



IST-AFRICA 2012 – 2013

Contract No. 288691

D3.2 IST-Africa Horizon 2020 Workshop, Ebene, Mauritius, 28th November 2013

Workshop Report prepared by National Computer Board, Mauritius and IIMC, Ireland

Deliverable D3.2 IST-Africa H2020 Workshop, Mauritius
Version 1

Date: 28 November 2013

Document ref: IST-Africa_Horizon2020_WorkshopReport_Mauritius_28Nov13.pdf



1. Workshop Context

Horizon 2020 will commence in January 2014 as the new Framework Programme to implement research and innovation with funds of €80 billion from 2014 - 2020.

Horizon 2020 will address all research and innovation funding that was previously provided through the Framework Programmes for Research and Technical Development (e.g. FP7), Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP) and European Institute of Innovation and Technology.

Three main priorities:

- **Excellence Science** – Research Infrastructures, Marie Curie (Mobility Grants)
- **Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies** (LEIT) – Components & Systems, Advanced Computing, Future Internet, Content Technologies and Information Management, Robotics, Micro and Nano-electronics and photonics
- **Societal Challenges** – Health, Food Security & Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Climate action and Environment, Innovation and reflective Societies and Secure Societies

National Computer Board as the IST-Africa partner in Mauritius organised a Horizon 2020 Workshop in Ebene on 28th November 2013. All relevant stakeholders were invited to participate to raise awareness of the opportunity for research cooperation at international level.

This workshop was well attended with 35 participants representing BCS, The Chartered Institute for IT; Carbon3IT Ltd; Central Information System Division; Charles Telfair Institute; Data Protection Office; e-call Propower.mu Ltd; Mauritius Telecom; Middlesex University; Minister of ICT; Ministry of Education & Human Resources; National Computer Board; Open University of Mauritius; Université des Mascareignes; University of Mauritius and University of Technology, Mauritius.

2. Workshop Report

2.1 Introduction



Dan Faugoo of National Computer Board thanked the participants for attending and briefly outlined the activities that NCB are undertaken to support Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Mauritius. Dan introduced Honourable Tassarajen Pillay Chedumbrum, Minister of ICT, who officially opened the workshop.

The Minister highlighted the importance of ICT to the economic development of Mauritius as it opens up business and job opportunities and will largely contribute to increase national wealth.

Over the recent years, the ICT sector has experienced a rapid and sustained growth and is now regarded as a major pillar of the Mauritian economy

The key to the ICT sector development has been the formulation of National Strategic Plans since 1998 and the enactment of major legislations which are subjected to regular reviews to adapt to the changing ICT landscape and making the ICT environment appealing for attracting flagship companies which in turn would create economic opportunities for the citizens.

Mauritius rightly positions itself as a regional ICT hub. The National Broadband Policy (NBP) released on the 20th January 2012 is one of the milestones to create this momentum.

Since 2002, Mauritius has been well connected to the rest of the world via satellite and through the South Africa Far East (SAFE) submarine cable providing high bandwidth international connectivity. In 2009, the government has launched the Lower Indian Ocean Network (LION) submarine fibre cable which links Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion and in 2011, LION 2 submarine cable was launched where Mauritius is connected to Kenya and this facilitate in linking with other submarine cables like EASSy cable, SEAS, TEAM and SEACOM.

The Government has set up comprehensive programmes to ensure that we adopt the ICT culture in all spheres of our society so as to encourage proper use of ICT in households, schools and at workplaces.

The Government, through the NCB, has been implementing the Prime Minister's Universal ICT Education Programme (UIEP), in its quest to develop an ICT literate labour force. Three cyber caravans, operated by the National Computer Board, provide ICT Awareness/IC3 training to various segments of the community. Furthermore, Computer Clubs are continuously being set up in various regions of the island. The Government has set up the Community Empowerment Programme (CEP) which has as its main objective to facilitate the process for the community to make use of ICT to fully participate in the socio-economic development of our country.

The Minister concluded that research in ICT needs to be promoted further to realise the government vision to make Mauritius a knowledge based economy and this workshop provides an excellent opportunity for researchers to learn more about collaborative research with European partners.

