

**6. rámcový program Evropského společenství pro výzkum a technologický rozvoj
2003 – 2006**

Specifická opatření na podporu mezinárodní spolupráce (INCO)

Kontrahované projekty INCO s českou účastí, zaměřené na rozvojové země:

ASSESS-HKH

Proposal title: Development of an Assessment System to Evaluate the Ecological Status of Rivers in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region

Proposal acronym: ASSESS-HKH

Proposal N°: 003659

Start date: 31/05/2005

Type of project: Specific Targeted Research Project

Action Line: INCO-A.2 Rational use of natural resources

Area: FP6STP.1, INCO-A.2, INCO-2002-A2.1

Call: FP6-2002-INCO-DEV-1

Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Austria	University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Dept. of Water, Atmosphere, Environment; Inst. of Hydrobiology and Aquatic Ecosystem Management	1	GOV/HE
Germany	Universität Duisburg-Essen	2	GOV/HE
Germany	Otto-von-Guericke University Magdeburg	3	GOV/HE
Czech Republic	Masarykova univerzita v Brně	4	GOV/HE
Austria	RTD Services	5	PRC/IND
Nepal	KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY	6	PUC/HE
Nepal	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	7	INO/OTH
Pakistan	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources	8	GOV/RES
India	Alternate Hydro Energy Centre, Indian Institute of Technology	9	GOV/HE
Bangladesh	Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology	10	GOV/HE
Bhutan	UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme	11	INO/OTH

Abstract

The Hindu Kush-Himalayan region is not only the world's highest mountain region, but also the most populous, covering some 3,500 km² over eight countries from Pakistan in the west to Myanmar in the east. It sustains approximately 140 million people and affects the lives of more than three times as many in the plains and river basins below. The HKH region is a vast storehouse of hydropower, timber, firewood, medicinal plants, rich minerals and last, but not least, water.

The specific and verifiable objectives of the ASSESS-HKH Project are:

1. Develop and validate a three-tier methodology to identify environmental hot spots in rivers of the HKH region. For incrementally complex ecological assessment using benthic invertebrates from a manually calculated overview method to computer-aided detail analyses of selected regions or sites.
2. Adapt and further develop an information management tool (application software and databases) to perform analysis calculations for quantification and rating of ecological status of rivers based on biotic data.
3. To interpret ecological data collected in the HKH region to validate the assessment methodology and information management tool and
3. To interpret ecological data collected in the HKH region to validate the assessment methodology and information management tool and provide a basis for policy recommendation, transnational water resource planning and ecosystem management.
4. Capacity Building of local scientists in the field of recognition and application of criteria for biological indicators in ecosystem management.
5. Dissemination and awareness creation on the importance and usefulness of biological indicators in ecosystem management.

The ASSESS-HKH Project addresses research priority A.2.1. (Managing humid and semi-humid ecosystems), which is part of the chapter 10.3.1.A of the specific measures in support of international co-operation in developing countries.

ICTTD

Proposal title: INTEGRATED CONSORTIUM ON TICKS AND TICK-BORNE DISEASES
 Proposal acronym: ICTTD
 Proposal N°: 510561
 Start date: 30/06/2005
 Type of project: Coordination Action
 Action Line: INCO-2002-A3.1 Health of livestock populations
 Area: FP6CA.1, INCO-2002-A3.1
 Call: FP6-2002-INCO-DEV-1
 Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Netherlands	Utrecht University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Division of Parasitology & Tropical Veterinary Medicine	1	GOV/HES
Argentina	INTA EEA Rafaela	2	GOV/REC
Belgium	Institute of Tropical Medicine, Department of Animal Health	3	GOV/REC
Brazil	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA JULIO DE MESQUITA FILHO	4	GOV/HES
Brazil	Universidade de Sao Paulo, School of Medicine, Dept. of Biochemistry and Immunology	5	GOV/HES
Brazil	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuaria	6	GOV/REC
Brazil	Colecao Nacional de Carrapatos FMVZ/USP	7	GOV/HES
Burkina Faso	Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l'Elevage en zone Subhumide	8	GOV/REC
China	Huazhong Agricultural University	9	GOV/HES
China	Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agri. Sciences	10	GOV/REC
China	Animal Quarantine Institute Ministry of Agriculture	11	GOV/OTH
Cuba	Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	12	GOV/REC
Czech Republic	Institute of Parasitology of AS CR	13	GOV/REC
Czech Republic	Institute of Vertebrate Biology AS CR	14	GOV/REC
Czech Republic	National Institute of Public Health	15	GOV/REC
Czech Republic	Zdravotní ústav se sídlem v Kolíně, pobočka Praha	16	GOV/REC
Ethiopia	National Animal Health Research Center	17	GOV/REC
France	Institut Pasteur	18	GOV/REC
France	Centre International en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement	19	GOV/REC

