

Best Practices



in the IAEA's technical cooperation programme

Clear project tasks and effective management of counterpart duties

Best Practice Description:

The RER/9/093 project 'Strengthening Radiological Protection of Patients and Medical Exposure Control' was designed taking into account the capabilities of Member States in terms of human resources and the level of available infrastructure for the radiological protection of patients and protection during medical exposures, in accordance with international standards (BSS) and the guidance of Radiological Protection for Medical Exposure to Ionizing Radiation (RS-G-1.5).

A pragmatic graduated approach was followed:

- i. Pilot projects were introduced in a small number of hospitals in each country;
- ii. The pilot projects were then expanded to a larger number of hospitals; and finally
- iii. Full national coverage was achieved.

The key success factors were clearly defined tasks supported by forms with measurable and calculating parameters related to patient dosimetry, exposure protocols parameters, etc. Every 6 months a progress report had to be submitted (with strict deadlines) to the TC of the project.

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TC project: RER/9/093

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Category:

C.1: Country Programme
Framework/ Regional Profile
Process

C.2: Programme Cycle
Management (PCM)

C.3: Logical Framework
Methodology

C.4: Coordination
Arrangements

C.5: Regional and Interregional
Cooperation

C.6: Partnership

C.7: Project Results

Sub Categories:

- Meeting policy and strategic requirements for cooperation and dialogue

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Best Practice Description: cont'd:

The project results were assessed by examining documented optimization of patient protection in accordance with international radiation safety standards. Depending on the Member State, results were published in more than 10 papers in international journals (Macedonia participated in 6 papers).

The patients, especially paediatric patients, benefited because doses were reduced – in some particular cases doses were considerably reduced.

'Elimination' and 'stimulation' quality criteria were applied. Where a Member State did not provide results or show progress, that State's participation in the project was put on hold. If a Member State showed progress, additional support was provided (small necessary equipment, financial support for Conferences, Congresses, etc).

Sub Categories, cont'd:

- Planning, concept and project design
- Implementation and monitoring
- Evaluation
- Effective leadership, ensuring quality design, and efficient project implementation
- Sustainability of outputs: outreach towards end-users and beneficiaries
- Project monitoring and reporting
- Implementation Process: Expert Meetings.
- Use of PCMF
- Effective and efficient management of planning and management of the TC Programme between different Member States entities and IAEA.
- Coordination arrangements supported by guidelines on established quality criteria, workflows, and IT structure.
- Technical Cooperation Programme in the Europe Region
- Strategic
- Technical
- Educational impact
- Impact on decision and policy makers.