Paul Cunningham, IIMC Ireland provided an overview of the IST-Africa Initiative which is supporting this workshop. The IST-Africa Initiative was founded in 2002 by IIMC, Ireland and has now grown to a partnership with Ministries and National Council responsible for Information Society, ICT and/or Innovation in 18 African Member States¹. The IST-Africa is supported by the European Commission and African Union Commission with co-funding under FP7.

¹ IST-Africa partners: IIMC International Information Management Corporation Limited ("IIMC", Ireland); Ministerio da Ciencia e Tecnologia ("MINCT", Angola); Ministry of Transport and Communications ("MTC", Botswana); Ministere de l'Enseignement Superieur et de la Recherche Scientifique ("MESRS",

IST-Africa facilitates and supports:

- International Innovation, Policy and Research Cooperation;
- Knowledge sharing and Skills Transfer between IST-Africa partners;
- Collaborative Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Adoption of Living Labs Methodologies;
- Information Society, ICT and Innovation Aspects of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership;
- Awareness of African Research Capacity, cross-border cooperation and participation in Horizon 2020
- Establishment of National Contact Points in IST-Africa partner countries

National Computer Board leverages the IST-Africa Initiative to actively promote the national research community by

- Presentations at International events
- Chapter on Mauritius as part of the overall IST-Africa Study on ICT Initiatives and Research capacity
- Publishing articles on ongoing and emerging ICT and Innovation activities in Mauritius on the IST-Africa portal and in the Newsletter
- Raising awareness of upcoming Calls for Proposals and international funding opportunities
- Assists institutions in preparing for new opportunities such as Horizon 2020
- Raises awareness of activities being undertaken in other African countries
- Supporting the publishing of Organisational profiles on IST-Africa portal to raise awareness of activities in wider community
- Has access to IST-Africa Network including Ministries and National Councils in 17 African Countries to share knowledge, experiences and success stories
- Has first-hand experience of what is involved in being part of International funded activities under the European Framework Programme.

Participants were encouraged to visit the IST-Africa portal² and download relevant papers and reports

Burundi); Agence Nationale des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication ("ANTIC", Cameroon); Ministry of Communications and Information Technology ("MCIT", Egypt); Ministry of Communication and Information Technology ("MCIT", Ethiopia); Ministry of Education, Science and Technology ("MOEST", Kenya); Ministry of Communications, Science and Technology ("MCST-L", Lesotho); National Commission for Science and Technology ("NCST", Malawi); National Computer Board ("NCB", Mauritius); Instituto Nacional de Tecnologias de Informacao e Comunicacao ("INTIC", Mozambique); National Commission on Research, Science and Technology ("NCRST", Namibia); Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche ("MESR", Senegal); Department of Science and Technology ("DST", South Africa); Ministry of Information Communication Technology ("MICT-S", Swaziland); Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology ("COSTECH", Tanzania); Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique ("MHESR", Tunisia) and Uganda National Council for Science and Technology ("UNCST", Uganda).

² <http://www.ist-africa.org/home/default.asp?page=reports>

2.2 African Participation in FP7

Miriam Cunningham, IIMC, Ireland provided an overview of how African participation in FP7 has grown steadily over the past seven years. As at September 2013 there were 1315 participations from 45 African countries in 565 projects with a total grant funding of 178 million euro from the European Commission going into African institutions.

The table below provides an overview of the number of projects³ secured in each IST-Africa partner country as at November 2013:

Country	Thematic areas
Botswana	9 FP7 projects - ICT (4), INCO (1), Environment (1), Health (2) and Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (1)
Burundi	3 FP7-ICT projects
Cameroon	23 FP7 projects - ICT (4), INCO (1), Environment (4), Health (6), Infrastructures (1), Food Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (1), NMP (1), Science Society (1), Space (1), SSH (2)
Egypt	96 FP7 projects - ICT (9), INCO (19), Environment (12), Health (6), Space (3), Social Sciences (7), Energy (4), INFRA (4), NMP (1), People (7), Science in Society (2), Food Agriculture and Biotechnology (KBBE) (17), Regpot (2), SEC (1), Transport (2)
Ethiopia	23 FP7 projects - ICT- (2), Environment (8), Health (5), Food Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (3), Space (2), Social Sciences (3)
Ghana	43 FP7 projects - ICT (3), Environment (6), Health (17), IDEAS (1), INCO (2), Food Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (6), NMP (1), People (1), Space (2), SSH (4).
Kenya	68 FP7 projects - ICT (5), INCO (4), Environment (18), IDEAS - ERC (2), Health (14), Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (13), INFRA (3), People (3), Science in Society (2), Space (2), Social Sciences (1), Transport (1).
Lesotho	4 FP7-ICT projects
Malawi	20 FP7 projects - ICT (2); INCO (1), Infrastructure (5), Environment (2), Health (8), Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (1), Science in Society (1).
Mauritius	6 FP7 projects - ICT (3), Infrastructure (2), Health (1).
Mozambique	20 FP7 projects - ICT (5), Environment (3), Health (6), Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (2), Space (4).
Namibia	11 FP7 projects - ICT (4), INCO (1); Health (1), Infrastructure (1), Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (2), Science in Society (1).
Senegal	40 FP7 projects - ICT (6), INCO (3) Environment (9), Health (5), Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (9), IDEAS (1), People (1), Space (1), Social Sciences (4), Infrastructure (1).
South Africa	189 FP7 projects - ICT (19), INCO (11), Energy (5), Environment (28), Health (30), Infrastructure (11), Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (32), NMP (3), People (8), Security (2), Science in Society (5), SME (3), Space (9), Social Sciences (12), Fission (4), Transport (7).
Swaziland	3 FP7 projects – 2 ICT, 1 Space

³ Guide to ICT Initiatives and Research Capacity in IST-Africa Partner Countries, January 2014, ISBN: 978-1-905824-41-0. Download from <http://www.ist-africa.org/home/default.asp?page=reports>

Tanzania	39 FP7 projects - ICT (5), Environment (4), Health (19), Infrastructure (1), Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (5), SME (1), Space (1), Social Sciences (2), Transport (1)
Tunisia	88 FP7 projects - ICT (5), INCO (17), Environment (13), Energy (2), Health (10), Infrastructure (1), Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (19), NMP (3), People (2), REGPOT (6), Science in Society (2), SME (1), Space (1), Security (1), Social Sciences (3), Transport (2)
Uganda	41 FP7 projects - ICT (6), INCO (2), Environment (6), Health (16), Infrastructure (1), Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology KBBE (6), People (3), Social Sciences (1)

Up to November 2013 Mauritius has secured participation in **six** projects under FP7: ICT (3 projects), Infrastructure (2 projects) and Health (1 project).

Completed projects include

- **ICT: IST-AFRICA Initiative** 2008 – 2010 (National Computer Board) Support Action and
- **Infrastructure: 6DEPLOY** 2008 – 2010 (African Network Information Centre (Afrinic) Ltd) Coordination and support action and **6DEPLOY-2⁴** 2010 – 2013 (AFRINIC) Coordination and support action.

Three FP7 projects are still running:

- **ICT: IST-Africa Initiative** 2011 - 2013 (National Computer Board) Support Action, **IST-Africa Initiative** 2014 - 2015 (National Computer Board) Support Action, and
- **Health: EPI-MIGRANT** 2011 – 2014 (University of Mauritius) Collaborative project.

European coordinators included: IIMC International Information Management Corporation Limited, Ireland (3 projects); Martel GmbH, Switzerland (2 projects) and Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, United Kingdom (1 project).

