

Women at the IAEA



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

Contents

Introduction from the Director General	1
About the IAEA	2
Programmes of the IAEA	3
Women in the IAEA Secretariat	5
IAEA Focal Points for Gender Concerns	7
Profiles of IAEA Women	8
Measures Aimed at Increasing the Representation of Women	17
A Family-friendly Work Environment	20
Employment Opportunities at the IAEA	21
Jobs at the IAEA	23
The IAEA: Working for Women Worldwide	25
Annex 1: Member States of the IAEA	26
Annex 2: IAEA Organizational Chart	27

Introduction from the Director General



The purpose of this brochure is to explain the advantages for Professional women of employment with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The representation of women amongst the Professional staff of the IAEA has been, and still is, low — a situation experienced by many other scientific institutions as well. Our ultimate goal, as in all United Nations organizations, remains gender parity.

To try to move more quickly towards this goal, the Secretariat has introduced numerous measures, which are described in this brochure. They include the enhancement of a family-friendly working environment and the active involvement of Member States in identifying suitable women candidates.

In addition, I have instituted a policy whereby, in the event that there are equally well qualified candidates for vacant posts, preference is to be given to women. This means that a well qualified woman has a high chance of being selected.

The IAEA is, I believe, a rewarding place to work — whether it be in the safeguards, safety or security areas which have brought us to the forefront of media attention in recent years, or in the equally important development programmes, where we offer a wide array of opportunities for qualified Professional staff in areas that range from managing water better, to controlling pests and diseases, to raising food productivity, to protecting the environment. In all these efforts, the IAEA works with its Member States to ensure a safe, secure and well regulated nuclear world.

I hope this brochure will encourage more women to consider the possibility of employment in our organization and to respond to the challenge of helping make a difference to the world.

Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei
Director General, IAEA

About the IAEA

The IAEA is the world's centre for cooperation in the nuclear field. It was set up as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization in 1957 within the United Nations family. The IAEA works with its 144 Member States (see Annex 1) and multiple partners worldwide to promote the use of safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.



The IAEA Secretariat is headquartered at the Vienna International Centre in Vienna, Austria. Operational liaison and regional offices are located in Geneva (Switzerland), New York (United States of America), Toronto (Canada) and Tokyo (Japan). The IAEA runs or supports research centres and scientific laboratories in Vienna and Seibersdorf (Austria), Monaco and Trieste (Italy).

The IAEA Secretariat comprises a team of over 2200 multidisciplinary Professional and support staff from more than 118 countries. The IAEA is led by Director General Mohamed ElBaradei and six Deputy Directors General who head the major Departments (see Annex 2).

IAEA programmes and budgets are set through decisions of its policymaking bodies — the 35 member Board of Governors and the General Conference of all Member States. Reports on IAEA activities are submitted periodically or, as cases warrant, to the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Security Council.

Three main 'pillars' or areas of work underpin the IAEA's mission: science and technology, safety and security, and safeguards and verification.

In 2005, the IAEA and its Director General were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their work and dedication to creating a safer and more peaceful world.

Programmes of the IAEA

The IAEA has defined seven major programmes in its Programme and Budget for 2006–2007, which guide its overall work.

Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science

This programme provides core scientific and technical support to interested Member States in the fields of nuclear power, nuclear fuel cycle and materials technologies, capacity building and nuclear knowledge maintenance for sustainable energy development, and nuclear science.

Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection

This programme provides core scientific and technical support to Member States for non-power-generation applications and is of particular relevance to those Member States that do not depend on nuclear power to meet their energy requirements. Its priorities are designed to strengthen the utilization of nuclear and isotopic techniques in furtherance of the Millennium Development Goals and the priority areas set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development. It covers areas such as food and agriculture, human health, water resources, assessment and management of marine and terrestrial environments, and industrial applications.

Nuclear Safety and Security

In this area, the IAEA aims to enhance the capabilities of Member States to achieve and maintain a high level of safety and security worldwide. It deals with all aspects of the protection of people and the environment from the effects of ionizing radiation and any nuclear terrorist threat, the minimization of the likelihood of accidents, and the effective mitigation of the effect of any such events should they occur.

Nuclear Verification

This area relates to the IAEA's statutory mandate to establish and administer safeguards. In addition, the IAEA supports the efforts of the international community in connection with nuclear arms control and reduction.

Information Support Services

This programme is concerned with the management and exchange of information within the Secretariat and between the Secretariat and Member States, the media and the general public. Its aim is to increase understanding of the work of the IAEA and its Member States, and to ensure timely access to relevant scientific and technical information.

