

Major Programme 2 – NUCLEAR TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Introduction

The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002, has reinforced calls first made at the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) for co-operation among States to strengthen national capacity building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge. Enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative technologies, remains the priority. It re-affirmed the Agenda 21 Action Plan and the priorities identified in the Millennium Declaration. Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity, known as the WEHAB topics, have emerged as key areas for action.

Many of the WEHAB issues are addressed through the Major Programme on Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection. Nuclear and isotope techniques, either on their own or appropriately integrated with other technologies, can provide unique solutions to the problems. The techniques are effectively utilized for this purpose in the programmes relating to agricultural productivity and food security, improvement of human health, increased availability of water resources, protection of the marine and terrestrial environments as well as industrial applications.

The major programme provides an opportunity for Member States, particularly developing countries, to fully participate in global and regional research and information exchange, hence increasing the number benefiting from the use of nuclear techniques in their national development programmes and projects, strengthening the capacity of national scientific and technical institutions in their use, and increasing the use of Agency norms, procedures and services for the application of nuclear techniques in national programmes.

This major programme provides the core scientific and technical support to Member States for nuclear applications as mandated by Articles II and III of the Agency's Statute and as described in the technology pillar of the Agency's Medium Term Strategy for

2001–2005. It will seek to better respond to Member State needs, thus contributing to sustainable development, through a continuing adaptation and focusing of its programmes and subprogrammes. Co-operation and partnership with United Nations organizations, particularly FAO, UNEP, IOC (UNESCO), WHO and WMO, and with other relevant and mandated bodies such as the Programme Against African Trypanosomosis (PAAT) will be a hallmark of these efforts.

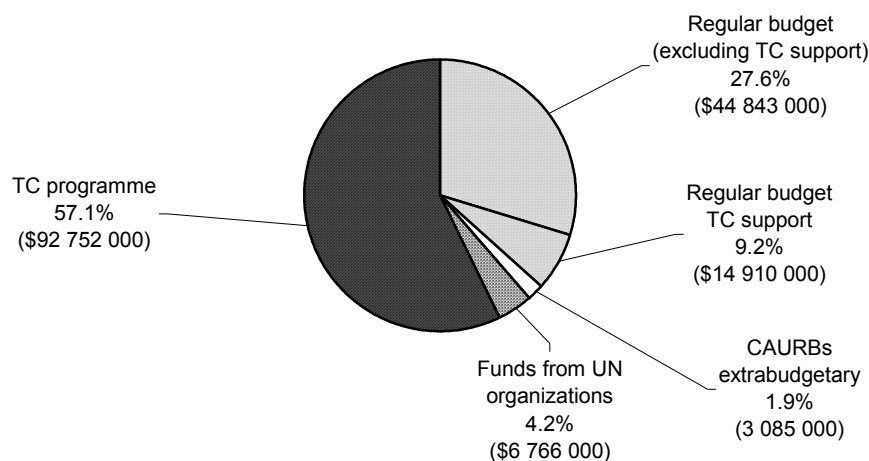
A unique feature of this major programme is the experimental contribution of the Agency's Laboratories (Seibersdorf and Vienna) and the Marine Environment Laboratory (IAEA-MEL) in Monaco.

Objective

To enhance the capacity of Member States to meet basic human needs, and to protect the marine and terrestrial environments from pollutants, particularly radioactive pollutants, through the integration of nuclear and isotope techniques, where these have comparative advantages, into sustainable development programmes.

Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Increased use by Member States of nuclear and isotopic techniques, where these have comparative advantages, for effecting improvement in food security, human health, and water resources management, industrial developments and for the protection of the marine and terrestrial environments. — Increased capacity of national scientific and technical institutions in the use of nuclear and isotope techniques.
Performance Indicator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Extent of use by Member States of Agency recommended techniques in food production, nutrition monitoring, new approaches for assessment of nutritional requirements, diagnosis and treatment of diseases, industrial processing and control, environmental studies and water resources management.

Total Resources for Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection in 2004–2005 (including the TC programme)



	2004	2005	Total for biennium
Regular budget (excluding TC support)	22 065 000	22 778 000	44 843 000
Regular budget TC support	7 450 000	7 460 000	14 910 000
Subtotal regular budget:	29 515 000	30 238 000	59 753 000
CAURBs extrabudgetary	1 337 000	1 748 000	3 085 000
Funds from UN organizations	3 383 000	3 383 000	6 766 000
TC programme	45 234 000	47 518 000	92 752 000
TOTAL	79 469 000	82 887 000	162 356 000

The total resources for implementing Major Programme 2, which are illustrated in the table and chart above, amount to \$162 356 000 for the biennium. The regular budget constitutes 36.8% (\$59 753 000) of this amount (at 2004 prices). The regular budget includes increases of \$1 162 000 for 2004 and \$1 861 000 for 2005, compared with 2003 (at 2003 prices). The increases result from the incorporation into the regular budget of activities which address particularly the needs of developing Member States as identified in General Conference resolutions, programme planning conducted with the World Bank's Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and requests from groups of Member States. Details of the activities covered are set out in the narrative describing the relevant subprogrammes and projects.

Regular budget funding amounting to \$14 910 000 (including laboratory costs), or 9.2% of total resources, will be used to support TC programming worth \$92.8 million during the formulation and

implementation of projects, or as an actual contribution to the programme itself through the provision of expert services.

Extrabudgetary funds expected for the biennium amount to \$9 851 000, or around 6% of total funds for implementation. This amount comprises \$3 085 000 for CAURBs (2% of total resources), and \$6 766 000 for activities supported by other United Nations organizations. There is a further \$1 468 000 for CAURBs for which there is no funding available from any source.

Summary data on the regular budget proposals, extrabudgetary resources expected to be available and CAURBs for which no funding is available are set out — by project, subprogramme and programme — in the table following this text. The table at the end of this major programme text shows the comparison of regular budget estimates with 2003 adjusted budget at the subprogramme level. Details of unfunded activities/means of implementation are set out in the project descriptions.