The Gambia	INTERNATIONAL TRYPANOTOLERANCE CENTRE	20	INO/REC
Germany	Forschungszentrum Borstel	21	GOV/REC
Germany	Institute for Comparative Tropical Medicine and Parasitology	22	GOV/HES
Hungary	Centre for Tick-Borne Diseases	23	GOV/OTH
India	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	24	GOV/REC
Italy	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Turin	25	GOV/HES
Mozambique	Faculdade de Veterinaria da Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	26	GOV/HES
Netherlands	Isogen Lifescience	27	PRC/IND
Portugal	Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical/Universidade Nova de Lisboa	28	GOV/HES
Portugal	INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA EXPERIMENTAL E TECNOLÓGICA	29	GOV/REC
Senegal	Institut Sénégalais de recherches Agricoles	30	GOV/REC
Slovakia	Institute of Molecular Biology, Slovak Academy of Sciences	31	GOV/REC
Slovakia	Institute of Zoology, Slovak Academy of Sciences	32	GOV/REC
Slovakia	Institute of Virology, Slovak Academy of Sciences	33	GOV/REC
Slovenia	Institute of Microbiology and Immunology, Medical faculty of Ljubljana	34	GOV/HES
South Africa	Midrand Graduate Institute	35	PUC/HES
South Africa	University of Pretoria	36	GOV/HES
South Africa	University of Pretoria	37	GOV/HES
Spain	Universidad de Extremadura	38	GOV/HES
Spain	University of Zaragoza	39	GOV/HES
Spain	Instituto de Investigacion en Recursos Cinegéticos, University of Castilla La Mancha	40	GOV/REC
Sudan	University of Bahr El Ghazal	41	GOV/HES
Sweden	Landstinget i Kalmar Län	42	GOV/OTH
Switzerland	Institut de Zoologie, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Neuchâtel	43	GOV/HES
Switzerland	Division of Molecular Pathology, Institute of Animal Pathology, University of Bern	44	GOV/HES
Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture	45	GOV/HES
Thailand	Kamphaengsaen Veterinary Diagnostic lab., Fac. of Veterinary Medicine, Kasetsart University	46	GOV/REC
Turkey	Adnan Menderes University	47	GOV/HES
Uganda	Makerere University	48	GOV/HES
United States	University of Edinburgh, School of Veterinary Studies	49	GOV/REC
United Kingdom	University of Glasgow	50	GOV/HES

United Kingdom	University of Oxford, Department of Zoology	51	GOV/HES
United Kingdom	University of Surrey	52	GOV/HES
United Kingdom	Roslin Institute	53	GOV/REC
United Kingdom	Genome Research Limited	54	PNP/REC
Australia	CSIRO	55	GOV/REC

Abstract

Tick-borne diseases (TBD) are responsible for major depressions in livestock production and high levels of mortality in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Asia. The aim of this Coordination Action (CA) is to support a joint research program on tick-borne diseases executed by a consortium of 32 institutions in nine EU member states and six EU associated countries, 11 laboratories in nine African countries, 6 from three countries in Latin America and 6 from four Asian countries (55 laboratories in 31 countries). The CA will focus on tick-host-pathogen interactions to identify concrete means of control that reduce the prevalence of TBD in (sub)tropical countries. The project will generate a cluster of integrated databases for ticks, hosts and pathogens, crucial for correct identification of ticks and precise differential diagnosis of pathogens. The CA will function as a forum to discuss, evaluate and recommend changes regarding biosystematics and molecular phylogeny of ticks and tick-borne pathogens. Integrated molecular diagnostic test kits will be distributed to participating institutions to provide them with a research tool to conduct comparative epidemiological studies on tick-borne pathogens. Collected prevalence data on ticks and tick-borne pathogens will be linked to remotely sensed eco-climatic data to create predictive maps for geographical distribution of tropical ticks and TBD in the target regions. Genomics and proteomics data available for ticks and tick-borne pathogens will be exploited to design novel integrated vaccine strategies targeting ticks and pathogens to reduce dependency on chemical tick control. The CA will act as a focal point for setting up consortia on novel genomics and EST sequencing projects particularly for ticks. Differential gene expression studies will be facilitated using ESTs from pathogens and ticks, to study functional genomics against the background of host gene micro-arrays to provide insight into three-way interactions of genes within the tick-host-pathogen triangle. Any funded specific targeted research project (STREP) on TBD will be enhanced by using the routes for communication available through the CA. All information generated by the CA project will be disseminated through ICTTD seminars, special publications and through printed and electronic versions of a Newsletter.