Management of Technical Cooperation for Development

The aim in this area is to contribute to achieving sustainable and significant social and economic benefits in Member States and increased self-reliance in the application of nuclear techniques. It involves regular interaction and cooperation with national authorities in the Member States in order to define their developmental needs and identify those applications of nuclear science and technology that will confer tangible and sustainable benefits.

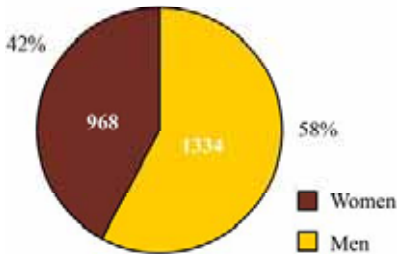
Policy and General Management

Major Programme 7 is concerned with the leadership, direction and support, under the authority of the Director General, of all IAEA activities. Its aim is to institute in full a 'one house' policy, and a results based approach that will ensure the relevance, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of all IAEA programmes, activities and use of resources.

Women in the IAEA Secretariat

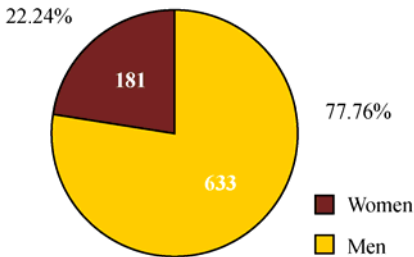
Gender parity in all staffing categories is a United Nations system-wide goal to which the IAEA is fully committed. In June 2007, women represented 42% of the overall staff of the Secretariat.

Composition of All Staff by Gender



In the Professional and higher categories, the number of women staff has broken through the 20% barrier for the first time in the IAEA's history.

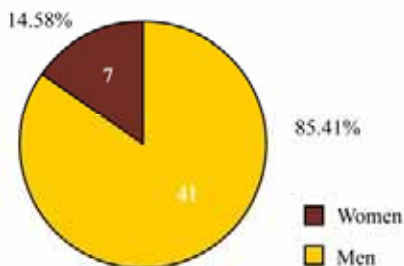
Staff in the Professional and Higher Categories by Gender



Owing to the highly technical nature of its work, the IAEA has faced challenges in reaching gender parity at the Professional level. Nevertheless, there has been an increase in the number of women in junior and mid-level Professional posts.

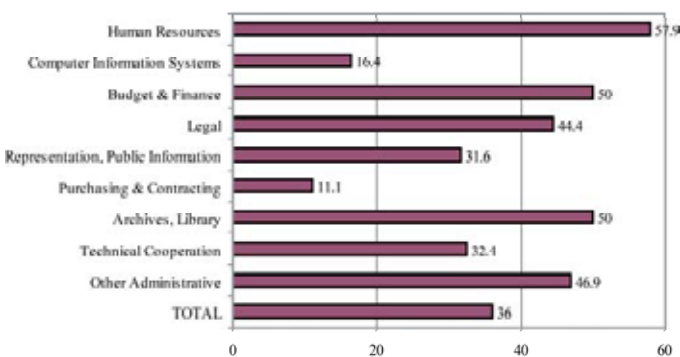
Women comprise 14.58% of senior positions at the Director level and above.

Senior Staff (at the level of Director and above) by Gender

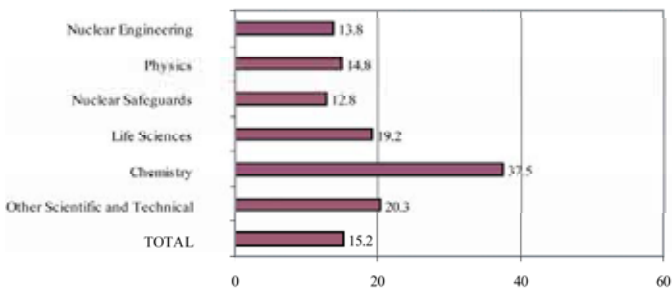


Among Professional staff, the representation of women varies when broken down by occupational groupings within the two major fields of work.

Administrative Field of Work



Scientific and Engineering Field of Work



IAEA Focal Points for Gender Concerns



Anita Nilsson has been the IAEA Focal Point for Gender Concerns since January 2003.

As the Focal Point, Ms. Nilsson monitors the progress made in the representation of women in the Secretariat's staff, as well as the implementation of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. She also addresses specific gender related concerns and recommends policy changes where appropriate. She represents the Secretariat at gender related meetings and events.

