Africa and the preparation of recommendations and best practices.

### Coordinator

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- Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques (France)
- Afrepren/FWD Energy, Environment and Development Network for Africa (Kenya)
- Technische Universitaet Dresden (Germany)
- Oesterreichisches Institut fuer Internationale Politik (Austria)

- FP7: ENV.2007.4.2.3.2. Engaging civil society in research on sustainable development
- Contract type: Coordination (or networking) actions
- Start date: August 2008
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 548,831

[www.sustainergynet.eu](http://www.sustainergynet.eu)



# SWITCH

## Sustainable Water Management Improves Tomorrow's Cities' Health

There is a need for a more sustainable Urban Water Management of cities experiencing difficulties in managing the scarcer water resources. More specifically, it is important to convert ad-hoc actions into a consolidated approach. The main objective of SWITCH is the development, application and demonstration of a range of tested scientific, technological and socio-economic solutions and approaches that contribute to the achievement of sustainable and effective Urban Water Management (UWM) schemes in 'The City of the future'. Moreover, through a "Learning Alliance," the project would link up stakeholders to interact productively. SWITCH takes an integrated approach into consideration, ranging between urban water system in relation to its impacts on and dependency of the natural environment in the river basin and Global Change pressures. The Egyptian participant is in charge of implementing the SWITCH project in Alexandria by conducting a group of strategy studies that aim to develop a cross-sectoral Integrated Urban Water Management plan for the year 2037.

- FP6: SUSTDEV-2004-3.II.3.2.1 Integrated urban water management within the context of global change in Europe and developing countries
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: February 2006
- Duration: 60 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 14.75 million

[www.switchurbanwater.eu](http://www.switchurbanwater.eu)

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- National Technical University of Athens (Greece)
- Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (Switzerland)
- International Water Management Institute IWMI (Sri Lanka)
- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. (Israel)
- Greenwich University Enterprises Limited (United Kingdom)
- Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Colombia)
- House of Water and Environment (West Bank And Gaza Strip)
- Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (Brazil)
- Belo Horizonte Prefeitura (Brazil)
- Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza (Spain)
- Technische Universitaet Hamburg Harburg (Germany)
- Wageningen Universiteit (Netherlands)
- University of Birmingham (United Kingdom)
- Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg (Germany)
- University of Abertay Dundee (United Kingdom)
- Loughborough University (United Kingdom)
- Technische Universitaet Berlin (Germany)

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# WADI

## Sustainable Management of Mediterranean Coastal Fresh and Transitional Water Bodies: A Socio-Economic and Environmental Analysis of Changes and Trends to Enhance and Sustain Stakeholders Benefits

The goal of WADI was to encourage the rational and sustainable use of fresh and transitional water resources within the Mediterranean coastal area. Water management measures may affect ecosystem viability and sustainable resource production. This, in turn may have a negative influence on Mediterranean human populations, sustained economic growth and development. The proposed result of the assessment of impacts and indicators (including socio-cultural and environmental context) was the development of alternative case-study scenarios, based upon sustainable management strategies, for the potential use by stakeholders. Tangibly, these management plans could be subsequently utilized by stakeholders within in the wider context of the Mediterranean. The Egyptian participant conducted socioeconomic assessment case studies in the Lake Maryut area in Egypt. In addition, the Egyptian partner contributed to the composition of the conceptual framework for the other case studies in the partner countries. The 2nd international meeting for the WADI project partners was held in Cairo and Alexandria in 2006.

- FP6: INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation, INCO-2003-B1.1 Comprehensive policy and integrated planning
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: January 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.82 million

### Coordinator

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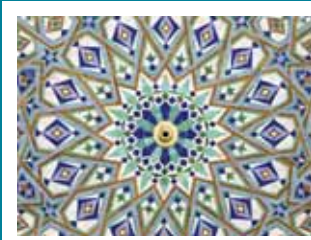
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- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Spain)
- Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral (Tunisia)
- Université Mohammed V Agdal - Institut Scientifique (Morocco)
- Instituto do Mar (Portugal)
- Universidad de Alicante (Spain)
- Université el Manar - Faculté des Sciences de Tunis (Tunisia)
- Université Abdelmalek Essaadi - Faculté des Sciences de Tétouan (Morocco)
- University of Malta - Foundation for International Studies (Malta)



# CULTURAL HERITAGE



# 3D-COFORM

## Tools and Expertise for 3D Collection Formation

The goal of the 3D-COFORM project is to advance the state-of-the-art in 3D-digitisation and make 3D-documentation an everyday practical choice for digital documentation in the cultural heritage sector. The project addresses all aspects of 3D-capture, 3D-processing, the semantics of shape, material properties, metadata and provenance, integration with other sources (textual and other media). The technical research program of 3D-COFORM is complemented by research into practical business aspects, such as business models for exploitation of 3D assets, workflow planning and execution for mass digitisation, socio-economic impact assessment. In addition, 3D-COFORM aims to create a Virtual Centre of Competence in 3D digitization. The VCC-3D is intended to act as a catalyst in enhancing the sector's capacity for mass digitization of 3D assets - the tangible artifacts of the physical cultural heritage of the world. The Egyptian participant is involved in the development of 3D-digitalisation capability and integrate 3D into their practices.

- FP7: ICT-2007.4.3 Digital libraries and technology-enhanced learning (ICT-2007.4.3)
- Contract type: Collaborative project (generic)
- Start date: December 2008
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 8.45 million

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- Universita Degli Studi di Firenze (Italy)
- Victoria and Albert Museum (United Kingdom)
- Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique (France)
- PIN S.C.AR.L. - Servizi Didattici e Scientifici per l'Universita di Firenze (Italy)
- University of Glasgow (United Kingdom)
- The Cyprus Research and Educational Foundation (Cyprus)
- Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universitaet Bonn (Germany)
- Spheronvr AG (Germany)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Breuckmann GmbH (Germany)
- Technische Universitaet Graz (Austria)
- Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V (Germany)
- Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium)
- Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich (Switzerland)
- University of East Anglia (United Kingdom)

[www.3d-coform.eu](http://www.3d-coform.eu)

# ARCHAEOMAP

## Archaeological Management Policies

ARCHAEOMAP's objective is to identify and balance interrelated policies about an integrated coastal zone management of ten archaeological coastal pilot sites in the Mediterranean. The project aims to protect the environmental resources and bio-cultural diversity to support socio-economical development and improve the relationship of Mediterranean people with their marine environment through an interdisciplinary research agenda and capacity building aiming. ARCHAEOMAP takes an active interest in sustainable development, putting the accent on conservation and the rational utilisation of coastal zone resources. With the background of interdisciplinary and interculturality the ARCHAEOMAP International Committee encourages scientific research and the collection of information, without ignoring the traditional knowledge of maritime resource management. The Egyptian participant is involved in the interdisciplinary study at the pilot site in Alexandria, the dissemination of activities in North Africa, and in the project of creating an underwater museum and Archaeological Park.

- FP6: POLICIES-3.6 the protection of cultural heritage and associated conservation strategies
- Contract type: Coordination action
- Start date: November 2007
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 480,000

### Coordinator

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- Groupe De Recherche en Archeologie Navale (France)
- Associazione Arceo-Antropologica Approfondimenti Interdisciplinari Operativi (Italy)
- Fondazione Athena per lo Sviluppo (Italy)
- Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya (Spain)
- Archaeological Museum of Florina (Greece)
- Universita Telematica Internazionale Non Statale Uninettuno (Italy)
- Liaisons Mediterraneeennes (Tunisia)
- Association pour la Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Maritime de Villefranche sur Mer (France)
- Istituto Internazionale Per Gli Studi Dell'uomo Per L'aera Mediterranea (Italy)
- Consorzio Universitario per l'Ateneo della Sicilia Occidentale e il Bacino Del Mediterraneo' (Italy)
- Pro Arsenale Borbonico di Palermo Onlus e Aree Museali Circostanti (Italy)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)

# AUTHENTICO

## Authentication Methodologies for Metal Artefacts Based on Material Composition and Manufacturing Techniques

The strategic research objective of AUTHENTICO is the innovative integration of non-invasive techniques for the authentication of metal artifacts (utilitarian and ornamental), based on material composition and description of manufacturing techniques. The project proposed to achieve this goal by exploiting the most advanced analytical techniques and by developing and validating portable instrumentation based on selective composition markers detection and characterization of technological fingerprints. AUTHENTICO takes a multidisciplinary approach involving research centres, academia, museums, conservation services, small and medium enterprises, law enforcement agencies, and civil protection bodies. The project experimented with Integrated Authentication Methodologies (IAM) in pilot studies on real authentication problems, involving conservation and authentication authorities in cooperation with law enforcement agencies to validate the authentication protocols and material investigation techniques. The Egyptian participant is taking the lead in the dissemination activities of the research findings and guidelines of the IAM using IT communication technologies and in different events nationally and internationally. The final workshop of AUTHENTICO was held at the Library of Alexandria in Egypt in November 2009.

