SPEECH

WORKSHOP ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN PRETORIA

1 June **2016**

Promoting Science, technology and innovation for development

Francesco Affinito: DEVCO/03

EU Research and Innovation: the international development dimension

DEAR COLLEAGUES, DEAR FRIENDS,

My name is Francesco Affinito and I am the Head of a very small sector created in March within the Knowledge Management unit of DG DEVCO. The sector is responsible for commissioning and managing research for in-house use in policy making (eg migration, gender, inequalities..); for promoting R4D in Commission research programmes such as Horizon 2020 and for supporting R4D at the globI level and in Partner countries. In the latter case, the role of Delegations is crucial and is likely to become more so.

The point about research, of course, is that it provides new knowledge for economic growth, social wellbeing and sustainability.

In this presentation I will outline Horizon 2020 as the EU's own research and innovation programme, picking up on its international dimension to show how it can be of benefit to development countries. I will then concentrate on EU development cooperation and show how it too contributes to research and innovation, outlining past and present spending on science, technology and innovation. I will conclude with idea that there should be a joint policy framework for science, technology and innovation for the SDGs to be worked out and implemented jointly DEVCO and RTD.

A. Horizon 2020

First of all: Horizon 2020, which is the financial instrument which underpins EU research and innovation policy with just over EUR 74 billion available from 2014 to 2020.

Horizon 2020 focuses on three priorities: "Excellent science", "Industrial leadership" and "Societal challenges".

From the outset, it recognises the pursuit of science does not stop at national borders, so all 3 Horizon priorities are open to international cooperation. This is quantified: international cooperation activities are to be maintained at least at the level of the FP7 (2007-13) which saw 2600 developing country Partners participating and receiving an EU contribution of more than EUR 340 million. Unfortunately, under H 2020, international scientific cooperation has so far failed to match FP7 performance. There are several explanations for this (BRIC-M are no longer funded; nor is the Ukraine which absorbed 7%; the Middle East has been in a state of turmoil). Despite good performance by South Africa and countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda..) developing countries have suffered disproportionately. So the rules of engagement under the next FP will need to be reviewed.

Going back to H 2020 and taking its priorities one by one,

1. "Excellent Science" targets frontier research and future and emerging technologies through 'European Research Council grants'. Support to the human capacity base is via 'Marie Sklodowska-Curie actions'1. It also targets state-of-the-art European research infrastructure, including e-infrastructure, to provide the necessary tools. The precise agenda for "Excellent Science" is set in consultation with the scientific community and is funded - on the basis of excellence.

2. "Industrial leadership" targets key enabling technologies and advanced industrial technologies (ICT, nanotechnologies, advanced materials, biotechnology, advanced manufacturing and processing, space) to name but a few. Facilitating access to risk finance and innovation for European SMEs is part of the package.

3. Thirdly "Societal Challenges" aim to contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth while respecting the EU's international commitments towards eradicating poverty, promoting growth and fulfilling the UN Development Goals.

More specifically, "Societal Challenges" research is designed to contribute to:

- 1. Health, demographic change and well-being
- 2. Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research and the bio-economy
- 3. Secure, clean and efficient energy
- 4. Smart, green and integrated transport
- 5. Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials

¹ 80 different countries have benefited under FP 7

- 6. Europe in changing world Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies
- Secure societies Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens

Clearly, all these challenges have implications for EU external policy and development cooperation.

Horizon 2020 and international scientific cooperation

International cooperation is therefore a strategic outcome of the implementation of all three priorities of Horizon 2020 - and especially of the 7 societal challenges which are common to us all. The EU's research and innovation programme is entirely open to the partners from outside the EU2.

Having said that, different parts of the globe are differently positioned when it comes to their capacity to contribute to the common effort and EU international scientific cooperation takes this into account. Cooperation with Industrialised and emerging economies is on a purely mutual interest footing; the 'enlargement countries'3 and the so-called 'neighbourhood countries' (South4 and East5) are encouraged to enter into structured cooperation arrangements and harmonise practices with the EU.