Eighteen **(18)** European and Associated Country organisations partnered with Mauritius organisations in successful FP7 projects including: IIMC International Information Management Corporation Limited, Ireland (3 projects); Bulgarian Research and education Network, Bulgaria; Helsingin yliopisto - University of Helsinki, Finland; Oulun yliopisto - University of Oulu, Finland; Groupement d'Interet Public Reseau National de Telecommunications pour la Technologie, l'enseignement et la Recherche, France; Greek Research and Technology Network S.A., Greece; Nemzeti Információs Infrastruktúra Fejlesztési Iroda, Hungary; Università Degli Studi di Milano, Italy; Cisco Systems International B. V., Netherlands; Uninett AS, Norway; Fundacao para a Computacao Cientifica Nacional - FCCN, Portugal; Consultores Integrales en Telecomunicaciones "Consulintel", S.L., Spain; Martel GmbH, Switzerland; Cellcentric Limited, United Kingdom; Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, United Kingdom; The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; The

⁴ <http://www.6deploy.eu/>

Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford, United Kingdom and University College London, United Kingdom. This provides a starting point for future collaborations under Horizon 2020.

Dr Navaratnam Kotea, Faculty of Science, University of Mauritius presented the history behind EPI-MIGRANT, how the partnership was compiled and the objectives being undertaken. A major benefit of participation in collaborative research in this context is having access to a range of skills that do not currently exist within one country. Dr Kotea also highlighted the requirement to put good project management processes in place to ensure that reporting obligations can be met.

2.3 Introduction to Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020⁵ is the new European Framework Programme for Research and Innovation for 2014 – 2020. Horizon 2020 will address all research and innovation funding previously provided by FP7 Framework Programme, Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP) and European Institute of Innovation and Technology. There is a stronger focus on societal challenges and Innovation.

ICT will be incorporated across the three main pillars

- Excellent Science
- Industrial Leadership
- Societal Challenges

Horizon 2020 is open to International Cooperation. African research institutions can participate as part of International Consortia with partners from Europe to apply for funding as part of an international project addressing the challenges published in the Work Programme

Work Programmes for 2014 – 2015 is due for publication on 11 December 2013

Horizon 2020 Structure

- **Excellent Science (Total Budget of €24.4 billion, ICT Budget c €4 billion)**

Focus on World class Science as the foundation of tomorrow's technologies, jobs and wellbeing, need to develop, attract and retain research talent

1. The European Research Council (€13.1 billion)
2. Future and Emerging Technologies (€2.7 billion)
3. Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions on training and career development (€6.2 billion)
4. European Research Infrastructures (including eInfrastructures) (€2.5 billion)

- **II Industrial Leadership (Total Budget of €17 billion, ICT Budget c €8 billion)**

⁵ Visit <http://www.ist-africa.org/home/default.asp?page=horizon2020> and <http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/>

Focus on strategic investments in key technologies underpin innovation across existing and emerging sectors and support innovative SMEs to create growth and jobs

1. Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies (€13.6 billion)
2. Access to risk finance (€2.8 billion)
3. Innovation in SMEs (€6.2 billion)

➤ **III Societal Challenges (Total Budget of 29.7 billion, ICT Budget c €4 billion)**

Focused on Innovation addressing societal challenges, breakthrough solutions coming from multi-disciplinary collaborations including social sciences and humanities, promising solutions that can be tested, demonstrated and scaled up

1. Health, demographic change and wellbeing (€7.47 billion)
2. Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine research & the bio-economy (€3.85 billion)
3. Secure, clean and efficient energy (€5.93 billion)
4. Smart, green and integrated transport (€6.33 billion)
5. Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials (€3.08 billion)
6. Inclusive and reflective societies (€1.3 billion)
7. Secure Societies (€1.69 billion)

ICT is involved in all three pillars as outlined in the diagram below:

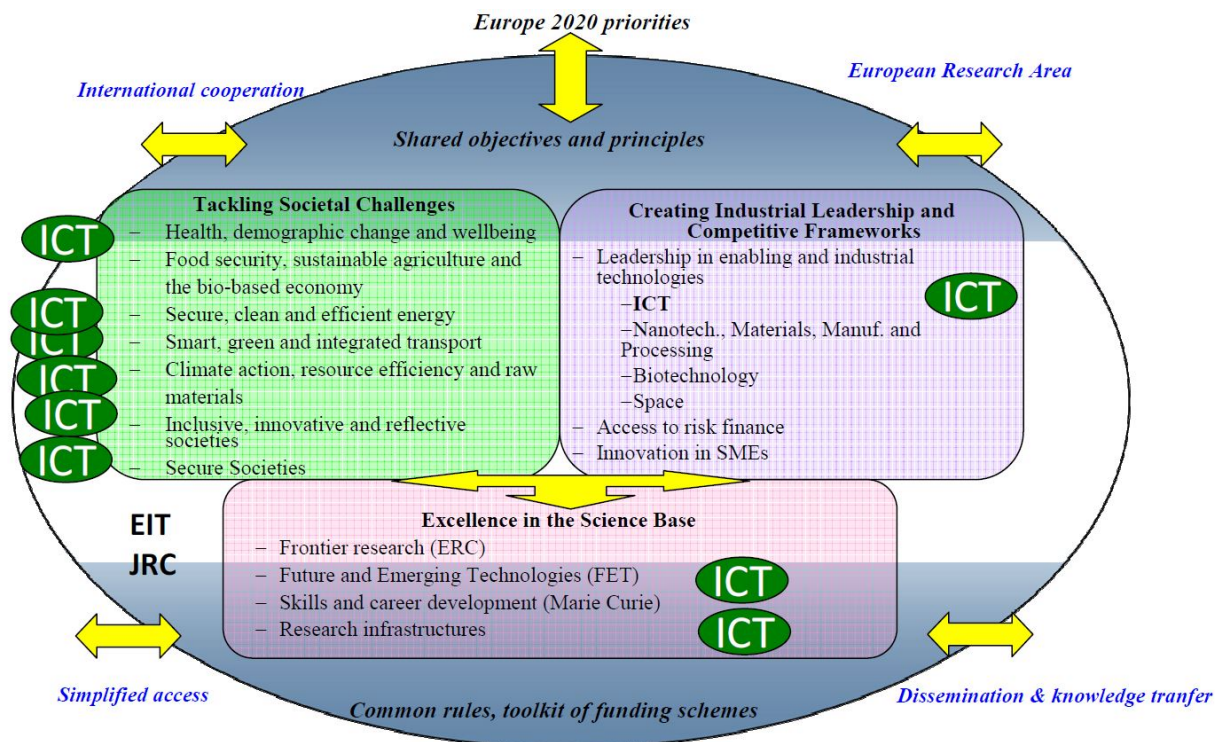


Image provided by DG CONNECT, European Commission

Leadership in Enabling Technologies and Industrial Technologies incorporates six main areas:

1. Components and systems (Smart embedded components and systems, micro-nano-bio systems, organic electronics, large area integration, technologies for IoT, smart integrated systems, systems of systems and complex system engineering)
2. Advanced Computing (Processor and system architecture, interconnect and data localization technologies, parallel computing and simulation software)
3. Future Internet (Networks, software and services, cloud computing, cyber security, privacy and trust, wireless communication and all optical networks, immersive interactive multimedia and connected enterprise)
4. Content technologies and information management (Technologies for language, learning, interaction, digital preservation, content access and analytics; advanced data mining, machine learning, statistical analysis and visual computing, big data technologies)
5. Robotics (Service robotics, cognitive systems, advanced interfaces, smart spaces and sentient machines)
6. Key Enabling Technologies: Micro-nano-electronics and photonics (Design, advanced processes, pilot lines for fabrication, production technologies and demonstration actions to validate technology developments and innovative business models)

LEIT Call 2014 – Opens 11 December 2013, Closes 23 April 2014

➤ *Components and Systems*

- ICT1 – 2014 Smart Cyber Physical Systems (Research & Innovation Actions; Innovation Actions)
- ICT2 – 2014 Smart System Integration (Research & Innovation Actions; Innovation Actions, CSA)
- ICT3 – 2014 Advanced Thin, Organic and Large Area Electronics Technologies

➤ *Future Internet*

- ICT5 – 2014 Smart Networks and Novel Internet Architectures (Research & Innovation Actions)
- ICT6 – 2014 Smart Optical and Wireless Network Technologies (Research & Innovation Actions, SA)
- ICT7 – 2014 Advanced Cloud Infrastructures and Services (Research & Innovation Actions; Innovation Actions, CSA)
- ICT9 – 2014 Tools and Methods for Software Development (Research & Innovation Actions)