### Coordinator

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- Uniwersytet Mikolaja Kopernika (Poland)
- Edu-Art Praha (Czech Republic)
- CSP S.A.S. Di Moretti Massimo E C. (Italy)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musees de France (France)
- Society for Development of Scientific Cooperation (Tajikistan)
- University College London (United Kingdom)

- FP6: POLICIES-3.6 The protection of cultural heritage and associated conservation strategies
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: June 2007
- Duration: 30 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 799,049

[www.authentico.org](http://www.authentico.org)

# HAMMAM

## Aspects and Multidisciplinary Methods of Analysis for the Mediterranean Region

The HAMMAM project studied different scenarios for the adaptive reuse of the hammam (public bath) as a public service center for Mediterranean cities. The goal of HAMMAM was to develop strategies and design new concepts of adapting the old Hammam features to a contemporary Islamic life. In addition, it aimed to assess the possibilities for a joint usage of the hammam by local dwellers and tourists interested not only in architecture, but also in getting to know other life styles. A principal objective of this study was to understand and evaluate the function, the concept, the technology and the rules for the running of a hammam. Furthermore, the project addressed the risk factors arising during the revival process of traditional hammams. The HAMMAM study used a case study approach, which investigated the cultural, economical and technical in 6 specific Hammams in 5 different Mediterranean countries and Turkey. The Egyptian partners focused on the study of two hammams in Cairo, the Hammam al-Tanbali and Hammam Bab al-Bahr.

- FP6: INCO-B.2 Protection and conservation of cultural heritage, INCO-B Mediterranean Partner Countries
- Contract type: Networks of Excellence
- Start date: September 2005
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.9 million

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- Zhengzhou University, Center for Sustainable Development in Towns and Villages (China)
- Via Maris Inc. (West Bank And Gaza Strip)
- Djillali Liabes University (Algeria)
- Centre National de Recherche en Anthropologie Sociale et Culturelle (Algeria)
- Jean Bouillot Architecte (France)
- Middle East Technical University (Turkey)
- Minotaurus Film S.A.R.L (Luxembourg)
- Institut Français du Proche Orient, Direction des Etudes Arabes (Atelier Du Vieux-Damas) (Syria)
- Université Mentouri de Constantine, Laboratoire Villes et Patrimoine, Dep.d'Architecture et Urbanism (Algeria)
- North Energy Associates Ltd (United Kingdom)
- University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna (Austria)
- Vienna University of Technology (Austria)
- Sans Mimarlik ve Lnsaat Lthalat Lhracat Ticaret Limited Sirketi (Turkey)



# INFOMAN

## Toward Euro-Mediterranean Memory: Expert Workshop on Information Systems for Arab Manuscripts

The goal of INFOMAN was to overcome the problem of working with Arab manuscripts through the development of a pilot web portal for collections that can accommodate different data base structures into one information system. Such a system would allow the search and retrieval of data from the internet. The project carried out detailed studies to determine the commonalities and differences of manuscript information systems by comparing two systems being developed by the Egyptian Participant. The first system is the publicly owned astrological collection of al Azhar University and the second is a collection from the Algerian city of Adrar. INFOMAN supported the meeting of thirty-four experts in the field of preservation of manuscript collections to evaluate the pilot study and the prototype portal. As a result, a logical framework was identified in order to produce a plan of action. The experts produced a number of recommendations for direction in the area of increasing research and innovation between the EU and Mediterranean partner countries in heritage documentation and preservation.

### Coordinator

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- FP6: INCO-2002-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation, INCO-2002-B2.2 Simulation-re-creation-comparative preservation methodology
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: July 2006
- Duration: 18 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 70,000

[www.infoman.cultnat.org/heba](http://www.infoman.cultnat.org/heba)

# INFRARTSONIC

## Development of a Novel and Integrated Portable non Destructive Analysis System for the Documentation of Artworks

The objective of the INFRARTSONIC project was the development of an integrated non-destructive portable analysis-diagnosis system for the 3D sampling and reconstruction of painted artworks. Such a system would be of a unique and invaluable help to art historians for the documentation of cultural objects in the Mediterranean area. The project proposed to employ and optimize three different methods: 1) acoustic microscopy, 2) VIS-nIR-mIR Spectroscopy and 3) nIR-mIR imaging. INFRARTSONIC worked towards unifying these different technologies into one system that enables the display of the depth profile of the paint layers of an artwork as well as the local distribution of the pigments in each of these paint layers. The Egyptian participant identified the users' technical needs and provided historical documentation of the artworks provided from Egypt that were used in the knowledge base. The final workshop of INFRARTSONIC was held in Cairo in June 2009.

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- Royal Scientific Society (Jordan)
- Consorzio Interuniversitario Nazionale per la Scienza e Tecnologia dei Materiali (Italy)
- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece)
- Saint John of Damascus Faculty of Theology - University of Balamand (Lebanon)

- FP6: INCO-2003-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: January 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.26 million

[www.infrartsonic.org](http://www.infrartsonic.org)

# MEDAL

## Mediterranean Conservation Alliance

The MEDAL project had as its primary goal the dissemination of experience gained in national and regional projects that worked towards the identification of reliable conservation methods and exposure conditions for artifacts. A questionnaire was distributed to identify the needs of conservators and information was collected in order to design an Anglo-Arabic website to answer these expectations. One- week workshops were held in Turkey and Syria, dedicated to innovative diagnostic tools, methods and materials for conservation of ancient metal artifacts and storage and exhibition planning. In addition, MEDAL organized a training session on the different methods of conservation. The Egyptian participants were involved in all the work packages of the project and participated in all activities. The final workshop for MEDAL took place in Cairo. Different museums and universities from Europe attended the workshop where different methods for the conservation of ancient metals were demonstrated.

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- Ege University (Turkey)
- Agency for the Promotion of European Research (Italy)
- Politecnico di Torino (Italy)

- FP6: INCO-2002-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation
- Contract type: Specific Support Action
- Start date: April 2007
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 239,999

[www.medal-project.eu](http://www.medal-project.eu)

# MEDISTONE

## Preservation of Ancient MEDiterranean Sites in Terms of Their Ornamental and Building STONE: From Determining Stone Provenance to Proposing Conservation/Restoration Techniques

MEDISTONE focused on identifying different stones used at selected sites and determining their origins in terms of geographic areas and quarry sites. In addition to establishing diagnosis of the state of conservation of the stones at the sites and providing answers to the main problems regarding stone conservation and restoration that are liable to be met at the selected sites, MEDISTONE worked towards the development of techniques for reassembling fractured and fissured stones. The project proposed to take into account the climatic and environmental local specificities, as well as the social-economic context in each Mediterranean partner country. Sixty-seven archaeological samples were collected, described and categorised by the Egyptian participant. These samples revealed that the Pharos lighthouse of Alexandria was composed of granite, greywacke limestone, sandstones, marble and sandstones, found at the basement of Qaitbay fort. These stones were mostly derived from two quarries near Alexandria, as well as Cairo and areas in Upper Egypt.

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- Università Iuav di Venezia (Italy)
- Moulay Ismail University of Meknès (Morocco)
- Ministère de la Culture (Algeria)
- Université de Boumerdès (Algeria)
- Linke-Grutzner-Dahne + Partner Restauraten und Ingenieure / Pons Asini (Germany)
- Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration (Greece)
- Lithos S.N.C. (Italy)
- Cicrp Belle de Mai (France)
- Cercle des Partenaires du Patrimoine (France)

- FP6: INCO-2003-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: January 2006
- Duration: 42 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.04 million

[www.pons-asini.de/Restaurierung/medistone/medistone.html](http://www.pons-asini.de/Restaurierung/medistone/medistone.html)

# NOESIS

## Non-Destructive Image-Based Manuscript Analysis System

The aim of the NOESIS project was to produce non-destructive non-invasive image-based processing techniques to aid the historical analysis and examination of five significant Mediterranean collections of manuscripts hosted by libraries and museums in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Cyprus, and Israel. NOESIS proposed to capture digital images from these locations to derive the computational profiles of the ink and support (paper, papyrus, etc) used. These computational profiles, subsequently supported with historical information, would form a tool which allows in situ non-destructive non-invasive image-based analysis of manuscripts, classification of manuscript ink and supports, authentication and dating of manuscripts from the Mediterranean region. It would also enable the isolation, discrimination and analysis of faded or overlapping writings such as palimpsests. The Egyptian partners conducted a workshop in 2007 on papyrus manuscripts and employed the new device to verify the homogeneity of their inks and supports.

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- Greek Orthodox Metropolis (Jordan)
- Greek Orthodox Patriarchate Of Jerusalem (Israel)
- National Bank of Greece Cultural Foundation (Greece)
- Team Progetti S.R.L. (Italy)
- Museum of Kykkos Monastery (Cyprus)

- FP6: INCO-2002-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: September 2004
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 709,850

[www.eunoesis.org](http://www.eunoesis.org)

# OPERHA

## Open and Fully Compatible Next Generation of Strengthening System for the Rehabilitation of Mediterranean Cultural Heritage

The overall objective of the OPERHA project was to design, develop, test and validate an adaptable and reversible restoration solution for structural strengthening of historical buildings in Europe and the Mediterranean Area, focusing on the use of the fiber reinforced polymer. Careful attention is to be given in restoration on its impact on the ancient building. The OPERHA consortium proposed to conduct scientific and technological testing and validation at lab scale first, and then apply the results on different real heritage buildings in all around the Mediterranean countries. The selection of buildings was made on the basis of their geographical location, common uses, their material and structural components, seismic and environmental conditions. An adobe brick building in Cairo was included in the study.