Partners registered in developing countries are automatically funded if they are part of a successful consortium6 participating in a Horizon 2020 call. They also benefit from support and networking actions financed by the H 2020 (e.g. "INCO-nets", to facilitate the flow of information and "ERA-nets" to support joint bilateral EU and external funding of research activities). Partners benefitting from centrally managed DEVCO programmes (ACP, OCT etc) likewise benefit from technical assistance and Programme Management Units7).

A.2. Horizon 2020 implementation aspects:

Horizon 2020 is implemented through bi-annual work programmes, themselves based on long-term strategic orientations. The current work programme (€ 16 billion) covers 2016-17 for which a number of calls are now out. For the establishment of these work

² A full list of international cooperation topics in current work programmes is available in on the **Horizon 2020 participant Portal**:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/index.html ³ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland,

Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey.

⁴ Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, occupied Palestinian territory, Tunisia, Syria

⁵ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

⁶ One needs to understand however that the minimum requirement for projects to be funded under H2020 pillar 3, is a consortium composed of at least 3 European partners (from different EU MS). Partners from developing countries can or must come in addition to this.

⁷ Such as the one covering the ACP Science and Technology Programmes (<u>www.acp-st.eu</u>)

programmes, comprehensive consultations take place with academia, industry and civil society. Internally, within the European Commission, these bi-annual work programmes are established with the assistance of Horizon Groups, in which relevant DG Research and Innovation departments and other Commission Directorates-General participate.

There are 13 such Groups. As far as DEVCO is concerned, thematic directorates concentrate on societal challenges (i) Health (ii) Agriculture/Food (iii) Environment/Climate action and (iv) Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies. Geographically, the Directorate which is most present is G: Latin America and the Caribbean.

In this way, calls specifically taking into account development priorities have been identified, especially for sustainable agriculture and natural resource management and especially in Africa. In health, Horizon 2020 has committed EUR 683 million to the continuation of the European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership8 (which covers HIV, malaria, tuberculosis and neglected diseases). As from 2011, FP 7 contributed EUR 12 million to the ANTIGONE9 project to identify the key factors that render zoonotic pathogens, such as Ebola, prone to cross the species barrier and gain transmissibility among humans. Another FP project researches viral host factors to refine screening for the Ebola and other viruses10.

Let's look now at the synergies between Horizon 2020 and development instruments. As Horizon 2020 and development cooperation financial instruments currently stand, they have different primary objectives and are not easy to combine. As you all know, Development cooperation funding mainly addresses country or regional issues through projects or budget support negotiated with our partner countries. These modalities cannot always take into account particular H 2020 competitive research calls which, in turn, cannot address the needs of an entire system in a given developing country or region.

At Headquarters, we build synergies between the two programmes by informationsharing and complementarity through participation in one another's programming exercises and policy dialogues. At Delegation level, DG RTD sometimes sends expert officials for short-term assignments or in a few cases, permanent scientific counsellor such as the one currently in Addis Abba. Unfortunately not all of these posts are likely to be renewed.

In 2012 of the Commission adopted a Communication: "Enhancing and Focusing EU International Cooperation in Research and Innovation: a Strategic Approach"11. The second biannual report will be published in September 2016 but statistics show that

⁸ 14 EU Member States plus Norway and Switzerland cooperating with Sub-Saharan African countries

⁹ ANTIcipating the Global Onset of Novel Epidemics: http://antigonefp7.eu

¹⁰ <u>http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/105593_en.html</u>

¹¹ COM(2012)497: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?pg=strategy</u>

international scientific cooperation under Horizon 2020 is less than half the corresponding stage in FP7. This means less participation by developing countries and this trend needs to be reversed. A start has been made in the context of the EU-Africa High Level Dialogue which, as its first priority selected Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture and delivered a joint Roadmap at the last AUC/EUC College-to-College meeting in Addis in April of this year. H 2020 funding took the form of \notin 30 million from the Agriculture chapter and a \notin 10 million contribution to a possible ERA-net Cofund.