BOMOSA

Proposal title: Integrating BOMOSA cage fish farming systems in reservoirs, ponds and temporary water bodies in Eastern Africa
 Proposal acronym: BOMOSA
 Proposal N°: 032103
 Type of project: Specific Targeted Research Project
 Area: INCO-2004-A3.3
 Call: FP6-2004-INCO-DEV-3

Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Austria	Universität für Bodenkultur Wien	1	HE/GOV
Austria	Austrian Academy of Sciences	2	RES/GOV
Czech Republic	ENKI public benefit corporation	3	RES/PNP
Italy	Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna	4	HE/GOV
Kenya	Moi University	5	HE/GOV
Kenya	DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES- KENYA	6	RES/GOV
Kenya	KENYA MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE	7	RES/GOV
Kenya	Egerton University	8	HE/GOV
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization	9	RES/GOV
Uganda	Department of Fisheries Resources, Uganda	10	OTH/GOV

Abstract

The BOMOSA Project will research the economic viability, social acceptance and necessary institutional environment of a technology that has been proven technically feasible over the last two years. BOMOSA is pioneering small scale fish farming in Eastern Africa by establishing rural aquaculture networks (coordinated in a “hub and plot” system) to economically integrate aquaculture with agriculture. The BOMOSA system will form the basis of a socio-economic model contributing to poverty alleviation in Eastern Africa by providing supplementary high protein food and additional income to rural communities in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. The 36-month project involves four European partners (two universities, a science academy and an NGO), six African partners; two Kenyan universities and fishery research centers from Kenya (2) and one each from Ethiopia and Uganda.

The summarized scientific and technical objectives of the project are:

- Apply a participatory approach to define targets in terms of economic viability and social acceptability at community levels for the new BOMOSA plots
- Develop and validate an evaluation method using remote sensing to assess and characterize water bodies for use as potential BOMOSA plots
- Set up fourteen BOMOSA plots and optimize the technology in three types of small water bodies within four eco-zones across Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda
- Evaluate locally available, agricultural by-products and cost-effective processing technologies as a resource for sustainable production of low-protein fish feed

- Determine requirements and make recommendations for a legal and regulatory framework based on potential veterinary, public health and environmental impacts of BOMOSA
- Develop capacity building and dissemination material for the local community, relevant authorities and policy makers and the international scientific community
- Develop a socio-economic model for sustainable introduction and widespread uptake of the BOMOSA scheme.

AMARANTH: FUTURE-FOOD

Proposal title: Adding Value to Holy Grain: Providing the Key Tools for the Exploitation of Amaranth – the Protein-Rich Grain of the Aztecs
 Proposal acronym: AMARANTH:FUTURE-FOOD
 Proposal N°: 032263
 Type of project: Specific Targeted Research Project
 Area: INCO-2004-A3.2
 Call: FP6-2004-INCO-DEV-3

Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Denmark	Danish Institute of Agricultural Sciences	1	RES/GOV
Denmark	Department of Chemistry, University of Copenhagen	2	HE/GOV
Mexico	Institute for Scientific and Technological Research in San Luis Potosí	3	RES/GOV
Mexico	Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados del I.P.N.-Unidad Irapuato	4	RES/GOV
Czech Republic	Research Institute of Crop Protection	5	RES/GOV
Czech Republic	AMR AMARANTH a.s.	6	IND/PRC
Nicaragua	Centro para la Investigación en Recursos Acuáticos de Nicaragua	7	RES/GOV
Nicaragua	Asociación Chinantlan, construyendo hermandad	8	OTH/PNP
Spain	Universidad de Lleida	9	HE/GOV
Argentina	Centre of Research and Development of Food Cryotechnology	10	RES/GOV
Argentina	Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Nacional de La Pampa	11	HE/GOV

Abstract

The immediate objective of this project is to provide the tools for an extensive and sustainable exploitation of amaranth. The project will contribute to the overall development objective of providing health-promoting food and exploiting the industrial use of amaranth and thus provide a source for income in regions of the world, where the warm and dry climate makes the cultivation of amaranth the obvious choice.

The effects of food on human health are central issues both in Europe and in Latin America. Malnourished children and adults living in rural areas need much better access to protein-rich food supply. Amaranth grains and leaves are protein-rich and have a good balance of essential amino acids.