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- Fyfe Europe S.A. (Greece)
- Building Research Center (BRC), Royal Scientific Society (Jordan)
- Ecole D'avignon - Centre de Formation a la Rehabilitation du Patrimoine Architectural (France)
- American University of Beirut (Lebanon)
- University of Patras (Greece)
- Fundacion Santa Maria la Real. C.E.R. (Spain)
- Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Department of Antiquities (Jordan)

- FP6: INCO-2003-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: January 2006
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.3 million

[www.operha.info](http://www.operha.info)

# PATINE DU DESERT

Re-Creation of the Patina of Saharan Sandstones, Carrying Engraved or Painted Work, 15000-Year Witnesses of Climate Changes

PATINE DU DESERT proposed to recreate in situ and in laboratory the patina of sandstones of the Saharan desert, provide support to the engravings and/or cave paintings, and explore the possibility of an 'image-climate' correlation. The project was composed of two main activities: 1) interpreting and modeling the mechanisms of creation of the patina and surface of sandstone, taking into account the characteristics of the rock and their dependence on the local climate parameters; and 2) proposing an innovative reading of Saharan rupestral art to contribute information on the capacity of ancient people to adapt to climate changes which have occurred in this region for about 15 millennia. Included in the study was the El Beiyed or Moneim Cave in Farafra Oasis, Western Desert, where the traces of pre-dynastic people are found on the walls. The Egyptian participant focused on the study of bedrock from the point of petrology and geochemistry.

- FP6: INCO-B Mediterranean Partner Countries, INCO Specific measures in support of international co-operation, INCO-2002-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: September 2004
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 895,000

## Coordinator

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- Università di Roma "La Sapienza" (Italy)
- Frobenius Institut, Wolfgang Goethe Universität (Germany)
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- Centre National de Recherche de Préhistoire d'anthropologie et D'histoire (Algeria)
- Association "les Amis du Tassili" (Algeria)

# PAPERTECH

Innovative materials and Technologies for  
the Conservation of Paper of Historical,  
Artistic and Archaeological Value

The paper conservator is sometimes confronted with the problem of restoring documents that have fungal deterioration. A wide variety of fungi inhabit libraries and archives, and many are resistant to changes in humidity and temperature. The aim of PAPERTECH was to develop innovative diagnostic techniques and protocols in order to evaluate the deterioration degree of paper items of historical and artistic value, and the study of innovative materials and technologies for their conservation. PAPERTECH proposed to use enhanced methods of thermal characterization and new micro-analytical techniques for the identification of inks and additives in the samples. In addition, the project proposed to test new synthetic antifungals and laser cleaning technology and evaluate the effectiveness and the compatibility of the materials and technologies set up by characterizing model-samples treated with the different methodologies. The Egyptian participant explored the use of two new materials (cellulose acetate and chitosan) and different techniques for the conservation process of ancient papers, specifically damaged manuscripts from the central library of Cairo University.

- FP6: INCO-B.2 Protection and conservation of cultural heritage, INCO-2002-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Innovation Project
- Start date: July 2004
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 1.3 million

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- Fundacao da Faculdade de Ciencias da Universidade de Lisboa (Portugal)
- Universidad del Pais Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea (Spain)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Universita Degli Studi di Genova (Italy)



# PROHITECH

## Seismic Protection of Historical Buildings by Reversible Mixed Technologies

PROHITECH proposed to address the seismic protection of historical and monumental buildings. The project's main objective was to develop sustainable methodologies for the use of reversible mixed technologies in the seismic protection of existing constructions, with particular emphasis to buildings of historical and artistic interest. The project studied the combined use of different materials and techniques yields to optimize the global behaviour under seismic actions. The endpoint of the research was a proposal of codification for the use of such technologies in the seismic protection of existing constructions that corresponds to the most updated codification standards at the European level. The Egyptian partner collected data about the seismic activity in Egypt from 2200 BC to 1900 AD, surveyed the monuments struck by these earthquakes, and explored the traditional and present strengthening techniques applied in Egypt for the monuments' restoration.

- FP6: INCO-2002-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation, INCO-2002-B2.2 Simulation-re-creation-comparative preservation methodology
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: October 2004
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 2.4 million

### Coordinator

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- University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering (Slovenia)
- Politehnica University of Timisoara (Romania)
- University "Sts. Cyril and Methodius", Civil Engineering Faculty (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
- University of Liège (Belgium)
- Università Degli Studi G.d'annunzio di Chieti/Pescara - Dipartimento di Progettazione, Riabilitazione e Controllo delle Strutture Architettoniche (Taly)
- Seconda Università Degli Studi di Napoli (Italy)
- Centre National pour la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (Morocco)
- Instituto Superior Técnico (Portugal)
- National Technical University of Athens (Greece)
- Technion - Israel Institute of Technology (Israel)
- Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucarest (Romania)

[www.prohitech.com](http://www.prohitech.com)

# PROMET

## Developing New Analytical Techniques and Materials for Monitoring and Protecting Metal Artefacts and Monuments from the Mediterranean Region

The goal of PROMET was to establish and promote a preventive strategy designed for the Mediterranean region by developing an approach to monitor and protect metal collections using state of the art portable scientific techniques, new corrosion inhibitors and/or coatings that are safe and effective. Cultural heritage objects made of metals tend to suffer the most in terms of their preservation, partially due to the high relative humidity and sea salt contained in the air. Moreover, many collections in the Mediterranean region are not housed in strict environmentally controlled areas or retreated on a regular basis. The Egyptian partners employed a portable, non-destructive device for investigating metal artifacts, particularly those made of silver. Two workshops and a lecture took place in Egypt presenting the device used for elemental and chemical analysis in different applications, including archeology.

- FP6: INCO-B.2 Protection and conservation of cultural heritage, INCO-2002-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterisation
- Contract type: Networks of Excellence
- Start date: November 2004
- Duration: 42 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 2.6 million

[www.promet.org.gr](http://www.promet.org.gr)

### Coordinator

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- National Technical University of Athens (Greece)
- Politecnico di Torino (Italy)
- Yarmouk University, Faculty of Archaeology And Anthropology (Jordan)
- National Centre for Scientific Research "Demokritos" (Greece)
- Cercle des Partenaires du Patrimoine Laboratoire de Recherche des Monuments Historiques (France)
- Svuum Ltd. (Czech Republic)
- Universita' ta' Malta (Malta)
- Foundation for Research and Technology - Hellas (Greece)
- Ibn Tofail University - Faculty of Science (Morocco)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Spain)
- University of Aleppo (Syria)
- Ministere de Culture - Generale Directorate of Antiquities and Museums (Syria)

# QUARRYSCAPES

## Conservation of Ancient Stone Quarry Landscapes in the Eastern Mediterranean

The QUARRYSCAPES project aimed to enhance the cultural heritage management of ancient quarry landscapes through the development of methodology and conservation models that can be effectively implemented for a range of cultural contexts. The project proposed to develop scientific and practical methodologies for the documentation, characterisation and conservation of ancient quarry landscapes, raise awareness of the significance and vulnerability of such sites and contribute to legal protection measures and sustainable management of ancient quarry landscapes. The Egyptian partners addressed the development of theoretical and practical methods pertaining to the major steps in the process of conservation. Their activities focused on the Gebel Qatrani area, where the old basalt mines had destructive effects on the site. Guidelines for site management and future protection of the site were produced in cooperation with the Egyptian Antiquities Information System at the Supreme Council for Antiquities and, consequently, the site is now properly mapped and registered in their database. Furthermore, a study of the socio-economic factors surrounding the general aspects of heritage protection and possible benefits to local stakeholders was carried out.

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- Università Iuav di Venezia (Italy)
- Middle East Technical University (Turkey)
- University College London (United Kingdom)

- FP6: INCO-2003-B2.1 Materials, artifacts, monuments and sites: new technologies and characterization, INCO-2003-B2.3 Risk assessment and preventive conservation
- Contract type: Specific Targeted Research Project
- Start date: November 2005
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 999,998

[www.quarryscapes.no](http://www.quarryscapes.no)

# SHADUF

## Traditional Water Techniques: Cultural Heritage for a Sustainable Future

The SHADUF project studied a variety of water systems, such as the foggaras, the qanats, the khattaras (drainage tunnels), and the shadufs (wells with a balance bar) that have played an important role in the harmonious management of the Mediterranean landscape. The Egyptian partner was in charge of research related to river management and water catchment techniques in Egypt, where a survey of all the different traditional and historical water harvesting method was carried out with a focus on the ancient water works in the Fayoum oasis. The Egyptian participants confirmed archaeologically the legend of the construction of a reservoir and water works by the kings of the Middle Kingdom and succeeded in discovering the location of a reservoir mentioned by Herodotus (Moeris Lake). The impact of climate change on the Middle Kingdom dams and on later developments in Fayoum was examined with important implications for our current understanding of climate change and its consequences.

