

Major Programme 6 – MANAGEMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

In recent years, the management of technical co-operation (TC) has been strengthened through the implementation of the TC Strategy established in 1997. This moved the programme from supply driven technology transfer to technical co-operation based on demand. In 2002, the Strategy was refined with the guidance of the Standing Advisory Group on Technical Assistance and Co-operation (SAGTAC) in order to further this change, and to promote greater ownership of project results by national governments. A key element of the Strategy is the Central Criterion, which is a tool for the prioritization and selection of projects. A project meets the Central Criterion if it addresses an area of real need in which there is a national programme enjoying strong government commitment and support by the recipient Member State. At the heart of the Strategy is its strategic goal, which remains valid: “Technical co-operation with the Member States shall increasingly promote tangible socio-economic impact by contributing directly in a cost effective manner to the achievement of the major sustainable development priorities of each country”.

The four objectives of the refined strategy are:

- To produce sustainable benefits within the framework of national development plans;
- To gain recognition as a partner in resolving development problems through the cost effective transfer of nuclear technologies;
- To increase the level of funding for technical co-operation activities, particularly from non-traditional sources, and to increase the number of opportunities for direct and “parallel funding” to help resolve development problems; and
- To strengthen the capacity of institutions in Member States using nuclear technologies to become more technically and financially self-reliant.

Management of the TC programme consists of: analysing the environment in which the programme operates and identifying opportunities and potential partnerships; working with Member States to establish priorities for programming and defining projects within those priorities; implementing the programme efficiently and effectively together with Member States; monitoring progress and reporting on it to Member States; designing and testing new tools, methodologies and procedures to strengthen linkages with Member States and other partners; and

improving the efficiency and effectiveness of programme delivery.

Both donors and recipients of technical co-operation have an interest in seeing that the programme is well managed and is achieving results in response to the priority needs of the recipients. Funding for technical co-operation is limited and the competition for it is strong. The Agency has to demonstrate that funds received are used efficiently and are producing tangible, significant and lasting results. Furthermore, as the environment within which the TC programme operates evolves over time, the Agency must show that its strategy for implementing the programme responds proactively to the changing environment, while maintaining high standards of quality.

Objective: To further strengthen the technical co-operation programme by contributing to sustainable and significant social and economic benefits in Member States and increased self-reliance in the application of nuclear techniques.

Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — TC programme delivered with increased quality, relevance, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness to meet Member States’ needs. — Improved linkage of the TC programme to national development plans, with strong government commitment. — New partnerships with development organizations in joint planning and priority setting in areas of common interest and broadened awareness of the Agency’s role established. — Increased technical co-operation funding, particularly from non-traditional sources, for areas of interest to the Agency’s Member States, either directly through or in parallel with the TC programme. — Increased number of Member State institutions providing services nationally and regionally after having benefited from the Agency’s TC programme, including strategies and action plans for sustainability (in Member States where this is relevant).
Performance Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Increase in the number of requests from other organizations for the Agency to either co-ordinate or facilitate technology transfer and/or to provide expertise on their behalf. — At least 70% of the number of projects in the 2005–2006 TC programme meet the Central Criterion.

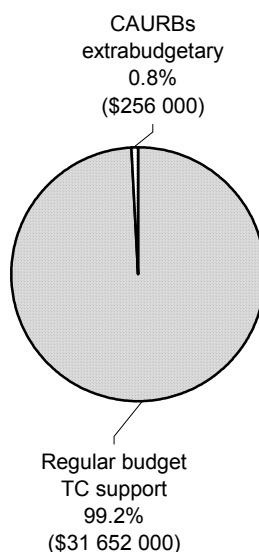
Major Programme 6

Performance Indicators (cont'd)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Partnerships with major development organizations in three programmatic areas by the end of 2005.— An average annual increase of 5% in extrabudgetary funding for the TC programme, including funding from non-traditional sources, and parallel funding for an increased number of projects.— An increase in the number of recipient Member States having institutions that provide services nationally and regionally after having benefited from the Agency's TC programme, including strategies and action plans for sustainability.

Specific criteria for prioritization:

- First priority is given to the formulation and implementation of TC projects that contribute directly to meeting Member State needs.
- Second priority is given to management functions which support or enhance TC programme quality and performance in terms of relevance, sustainability and impact.

Total Resources for Management of Technical Co-operation for Development in 2004–2005



	2004	2005	Total for biennium
Regular budget (excluding TC support)	-	-	-
Regular budget TC support	15 826 000	15 826 000	31 652 000
Subtotal regular budget:	15 826 000	15 826 000	31 652 000
CAURBs extrabudgetary	128 000	128 000	256 000
Funds from UN organizations	-	-	-
TC programme	-	-	-
TOTAL	15 954 000	15 954 000	31 908 000

The total resources for implementing Major Programme 6, which are illustrated in the table and chart above, amount to \$31 908 000 for the biennium. The regular budget constitutes 99.2% (\$31 652 000) of this amount (at 2004 prices). The regular budget includes increases of \$320 000 for 2004 and 2005 compared with 2003 (at 2003 prices). The additional resources proposed are intended to accommodate an immediate necessary adjustment in staffing resources to cope with workload increases, including programme delivery related to additional extrabudgetary contributions.

The remainder of the resources for this programme — \$256 000 for the biennium, or 0.8% of the total — are expected to come from extrabudgetary resources. Summary data on the regular budget proposals 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 the 2003 adjusted budget at the subprogramme level.