

Session III: Working with Member States to Identify and Address their Needs and Priorities

Part 1

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IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

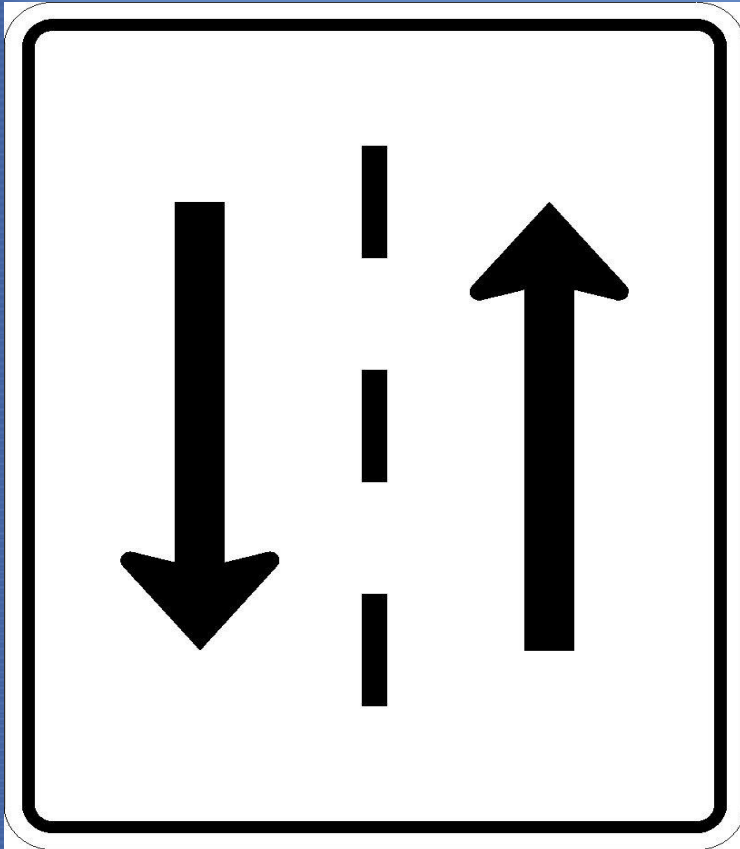
Session objective

- to present how the priority needs of Member States are identified

The vision that guides TC

*Technical cooperation seeks
to forge human and
institutional capacity in MS
to safely utilize nuclear technologies
to address local needs,
global issues and
contribute to national development.*

Identifying Member States' needs



- Two way street
- Agency staff must be aware of country's priorities
- Member States should be aware of Agency programmes

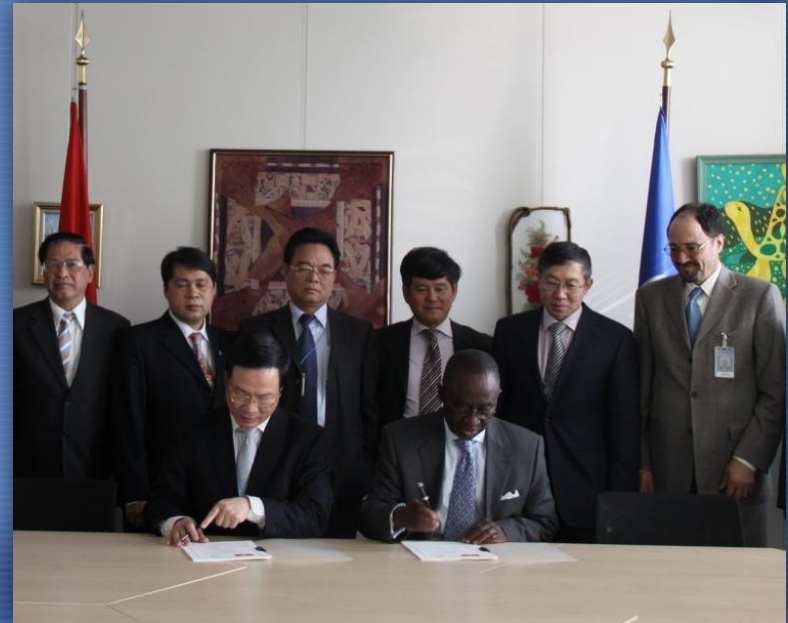
Identifying Member States needs

- **Country Programme Framework (CPF)**
 - A descriptive planning process that identifies country needs and priorities
- **Other important planning input**
 - Identified national priorities
 - National Development Plans
 - UNDAFs
 - Regional priorities
 - SDGs