Amaranth is a C4 plant, resistant to drought and heat. Strong efforts have been done by for instance FAO, in retrieving and disseminating the knowledge of amaranth cultivation. However, a range of still not solved problems for the sustainable use of amaranth exist. Modern technologies have become available to researchers both in Europe and Latin America. With these tools the properties of amaranth species can now be elucidated with

the purpose of targeted breeding of new varieties and thus improving the basis for amaranth cultivation and exploitation, - for achieving food security and for industrialized exploitation. We will perform a systematized study of the industrial exploitation of individual amaranth constituents; evaluate the health effects on humans and animals of amaranth based food; identify genes and gene complexes responsible for resistance to insects, fungi, drought and salinity and select varieties with high competitiveness. Amaranth genotypes will be cultivated in varying sites and monitored. Multivariate statistical analysis will be applied to the generated data to identify correlated patterns among gene expression. Amaranth cultivation will be introduced in Nicaragua to empower Nicaraguan single provider women for obtaining food security.

WATERMAN

Proposal title: Dissemination of research results in semi-arid and arid ecosystems with a focus on sustainable water resource management in Ethiopia
 Proposal acronym: WATERMAN
 Proposal N°: 031694
 Type of project: Specific Support Action
 Duration: 18 months
 Area: INCO-2004-A2.3
 Call: FP6-2002-INCO-DEV/SSA-1
 Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Austria	Universität für Bodenkultur Wien	1	HE/GOV
United Kingdom	Cranfield University	2	HE/PNP
Czech Republic	Czech University of Agriculture Prague	3	HE/GOV
Ethiopia	Mekelle University	4	HE/GOV
Ethiopia	ALEMAYA UNIVERSITY	5	HE/GOV
Ethiopia	DEBUB UNIVERSITY	6	HE/GOV
Ethiopia	International Water Management Institute	7	RES/PUC
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organisation	8	RES/GOV

Abstract

This SSA focuses on analysis and dissemination of research results in sustainable, integrated water resource management at river-basin scale within Ethiopia. WATERMAN is a resubmission of a proposal submitted in the last call (INCO-DEV Sept. 2004) which was rated as being “highly relevant” and passed all thresholds, but was not retained for funding because of budgetary restrictions. In accordance to the overall remarks made in the Evaluation Summary Report, the following changes have been adopted in the new proposal:

- Extension of the consortium to include two more relevant European partners
- More detail and a new topic concerning participatory approaches has been added to the list of sub-topics dealt with in the project. To stress the importance of this issue, it will be the central theme at first Kick-off meeting.
- Two new African partners have been added to the consortium to increase the dissemination and impact of the SSA results, both nationally and internationally.

The 18-month project activities include; three workshops at each of the Ethiopian universities, a scientific Project Plan Award and an international symposium. All activities focus on strategies and actions for enhanced and sustainable economic productivity with four sub-topics:

1. Use of participatory approaches to integrate socio-economic, ethical and gender issues into research and dissemination to shorten impact times and increase broad uptake
2. Integrated water supply and resource management (innovative, multi-purpose utilisation, competing demands)
3. Agriculture and irrigation (recycling, reuse, prevent erosion at source)
4. Salinity, water logging and soil fertility

**6. rámcový program Evropského společenství pro výzkum a technologický rozvoj
2003 – 2006**

Specifická opatření na podporu mezinárodní spolupráce (INCO)

Kontrahované projekty INCO s českou účastí, zaměřené na Středomořské partnerské státy:

LEISH-MED

Proposal title: MONITORING RISK FACTORS OF SPREADING OF
LEISHMANIASIS AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

Proposal acronym: LEISH-MED

Proposal N°: 509086

Start date: 30/1/2004

Type of project: Coordination Action

Action Line: INCO-B Mediterranean Partner Countries

Call: FP6-2002-INCO-MPC-1

Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Belgium	'Prins Leopold' Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskunde, Molecular Parasitology	1	PNP
Germany	Humboldt-Universitaet Berlin, Medizinische Fakultae Charite	2	GOV
United Kingdom	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	3	GOV
Czech Republic	Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Science	4	GOV
Switzerland	World Health Organization	5	INO
France	Universite montpellier I	6	
France	Institut Pasteur de Paris	7	PNP
Portugal	Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical	8	GOV
Spain	Instituto de Salud Carlos III	9	GOV
Spain	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas	10	GOV
Italy	Istituto Superiore di Sanita	11	GOV
Italy	Istituto Zooprofilatico Sperimentale della Puglia e della Basilicata	12	GOV
Greece	Hellenic Pasteur Institute	13	PNP
Morocco	Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II	14	GOV
Algeria	Institut Pasteur d'Algerie	15	GOV
Tunisia	Institut Pasteur de Tunis	16	GOV
Egypt	US Naval American Medical Research Unit No. 3	17	GOV

Israel	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	18	PNP
Israel	Technion-Israel Institute of Technology	19	PUC
Palestine Authority	Al-Quds University	20	PNP
Jordan	Jordan University of Science and Technology	21	GOV
Turkey	Ege University Medical School Department of Parasitology	22	GOV