Ms. Nilsson is the Director of the Office of Nuclear Security in the IAEA's Department of Nuclear Safety and Security. Prior to joining the IAEA, she held various managerial and leadership positions at the Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate.

Ms. Nilsson was awarded the World Nuclear Association's "Women of Achievement in Nuclear Science and Technology Award" in September 2005.



Catherine Monzel was appointed Alternate Focal Point for Gender Concerns in October 2005.

Ms. Monzel assists the Focal Point in promoting a supportive work environment and fostering the necessary changes in attitudes that lead to a climate conducive to the equal participation of men and women in the IAEA.

Ms. Monzel is head of the Recruitment and Staff Development Section in the IAEA's Division of Human Resources. Prior to joining the IAEA, she spent eight years with the International Affairs Office of the United States Department of Energy, and three years as a lobbyist in the private sector.

Profiles of IAEA Women



Eliana Amaral (Brazil/Portugal)
**Director, Division of Radiation,
Transport and Waste Safety,
Department of Nuclear Safety and
Security**

As the former director of the Brazilian Institute of Radiation Safety and Dosimetry, Eliana Amaral brings extensive experience to the IAEA. In her current position, she is responsible for the dissemination and maintenance of the knowledge and culture of radiation safety worldwide. Her Division offers important tools to help prevent radiological accidents and cases of overexposure by developing radiation safety techniques and providing for their application through activities such as training Member State participants in the latest safety procedures. To Ms. Amaral, this extensive and proactive work is crucial to radiation and waste safety from a long term perspective.

Though she started on the path of nuclear physics in her university studies, Ms. Amaral realized that she was more interested in applications that are close to human beings rather than in abstract theories. As a consequence, she specialized in biophysics and radioecology. Her work has combined scientific knowledge with the social, political and philosophical aspects of its application. Her current position requires a mix of technical and managerial skills, as well as diplomacy and political awareness, as Ms. Amaral routinely works with the representatives of Member States and international organizations.

Prior to taking up her current position, Ms. Amaral already had a close relationship with the IAEA through her participation in training courses and technical meetings. She is proud of the IAEA's work and impressed by the competence and professionalism of her colleagues. She truly enjoys her work in this international environment.



**Taghrid Atieh (Syrian Arab Republic)
Leader, Liaison and Capacity Building
Group, INIS and Nuclear Knowledge
Management Section,
Department of Nuclear Energy**

Prior to joining the IAEA, Taghrid Atieh headed the nuclear information and documentation centre at the Syrian Atomic Energy Commission, and also served as the Syrian Arab Republic's National Liaison Officer to the International Nuclear Information System (INIS). She became the IAEA's first Syrian Professional staff member in 1993.

Ms. Atieh enjoys her work and believes that INIS, the world's leading source of nuclear information for the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, is an excellent mechanism for the collection, exchange and preservation for future generations of nuclear information and knowledge in Member States. As Leader of the Liaison and Capacity Building Group, Ms. Atieh's work involves the provision of nuclear information to Member States and IAEA programmes, as well as services and training to national INIS centres.

According to Ms. Atieh, the interaction between colleagues of different nationalities and cultural backgrounds makes her work at the IAEA even more gratifying. She feels fortunate to be able to learn in, and contribute, to such an exciting environment.

While she is dedicated to and loves her work, it does require Ms. Atieh to sacrifice time spent with her family. She credits her husband for making it possible for her to balance her successful professional career with a very fulfilling family life. Ms. Atieh feels that any sacrifices she may have made have been worthwhile in order to be part of such a vital IAEA programme. She strongly encourages other women to explore every opportunity to join the IAEA's staff.



Bettina Tucci Bartsiotas

(Uruguay/USA)

**Head, Programme and Budget Section,
Department of Management**

Owning her own business as a certified public accountant and financial consultant for 10 years taught Bettina Bartsiotas about the principle of providing a quality product in return for a client's investment. She has brought this same sense of accountability to the IAEA's Division of Budget and Finance, in which her Section is responsible for preparing the IAEA's programme and budget, and for monitoring the use of funds to ensure compliance and timely implementation of the budget.

In her position, Ms. Bartsiotas helps IAEA programme managers plan and monitor the use of their financial resources in order to be able to implement their programmes. Her service oriented position suits her very well, as she enjoys meeting and working with a large and culturally diverse group of managers. Her skill at translating the numbers in a budget into simple terms has helped her explain the intricacies of IAEA programmes both to internal stakeholders and Member States. She is well aware of the fact that, ultimately, tax payers all over the world are funding every part of the IAEA's budget. This realization guides her work in making sure that the IAEA's money is spent efficiently and in accordance with the wishes of its Member States.