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- Universite Moulay Ismail (Morocco)
- Sarl Societe Sud Timmi (Algeria)
- Ipogea P.S.C. (Italy)
- Petra National Trust (Jordan)
- National Agricultural Research Foundation (Greece)

- FP6: INCO-2002-B2.2 Simulation-re-creation-comparative preservation methodology
- Contract Type: Specific Targeted Innovation Project
- Start Date: July 2004
- Duration: 36 months
- EC Contribution to the project: € 1.11 million

[www.shaduf-eu.org](http://www.shaduf-eu.org)

# WIND-CHIME

## Wide-Range Non-Intrusive Devices toward Conservation of Historical Monuments in the Mediterranean Area

WIND-CHIME focused on the development of a sustainable and cost-effective retrofit technology, which would allow non-intrusive rehabilitation of historical monuments in the Mediterranean area. Following the main results achieved on a theoretical and experimental ground within a 5th EU Framework programme project, the project proposed to enlarge the geographical area of intervention of the present cooperative effort and to translate the design features arisen from the ongoing project into devices to be actually implemented in some specific cases. More superficially, WIND-CHIME suggested to utilize shape memory alloy (SMA) pre-stressed devices to fasten cracked brick. The validation of the device was pursued through case studies located in the historical areas of the Mediterranean partners. The Egyptian participant focused on slender structures, such as minarets and bell-towers.

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- Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion (Greece)
- Institut National de la Meteorologie (Tunisia)
- Institut National du Patrimoine (Tunisia)
- Ecole Polytechnique de Tunisie (Tunisia)
- Siart - Sistemi Informativi per l'Analisi del Rischio Territoriale ed Ambientale S.R.L. (Italy)
- Themos Demetriou - Civil Engineer (Cyprus)
- Universite de Tlemcen (Algeria)
- Sintef - Stiftelsen for Industriell og Teknisk Forskning Ved Norges Tekniske Hoegskole AS (Norway)

- FP6: INCO-2002-B2.2 Simulation-re-creation-comparative preservation methodology
- Contract type: Integrated Project
- Start date: June 2004
- Duration: 36 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 780,000

[www.dipmec.unipv.it/research/wind-chime](http://www.dipmec.unipv.it/research/wind-chime)





# TRANSPORT





# OPEN AIR

## Optimisation for Low Environmental Noise Impact AIRcraft

By adopting a whole aircraft approach based on the latest developments in active and adaptive technologies, flow control techniques and advances in computational aero-acoustics applied to the major causes of noise at source, OPENAIR aims to deliver a significant change in noise reduction. This would help in developing solutions to meet the ACARE noise goals and improving current fleet noise levels through retrofitting. The Egyptian participant focuses on developing a paint sensor that can be used for measuring acoustic pressure and testing different manufacturing technologies. This would consequently contribute to producing several sensors with different attributes. In addition, the Egyptian partner is in the process of conducting experimental tests with the new sensor and comparing it to the conventional sensors to test the credibility of the new measurement technique.

- FP7: AAT.2008.1.4.1. Integrated approach to lowering aircraft external noise
- Contract type: Large-scale integrating project
- Start date: April 2009
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 18.27 million

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- Aircelle SA (France)
- Volvo Aero Corporation AB (Sweden)
- University of Patras (Greece)
- Chalmers Tekniska Hoegskola AB (Sweden)
- Federal State Unitary Enterprise the Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute Named After Prof. N.E. Zhukovsky (Russian Federation)
- SNECMA Propulsion Solide (France)
- Short Brothers PLC (United Kingdom)
- Qinetiq Limited (United Kingdom)
- Nastech SRL - Novel Aerospace Technologies (Italy)
- Microtech International Spolka Akcyjna (Poland)
- Messier-Dowty SA (France)
- Institution of the Russian Academy of Sciences Joint Institute for High Temperatures RAS (Russian Federation)
- INASCO- Integrated Aerospace Sciences Corporation O.E. (Greece)
- GKN Aerospace Services Limited (United Kingdom)
- SC Aerostar SA (Romania)
- Dassault Aviation SA (France)
- Association pour les Transferts de Technologies du Mans (France)
- Institutul National de Cercetare-Dezvoltare Turbomotoare - Comoti (Romania)
- PFW Aerospace AG (Germany)

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# X3-NOISE

## Aircraft External Noise Research Network and Co-ordination

Through its network structure and comprehensive work-plan involving experts groups, the X3-NOISE project addresses the aircraft noise challenges set by the ACARE 2020 Vision. The project's objectives are to formulate priorities and key topics for the future projects aimed at noise reduction. In addition, X3-NOISE proposes to identify potential reinforcement of future project partnerships through expertise mapping, to foster new collaborations and to promote novel ideas. A broader goal of the project is to contribute to an improved integration of the European Aircraft Noise Research Community through a network of National Focal Points, including the development of local networks in new EU member states to foster participation in future projects. The Egyptian participant is the focal point for the Mediterranean Region and is planning to organize a seminar in Cairo in 2010 titled "Ultra Green Airport."

- FP7: AERO-1.2 Improving environmental impact with regard to emissions and noise
- Contract type: Coordination action
- Start date: June 2006
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution for the project: € 1.88 million

[www.xnoise.eu](http://www.xnoise.eu)

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- Federal University of Santa Catarina (Brazil)
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- Integrated Aerospace Sciences Corporation (Greece)
- To70 B.V. (Netherlands)
- A2 Acoustics AB (Sweden)
- Airbus France (France)
- Zara Web Services (France)
- Free Field Technologies (Belgium)
- Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (Switzerland)
- Instituto Superior Técnico (Portugal)
- Vilnius Gedimino Technical University Institute Of Thermal Insulation (Lithuania)
- Czech Technical University in Prague (Czech Republic)
- Budapest University of Technology and Economics (Hungary)
- National Research & Development Institute for Gas Turbines (Romania)
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- GFIC(France)

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# SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



# GLOMIG

## Global Migration from the Eastern Mediterranean and Eurasia: Security and Human Rights Challenges to Europe

The main objective of GLOMIG was to foster international cooperation between the EU and the INCO countries by organising workshops, forming expert groups, and providing policy recommendations to officials and other stakeholders on global migration. The project focused on the Western Balkans, Caucasus, Russia, Eastern Mediterranean and Turkey. More specifically, the project proposed to contribute to the European Research Area through the creation of a common platform to share insights, experiences, and know-how on migration. The Egyptian participant was in the steering committee for the project, and participated in planning the project's framework. The Egyptian participant brought into the consortium expertise on migration issues from the security point of view and nominated other Egyptian experts to attend the workshops organized by GLOMIG, most of which were held in Turkey.

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- Berliner Institut fuer Vergleichende Sozialforschung E.V. (Germany)
- The Warden and Fellows of Saint Antony's College at The University of Oxford (United Kingdom)
- Institute for Globalization Studies (Russian Federation)

- FP6: CITIZENS-2004-8.3.3 Promoting international research and policy co-operation in social sciences and humanities, CITIZENS Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society
- Contract Type: Specific Support Action
- Start Date: April 2006
- Duration: 24 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 250,000

[www.kora.metu.edu.tr/glomig](http://www.kora.metu.edu.tr/glomig)

# RAMSES II

## Network of Research Centres in Human Sciences on the Mediterranean Area

To enhance the scientific value of research concerning the Mediterranean area and extend its impact to other countries, the RAMSES project brought together well-established research centres from Europe and countries of the southern and eastern Mediterranean. The creation of such a network was a response against the fragmentation of research and aimed at establishing communication between specialists and research teams that are spread in the pole of excellence. Workshops and conferences with topics such as “Commercial Routes in the Mediterranean in the 19th Century” and “Alexandria City of Nostalgia” were held as part of the series of discussions on the relationship between Egypt and the Mediterranean countries. The broader objective of such workshops was to help understand why the Mediterranean is a major zone of tension and to explore to what extent the EU-Mediterranean partnership policy could provide appropriate ways of dealing with these conflicts.

- FP6: CITIZENS-2002-7.1.2 Cultural dialogue and the European society
- Contract type: Networks of Excellence
- Start date: January 2006
- Duration: 48 months
- EC contribution to the project: € 3.4 million

[www.ramses2.mmsh.univ-aix.fr](http://www.ramses2.mmsh.univ-aix.fr)

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- Ecole Française d'athènes (Greece)
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- Fondation pour l'étude du Développement (Switzerland)
- National Book Center of Greece (Greece)
- Université de Tunis (Tunisia)
- Fondation du Roi Abdul Aziz Al Saoud (Morocco)
- Université Hassan II - Ain Chock (Morocco)
- University of Haifa (Israel)
- University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)
- Radboud University Nijmegen (Netherlands)
- Università ca Foscari di Venezia (Italy)
- Università degli Studi di Torino (Italy)
- Consiglio Nazionale della Ricerca (Italy)
- Università Degli Studi di Genova (Italy)
- Hellenic Ministry of Culture (Greece)
- National Hellenic Research Foundation (Greece)
- Universidad de Alicante (Spain)
- Eberhard-Karls Universität Tuebingen (Germany)
- Freie Universität Berlin (Germany)
- Université des Sciences Sociales de Toulouse (France)
- Università Degli Studi di Bari (Italy)
- Bogazici University (Turkey)

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1 Due to the structural difference between FP6 and FP7 projects, FP6 projects have been re-classified according to the FP7 thematic priorities for simplification



