

Best Practices



in the IAEA's technical cooperation programme

Project provided possibilities for mutual benefit of research institution and regulatory body

Best Practice Description:

The project goal was to establish biodosimetry services in Latvia. The first impetus for drafting this project was when blood samples had to be taken from Latvia to Finland as no services were available in Latvia.

In order to avoid similar cases, there was an idea to use the IAEA's Technical Cooperation for establishing such a laboratory. There was a need to improve the quality and ensure the accessibility of the radiation protection services in Latvia, as well as to develop methods for accurate radiation exposure measurements, to train the required personnel, and establish training programmes and information exchange.

The University of Latvia was addressed with a proposal to develop a project concept and submit it to the IAEA. During initial consultations it was agreed that the University of Latvia will use this laboratory for research purposes and at the same time the regulatory body will have access to its services in cases where it would be needed. Therefore, this project was clearly case-driven and formulated in a way that allows mutual benefit of both counterparts as well as society in general.

The accurate measurement of radiation exposure is important in various applications, and the general public benefits by improved dosimetry practices. The service helps to identify false alarms and confirms genuine overexposure, and provides an alternative dose estimate independently of the physical measurement methods.

TC project: LAT/8/002

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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

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Best Practice Description: cont'd:

Implementation of project ran in a timely manner according to the agreed schedule, thanks to constructive cooperation among counterparts and IAEA. The laboratory performs its functions and the established infrastructure is being used for further research activities. The counterpart submitted a further project proposal to the IAEA for the current TC cycle. Key success factors for this project are:

- (i) Well-grounded project concept;
- (ii) Active involvement of counterpart;
- (iii) Constructive cooperation with IAEA staff involved in the implementation of the project;
- (iv) Sustainability of project determined by its use for research purposes.

Sub Categories:

- Meeting current and emerging country or regional needs
- Planning, concept and project design
- Effective leadership, ensuring quality design, and efficient project implementation
- Interrelationship and continuous dialogue between different stakeholders
- Sustainability of outputs: outreach towards end-users and beneficiaries
- Implementation Process: Procurement
- Effective and efficient management of planning and management of the TC Programme between different Member States entities and IAEA.
- Technical Cooperation Programme in the Europe Region
- Strategic
- Safety, environmental and/or economic results