



Mapping of R&I funding institutions, programmes, instruments in the Euro-Med region

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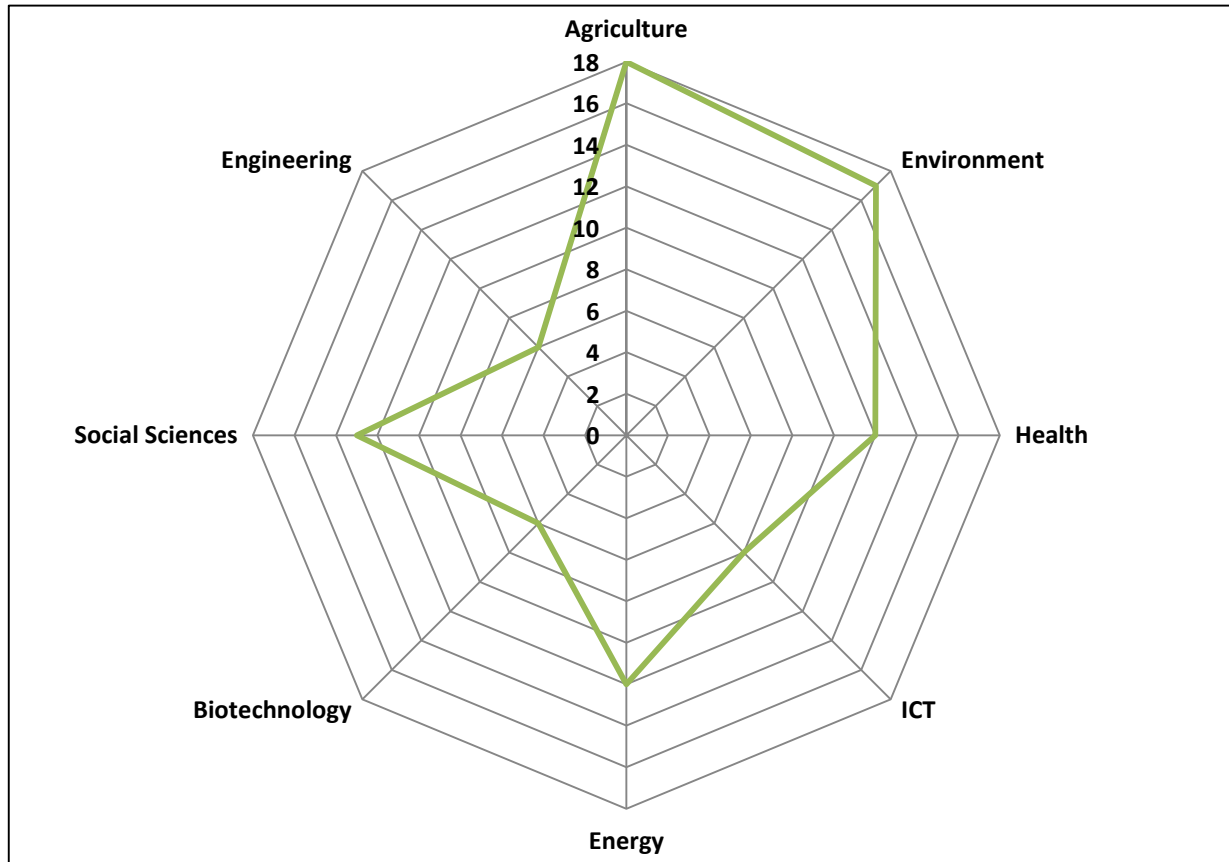
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Objectives

- ✓ Support a **coherent planning** of Euro-Mediterranean joint programming in R&I and in view of supporting **PRIMA**
- ✓ **Harmonize** the mappings and analyses carried out in previous exercises (INCO-NETs, ERANETs, JPIs, EIPs, BILAT projects)
- ✓ **SWOT analysis** identifying gaps, needs, problems and challenges
- ✓ Identifying **good practices** of policy making and programming in R&I (*in progress*)