Ms. Bartsiotas feels honoured to be an international civil servant, which she believes carries a great responsibility towards the world community. She derives great satisfaction from working in a highly professional organization which seeks to make the world more secure while at the same time offering new technologies that can improve everyone's life. She encourages women to pursue employment at the IAEA, even for a short term assignment, and contribute to achieving the goals of the IAEA.



Ana María Cetto (Mexico)
Deputy Director General
Head, Department of
Technical Cooperation

Ana María Cetto came to the IAEA with a remarkable career in physics, extensive experience in international scientific cooperation and a strong personal commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons. She saw her new position as an opportunity to balance her opposition to the military uses of nuclear power with the positive applications of the atom to sustainable development.

Ms. Cetto views her role in the IAEA as being multi-dimensional, providing leadership and cooperation. She greatly values the opportunity to collaborate with people who have different cultural backgrounds and life experiences. Working together in such an environment is, in her opinion, a great asset of the United Nations System, for it forces one to understand another person's motivations and mindset, and other people's needs and aspirations.

One aspect of her position that Ms. Cetto most enjoys is seeing the enthusiasm and personal commitment of her staff to making a difference in developing nations through the technical cooperation programme. In her own visits to the field, she enjoys direct interaction with those who, with their own scarce resources, use their creativity to make the most of the IAEA's support.

One goal that Ms. Cetto aims to reach in her work is to build stronger ties between the intergovernmental and non-governmental worlds. Coming from a developing country, Ms. Cetto applies her grassroots perspective to enhance the IAEA's collaboration with counterparts in Member States for the benefit of the people who are in greatest need of it.

Ms. Cetto, Mexico's Woman of the Year in 2003, aspires to make a difference as a woman scientist in the complex environment of international cooperation for sustainable development.



Jill Cooley (USA)
Director, Division of Concepts and Planning, Department of Safeguards

Nuclear engineer Jill Cooley became the first woman to manage a Section, and later, to direct a Division in the Department of Safeguards. As head of the Division of Concepts and Planning, she leads her staff in the development of new safeguards concepts and approaches, and works to integrate them into standard nuclear safeguards procedures.

Ms. Cooley joined the IAEA with over 15 years of engineering and management experience in the safeguards area. Her prior positions had brought her to IAEA technical meetings and symposia on many occasions, so she was familiar with the work and competence of the IAEA's staff. Another important factor that contributed to her decision to move to Vienna was the ease with which her husband and children were able to adjust to the idea of moving abroad.

To Ms. Cooley, the IAEA's critical role in the global non-proliferation regime makes for an exciting and challenging professional environment. She sees the direct results of her work reflected in the implementation of safeguards agreements, and the media's attention to the Department of Safeguards' work helps to spread the safeguards message. Ms. Cooley finds the present time to be particularly challenging, as new proliferation issues, such as nuclear trafficking, require new solutions.

While working in a world of political constraints can at times be frustrating, Ms. Cooley finds that interaction with her colleagues, who are all top professionals in the field, is very rewarding. Though they have varied backgrounds, her colleagues all share the vision of creating an effective safeguards regime through which Member States' non-proliferation commitments can be verified.



Christine Nelima Okhoya (Kenya)
Programme Planning Officer,
Department of Technical Cooperation

Nelima Okhoya started her career in the United Nations System in 1992 and brings an international development perspective to the IAEA. In her current position since 2001, her primary responsibility is to increase the relevance of science and technology to the IAEA's Member States by establishing the link between science and human development.

Programme planning cuts across all Departments and thus Ms. Okhoya works with a wide range of both technical and non-technical staff. This interaction with her colleagues, many of whom have a story to tell about how nuclear science is improving lives in sometimes remarkable ways, is a great source of inspiration.

Ms. Okhoya believes that despite its great achievements, the IAEA does not yet reap the full benefits of staff diversity, particularly along gender lines. Diversity can provide a wider resource base of skills, talents and ideas. Ms. Okhoya is very encouraged by the IAEA's steady progress in bringing more women decision makers on board and acknowledging their contribution to shaping the IAEA. Much remains to be done, but Ms. Okhoya believes that pioneers have opened the doors and capable women should take the initiative and seize this opportunity to make science work for humanity.