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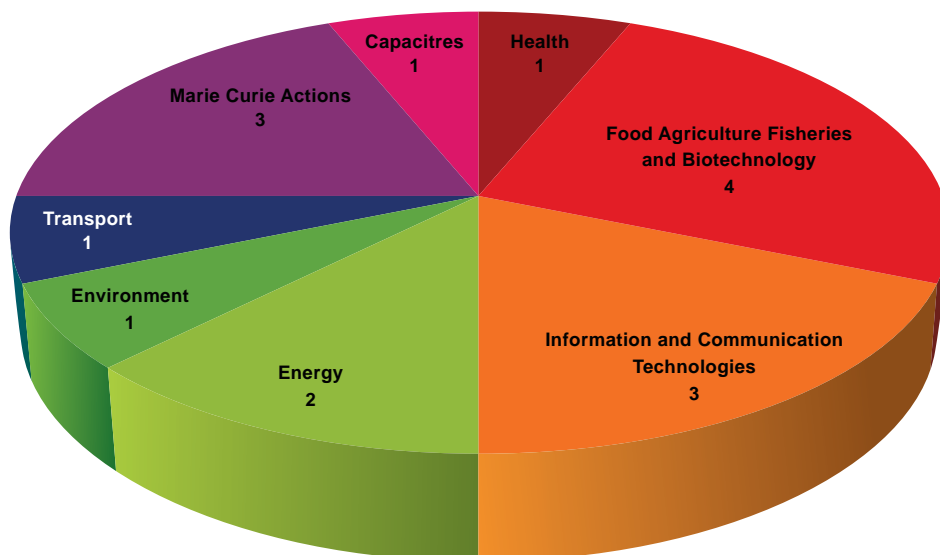
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INNOVA-MED	Innovative processes and practices for wastewater treatment and re-use in the Mediterranean region	Environment	107
ITHANET	eInfrastructure for thalassaemia Research Network	Health	50
JOIN-MED	Establishing the EU-Mediterranean ICT Research Network	Information and Communication Technologies	79
MAP-IT!	Knowledge Mapping on IT competencies in Mediterranean countries and dialogue fostering	Information and Communication technologies	80
MEDA GO TO EUROPE	Enhancing the participation of Mediterranean countries in the area of Food Quality and Safety in Framework Programme 7	Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biotechnology	67
MEDAL	Mediterranean Conservation Alliance	Cultural Heritage	124
MEDAR	Mediterranean Arabic Language and Speech Technology	Information and Communication Technologies	82
MED-CSD	Combined solar power and desalination plants: technico-economic potential in Mediterranean Partner countries	Energy	93

MEDGENET	Euro-Mediterranean Network for Genetic Services	Health	51
MEDISCO	MEDiterranean food and agro industry applications of Solar COLing technologies	Energy	94
MED-IST	Mediterranean Information Society	Information and Communication technologies	81
MEDISTONE	Preservation of ancient MEDiterranean sites in terms of their ornamental and building STONE: from determining stone provenance to proposing conservation/restoration techniques	Cultural Heritage	125
MEDRES	Cost-effective Renewable Energy for rural and peri Urban areas in the Mediterranean region	Energy	95
MELIA	Mediterranean dialogue on integrated water management	Environment	109
MIRA	Mediterranean Innovation and Research Coordination Action	Capacities	155
MONIQA	Towards the harmonisation of analytical methods for monitoring quality and safety in the food chain	Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biotechnology	68
MYCORED	Novel integrated strategies for worldwide mycotoxin reduction in the food and feed chains	Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology	69
NAAN	Natural antidiabetic & anti-hypertensive drugs	Marie-Curie Actions	147
NACIR	New Applications for CPV's: a fast way to Improve Reliability and technology progress	Energy	96
NEEDS	New Energy Externalities Development for Sustainability	Energy	97
NOESIS	NOon-dEStructive Image-based manuscript analysis System	Cultural Heritage	126
NOSTRUM-DSS	Network on Governance, Science and Technology for Sustainable Water Resource management in the Mediterranean	Environment	110
OPENAIR	OPTimisation for low Environmental Noise impact AIRcraft	Transport (including Aeronautics)	138
OPERHA	Open and fully compatible next generation of strengthening system for the ReHAbilitation of Mediterranean cultural heritage	Cultural Heritage	127
PAPERTECH	Innovative materials and technologies for the conservation of paper of historical, artistic and archaeological value	Cultural Heritage	129

PATINE DU DESERT	Re-Creation de la Patine des Gres Sahariens porteurs d'oeuvres Gravees ou Peintes, Temoins de 15 000 ans de Changements Climatiques'	Cultural Heritage	128
POWERSOL	Mechanical Power Generation Based on Solar Thermodynamic Engines	Energy	98
PREVENTION T2D	Life Style and Genetic Factors in Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes	Marie-Curie Actions	148
PROHITECH	Seismic Protection of Historical Buildings by Reversible Mixed Technologies	Cultural Heritage	130
PROMEDACCESS	Promotion of the participation of Researchers from Mediterranean Partner Countries to European Research and Mobility Programmes	Capacities	156
PROMEMBRANE	Promotion and focussing of current research activities of Membrane Technology in Water Treatment in the Mediterranean Region	Nanosciences and Nanotechnology	86
PROMET	Developing new analytical techniques and materials for monitoring and PROtecting METal artefacts and monuments from the Mediterranean region	Cultural Heritage	131
QUARRYSCAPES	Conservation of Ancient Stone Quarry Landscapes in the Eastern Mediterranean	Cultural Heritage	132
RABMEDCONTROL	Identifying ecological and epidemiological key factors for rabies dynamics and control in North Africa and implications for rabies status in South West Europe.	Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biotechnology	70
RAMSES II	Network of research centres in human sciences on the Mediterranean area	Socioeconomic Studies and Humanities	143
RASP	Rapid SPR for parallel detection of pathogens in blood	Health	52
SAFER	Seismic eARly warning For EuRope	Environment	111
SESAME	Southern European Seas: Assessing and Modelling Ecosystem Changes	Environment	112
SHADUF	"Traditional Water Techniques: Cultural Heritage for a Sustainable Future"	Cultural Heritage	133
SOLATERM	Promotion of a New Generation of Solar Thermal Systems in the MPC	Energy	99

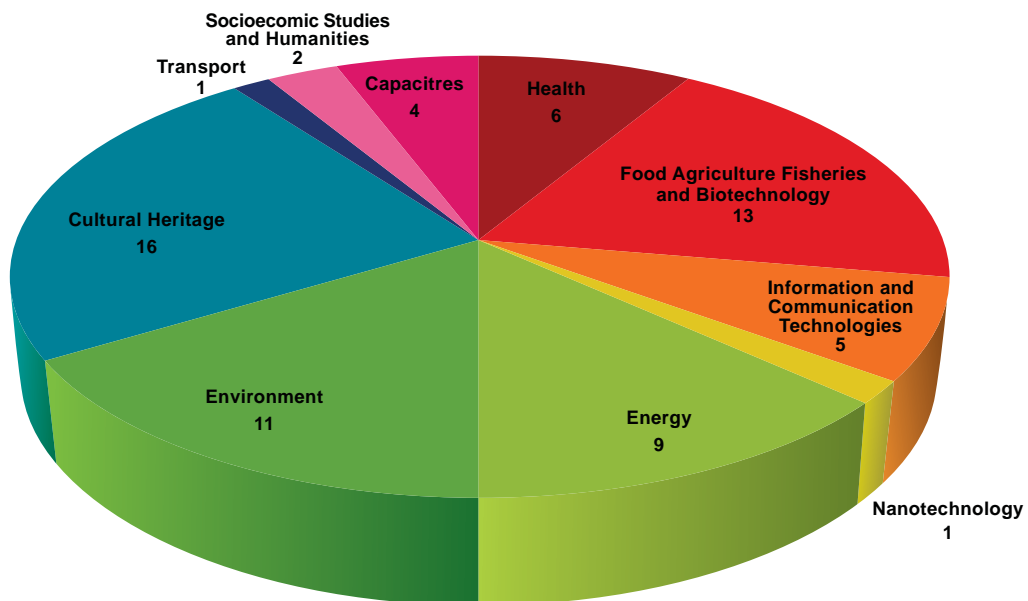
SUSTAINERGYNET	Integrating civil, scientific and stakeholder knowledge towards African sustainable energy policy	Environment	113
SWITCH	Sustainable Water management Improves Tomorrow's Cities'Health	Environment	114
SWUP-MED	Sustainable water use securing food production in dry areas of the Mediterranean region	Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology	71
TERMISOL	"New low-emissivity and long lasting paints for cost-effective solar collectors"	Energy	100
TRACEBACK	Integrated system for a reliable traceability of food supply chains	Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biotechnology	72
WADI	Sustainable management of Mediterranean coastal fresh and transitional water bodies: a socio-economic and environmental analysis of changes and trends to enhance and sustain stakeholders benefits	Environment	115
WIND-CHIME	Wide-range Non-intrusive Devices toward Conservation of Historical Monuments in the Mediterranean Area	Cultural Heritage	134
X3-NOISE	Aircraft External Noise Research Network and Co-ordination	Transport (including aeronautics)	139