National programmes



Distribution of topics in national programmes in Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Portugal Spain, Tunisia

*.... the challenges perceived as the most urgent by R&I programme managers of MPCs and EU Member States are quite similar and all mainly related to **agriculture, environment, natural resources, health.***

Bilateral cooperation agreements

Research topic <i>(colour intensity is proportional to the n. of agreements mentioning the topic)</i>
Nanotechnology
New Materials
Aerospace
Climate
Civil Security
Transports
Marine science
Social Science
Food
Biotechnology
Energy
Environment
Natural resources
ICT
Agriculture
Health

With reference to bilateral cooperation between single EU Member States and non-EU Mediterranean countries, agriculture, environment and health are targeted by several agreements....

...only few multilateral agreements are in force between an EU country and MPCs...

*Most covered themes by bilateral S&T agreements in
France, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Spain,
Germany, Morocco, Turkey*

SWOT Analysis of National R&I Programming in Mediterranean Partner Countries*

<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture is the topical area supported by most programmes• Strategic orientations of R&I programmes are quite similar	<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The total financial efforts is still limited to tackle important transnational challenges• Level of industry involvement is weak
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need to establish synergies with EU countries showing strategic programming in the same themes• High potential for a stronger integration of research areas	<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of time and resources due to complex administrative procedures• Availability of funds subject to unforeseen changes not related to national research policy

* Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia

SWOT Analysis of National R&I Programming in EU Member States*

<p style="text-align: center;">STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most national programmes are opened to non-national researchers• Programmes are multi-sectorial and linked to broader strategic intervention• Openness to international cooperation is seen as the main strategy to tackle societal challenges• Coverage of national programmes is quite uniform with a strong accent on agriculture, environment, health – which are also targeted by several bilateral agreements	<p style="text-align: center;">WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need to strengthen the link between research and innovation• Low research competitiveness compared with major international research players (USA, Canada, Japan)
<p style="text-align: center;">OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential of building important critical mass by aggregating different budget lines of national programmes• Long-term and cross-country collaboration might guarantee a more stable al location of funds and larger regional impact	<p style="text-align: center;">THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding un-sustainability• Few multilateral agreements between MPCs and EU Member States

* Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Portugal, Malta

Mobility Schemes Analysis: key messages from researchers *

- ✓ Favouring training programs adapting to social and market needs
- ✓ Implementing training actions conducted with representatives of industry sectors
- ✓ Improving researchers career through appraisal of mobility
- ✓ Favouring conditions for academia-industry partnership
- ✓ Enhancing capacity building on writing mobility international projects
- ✓ Sharing data and ensuring follow up of projects
- ✓ Implement measures to avoid brain drain

*** Based on MedSpring survey carried out in 2015**

Recommendations for potential synergies among national R&I programmes

- 1) Challenges perceived as the most urgent by R&I programme managers of MPCs and EU Member States are quite similar and all mainly related to agriculture, environment, natural resources, health but also energy and social science / humanities.**
- 2) Lack of continuity in funding** is one of the main threats that all national programmes are subject to
- 3) Euro-Mediterranean mobility schemes have margins for improvement,** especially in terms of impact and of stronger involvement of non- academic sector
- 4) The moment for an up-scaling of bi-regional Euro-Mediterranean cooperation is now mature, and there might be a collective (regional) response to individual (national) problems and shortcomings**

In relation to PRIMA

1. **Agriculture is a common theme** for cooperation but not necessarily with a focus on water and food.
2. Programmes do not address water and food under the concept / frame of **NEXUS**. Topics are rather separate. There is need of increase policy and programme managers awareness on the importance of Water-Food Nexus, The same for the scientific community
3. Research **capacity building** and **innovation** actions are rather **limited**.
4. PRIMA could play a role in
 - building water-food **NEXUS awareness**
 - building synergies **research-capacity building-mobility**
 - enhancing **real innovation** for water and food in the region
 - seeking synergies with **other challenges**.