Alicia Reynaud (Mexico)
Head, Section for Safeguards
Programme and Resources,
Department of Safeguards

Alicia Reynaud proudly calls herself a child of the IAEA. She has been with the IAEA for over 25 years, starting in a general support staff position and working her way up. Today, she heads the Section that provides programme analysis and resource management to the Department of Safeguards.

From day one, Ms. Reynaud identified with, and was inspired by, the mission of the IAEA, and she has always been able to see how her tasks related to the achievement of this goal in all of the positions she has occupied. She can honestly say that she has enjoyed every one of her jobs and feels that the IAEA is her home.

Ms. Reynaud spent the majority of her IAEA career in the Department of Technical Cooperation, where she worked in all five geographical areas. This helped her to gain a broad understanding of the needs of Member States and to become knowledgeable about all aspects of the technical cooperation programme. She enjoyed the contact she had with Member State counterparts, which allowed her to see the impact that her work had.

In the Department of Safeguards, Ms. Reynaud handles issues related to programme analysis and resource management, including budget and financial control, management information, human resources, security and travel. Her Section provides specialized support to managers and staff, enabling them to concentrate on technical functions.

Ms. Reynaud has grown professionally and personally during her time at the IAEA. Her experience has greatly influenced her children, all three of whom have an international outlook and share her values of working towards peace in a multicultural world.



Geetha Sadagopan (India)
Training Specialist,
Department of Nuclear Safety and
Security

Geetha Sadagopan has brought more than 25 years of radiation protection experience to the IAEA. In her home country of India, she had the opportunity to work in various areas of radiation protection, making her an excellent candidate for her position at the IAEA, in which she manages training in Member States in medical, research and industrial radiation protection.

Ms. Sadagopan has always enjoyed teaching and when the opportunity to gain international experience presented itself, she jumped at the chance to take on this unique challenge and join the IAEA. The fact that only a few Indian women had worked for the IAEA in the past was also a contributory factor in her decision.

Today, Ms. Sadagopan organizes courses and develops training material for participants from all over the world. She travels to regional training centres, where the IAEA conducts long term educational courses, or teaches visitors to the IAEA's Vienna headquarters. Receiving positive feedback from participants who have applied in their work the knowledge gained in training courses is a gratifying experience for Ms. Sadagopan. She also enjoys the challenging experience of imparting her extensive knowledge to new generations of participants.

Moving to Vienna represented a different kind of challenge to Ms. Sadagopan, but she has found the city to be safe and beautiful, with the change in climate being the most difficult part of the transition. Her family's flexibility and support helped her a great deal in adjusting to a different cultural environment. She urges other women from developing countries to consider joining the IAEA in the pursuit of their careers.



Gabriele Voigt (Germany)
Director, Agency's Laboratories
(Seibersdorf and Headquarters)

As head of the Agency's Laboratories, Ms. Voigt leads a staff of about 200 that conducts research and provides analytical services, while implementing programmes related to safeguards, human health, water resources and environmental management, and food and agriculture, with a specific focus on scientific training for developing Member States.

Ms. Voigt chose the IAEA as the place to apply her varied knowledge of biology, genetics and radiation protection owing to the specific challenge that comes with working in a multinational environment. She believes that working with people of different cultures and backgrounds enriches life and creates the feeling that the human race is one family. At the IAEA, Ms. Voigt has the chance to work with people whom she admires for their dedication to peace and justice.

Heading the Agency's Laboratories gives Ms. Voigt the chance to stay involved in experimental laboratory work, which always leads to the development of new ideas and applications. She takes advantage of her position to apply a multidisciplinary, holistic approach to the work of the Laboratories, developing human resources and a research programme that combine technological expertise with a grounding in all areas of the sciences.

In addition to her work, Ms. Voigt has revitalized the Joint Advisory Subcommittee on Gender Concerns owing to her concern about the lack of women at the Professional level in the IAEA. She is dedicated to her work and encourages other women to develop their careers and stay in the workforce by combining their profession with family life.

Ms. Voigt was awarded the World Nuclear Association's "Women of Achievement in Nuclear Science and Technology Award" in September 2005.

Measures Aimed at Increasing the Representation of Women

Resolutions and Reporting Measures

The IAEA continues to build on measures already in place to increase the share of women Professional staff in the Secretariat. The General Conference has passed resolutions related to this issue on a regular basis, reiterating the IAEA's ultimate goal of achieving equal gender representation in staffing. The Director General reports biennially on progress made in this area. To read General Conference resolutions and the Director General's reports on women in the Secretariat, please visit:

<http://www.iaea.org/Resources/Women/resolutions.html>

Another reporting mechanism used to measure progress in the representation of women calls on Deputy Directors General, who head each of the IAEA's six Departments, to report to the Director General each year in June on specific steps they have taken to increase the participation of women in their programmes.