In parallel, the last (and biggest - € 30 billion) phase of H 2020 programming is getting under way and the International Cooperation Directorate of DG RTD intends to build international cooperation into a number of calls. In April, Cristina Russo, the Director wrote to all Heads of Delegation drawing attention to H 2020 International Cooperation opportunities and attaching a detailed information leaflet. I would recommend to all of you to read it carefully.

Both DGs are also on the lookout for newly graduated or near-to-graduation countries with a view to intensifying scientific cooperation in a more structured way - and Delegations are encouraged to check with their government counterparts to pick up or stimulate demand. Mauritius is in a good position. The attention of bigger economies such as Nigeria should also be drawn to H 2020.

Looking beyond Horizon 2020, an informal foresight Group has started working on the shape of FP 9 (2021-26) which in the case of Research 4 Development should learn from the lessons of H 2020 and possibly include dedicated funding and special mechanisms for R4D.

In a post MDG, SDG world, jointly established policy should be the norm. DEVCO should no longer be checking for Policy Coherence for Development but pro-actively working out with line DG's what needs to be done to collectively reach the SDGs. Thus, a joint policy should be worked out between DEVCO and RTD with common principles and framework conditions for engaging in cooperation. The lead for implementation should ideally remain with the DG with the most expertise – DG RTD. DEVCO will then determine what needs to be done upstream in terms of institutional development and capacity building and downstream in terms of knowledge sharing and upscaling. There is evidence of political will for moving in this direction.

But while the FP should be the main 'service provider' for R4D, the role of DG DEVCO remains crucial. Especially in providing the education and higher education support which will steadily create the human resource base for Research. That is when the majority of developing countries will start to identify Research as an area of concentration. DEVCO's role will be to promote Responsible research, research integrity, evaluation of proposals by peer review, promotion of women in science / the gender dimension of research, IPRs, access to data, infrastructure etc.

B. EU development cooperation and links with research:

Recognising this need to complement the Framework Programme when addressing development challenges, DEVCO has been investing in higher education, research and research capacity. In fact, a thematic evaluation out just last week, identified programmes worth over €1 billion that included some aspect of research and innovation work between 2007-13. Forty-five percent of this went into Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable agriculture (mainly from the thematic programme but also in national and regional projects). Another 26% went into capacity building and technology transfer (ICT, Space..), mainly at the ACP/Pan-African levels. The remaining 29% s went into Health and the Environment/Climate change.

In terms of geographic distribution, half of the funds went on regional level contracts and a third through country level contracts. The remaining 16% of funds were contracted to organisations with global reach. Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia received the largest shares of total commitments, through both regional and individual country contracts. South Africa and China led the rank- ing of funding by country.

Even if we remove from this amount the countries which have now graduated (17 UMICs so far) and the 7 others where bilateral aid is being phased out (including SA), that is still a very significant investment which we, especially in DEVCO, need to capitalise on. This can be done particularly well in 'ACP' countries which have either graduated (T&T and Mauritius) or might be graduated soon (Guyana, Samoa and Nigeria).

In terms of development cooperation, the top six ACP countries for research were SA, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, PNG and Tanzania (over € 10 mio). Not all of this may be immediately visible, as DEVCO seeks to promote the use of research (i) as a tool for development by encouraging developing countries to mainstream it in their development strategies and (ii) develop an autonomous capability to design and implement their own programmes. At the ACP-level and the African level in particular, the building of capabilities to define research priorities and manage the transnational research programmes to address them has taken on considerable importance.

But research is not an end in itself and in the end, innovation (which does not necessarily depend on research) is paramount.

In the past, research has been mainly financed by the intra-ACP Programme using 'calls for proposals' similar to those of Horizon 2020. Under the current MFF, thematic, regional or country-specific programmes are more the norm.

Over the previous financial framework period, 2007-13, approximately EUR 190 million went into higher education, primarily to finance student mobility through programmes such as Erasmus Mundus. The enhancement of the researcher base in developing countries has been considerable. A further EUR 800 million were invested in research and research capacity building with about 60% of this going into agriculture and food security (which was linked to the first MDG which aimed at reducing hunger by half) and the other 40% targeting the environment, health, energy and research capacity.