Abstract

Visceral and cutaneous leishmaniasis are serious communicable diseases around the entire Mediterranean basin, including Southern Europe. These diseases are spreading and control is challenged by three escalating risk factors: human-made environmental changes, immunosuppression (essentially because of Leishmania/HIV co-infection) and parasite resistance to first line drugs, pentavalent antimonials. Trans-border multidisciplinary surveillance of these three risk factors is essential for (i) precise and integrated assessment of the risks, (ii) defining adequate control measures and (iii) the orientation of R&D priorities. Our general objective is to create a multidisciplinary network linking European and South/East Mediterranean partners in order to document the main risk factors involved in the spread of leishmaniasis around the Mediterranean and to promote transborder control strategies.

Our specific objectives are:

1. to review, assess and inform on current scientific knowledge on the epidemiology and control of leishmaniasis around the Mediterranean
2. to create a common information system on (i) urbanisation of leishmaniasis, (ii) therapeutic failure and parasite drug resistance, and (iii) the link between leishmaniasis and immuno-suppression
3. to co-ordinate existing research on surveillance and control of leishmaniasis
4. to disseminate and standardise relevant tools and good practice arising from research
5. to advise national, regional and international health authorities about the most effective transborder control measures
6. to identify the gaps in current knowledge and expertise, and to define future multidisciplinary research to remedy the situation through co-ordinated action

Expected deliverables are: (i) 6 workshops for the 22 Euro-Mediterranean consortium partners, (ii) Data-base for surveillance of major risk factors of leishmaniasis spreading, (iii) 2 short training courses (molecular epidemiology, diagnosis, epidemiometry), (iv) constitution of a multidisciplinary expert group, (v) reviews, opinion papers and guidelines and (vi) conference for dissemination of findings.

PROMET

Proposal title: DEVELOPING NEW ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS FOR MONITORING AND PROTECTING METAL ARTEFACTS AND MONUMENTS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION
 Proposal acronym: PROMET
 Proposal N°: 509126
 Start date: 14/12/2004
 End date: 01/11/2007
 Type of project: Specific Targeted Research Project
 Action Line: INCO-B.2 Protection and conservation of cultural heritage
 Call: FP6-2002-INCO-MPC-1

Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Greece	Technical Educational Institute of Athens, Dept. of Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art	1	GOV
Greece	Foundation for Research and Technology- Hellas	2	GOV
Malta	Malta Centre for Restoration	3	GOV
Malta	University of Malta	4	GOV
Algeria	Laboratory of Mineral and composite Materials - Boumerdes University	5	GOV
Greece	COMPITE-NT HIGH TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS SA	6	PRC
Czech Republic	SVUOM Ltd.	7	PRC
Egypt	National Institute of Laser Enhanced Science	8	GOV
France	Cercle des Partenaires du Patrimoine Laboratoire de Recherche des Monuments Historiques	9	PNP
Greece	Laboratory of Material Analysis, Institute of Nuclear Physics, N.C.S.R "Demokritos"	10	GOV
Italy	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - Istituto di Scienze Marine (CNR-ISMAR)	11	GOV
Jordan	Yarmouk University	12	GOV
Jordan	Royal Scientific Society - Mechanical Design and Technology Center	13	PNP

Abstract

Museums, historical and municipal sites in the Mediterranean region are made up of collections from Phoenician, Hellenistic, Roman, Islamic and contemporary periods that are witnesses to that past. However, objects/monuments made of metals tend to suffer the most in terms of their preservation. The high relative humidity and sea salt contained in the air does not help the situation, where if these metal objects/monuments are left untreated and unprotected they may become completely mineralised. The preventive strategy taken to avoid such losses will differ from most European countries, since it is not practical to demand that

such collections be housed in strict environmentally controlled areas or retreated on a regular basis, given the extent of such collections and the economies of these countries. Our project proposes to establish and promote a preventive strategy designed for the Mediterranean region by developing an approach to monitor and protect metals collections using state of the art portable scientific techniques and new corrosion inhibitors and/or coatings that are safe and effective to use. New prototype portable techniques, Laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy and micro X-ray Fluorescence would be developed as complementary analytical tools for metals. Also, existing portable scientific techniques would be developed for surveying quickly large metals collections. These tools and statistical methods would be applied to survey collections in 6 different countries in the Mediterranean region as pilot studies to determine the problems and needs. In parallel, safe corrosion inhibitors, derived from vegetable oils, mature tobacco, tannins from wood and physical vapour deposition coatings and "synthetic macrocrystalline or polyethylene-based waxes would be developed and tested for use on artificially and naturally aged metal coupons simulating real artefacts and finally on a selection of artefacts/monuments specifically for the conditions of the Mediterranean. A maintenance policy for metals collections would be developed through a number of innovated-related activities, with workshops and studies that focus on the socio-economic factors, legislative issues and ethical aspects of these collections, and a publicity campaign to promote the protection of such collections through a conference, web-site, and publication of the proceedings. Finally, the preventive strategy developed during the project along with the results of the research would be published as a Guidebook.