- ICT13 – 2014 Web Entrepreneurship (Innovation Actions, CSA)
- ICT14 – 2014 Advanced 5G Network Infrastructures for the Future Internet (Research & Innovation Actions; Innovation Actions, CSA)
- *Content Technologies and Information Management*
 - ICT15 – 2014 Big data and Open Data Innovation and Take-up (Innovation Actions, CSA)
 - ICT17 – 2014 Cracking the Language Barrier (Research & Innovation Actions; Innovation Actions, CSA)
 - ICT18 – 2014 Support the Growth of ICT Innovative Creative Industries SMEs (Innovation Actions, CSA)
 - ICT21 – 2014 Advanced Digital Gaming (Research & Innovation Actions; Innovation Actions)
 - ICT22 – 2014 Multimodal and Natural Computer Interaction (Research & Innovation Actions; Innovation Actions)
- *Robotics*
 - ICT23 – 2014 Robotics (Research & Innovation Actions; Innovation Actions)
- *Cross cutting areas*
 - ICT31 – 2014 Human-centric Digital Age (Research & Innovation Actions, CSA)
 - ICT32 – 2014 Cybersecurity, Trustworthy ICT

Societal Challenges fits under seven areas:

1. Health, demographic change and wellbeing (e-health, self management of health, improved diagnostics, improved surveillance, health data collection, active ageing, assisted living;)
2. Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine research & the bio-economy
3. Secure, clean and efficient energy (Smart cities; Energy efficient buildings; smart electricity grids; smart metering)
4. Smart, green and integrated transport (Smart transport equipment, infrastructures and services; innovative transport management systems; safety aspects)
5. Climate action, Environment, resource efficiency and raw materials (ICT for increased resource efficiency; earth observation and monitoring)
7. Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies (Digital inclusion; social innovation platforms; e-government services; e-skills and e-learning; e-culture) and

8. Secure societies (Cyber security; ensuring privacy and protection of human rights on-line)

The Work Programme for Societal Challenges for 2014 – 2015 is still under development and should be published on 11 December.

Excellence Science

Paul Cunningham, IIMC / IST-Africa briefly presented Marie Curie actions on skills, training and career development and infrastructures.

Marie Curie Programme facilitates individuals to access mobility grants to facilitate career development and up-skilling for research staff. Individual Fellowships incorporates International Outgoing Fellowships and International Inward Fellowships. Fellowship must be applied for by the host European institution through a proposal submitted under an Open Call. Fellowships provide costs of time and a monthly allowance for living expenses for between 1 - 3 years depending on the project accepted.

The Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE) is a new type of exchange of research staff to stimulate transfer of knowledge. This programme can support African researchers to work with the European host organisation for a period of time or for the European researcher to come to work with an African organisation to support setting up or extending research skills. All levels of research staff can undertake short term secondments. A monthly stipend of 2,500 euro is provided within the project funding to cover living expenses while abroad. The person receiving the mobility grant remains part of the staff of their own institution. The proposal is submitted by a European research institution based on a common research project.

2.4 Participation Rules and Instruments under Horizon 2020

Miriam Cunningham, IIMC/IST-Africa, Ireland presented the participation rules and instruments under Horizon 2020. Horizon 2020 has a single set of rules covering all funding programmes to simplify the procedure for applicants. Grant Agreements and Reimbursement of actual costs will remain the main funding mechanism.

Participants in Horizon 2020 can be legal entities from EU-27 Member States, Associated Candidate Countries, Associated States and International Cooperation Partner Countries. Legal entities from all African States except South Africa are funded on the same basis as their European colleagues – reimbursement of costs.

The types of organisations that are normally involved in research include Research Organisations, Universities, SMEs, Industry and public administration.

It is necessary for grant applications to be made by consortia that have a minimum of three independent legal entities from three different EU Member States or Associated countries. African participants can then be added to this consortium. It is necessary to justify the

participation of each legal entity regardless of what country they are established in as part of proving operational capacity.