The IAEA has also taken steps to increase the representation of women participants at conferences, seminars and workshops, and to promote the involvement of women scientists in coordinated research and technical cooperation projects.

Recruitment Measures

The Secretariat pays special attention to well qualified female candidates in the recruitment process to ensure that in cases of comparable qualifications and suitability, women are given preference over men. Indeed, in a very high percentage of cases in which there is at least one woman among candidates deemed well qualified, a woman is offered the position.

The Division of Human Resources, at the invitation of Member States, carries out recruitment missions, which provide the opportunity, once more, to emphasize the need for well qualified female candidates.

The Secretariat cooperates with other UN agencies in the field of gender issues, such as the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), in order to highlight the IAEA's efforts and to keep abreast of trends in this area. The Secretariat's "Resources for Women" web site at www.iaea.org/women disseminates information to the public about gender issues in the IAEA.

Working with Member States

The Secretariat fosters a continuous dialogue with Member State representatives in order to encourage applications by well qualified female candidates for IAEA vacancies.

In order to work even more closely together, the Secretariat requested that all Member States designate a Point of Contact for the Recruitment of Women to actively support the Secretariat's efforts. Points of Contact assist the Secretariat by identifying institutions in the Member State from which suitably qualified female candidates could be attracted. They also aid the IAEA in spreading the word about employment, and in exploring the possibilities of establishing a Junior Professional Officer programme and expanding fellowships in their Member State.

Staff Involvement

The Joint Advisory Committee's Subcommittee on Gender Concerns, comprised of staff members, is dedicated to increasing the representation of female staff and promoting a more family-friendly work environment. The Subcommittee helps to identify challenges in these areas and advises the Secretariat of proposed solutions.

Departmental Focal Points for Gender Concerns

At the end of 2006, the function of Departmental Focal Points for Gender Concerns, based on a UN initiative model, was created to further institutionalize gender-

related activities in the Secretariat. They assist the Deputy Directors General in their efforts of achieving gender equality within their Department, and support the IAEA Focal Point for Gender Concerns in gender-related activities. Each Deputy Director General selects one Departmental Focal Point and one alternate.

Gender equality and mainstreaming

A gender equality policy was recently approved by the Director General and is being implemented to mainstream gender considerations in the IAEA's programmes and to promote gender equality in the IAEA and the Member States.



A Family-friendly Work Environment

Social norms often cause professional women to experience greater difficulties than men in relocating their families. In order to make the IAEA a more attractive employer to families, one aim is to provide a supportive environment, which enables staff to combine work and family responsibilities.

Arrangements now in place include:

- Flexible working hours
- Part-time work arrangements
- Work from home option
- Maternity and paternity leave
- Nursing breaks for new mothers
- Family emergency leave
- A Child Care Centre, located in the Vienna International Centre, whose opening hours correspond to the IAEA's regular working hours
- A Learning Resource Centre, which offers support to spouses in seeking employment in Austria
- A policy for the prevention of harassment and other forms of unfair or discriminatory treatment of staff



Employment Opportunities at the IAEA

How to Apply for Vacancies at the IAEA

Approximately nine months before a position in the Professional or higher categories becomes vacant in the Secretariat, a vacancy notice is posted on the IAEA's official website. To apply for a vacancy, applicants must submit an IAEA Personal History Form by the deadline listed in the notice. To learn more, please go to <http://www.iaea.org/About/Jobs/>

Junior Professional Officer Programme (JPO)

The JPO programme is designed for young professionals, particularly women, from developing countries, who are under 32 years of age, hold an advanced university degree and preferably have at least two years of professional work experience. The JPO works as part of a team and under the guidance of a senior Professional. The assignment, which may be in a scientific/technical or administrative area, lasts for one year. Some Member States also offer the possibility of joining the IAEA as a JPO to their young nationals. To learn more about this programme, please visit <http://www.iaea.org/About/Jobs/jpo.html>

Technical Cooperation Fellowships for Women

The IAEA Fellowship Programme for Young Professional Women provides six-month fellowships to young women pursuing an advanced degree, or having recently graduated. It provides participants with practical international work experience in nuclear technology and applications or in technical cooperation. To participate in the programme, Technical Cooperation National Liaison Officers are asked to nominate candidates in the respective field. To learn more, please visit www.iaea.org/women