MedGeNet

Proposal title: Euro-Mediterranean Network for Genetic Services
 Proposal acronym: MedGeNet
 Proposals Number: 031968
 Type of project: Coordination Action
 Activity code: INCO-2004-B.3, INCO-2004-B.3, INCO-2004-B.3
 Call: FP6-2004-INCO-MPC-3

Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Italy	European Genetics Foundation	1	HE/PNP
Egypt	The National Research Centre	2	RES/GOV
Cyprus	The Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics	3	RES/PNP
Lebanon	Université Saint Joseph	4	HE/GOV
Israel	Ministry of Health, Israel	5	OTH/GO V
Italy	Chair of Medical Genetics University of Bologna	6	RES/GOV
Italy	Ospedale Microcitemico University of Cagliari	7	HE/GOV
Italy	Medical Oncology Center University of Modena and Reggio Emilia	8	HE/GOV
Czech Republic	CESNET, z.s.p.o.	9	RES/PNP
Estonia	Asper Biotech	10	IND/PRC
Morocco	Hopital des Spécialités CHU IBN SINA	11	RES/GOV
Jordan	National Center for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Genetics	12	HE/GOV
Tunisia	Hospital Charles Nicolle	13	OTH/GO V
Algeria	University Hospital Mustapha	14	HE/GOV
Turkey	Istanbul University, Institute for Experimental Medical Research	15	HE/GOV
Tunisia	Laboratory of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Children's Hospital of Tunis	16	RES/GOV
Egypt	Pediatric Hospital Faculty of Medicine Cairo University	17	HE/GOV
Lebanon	Chronic Care Center	18	OTH/PNP

Abstract

The primary objective of the MedGeNet (Euro-Mediterranean Network for Genetic Services) Project is to expand the human expertise in clinical genetics and cancer genetics in MPC through the transfer of knowledge and technology between the two rims of the Mediterranean which share a common burden of genetic diseases.

In particular the following three main areas of intervention will be covered by the Project activities:

1. Medical Diagnosis and Integrated Medical Management: a Euro-Mediterranean Network of Genetic Telecounseling and of Telepathology consultation will allow clinical geneticists from European countries and MPC to work together from remote locations. The setting up of a medical genetics database and the introduction of new mutation screening technology into routine in the MPC laboratories/institutes will support collaboration especially on problematic diagnosis in the field of medical genetics.
2. Information and Communication Technology: a common information/communication environment will be set up in order to facilitate collaborative research, diagnostic activities, exchange of data and protocols using Internet based tools and services.
3. Education for health professionals and the general public: the extension of an already existing Remote Training Centers Network will allow physicians, nurses and health professionals from MPC to attend highly specialized courses on genetics without requiring them to invest time and resources for travel. Educational material will be aimed at improving knowledge among caregivers as well as the general public regarding genetic services and prevention of birth defects. Finally the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean Federation for Genetics and Medicine and an international event for the public awareness of genetics (Genetics and Music of Mediterranean Populations) are meant to give visibility to Project outputs and to guarantee the continuation of the MedGeNet goals and activities in the Mediterranean region.

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2003 – 2006**

Specifická opatření na podporu mezinárodní spolupráce (INCO)

**Kontrahované projekty INCO s českou účastí, zaměřené na Rusko a bývalé státy
Sovětského svazu:**

ECOPHOS

Proposal title: Waste utilisation in phosphoric acid industry through the development of ecologically sustainable and environmentally friendly processes for a wide class of phosphorus-containing products.

Proposal acronym: ECOPHOS

Proposals Number: 013359

Start date: 07/11/2005

Type of project: Specific Targeted Research Project

Action Line: INCO-2003-D1 Environmental protection

Call: FP6-2003-INCO-Russia+NIS-1

Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Greece	Centre for Research and Technology - Hellas / Chemical Process Engineering Research Institute	1	GOV/RES
United Kingdom	University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology	2	GOV/HE
Spain	Universidad Politecnica de Catalunya	3	GOV/HE
United Kingdom	Firth Executive Limited	4	PRC/IND
Greece	Phosphoric Fertilizers Industry S.A.	5	PRC/IND
Germany	Universitaet Dortmund	6	GOV/HE
Czech Republic	Brno University of Technology	7	GOV/HE
Russia	Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia	8	GOV/HE
Russia	St. Petersburg State Technological Institute	9	GOV/HE
Russia	State Scientific Research Institute of Extra Pure Substances and Reactants	10	GOV/RES
Russia	Promtrak Ltd	11	PRC/IND
Kazakhstan	South Kazakhstan State University	12	GOV/HE
Ukraine	Aksionernoje obshestvo "Sodrugestvo - T"	13	PRC/IND