Instruments in Horizon 2020 include:

- Grants for Research and Innovation – 100% funding of all activities and participants
- Grants for Innovation – 70% funding of all activities and participants –except non-profit (100%)
- Support and Coordination Actions - 100% funding of all activities and participants
- Programme Co-funding Actions
- SME-Instrument – Instrument to support specific SME activities in three phases
- Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP) – Steer development to public sector needs
- Public Procurement of Innovative Solutions (PPI) – First buyer for innovative solutions
- Prizes – Support for two key categories of prizes (recognition and inducement) – still under discussion

Research and Innovation Actions are primarily consisting of activities aiming to establish new knowledge and/or to explore the feasibility of a new or improved technology, product, process, service or solution. May include basic and applied research, technology development and integration, testing and validation on a small-scale prototype in a laboratory or simulated environment. Projects may contain closely connected but limited demonstration or pilot activities aiming to show technical feasibility in a near to operational environment.

Innovation Actions primarily consist of activities directly aiming at producing plans and arrangements or designs for new, altered or improved products, processes or services. For this purpose they may include prototyping, testing, demonstrating, piloting, large-scale product validation and market replication. A 'demonstration or pilot' aims to validate the technical and economic viability of a new or improved technology, product, process, service or solution in an operational (or near to operational) environment, whether industrial or otherwise, involving where appropriate a larger scale prototype or demonstrator. A 'market replication' aims to support the first application/deployment in the market of an innovation that has already been demonstrated but not yet applied/deployed in the market due to market failures/barriers to uptake. 'Market replication' does not cover multiple applications in the market of an innovation that has already been applied successfully once in the market.

Support and Coordination Actions undertake studies, analysis, development of research and Innovation strategies, raising awareness of European Commission Programmes, setting up thematic working groups to address Challenges in specific thematic areas.

All instruments have an application template that must be used which can be downloaded from the Participants Portal.

The evaluation criteria for proposals include Excellence, Impact and Quality and Efficiency of the Implementation.

Eligible costs for reimbursement include:

- Personnel Costs (Salary and social security costs based on payroll costs, Reimbursement of costs based on timesheet outlining actual work undertaken)
- Subcontracting (e.g. printing of materials, non-core work)
- Other direct costs
 - Travel and subsistence allowances
 - Depreciation of equipment
 - Other necessary goods and services

There was a general discussion in relation to intellectual property rights, consortium agreements, and how proposals are evaluated.

2.5 Summary of areas of research of participants

Each department and institution presented current research areas, which increased awareness at national level in relation to the types of research being undertaken. The table below summarises the main findings shared during the workshop:

	Organisation	Department	Relevant Research Areas
1.	Carbon 3 IT Ltd (Industry))	Consulting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Green ICT – Smart Grids – Intelligent Network
2.	University of Mauritius	Civil Engineering, Science, Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Health – Climate – Environment, Transport – Smart Cities
3.	Charles Telfair Institute	IT/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Green IT – Digital Inclusion – E-learning & e-skills
4.	Université des Mascareignes	ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Secure Society – ICT Enabled Technology
5.	University of Technology Mauritius	School of Sustainable Development & Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate change impact – Energy management – Waste management (electric & electronic) – Sustainability assessment waste
6.	University of Technology Mauritius	School of Innovation Technologies & Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Future Internet (Mobile communications & Computing)
7.	Open University of Mauritius	Academic Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distance learning – Information/Knowledge Management System – Simulation Tools
8.	Middlesex University	IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – User Interfaces

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Big Data – Cloud Computing – Business Information Systems
9.	British Computer Society	ICT	– The ICT Industry

2.6 Conclusion

The workshop was very interactive in style with participants asking questions and seeking clarification as required. A number of participants asked Dr Kotea detailed questions in relation to his experiences undertaking research as part of an international consortia and addressing reporting issues.

There was a general discussion in relation to how to identify European Partners and the need to use existing relationships to build wider networks of collaborators. While there is an overall requirement to have a minimum of 3 European partners from different countries prior to adding partners from African countries, from a Mauritius point of view it is necessary to link with one European partner who has an interest in responding to open Calls and this partner then takes responsibility for including European partners from other countries who have complimentary expertise. IST-Africa is publishing a project repository and organisational repository to assist in identifying relevant thematic projects that have already been funded and European and African partners who have a track record in FP7.