Within this amount and within this period, as a chapter of our intra- ACP cooperation, we have invested EUR 78 million specifically in research capacity-building. This includes the EUR 15 million implemented as 'African Research Grant' calls managed by the African Union Commission.

{For 2014-20, we have included in the Development Cooperation Instrument a EUR 845 million Pan-African Programme, designed specifically for pan-African continental interventions. EUR 17.5 million of this money is being used to continue with these African Research Grant with a \notin 7 million call out lats week.}

Empowering our development partners to design and manage their own collaborative research programs is a key objective of our policy. This enhanced capacity may also - eventually improve the chances of success in participating in Horizon 2020 in something of a virtuous spiral.

The area of sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, deserves a special mention because approximately EUR 490 million (or 35% of the total amount for this theme) have been earmarked for research from 2014 to 2020. DEVCO has developed an approach to research and innovation for sustainable agriculture and food and nutrition security based on ensuring the success of global and regional Agricultural Research for Development initiatives, building on Agricultural Research for Development initiatives such as those led by the CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research), the GFAR (Global Forum for Agricultural Research) and on African research organisations supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process, both through funding and engagement with governance bodies.

Ensuring that research and innovation delivers impact at country and local level, with much greater emphasis on working with EU Delegations in developing countries to support national agricultural research and innovation systems and to foster better linkages between national priorities and the Agricultural Research for Development agenda at regional and global levels.

The emphasis on directing resources on AR4D is based on the fact that research-led productivity growth has had a documented positive impact on poverty reduction and food security12. Published estimates for the developing World indicate an average return on investment of 43% per annum for agricultural research for development13 and that about 27 million people are lifted out of poverty per year in Asia and Africa by research-led agricultural growth.

Research supported under this programme responds to smallholder farmer needs. It includes crop and livestock improvement, conservation of genetic resources, natural

 ¹² C. Thirtle, L. Lin, and J. Piesse The Impact of Research-led Agricultural productivity growth on poverty reduction in Africa, Asia, and Latin America – World Development Vol.31 No 12, 2003
¹³ In so far as health economists would attempt a calculation, 10% per annum would be a more appropriate figure for health research

resource management, aquaculture and policy work. Links between agriculture and nutrition, and agriculture and climate change are increasingly prominent.

Of course, at the ACP context, 80% is allocated to national and regional programmes of assistance. Only about 10% of the total is administered as 'Intra-ACP' but I am glad to say that the 2014-20 intra-ACP programme sets aside € 60 million for the promotion of the ACP's research capability for policy-making, research and innovation and relevant skills development.

There is also an opening in the PALOP-TL progamme for supporting researchers and research institutions. Angola has also foreseen a small national allocation within its agriculture focal sector (EUR 5 million). Mauritius has specifically asked for higher education and research as the focal sector of its 2014-20 National Indicative Programme (EUR 9.9 million). The Development and Research Commissioners are looking for a recently 'graduated' country whose research capacity is at the stage where it can be augmented to the level where it can play a part at the international level. Most of the countries represented here have received funding from the Research Framework Programme, indeed South Africa is one of its main beneficiaries. Many belong to CAAST-net, the INCO net for sub-Saharan Africa or PACENET, its Pacific equivalent so they know about Horizon 2020 opportunities. But does the NAO and the Delegation? This is an area where remedies must be found.

But how to build up research capacity in your countries? First listen to local stakeholders They might suggest bringing back those able students who have gone abroad to complete their education and do research so that they go on to teach and in some cases, do research at home. The bigger the body of academics and researchers coming together, the more ideas are exchanged and the greater the likelihood that the next Einstein will be African!14 But, given the long time spans and large investments needed to turn pure research into new products, systems and services, applied research and innovation should be favoured, to provide evidence for policy making and in tackling the the bottlenecks in developing countries' economies. Universities can frequently put infrastructure at researchers' disposal, but upgrading will often be necessary. Research institutions need to provide quality assurance, while public regulations will need to ensure the independence without which, research cannot thrive.

Advocating for innovation in developing countries is frequently a response to local realities. It may or may not involve research. It can be frugal (a cheap way of doing something) or even 'reverse' ie: simplifying things for local use and affordability.