Internship Programme

The programme provides young professionals an opportunity to gain practical work experience and expose them to the work of the Agency and the United Nations. Internships normally last not less than three months and not more than one year. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and have completed a minimum of two years of full-time studies at a university or equivalent institution towards the completion of their first degree. Individuals may apply up to two years after the completion of their bachelor's, master's, or doctorate degree. Internships are not a means for subsequently obtaining employment at the IAEA. To learn more, please go to

<http://www.iaea.org/About/Jobs/internships.html>

Jobs at the IAEA

Offices Reporting to the Director General

- Auditor
- Lawyer
- International Affairs Specialist

Department of Management

- Programme Manager
- Financial Officer
- Procurement Officer
- Translator/Editor
- Human Resources Specialist
- Public Information Officer
- Conference and Document Production Specialist
- IT Systems Engineer
- General Services Staff



Department of Nuclear Energy

- Nuclear Engineer
- Chemical Engineer
- Waste Management Specialist
- Nuclear Power Planner
- Economics and Planning Specialist
- Knowledge Management Specialist

Department of Nuclear Safety and Security

- Nuclear Safety Specialist
- Nuclear Security Officer
- Trafficking Prevention Expert
- Emergency Preparedness Officer
- Operational Safety Officer
- Radiation Protection Officer
- Radiation Safety Specialist
- Transport Safety Specialist



Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications

- Entomologist
- Plant Breeder
- Nutritionist
- Medical Radiation Physicist
- Nuclear Physicist
- Soil Scientist
- Research Scientist



Department of Safeguards

- Nuclear Safeguards Inspector
- Nuclear Trade Analyst
- Safeguards Evaluator
- Safeguards Analyst
- Instrumentation Systems Expert
- Surveillance and Monitoring Specialist



Department of Technical Cooperation

- Programme Officer
- Programme Coordinator
- Software Engineer



The IAEA: Working for Women Worldwide

Eliminating Tsetse Flies to Decrease Hunger and Poverty



Large draught animals, such as oxen, have become increasingly rare in Africa owing to the parasite-carrying tsetse fly, which kills three million livestock animals annually. This scourge, also hazardous to human health, puts the burden of work on farmers such as Mgeni Lamek, who must rely on her own strength to replace a team of oxen.

The IAEA is supporting several African States in using the sterile insect technique, which uses gamma radiation from a cobalt-60 source to sterilize male flies. The males are then released into the breeding population to mate with females, whose unfertilized eggs do not develop, leading to a radical decrease in the fly population, which saves lives and leads to increased productivity.

Radiotherapy Offers Hope to Women with Cancer



Cervical cancer kills 200 000 women in developing countries every year as a result of late detection and a dearth of treatment facilities. Women such as Genet Ashenafi in Awasa, Ethiopia, must travel long distances and wait for hours to receive treatment. Ethiopia has only one radiotherapy machine to serve its population of over 60 million, while in Europe, the rate is one machine per 250 000 people.

The IAEA, in a joint project with the Government of Ethiopia, opened the country's only radiotherapy center in 1997. The IAEA continues to assist developing Member States in the field of radiotherapy by providing radiation sources and equipment, personnel training in medical physics and safety, and through the establishment and proper maintenance of radiotherapy programmes.

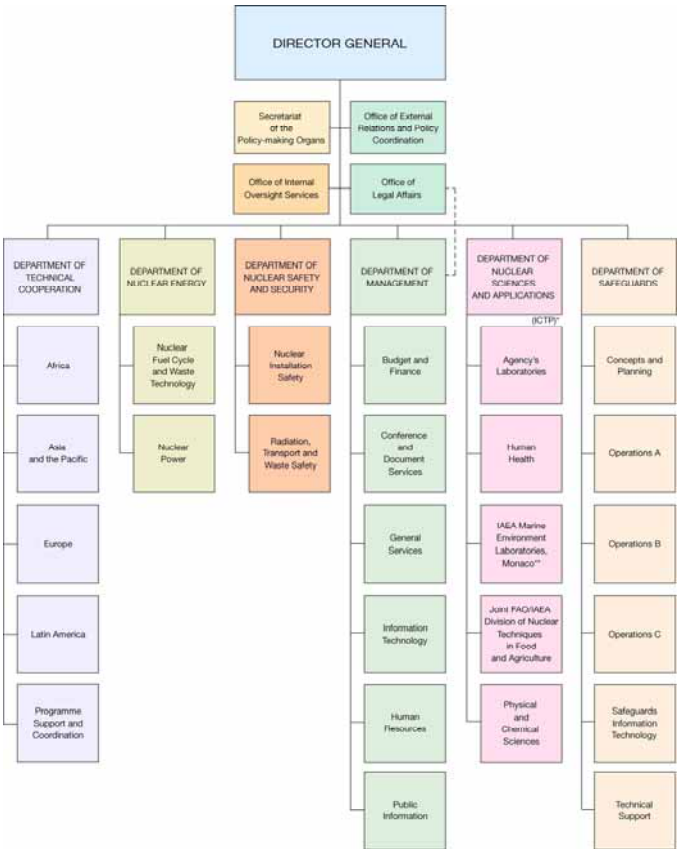
To read more about these projects, please visit:
<http://www.iaea.org/women>

