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## Call Title: KBBE 2011: general call for proposals

- Call identifier: **FP7-KBBE-2011-5**
- Date of publication: 20 July 2010
- **Deadline: 25 January 2011** at 17.00.00 (Brussels local time)
- Indicative budget: EUR 240 million (of which 70 MEUR to Activity 2.2 Fork to farm)

### SELECTED PRIORITY TOPICS:

#### Activity 2.2 Fork to farm (including seafood), health and well being

##### Topic KBBE.2011.2.2-02: New technologies and tools and their potential application to nutrition research

New research opportunities in the nutrition area are arising through the use of cutting-edge technologies. Converging technologies offer significant potential for nutrition research. This potential may be more easily realised if available methods and tools are used in a comprehensive manner, in particular in combination with traditional nutrition techniques and methodologies. The aim is to explore and understand the power and limitations of these rather novel technologies and their use in combination with the more traditional methodologies in nutrition research in order to make the results/studies comparable and/or interconnected.

*Additional eligibility criteria:* The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 6 000 000.

##### *Expected impact*

Understanding of the potential and limitations of the latest techniques in nutrition research. Scientific and technological breakthroughs in the development of integrated tools and methods for nutrition research. Contributing to a harmonisation of methodologies worldwide. The European added value lies in exploiting and developing cutting edge-technologies and methodologies for the scientific community in the nutrition field. Projects supported under this topic should integrate relevant partners from Australia, Canada, the USA and New Zealand. The participation of partners from those countries is important to achieve the expected impact of the research to be undertaken.

*Funding scheme:* Collaborative Project (large-scale integrating project).

##### Topic KBBE.2011.2.2-03: Long-term influence of early nutrition on health

Increasing evidence demonstrates that early nutrition and lifestyle have long-lasting programming effects on later health. Research should aim to understand the mechanisms behind optimal nutrition in terms of both quality and quantity, using animal and human studies during critical periods in early life such as pre-conception, pregnancy, post-natal, breastfeeding and early life of the infant. Better knowledge is needed on the mechanisms of early programming which influence the development of metabolic diseases and health risks in later life (childhood, adolescence, adults). Factors such as placental function, early growth patterns, pre-pregnancy weight status, pregnancy weight gain, overweight and obesity, gestational diabetes, breastfeeding, genetic variation, environment, gender, lifestyle, physical activity, ethnicity and geographic background should be studied in relation to the later health of offspring. Recommendations for optimal nutrition during pregnancy, infancy and early childhood should be formulated, based on scientific evidences. Where appropriate, gender issues should be considered.

*Additional eligibility criteria:* The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 9 000 000.

##### *Expected impact*

A better understanding of the impact of early nutritional programming on health during childhood, adolescence and adults in specific subgroups of the population. Identification of the nutritional needs of pregnant women in Europe. The results should lead to recommendations on optimal nutrition before and during pregnancy, and during the breastfeeding period and the early life of infants with special reference to later health development of offspring. Projects supported under this topic should integrate relevant partners from the USA, the participation of which is important to achieve the expected impact of the research to be undertaken.

*Funding scheme:* Collaborative Project (large-scale integrating project).

#### **Topic KBBE.2011.2.2 -04: Translation mechanisms for targeting interventions on micro-nutrients – Mandatory South Asia and South East Asia**

Evidence shows that adequate nutrition during the six months before pregnancy, during pregnancy itself and in the first two years of a child's life is crucial for survival and optimal development (including growth, language, social, cognitive, and motor development). Adequate nutrition is key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals for reducing the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and malnutrition. However, implementation of science-based policy initiatives to reduce malnutrition is not always successful. The action should explore the best ways to exploit existing scientific results on micro-nutrient needs for targeted groups, identify best practices to improve micro-nutrient status on a large scale and translate efficiently the knowledge into operational capacities within, for example, households, communities or governments. South Asian and South East Asian countries are targeted. For developing specific, targeted policy guidance and for ensuring the successful implementation of measures/actions to improve micronutrient status, the specificities of these countries should be taken into account, such as their national health systems and their political, cultural and socio-economic situations. Where appropriate, gender issues should be considered.

*Additional eligibility criteria:*

- The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 000 000.
- Minimum number of participants: 3 from different Member States or Associated countries and 3 from different ICPC from South Asia and South East Asia.

*Expected impact*

Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in reducing the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and malnutrition, and improving the health status of mothers during pregnancy and infants during the first 24 months of life. This should eventually contribute to reducing malnutrition and improving health in adulthood, as well as to mitigating the risk of chronic diseases.

*Funding scheme:* Coordination and Support Action (supporting action).

#### **Topic KBBE.2011.2.3-04: Satiety control through food structures made by novel processing**

The aim of this topic is to develop food products that help regulate of food intake by accelerating satiation during a meal, enhancing satiety, and/or reducing appetite. The approach to food development should use novel processing methods and guarantee food safety. The efficiency of the foods developed to satiate and/or reduce appetite has to be proven in human trials against biomarkers of satiety and/or appetite. The effect of the modified food structure on nutrient bioavailability has to be measured. Multidisciplinary collaboration by researchers in food processing, nutrition and consumer science with food producing enterprises will be instrumental in reaching the objectives of this topic.

*Additional eligibility criteria:*

- The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 6 000 000.
- SME-targeted Collaborative Projects will only be selected for funding on the condition that the estimated EU contribution going to SME(s) is 35 % or more of the total estimated EU contribution for the project as a whole. This will be assessed at the end of the negotiation, before signature of the grant agreement. Proposals not fulfilling this criterion will not be funded.

*Expected impact*

The European added value lies in enhanced innovation capacity in the field of novel processing, broader application of the relevant technologies by the food industry, and improved competitiveness of the European food industry. The expected project results should clearly be of interest and potential benefit to SMEs. A strong participation of SMEs in the project itself should help contribute to the realisation of that benefit. The development of food products for the control of satiety and/or appetite forms part of preventive strategies to reduce the burden of chronic disease among the European population. The research will contribute to European health policy, in particular the 'strategy for Europe on nutrition, overweight and obesity-related health issues'. New and/or improved food products of high quality and safety will enlarge the range of processed foods in order to help consumers achieve a balanced diet.

*Funding scheme:* Collaborative Project (large-scale integrating project targeted to SMEs).

## **Topic KBBE.2011.2.4-02: Pan-European Total Diet Study**

It is essential to have accurate information on people's actual total dietary exposure to chemical contaminants. This can be achieved with total diet studies (TDS). Research in this area should assess dietary exposure to chemical contaminants among different population groups in Europe, taking into account age and sex. It will include identification of typical food baskets in the overall diet. Dietary intake of contaminants from these foods, processed for normal use and consumption, should be investigated. Harmonised methods should be developed for data collection and the construction of a European database, available to risk assessors and risk managers. This research is expected to encourage the active participation of partners from the enlarged European Union and candidate countries, for example by offering appropriate training opportunities (e.g. summer schools) for early-career researchers.

*Additional eligibility criteria:* The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 6 000 000.

### *Expected impact*

The European added value lies in providing European risk assessors and risk managers with a priority-setting tool consisting of a database with information on contaminant levels in food, which will enable them to focus their limited resources on those contaminants that pose the greatest risks to public health. In addition, total diet study results can be indicators of environmental contamination, and can be used to assess the effectiveness of specific risk management measures. This will lead to increased safety of the food chain. Projects supported under this topic should integrate relevant partners from industrialised countries who have gained a certain experience with conducting total diet studies. The participation of partners from those countries is important to achieve the expected impact of the research to be undertaken.

*Funding scheme:* Collaborative Project (large-scale integrating project).