Contracted Projects under FP7 (2007-2008)



Total Number of Projects: 16

Contracted Projects under FP6 (2002-2006)

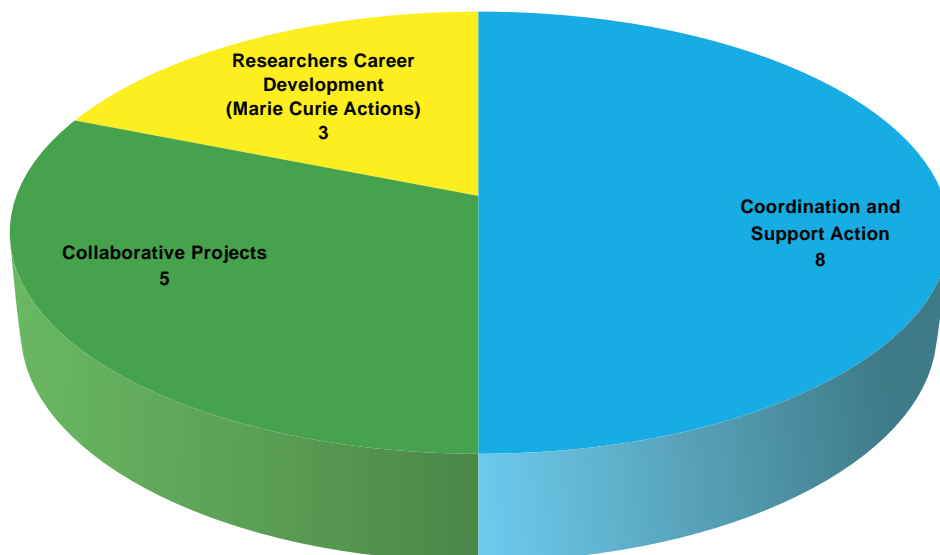


Total Number of Projects: 68

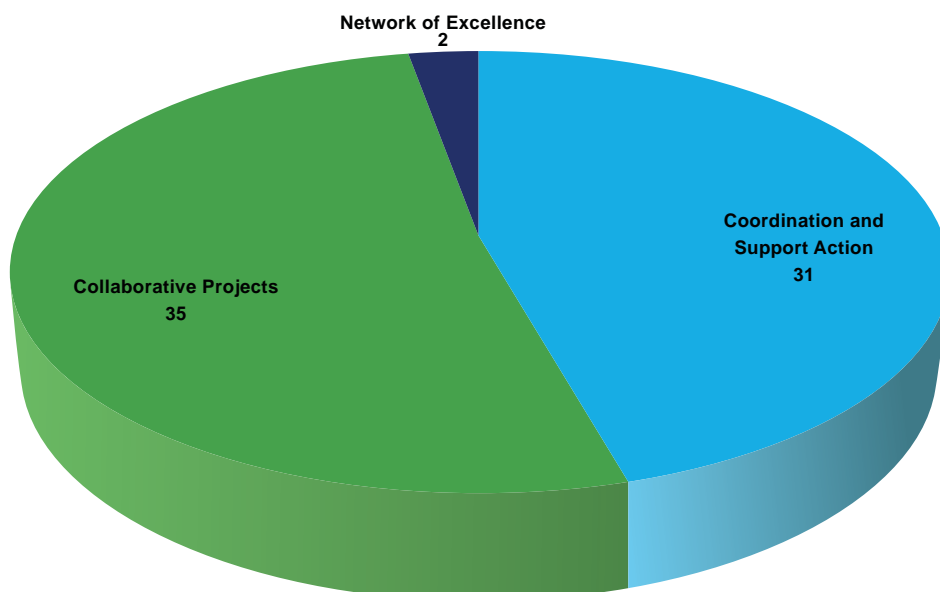
# BY FUNDING SCHEME

Collaborative Projects	SWUP-MED • MYCORED • NACIR • EVERGROW • OPENAIR • SWITCH • CIRCE • GRAIN LEGUMES • SESAME • NEEDS • TRACEBACK • HEPACIVAC • CEDROME • FLUAID • PATINE DU DESERT • TERMISOL • HYRESS • EU-MED AGPOL • WIND-CHIME • AUTHENTICO • INFRARTSONIC • SHADUF • NOESIS • WADI • MEDISCO • PROHITECH • ACCESS-EGOV • RASP • POWERSOL • RABMEDCONTROL • PAPERTECH • PROMET • MEDRES • SAFER • MEDRES • QUARRYSCAPES • AQUARHIZ • MEDISTONE • QUARRYSCAPES • OPERHA • HAMMAM
Network of Excellence	MONIQA • RAMSES II
Coordination and Support Action	IDEALIST7FP • FOOD-N-CO • PROMEDACCESS • ERA-MED • EURO-MEDANET2 • ADAGIO • MEDA GO TO EUROPE • EUROMEDCITRUSNET • INFOMAN • CAPABILITY • EUMEDGRID • MAP-IT! • EAGLES FOOD FORUM • MED-IST • BIO CIRCLE • PROMEMBRANE • MEDAL • INGEDI • MED-CSD • HEALTH-NCP-NET • MIRA • ARIMNET • ECHINONET • X3-NOISE • MEDGENET • ITHANET • SUSTAINERGYNET • 3D-COFORM • NOSTRUM-DSS • SOLATERM • ADU-RES • GEWAMED • MEDAR • JOIN-MED • MELIA • INECO • DISTRES • SOLATERM • INNOVA-MED • ARCHAEO MAP
Individual Projects / Fellowships	HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE • PREVENT T2D • NAAN

Funding Scheme of Contracted Projects under FP7 (2007-2008)



Funding Scheme of Contracted Projects under FP6 (2002-2006)





# BY INSTITUTION

## Government Organizations and Agencies

Academy of Scientific Research and Technology	HEALTH-NCP-NET • MIRA • IDEALIST7FP • FOOD-N-CO • PROMEDACCESS • ERA-MED • EURO-MEDANET2
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	MEDISCO • GEWAMED
Egyptian Museum	MEDAL • PROMET
Egyptian Universities Network	EUROMEDGRID
Information Technology Industry Development Agency	MAP-IT!
Ministry of Communications & Information Technology	JOIN-MED • MED-IST
Ministry of Health and Population	CAPABILITY
Ministry Of Higher Education And Scientific Research	MIRA
New and Renewable Energy Authority	DISTRES • SOLATERM • NEEDS • MED-CSD • MEDRES
Supreme Council Of Antiquities	ARCHAEOMAP • MEDISTONE • QUARRYSAPES • PAPERTECH • OPERHA

## Universities

Ain Shams University	ECHINONET • POWERSOL • PATINE DU DESERT • HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE • PREVENTION T2D • MONIQA • X3-NOISE • OPENAIR
Alexandria University	TERMISOL • HYRESS
Assiut University	HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE
Cairo University	MEDGENET • ITHANET • SUSTAINERGYNET • EU-MED AGPOL • WIND-CHIME • PAPERTECH • OPERHA • PROHITECH • PROMET
German University in Cairo	ACCESS-EGOV
Kafr El-Sheikh University	GRAIN LEGUMES
Menoufia University	RABMEDCONTROL
Suez Canal University	INNOVA-MED • POWERSOL

## Research Centres

Agricultural Research Centre	ARIMNET • ADAGIO • AQUARHIZ • EVERGROW • CEDROME • FLUAID • MEDA GO TO EUROPE • EUROMEDCITRUSNET • HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE • INECO
Food Technology Centre	MEDA GO TO EUROPE
Mubarak City for Scientific Research and Technology Applications	PAPERTECH
National Authority for Remote Sensing and Space Sciences	MELIA
National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries	SESAME
National Research Centre	BIO CIRCLE • MYCORED • MEDGENET • HEALTHY FOOD FOR LIFE • PROMEMBRANE • MEDAL • PROMET • MEDRES
National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics	SAFER
National Water Research Centre	NACIR • GEWAMED • MELIA • INGEDI • INECO

## Small Medium Enterprise & NGOs

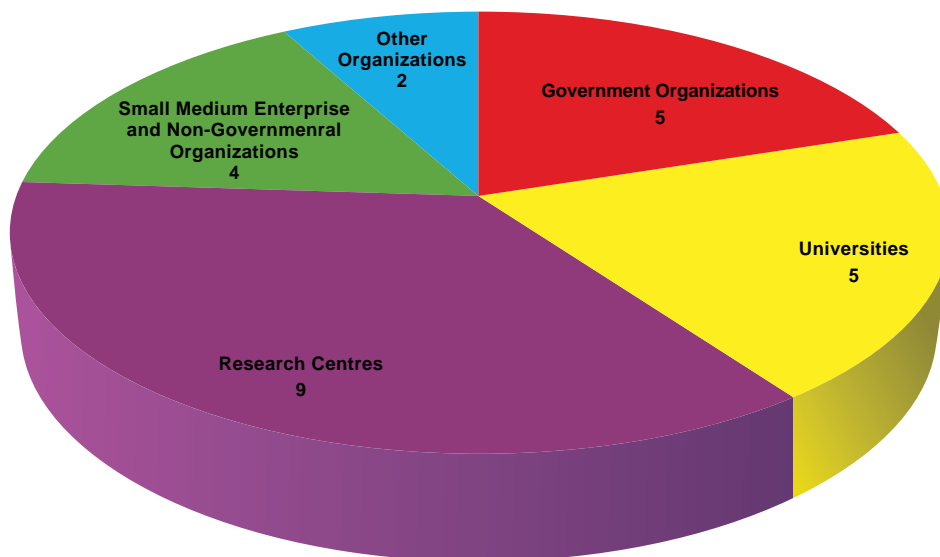
Egyptian Association for Water and Energy (NGO)	ADU-RES
Holding Company for Biological Products and Vaccines (VACSERA)	RaSP • HEPACIVAC
IBM World Trade Corporation Joint Stock Company (SME)	MEDAR
International Consultants Egypt	INECO
Lotus Solar Technologies (SME)	POWERSOL
Mimar for Engineering Consultancy (SME)	HAMMAM
North South Consultants Exchange (SME)	TRACEBACK • QUARRYSCAPE