Annex 1: Member States of the IAEA

(As of June 2007)

AFGHANISTAN	GUATEMALA	PALAU
ALBANIA	HAITI	PANAMA
ALGERIA	HOLY SEE	PARAGUAY
ANGOLA	HONDURAS	PERU
ARGENTINA	HUNGARY	PHILIPPINES
ARMENIA	ICELAND	POLAND
AUSTRALIA	INDIA	PORTUGAL
AUSTRIA	INDONESIA	QATAR
AZERBAIJAN	IRAN, ISLAMIC	REPUBLIC OF
BANGLADESH	REPUBLIC OF	MOLDOVA
BELARUS	IRAQ	ROMANIA
BELGIUM	IRELAND	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
BELIZE	ISRAEL	SAUDI ARABIA
BENIN	ITALY	SENEGAL
BOLIVIA	JAMAICA	SERBIA
BOSNIA AND	JAPAN	SEYCHELLES
HERZEGOVINA	JORDAN	SIERRA LEONE
BOTSWANA	KAZAKHSTAN	SINGAPORE
BRAZIL	KENYA	SLOVAKIA
BULGARIA	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	SLOVENIA
BURKINA FASO	KUWAIT	SOUTH AFRICA
CAMEROON	KYRGYZSTAN	SPAIN
CANADA	LATVIA	SRI LANKA
CENTRAL AFRICAN	LEBANON	SUDAN
REPUBLIC	LIBERIA	SWEDEN
CHAD	LIBYAN ARAB	SWITZERLAND
CHILE	JAMAHIRIYA	SYRIAN ARAB
CHINA	LIECHTENSTEIN	REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA	LITHUANIA	TAJKISTAN
COSTA RICA	LUXEMBOURG	THAILAND
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	MADAGASCAR	THE FORMER
CROATIA	MALAWI	YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
CUBA	MALAYSIA	OF MACEDONIA
CYPRUS	MALI	TUNISIA
CZECH REPUBLIC	MALTA	TURKEY
DEMOCRATIC	MARSHALL ISLANDS	UGANDA
REPUBLIC OF THE	MAURITANIA	UKRAINE
CONGO	MAURITIUS	UNITED ARAB
DENMARK	MEXICO	EMIRATES
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MONACO	UNITED KINGDOM OF
ECUADOR	MONGOLIA	GREAT BRITAIN AND
EGYPT	MONTENEGRO	NORTHERN IRELAND
EL SALVADOR	MOROCCO	UNITED REPUBLIC OF
ERITREA	MOZAMBIQUE	TANZANIA
ESTONIA	MYANMAR	UNITED STATES OF
ETHIOPIA	NAMIBIA	AMERICA
FINLAND	NETHERLANDS	URUGUAY
FRANCE	NEW ZEALAND	UZBEKISTAN
GABON	NICARAGUA	VENEZUELA
GEORGIA	NIGER	VIETNAM
GERMANY	NIGERIA	YEMEN
GHANA	NORWAY	ZAMBIA
GREECE	PAKISTAN	ZIMBABWE

Annex 2: IAEA Organizational Chart (As of June 2007)



* The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (Abdus Salam ICTP), legally referred to as “International Centre for Theoretical Physics,” is operated as a joint programme by UNESCO and the IAEA. Administration is carried out by UNESCO on behalf of both organizations. The IAEA’s involvement in the Centre is managed by the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications.

** With the participation of UNEP and IOC.

Printed by the IAEA in Austria
July 2007
07-23691



IAEA

www.iaea.org

www.iaea.org/women

International Atomic Energy Agency

Wagramer Strasse 5, P.O. Box 100

1400 Vienna, Austria

Tel.: (+43-1) 2600-0, Fax: (+43-1) 2600-7

Official.Mail@iaea.org women@iaea.org