There was a lot in interest in relation to the different types of roles that partners can have within a research proposal. The Education sector needs to build research capacities through their graduate students, masters' students and those undertaking Phds. The universities need to design their contribution in such a way that will increase the capacities of those students over the next 2 to 3 year cycle. Everyone needs to have a meaningful role in the project. Universities need to delegate time to supervision (through their professors, senior lecturers) and also assign complementary research work to be carried out by graduate students.

Research institutions were requested to identify potential European cooperation partners, initially based on existing Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) as project consortia and other types of collaboration (meeting at conference, co-author on paper, virtual collaboration). They were advised to start with organisations that they have already met (through participation at workshops and conferences) or have cooperative agreement in place with. The International Cooperation Dept within the Universities should have a list of organisations with whom the University has MoU's in place.

As part of general research, It was recommended to look at projects previously funded in thematic areas of interest to get an idea of the state-of-the-art, identify interesting projects and organisations that participated.

Research institutions were requested to inform the national IST-Africa partner (National Computer Board) on an ongoing basis of their ongoing research and innovation activities and progress in identifying partners so that NCB can also assist in identifying potential partners for cooperation.

In relation to next steps, the participants were encouraged to download the Work Programmes when they are published – IST-Africa has a section on Horizon 2020 where links to all Work Programmes will be published. It is necessary to identify relevant calls during 2014 and 2015. Institutions were encouraged to prepare an organisational profile for publication and to identify key European partners based on existing relationships and bilateral projects.

Dan Faugoo thanked the participants for attending the workshop and thanked Paul and Miriam for providing the training to ensure that Mauritius stakeholders have all the necessary information to inform their future plans for participation in Horizon 2020. Institutions were encouraged to prepare an organisational profile for publication and to identify key European partners based on existing relationships and bilateral projects. Dan also reminded the participants of the Call for Papers for IST-Africa 2014, which provides another opportunity to share research results and identify possible collaborators.

Participants



Name	Organisation
Mohamed Iqbal BOOLAKY	BCS, The Chartered Institute for IT
J. BOOTTI	Carbon3IT Ltd
Khirita AJOODHA	Charles Telfair Institute
Karlo JOUAN	Charles Telfair Institute
Jeyna LADSAWUT	Charles Telfair Institute
Rajiv NATHOO	Charles Telfair Institute
Parvez NOORDALLY	Charles Telfair Institute
Sarita RAMANAN	Charles Telfair Institute
S. RAMREKHA	Charles Telfair Institute
Vikash ROWTHO	Charles Telfair Institute
Gounshali VAGHJEE	Charles Telfair Institute
D. MADHUB	Data Protection Office
Christopher QUIRIN	E - Call
Pravin YENCADOO	e-call Propower.mu Ltd
V. CATTHERPERMAL	Mauritius Telecom
Rajivsing JEETOO	Central Information System Division
Priscilla RAMSAMY	Middlesex University
M. Mehdi H. MANALLY	Ministry of Education & Human Resources
Dr. Nitish CHOORAMUN	Open University of Mauritius
Kanayah SAURTY	Université des Mascareignes
Seeven AMIC	University of Mascareignes
Navaratnam KOTEA	University of Mauritius
Dr. Vandana BASSOO	University of Technology, Mauritius
Chandradeo BOKHOREE	University of Technology, Mauritius (U.T.M)
Dr. Kumar DOOKHITRAM	University of Technology, Mauritius (U.T.M)
Dr. Nawaz MOHAMUDALLY	University of Technology, Mauritius (U.T.M)
Dan FAUGOO	National Computer Board
Honourable Tassarajen Pillay Chedumbrum	Minister of ICT
S. Ramgolam	National Computer Board
Ashwin Seegolam	National Computer Board
Iqbal Agowun	National Computer Board
Paul Cunningham	IIMC
Miriam Cunningham	IIMC
Nishal Beethue	National Computer Board
Ismael Limalia	National Computer Board