Sakhr Software Co. (SME)	MEDAR
Sekem Development Foundation (SME)	NAAN
The Engineering Company for Digital Systems Development (SME)	MEDAR
Townhouse Gallery of Contemporary Art (SME)	HAMMAM

## Other Organizations

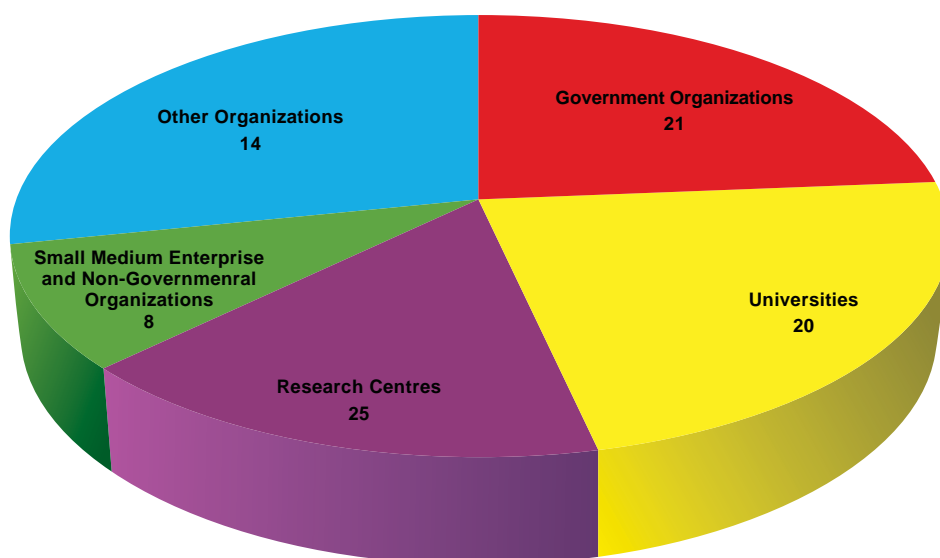
Centre for Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage	INFOMAN • AUTHENTICO • INFRARTSONIC • SHADUF • NOESIS • 3D-COFORM
Centre for Environment & Development for the Arab Region & Europe	NOSTRUM-DSS • SWUP-MED • SOLATERM • SWITCH • f2 CIRCE • WADI
Library of Alexandria	RAMSES II • EAGLES FOOD FORUM

**Egyptian Partners in FP7 Projects (2007-2008)  
By Organizations**



**Total Number of Projects: 16**

**Egyptian Partners in FP6 Projects (2002-2006)  
By Organizations**



# LIST OF PARTNERS (continued from project synopses)

## BIO CIRCLE

- Forschungszentrum Juelich Gmbh (Germany)
- Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuaria (Brazil)
- Anonymi Etaireia Viomichanikis Erevnas Kai Technologikis Anaptyxis Tis Viomichanias Trofimov - Food Industrial Research and Technological Development Company SA (Greece)
- Senternovem (Netherlands)
- Tudományos és Technológiai Alapítvány (Hungary)
- Independent Experts Consulting Board to Promote Scientific Research Activity in Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan)

## GRAIN LEGUMES

- Ceska Zemedelska Universita V Praze (Czech Republic)
- Confederacion Espanola de Fabricantes de Alimentos Compuestos para Animales ( Spain)
- Universidad Publica de Navarra (Spain)
- NIAB (United Kingdom)
- Centre d'Etude et de Recherche sur l'Economie et l'Organisation des Productions Animales (France)
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (United Kingdom)
- Institute of Plant Genetics - Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland)
- Institutet Foer Livsmedel Och Bioteknik AB (Sweden)
- Plant Research International B.V. (Netherlands)
- Groupe Ecole Superieure d'Agriculture d'Angers (France)
- Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V. (Germany)
- ForskningsCentre Risoe (Denmark)
- Institut Fuer Pflanzengenetik und Kulturpflanzenforschung (Germany)
- Flanders Interuniversity Institute for Biotechnology (Belgium)
- Federal Research Station for Agroecology and Agriculture (Switzerland)
- Technische Universitaet Muenchen (Germany)
- Id-Lelystad, Instituut voor Dierhouderij en Diergezondheid B.V. (Netherlands)
- Biological Research Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Hungary)
- Universitaet Bielefeld (Germany)
- Grain Legume Technology Transfer Platform (France)
- ADAS UK Ltd (United Kingdom)
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)
- Agricultural Biotechnology Centre (Hungary)
- Asociacion Espanola de Leguminosas (Spain)
- Associacao do Instituto de Biologia Molecular e Celular (Portugal)
- Instituto Tecnologico Agrario de la Junta de Castilla Y Leon (Spain)
- Stichting Instituut voor de Veevoeding "de Schothorst" (Netherlands)
- Universidad de Cordoba (Spain)
- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Spain)
- Max Planck Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften E.V. (Germany)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
- Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (France)
- Association Europeenne de Recherche sur les Legumineuses a Graines (France)
- Aarhus Universitet (Denmark)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Universiteit Gent (Belgium)
- Genoscope C.N.S. / Consortium National de Recherche en Genomique (France)
- University of York (United Kingdom)
- Universidad de Sevilla (Spain)
- University of Reading (United Kingdom)
- Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universitaet Frankfurt am Main (Germany)
- University of Dundee (United Kingdom)
- The Agricultural Research Organisation of Israel- The Volcani Centre (Israel)
- Genome Research Ltd. (United Kingdom)
- University of Murdoch (Australia)
- Den Kongelige Veterinaer- Og Landbohøjskole (Denmark)
- Universitaet Hannover (Germany)
- Wageningen Universiteit (Netherlands)

# MONIQA

- Tubitak Marmara Research Centre Food Institute (Turkey)
- International Quality and Environment Services S.A. (Greece)
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (United Kingdom)
- Fundacion Gaiker (Spain)
- Universitaet Fuer Bodenkultur Wien University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna (Austria)
- Eurofins Analytik Gmbh (Germany)
- CER Groupe (Belgium)
- Campden and Chorleywood Food Research Association (United Kingdom)
- Institute of Environmental Science and Research (New Zealand)
- National Technical University of Athens (Greece)
- Institute of Food Research (United Kingdom)

# IDEALIST7FP

- Ministere de l'Education Nationale, de l'Enseignement Superieur, de la Formation des Cadres et de la Recherche Scientifique (Morocco)
- Starptautiska Lietiskas Optikas Biedriba (Latvia)
- Luxinnovation Gie (Luxembourg)
- Tarptautiniu Mokslo Ir Technologiju Pletros Programu Agentura (Lithuania)
- The Higher Council for Science and Technology (Jordan)
- Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University (Georgia)
- Ubifrance Agence Francaise pour le Developpement International des Entreprises (France)
- Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnologico Industrial (Spain)
- Sihtasutus Archimedes (Estonia)
- Centre de Developpement des Energies Renouvelables (Algeria)
- Whyse APS (Denmark)
- Verein Euresearch (Switzerland)
- Alprocor Belgium Bvba (Belgium)
- Prirodno - Matemacki Fakultet Sarajevo J.U. (Bosnia And Herzegovina)
- Baku Scientific And Training Center (Azerbaijan)
- Oesterreichische Forschungsfoerderungsgesellschaft Mbh (Austria)
- Information Society Technologies Center (Armenia)
- Belarusian Institute of System Analysis And Science & Technology Information Support (Belarus)
- Institutul National de Cercetare-Dezvoltare In Informatica - Ici Bucuresti (Romania)
- Institute for Parallel Processing of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria)
- Research Promotion Foundation (Cyprus)
- Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (Croatia)
- Turkiye Bilimsel Ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (Turkey)
- Consorzio Pisa Ricerche SCARL (Italy)
- Haskoli Islands (Iceland)
- Norges Forskningsrad (Norway)
- Singleimage Limited (United Kingdom)
- Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Szamitastechnikai Es Automatizalasi Kutato Intezet (Hungary)
- Jozef Stefan Institute (Slovenia)