Abstract

ECOPHOS involves the development of a new research and innovation strategy for the waste minimisation and utilisation in the phosphoric acid industry. The main aim is the development of ecologically sustainable, environmentally friendly, resource and energy saving industrial process technology for the production of a wide-class of phosphorus-containing substances.

The project focuses on new technologies for:

- a) The production of useful phosphorous salts (fodder, food and pharmaceutical phosphates), phosphorous acid and phosphates in a cost efficient and ecologically sustainable way,
- b) The improvement of existing methods in the phosphoric acid production for the drastic minimisation of waste,
- c) The utilisation and processing of industrial solid waste from the production of phosphoric acid
- d) The production of a new generation of phosphoric fertilizers.

Mathematical models and computer-aided process engineering tools guarantee the efficient and sustainable operation of the production systems with key objectives the reduction of cost, waste and energy. The new technological advancements will be accommodated in an information system for easy access and utilisation. The newly developed production systems will be classified with respect to both the waste properties and the environmental and sustainability potentials.

An expert system will assist the user to select the appropriate production scheme according to the needs and particular specifications. The new methodology will be validated and in future exploited by two major industrial end users one from the EU and one from the NIS.

OMRISK

Proposal title: Impacts and risks from anthropogenic disturbances on soils, carbon dynamics and vegetation in podzolic ecosystems
 Proposal acronym: OMRISK
 Proposals Number: 013388
 Start date: 06/10/2005
 Type of project: Specific Targeted Research Project
 Action Line: INCO-2003-D1 Environmental protection
 Call: FP6-2003-INCO-Russia+NIS-1

Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Italy	Universita degli Studi di Torino, Dipartimento di Valorizzazione e Protezione delle Risorse Agroforestali (DIVAPRA) - Chimica Agraria	1	GOV/HE
United Kingdom	University of Wales, Bangor	2	GOV/HE
Czech Republic	Institute of Landscape Ecology of the AS CR	3	GOV/RES
Sweden	Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet	4	GOV/HE
Russia	Soil Science Faculty of Moscow Lomonossov State University	5	GOV/HE
Russia	Biological Research Institute of Saint Petersburg State University	6	GOV/RES
Russia	Institute of Physicochemical and Biological Problems in Soil Science of Russian Academy of Sciences	7	GOV/RES
Russia	Institute of Biology of Komi Scientific Center of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences	8	GOV/RES

Abstract

Boreal forests and podzolic soils supporting forest vegetation are of utmost importance in the global carbon cycle. The role of Russian forests as a sink of carbon is in fact acknowledged, but soils have even a higher capacity to store carbon and the illuviation of organic matter in podzolic soils could enhance this phenomenon. Soil Organic Matter (SOM) that accumulates in the spodic horizons is protected from mineralisation due to the lower microbial activity and strong interactions with the inorganic phases. Anthropogenic disturbances may deeply interfere in the podzolic ecosystem functionality and this sink of C may turn into a source.

The objectives are to evaluate the risks of C release caused by human actions, through the assessment of the changes in ecosystem functionality. The specific aims are to study the effect of pollution on forest cover and soil buffering capacity, to assess the effect of silvicultural practises on the dynamics of carbon and on the preservation of productive soils,

and to evaluate the effects of re-vegetation where the original forest cover has been destroyed by open mine exploitation.

All the data obtained will be used to forecast changes occurring at short and medium term scenarios, by developing, adapting and validating specific models. The technical issues of the project will lead to the development of a summary of best practises to protect the podzolic environment capacity as a carbon sink.

UP-GRADE

Proposal title: Ukraine: Protection of deGRADing rEsources
Proposal acronym: UP-GRADE
Proposals Number: 031710
Type of project: Specific Support Action
Area: INCO-2002-D1
Call: FP6-2002-INCO-Russia+NIS/SSA-4
Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Austria	Umweltbundesamt GmbH	1	OTH/GOV
Ukraine	Ukrainian Scientific and Research Institute of Ecological Problems	2	RES/PUC
Ukraine	Institute for Nature Management Problems and Ecology	3	RES/GOV
Ukraine	Ukrainian state research institute of carbochemistry	4	RES/GOV
Ukraine	Joint stock company "Ecotechnica"	5	IND/PRC
Czech Republic	DEKONTA, a.s.	6	IND/PRC