Inspiration can be drawn from the EU-level, where a proportion of the European Structural and Investment Funds (Regional Fund; Social Fund; Agriculture & rural development fund..) is put aside for Research capacity building and innovation, so that the benefits of excellence can spread right across the EU and not be exclusively

¹⁴ The AIMS initiative

concentrated in hubs in certain countries. The approach has already been extended to the EU's 25 Overseas Countries and Territories using an ongoing 10th EDF programme called "Territorial Strategies for Development. This involves Technical Assistance and a knowledge-sharing platform to: first develop national innovation strategies and then design projects which are submitted for pilot testing. Short term TA is available for the latter. This 10th OCT regional project (FED/2013/022558) contains at the micro-level, many potentially good ideas for exploring at the broader ACP level.

And, precisely, an identification study about to be launched for the programming of € 60 million 11th EDF intra-ACP money. Eventual national schemes could also mix research capacity and innovation in a way that shows how a research results can lead to market breakthroughs and socio-economic development.

B.1. Support measures and technology transfer

In developing countries, more than elsewhere, research and the development of human capacity to administer and undertake research has to be accompanied by the use of research results, infrastructure development and technology transfer.

Here, the EU considers that it has particularly useful experience and expertise to share in ICT and Space applications.

ICT in EU development policy is considered as a cross-cutting tool in education, health, public administration, environment, agriculture, energy etc. Again, a joint policy needs to be developed with DG CNECT.

Africa has moved from fewer than 25 million mobile subscriptions in 2001 to more than 1 billion15. This mobile revolution has already translated into more than 5 million jobs plus EUR 10.8 million in government revenue in the form of sales and import taxes and regulatory fees. This shows that technology-based 'leap-frogging' is possible, and indeed, is now happening, with 7% of Africa's GDP coming from ICTs.

Broadband subscriptions, at the end of 2013 exceeded those in the developed world in both fixed and mobile, with Africa again setting the pace16.

EU development policy therefore concentrates on areas which might be left out, such as interconnection of research and education institutions through high-capacity Internet using the pan-European research and education network GÉANT.

About EUR 140 million have been committed to this world-wide initiative of connecting research and education institutions (Southern Mediterranean, Central Asia, Asia-Pacific, Latin America), with the latest example being Africa Connect, implemented in

¹⁵ with the Middle-East - in the first quarter of 2013

¹⁶ <u>UN Broadband Commission for Digital Development's report on the state of broadband in the</u> world in 2013

Eastern and Southern Africa with EUR 11.8 million from the intra-ACP Programme. A further EUR 40 million have been earmarked under the Pan-African Programme for consolidation and extension of the network in Africa to Central and Western Africa17.

Another example of EU ICT initiative concerns the harmonisation and alignment of regulatory frameworks such as the "Support for establishment of Harmonized Policies for the ITC Market in ACP countries" implemented in partnership with the International Telecommunication Union. The EU contribution is EUR 18 million and now focusing on Africa.

Turning to space cooperation, which so far mainly concerns Africa, when, fourteen years ago, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, set the objective of accurate and reliable satellite information for sustainable development, the five African Regional Economic Communities requested EU funding for the use of earth observation for environmental and climate monitoring. The result was the EUR 21 million Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) launched in 2007. AMESD provided access to earth observation data, as well as the infrastructure, local capacity and services to sustain long-term environmental monitoring and decision-making for environmental management (water resource, land degradation, marine and coastal management..).

AMESD finished in 2012, but continuity is being ensured with a EUR 37 million Monitoring of the Environment and Security in Africa (MESA), implemented by Earth Observation services in the five African Regional Economic Communities' and the University of Ghana. In parallel, a 6-year process of consultation with key stakeholders in the context of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy led to the African and European Union Commissions adopting a Declaration in which , Heads of State noted that they would use European space science and technology to monitor ecosystems using data from the Copernicus Programme18. EUR 40 million have been set aside in the Pan-African Programme to support this next phase. Copernicus data dissemination might one day also extend to Brazil and Latin America generally.