# NEEDS

- International Institute for Applied System Analysis (Austria)
- Institut Fuer Umwelthinformatik Hamburg Gmbh (Germany)
- Szent Istvan Egyetem (Hungary)
- Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (Switzerland)
- Econcept AG Forschung Beratung Projektmanagement (Switzerland)
- E-Co Tech AS (Norway)
- Univerzita Karlova V Praze (Czech Republic)
- Centre for Renewable Energy Sources (Greece)
- Chalmers Tekniska Hogskola AB (Sweden)
- Eidgenoessische Technische Hochschule Zuerich (Switzerland)
- Kfki Atomenergia Kutatointezet (Hungary)
- Energieonderzoek Centrum Nederland (Netherlands)
- Association pour la Recherche et le Developpement des Methodes et Processus Industriels (France)
- Uniwersytet Warszawski (Poland)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
- Universitaet Hamburg (Germany)
- Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona (Spain)
- Electricite de France (France)
- Centro de Investigaciones Energeticas, Medioambientales y Tecnologicas (Spain)
- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece)
- Universite de Paris I - Sorbonne - Pantheon (France)
- Lunds Universitet (Sweden)
- Centre de Documentation de Recherche et d'Experimentation sur les Pollutions Accidentelles des Eaux (France)
- Islensk Nyorka EHF (Iceland)
- Directorate General Joint Research Centre (Belgium)
- Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium)
- Lietuvos Energetikos Institutas (Lithuania)
- Valtion Teknillinen Tutkimuskeskus (Finland)
- Ambiente Italia SRL (Italy)

- Deutsches Zentrum fuer Luft und Raumfahrt E.V. (Germany)
- Fraunhofer Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V. (Germany)
- University of National and World Economy (Bulgaria)
- Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (Italy)
- Sweco Groener AS (Norway)
- Institut fuer Energie- und Umweltforschung Heidelberg GmbH (Germany)

## CIRCE

- Universita del Salento (Italy)
- Freie Universitaet Berlin (Germany)
- Universita Degli Studi Dell'aquila (Italy)
- Universitaet Bern (Switzerland)
- Universitaet Hamburg. (Germany)
- Instituto de Ciencia Aplicada e Tecnologia da Faculdade de Ciencias da Universidade de Lisboa (Portugal)
- Universitat de les Illes Balears (Spain)
- Zadigroma SRL (Italy)
- Universidad de Alcala de Henares (Spain)
- Tel Aviv University (Israel)
- Universidad del Pais Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea (Spain)
- The University of Birmingham (United Kingdom)
- University of York. (United Kingdom)
- Universita Degli Studi Della Tuscia (Italy)
- MET Office (United Kingdom)
- Meteo-France (France)
- Azienda Unita Sanitaria Locale Roma e (Italy)
- Fundacio Privada Parc Cientific de Barcelona (Spain)
- Commission of the European Communities - Directorate General Joint Research Centre - JRC (Belgium)
- Universitaet Fuer Bodenkultur Wien (Austria)
- University of Haifa. (Israel)
- Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (Tunisia)
- Max Planck Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften E.V. (Germany)
- Natural Environment Research Council (United Kingdom)
- World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe (Denmark)
- Universidad Politecnica de Madrid (Spain)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Cnrs) (France)
- Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement (France)
- Potsdam Institut Fuer Klimafolgenforschung (Germany)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Universidad Complutense de Madrid. (Spain)
- Ente per le Nuove Tecnologie, L'energia E L'ambiente (Italy)
- Fundacion Centro de Estudios Ambientales del Mediterraneo (Spain)
- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Spain)
- CLU SRL (Italy)
- Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut. (Denmark)
- University of East Anglia (United Kingdom)
- Gkss Forschungszentrum Geesthacht GmbH (Germany)
- Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya (Spain)
- Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia E di Geofisica Sperimentale (Italy)
- Paul Scherrer Institut (Switzerland)
- Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (Italy)
- Medias France (France)

## MELIA

- National Center for Agricultural Research And Technology Transfer (Jordan)
- Jordan Valley Farmers Association (Jordan)
- University of Malta (Malta)
- Alice Production (Belgium)
- National Agriculture Research Foundation - N.Ag.Re.F (Greece)
- Agricultural University of Athens (Greece)
- Acquedotto Pugliese SPA (Italy)
- Piccola Societa Cooperativa A.R.L. Ipogea (Italy)
- Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (Spain)
- Museu d'arqueologia de Catalunya' (Spain)
- Universitat de Barcelona (Spain)
- Cordoba University (Spain)
- Agricultural Research Institute (Cyprus)
- Middle East Technical University-Water Resources Center (Turkey)
- University of Cukurova, Faculty of Agriculture (Turkey)
- Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II, Complexe Horticole d'Agadir' (Morocco)
- University Cadi Ayyad-Faculty Des Sciences Semlalia (Morocco)
- Ministry of Higher Education -Syria (Syria)
- Palestinian Hydrology Group for Water and Environmental Resources Development (West Bank and Gaza Strip)
- Bureau d'Ingenieurs Conseils en Hydraulique et Environnement (Tunisia)
- Institut des Regions Arides (Tunisia)
- Seri Nachhaltigkeitsforschungs und - Kommunikations GmbH (Austria)
- Institut National de Recherches en Génie Rural, Eaux et Forêts (Tunisia)
- Water Services Corporation (Malta)

- International Office for Water-Office International De L'eau (France)
- Faculty of Agriculture, University Of Jordan (Jordan)
- Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute (Lebanon)
- Ecole Nationale Superieure de l'Hydraulique (Algeria)
- International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies - Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo of Bari (Italy)
- Litani River Authority (Lebanon)

## SESAME

- Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (Tunisia)
- Commission of the European Communities - Directorate General Joint Research Centre (Belgium)
- Fondazione IMC Centro Marino Internazionale Onlus (Italy)
- Istituto Centrale Per La Ricerca Scientifica E Tecnologica Applicata Al Mare (Italy)
- Institut Za Oceanografiju I Ribarstvo (Croatia)
- A.O. Kovalevskiy Institute of Biology of Southern Seas - Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences (Ukraine)
- Institut Francais de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (France)
- Institutul National de Cercetare-Dezvoltare Pentru Geologie si Geoecologie Marina (Romania)
- Fondazione eni Enrico Mattei (Italy)
- Ente per le Nuove Tecnologie, l'Energia e l'Ambiente (Italy)
- Sofiiski Universitet "Sveti Kliment Ohridski" (Bulgaria)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- National Council for Scientific Research (Lebanon)
- Bogazici Universitesi (Turkey)
- Athens University of Economics and Business Research Center (Greece)
- Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research Limited (Israel)
- Institute of Oceanology - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria)
- Panepistimio Aigaiou (Greece)
- Consorzio Nazionale Interuniversitario per le Scienze del Mare (Italy)
- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Spain)
- Universite de Liege (Belgium)
- Orta Dogu Teknik Universitesi (Turkey)
- P.P.Shirshov Institute of Oceanology - Russian Academy of Sciences (Russian Federation)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
- Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (Italy)
- Universita ta Malta (Malta)

## SWITCH

- Ingenieurgesellschaft Prof. Dr. Sieker. Mbh (Germany)
- INES - Promocion Del Desarrollo Sostenible (Peru)
- ICLEI European Secretariat GmbH (Germany)
- Uniwersytet Lodzki (Poland)
- Institute Of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences (China)
- Chongqing University (China)
- Mekorot Water Company Israel (Israel)
- Ove Arup & Partners Limited (United Kingdom)
- Middlesex University Higher Education Corporation (United Kingdom)
- Stichting ETC (Netherlands)
- Stichting International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC) (Netherlands)

## OPEN AIR

- Delegation Generale pour l'armement/Centre d'Essais des Propulseurs (France)
- Atmosstat (France)
- Free Field Technologies SA (Belgium)
- Arttic (France)
- Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & CO KG (Germany)
- Airbus France SAS (France)
- Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aeronautiques (France)
- Rolls Royce PLC (United Kingdom)
- Airbus Deutschland GmbH (Germany)
- Industria de Turbo Propulsores SA (Spain)
- Universidad Politecnica de Madrid (Spain)
- University of Southampton (United Kingdom)
- Deutsches Zentrum Fuer Luft - und Raumfahrt EV (Germany)
- Centro Italiano Ricerche Aerospaziali SCPA (Italy)
- Avio S.P.A (Italy)
- Valtion Teknillinen Tutkimuskeskus (Finland)
- Universita Degli Studi Roma TRE (Italy)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
- Kungliga Tekniska Hogskolan (Sweden)
- Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine (United Kingdom)
- Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne. (Switzerland)



- The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)
- EADS Deutschland GmbH (Germany)
- Airbus UK Limited (United Kingdom)
- Stichting Nationaal Lucht- en Ruimtevaartlaboratorium (Netherlands)

## X3-NOISE

- Swedish Defence Research Agency (Sweden)
- Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt, E.V. (Germany)
- Manchester Metropolitan University (United Kingdom)
- Stichting Nationaal Lucht- en Ruimtevaart Laboratorium (Netherlands)
- Airbus UK (United Kingdom)
- Rolls-Royce Plc (United Kingdom)
- Airbus S.A.S. - Airbus Central Entity (France)
- EADS Deutschland GmbH (Germany)
- Anotec Consulting, S.L. (Spain)
- University Of Southampton (United Kingdom)

## RAMSES II

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- Matimop, Israeli Industry Center for Research & Development (Israel)
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- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
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