Abstract

Within the former Soviet Union the Ukraine was leading in research. After re-establishing its independence in 1991 there were more than 1.500 research organisations. Today research potential is still considerable. By a better linking of national excellences also with EU research competences the Ukrainian research potential could be increased considerably, by a mutual benefit for the EU. UP-GRADE aims at identifying relevant research competences, funding mechanisms and the State of the Art, as regards the management and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination in the Ukraine. The identified competences form the nodal points of a research network which creates the basis for developing, consolidating and supporting of research activities in the Ukraine. Possible links between national and EU funding schemes for research will be identified and evaluated and ways for a better harmonisation of funding instruments recommended. By means of identifying specific research needs, especially focused on problems with contaminated soils and groundwater bodies, participation of the countries in concern in FP6 projects will be stimulated and the realisation of projects supported.

By dealing with the management of risks to soil and groundwater a problem of mutual interest will be addressed. To guarantee sustainable use of these resources enormous research efforts were undertaken in recent decades. Many technologies were developed by European researchers and are of interest for the Ukraine.

The current state of the art in soil and groundwater contamination will be evaluated and effective most effective ways of knowledge transfer from EU to the Ukraine will be recommended. Along the project key representatives of stakeholder groups for managing the resources soil and groundwater from outside the consortium will be addressed to facilitate an exchange of experiences and practices between them and the project partners.

**6. rámcový program Evropského společenství pro výzkum a technologický rozvoj
2003 – 2006**

Specifická opatření na podporu mezinárodní spolupráce (INCO)

Kontrahované projekty INCO s českou účastí, zaměřené na státy Západního Balkánu:

LPAMS

Proposal title: Production process for industrial fabrication of low price amorphous-microcrystalline silicon solar cells
Proposal acronym: LPAMS
Proposals Number: 509178
Start date: 28/09/2004
Type of project: Specific Targeted Research Project
Action Line: INCO-2002-C.1.3 Renewable energy and hybrid systems
Call: FP6-2002-INCO-WBC-1

Participants:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Part. Nr.</i>	<i>Org. Type</i>
Netherlands	ENERGIEONDERZOEK CENTRUM NEDERLAND, ECN Solar Energy	1	PNP
Croatia	Rudjer Boskovic Institute, Zagreb	2	GOV
Croatia	Institut for Physics	3	GOV
Croatia	Solar Cells, Ltd. Production of photovoltaic Modules	4	PRC
FYROM	Research Centre for Energy, Informatics and Materials, The Macedonian Academy of Science and Arts	5	GOV
Czech Republic	Institute of Physics AS CR	6	GOV
Germany	Roth&Rau Oberflaechentechnik AG	7	PRC

Abstract

In the medium to long-term future, PV should play an important role as a renewable energy source for the production of clean electricity in Western Balkan Countries (WBC). Such large-scale implementation of PV requires at least drastic reduction of prices of PV systems to more competitive levels. Production of PV modules and systems in WBCs facilitates low cost PV production with the additional benefit of local development of innovative and clean technologies. This project aims at lower cost price per Wattpeak (Wp) for film-Si PV produced in a local production plant in WBC by a significant upgrade of the cell and module efficiency, while keeping the production costs per m² almost constant. The increase of cell efficiency will be achieved in several sequential steps.

- 1) Improvement of TCO layers (better stability in hydrogen plasma, better transparency)
- 2) Introduction of doped micro-crystalline Si layers as window layers (less optical losses)
- 3) Introduction of intrinsic micro-crystalline Si layers as active layers (no light induced degradation, improved light absorption)
- 4) Integration of previous steps leading to the introduction of a-Si/mc-Si tandem cell concept (enlarge effective absorption spectrum).

Steps 1 and 2 will be performed using existing industrial production tools of Participant 4. Participants 2, 3, and 5 will provide scientific support and analysis of the deposited layers.

Step 3) will be performed by applying MW-PECVD on lab scale at Participant 1 with assistance of Participant 7. Analysis of the layers will take place by Participant 6.

In parallel, Participant 7 will make a design for an industrial scale MW-PECVD system, suitable for this application. Step 4 will be a joint action of all participants involved. This procedure should lead to a concept for an upgraded production such that the existing module efficiency (5 %) can be increased to 8 %. This will result in decrease of production costs towards less than 2 Euro/Wp.

Vysvětlivky:

Participant Nr. 1 = Coordinator
RES (REC) = Research organization
GOV = Governmental
HE(S) = Higher Education System
PUC = Public commercial organization
PNP = Private organization, Non profit
PRC = Private commercial organization
IND = Industry
INO = International organization
OTH = Other