There are other examples of the use of advanced space technologies, notably in Health but let this suffice for now.

Advanced technology is also being used to make developing country societies more secure. This applies to transport (particularly air and road transport) in Africa, which can be made safer, especially in remote areas.

C. Future considerations

¹⁷ These projects are implemented by *DANTE* (*D*elivery of *A*dvanced *N*etwork *T*echnology to *E*urope), the non-profit organisation which operates $G \not\in ANT$.

¹⁸ Copernicus, previously known as GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security), is the European Programme for the establishment of a European capacity for Earth Observation. <u>http://www.copernicus.eu</u>

Looking even further into the future, funding is expected to focus increasingly on projects related to sustainable development and climate change following the adoption of the SDGs. Almost all of them either directly or indirectly require innovation, technology and knowledge transfer. There is therefore the creation, at UN level, of a Technology Transfer Facility to facilitate the access to technology and for the Least Developed Countries of a Technology bank (they want 0.2% of ODA to be paid into the bank's fund). Intellectual property will obviously be a key issue.

Ladies and Gentlemen, colleagues, I have presented an overview of what EU development funding has been doing for research and innovation in recent years. With your involvement and advocacy, we hope to do much more and closer vto the field, where it matters!

There is therefore plenty work on the table. At the sectoral level, I suggest you establish contact with colleagues leading on research matters whether in agriculture, health or environment. At the general level, there are two of us (perhaps 3 in the future) in DEVCO 06 dealing with policy, relations with RTD and the ACP programmes. For the first two you can contact me. For the third, I suggest my colleague, Paola Cervo

Thank you for your attention!

Francesco Affinito

HoS Resarch: DEVCO/03.

A Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries will start operations following the UN Secretary-General's appointment of members to a Governing Council. A dedicated Trust Fund has also been established to support the preparatory phase of the Technology Bank. This Trust Fund is open to contributions from Member States and other stakeholders, including the private sector and foundations.

The Governing Council will provide support to the Secretary-General in undertaking the necessary steps towards the operationalization of the Technology Bank. It will in particular formulate principles and policies governing the activities and operations of the Technology Bank, including preparing its Charter for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly.

Professor Mohamed H.A. Hassan (Sudan), President of the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP) and former Chairman of the Council of the United Nations University will serve as Chair of the Governing Council.

In 2011, the Istanbul Programme of Action called for the establishment of a technology bank dedicated to least developed countries. This has been a long-standing priority of the LDCs confirmed in the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda and in Sustainable Development Goal 17. The Government of Turkey generously offered to host the Technology Bank in Gebze, Turkey.

African Union Commission (AUC) launches African Union Research Grants 2016 Open Call for Proposals on Food & Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture with the support of the European Union.

The African Union Research Grants (AURG) programme supports research and innovation in Africa and is supported by the European Union through the Pan African programme (2014-2020) with a budget of €17.5 million for two calls in 2016 and 2017.

The AURG programme supports the Africa's Science Technology and Innovation Strategy-2024 which addresses the aspirations identified under Agenda 2063, as well as the Africa-EU Partnership priority on Human Development (http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/priority-areas/human-development).

The call addresses the priorities set out in the Research and Innovation Roadmap on Food & Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA) which was determined through the EU-Africa High Level Policy Dialogue on Science, Technology & Innovation.

The programme encourages "the creation of partnerships (research networks) for regional and sub-regional co-operation and of inter-institutional co-operation in Africa via setting up of consortia of scientists with minimum participation of at least three organisations out of which a majority should be from Africa with at least two different African countries. Additional partners could come from elsewhere" (including Europe).

Applicants must refer to official documents for rules and procedures.

The AURG programme is entirely managed by the AUC. All inquiries should be addressed to the AUC.

The closing date for applications is 17 August 2016 at 5pm Addis Ababa time (Applications must be submitted in both paper and electronic version – see official documents for details).

All information and documents pertaining to the call are available on the AURG website: http://au.int/aurg

Call Application documents are also available for download via DropBox: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/lah5g4w3yax1827/AADT511pyqjADLhtlcKXp22qa?dl= 0.

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