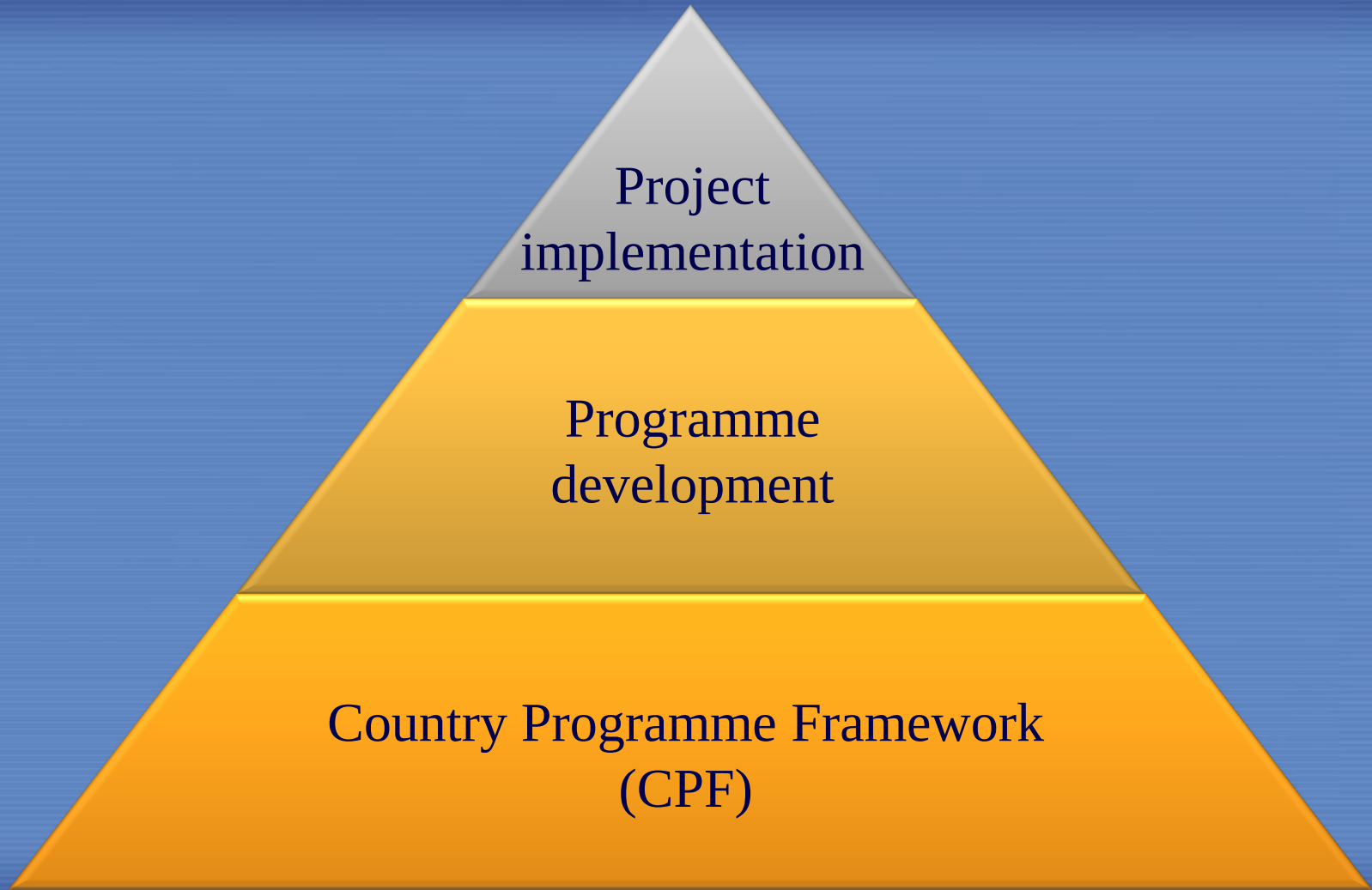
The Country Programme Framework

Aims to

- Identify problems to be addressed with **nuclear technologies**
- Outline the results expected in a given **time frame**
- Encourage MS to take **ownership** of the programme



From needs to objectives



IAEA

Focusing on quality

Scope

- Logical Framework Approach (LFA)
- TC requirements

Stakeholders/users

- All participating Member States
- Relevant Secretariat staff in TDs and TC

Quality assessments are carried out each biennium

- project description, logical framework matrix, workplan

Tools for quality and monitoring

	PPAR	Field Monitoring Methodology (FMM)	Self-Evaluation (SE)	Outcome Monitoring (OM)
Status	On-going	Piloted in different TC contexts	To be piloted	Being developed
Level	Project level (any size)	Project level (any size) or programme level	Project level (big and complex projects) and Country Programme level	Impact level
Characteristics of the tool	Allows analysis/presentation of the project's progress in terms of achieving planned output objectives	Systematically assesses project implementation in terms of output results and progress toward outcome results Allow to take corrective measures/actions on time Allows to analyse and identify factors of success and failure and lessons thereof	Assesses the full implementation life cycle of the project or programme Analyses the extent to which output and outcome results are / were achieved Analyses the relevance, efficiency and sustainability of the project / programme Highlights lessons to learn and recommendations for improvement	Provides qualitative and quantitative information in relation to the achievement of the outcome in the MS, after the project is completed Uses evaluation-like techniques, e.g. desk reviews, data collection, analysis & reporting
Used by	CPs, DTMs, and NLOs	IAEA experts: PMOs, TCQAS or/and external experts	NLOs, NLAs, CPs and other team members IAEA experts: TCQAS and PMOs	NLOs/NLAs, CPs RD, TCPC, PACT, TDs
Time-frame	Once a year	Any time while project is on-going	Towards the end of project/programme	Up to 2-5 years after project closure, depending on how quickly outcomes occur.
Implementation	Mandatory	Recommended for field monitoring visits (PMOs and TCPC)	Recommended for big and complex projects or/and national country programme	On selective basis

IAEA portfolio of services

Assessment of Needs

Peer Reviews

Technical Advice

Advisory Services

Training
(individual and in groups)

Knowledge Networking

Equipment Support

Support for Research

Legislative Assistance

Technical Publications

Fellowships

Public Information

Reference Materials Support

**TC
support**

**Capacity
building
Networking
Knowledge
sharing
Partnership
facilitation**

One House Approach (1)

- The TC Department manages the technical cooperation programme
- The Technical Departments are responsible for providing technical support
- Officers from TC and Technical Departments work in full partnership with counterparts to implement the programme
- A project is rarely a single strand activity

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Part 2

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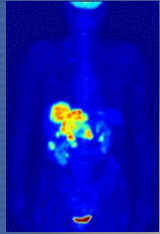
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Addressing Member State priorities



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Technical Departments

“...accelerate & enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health & prosperity...”



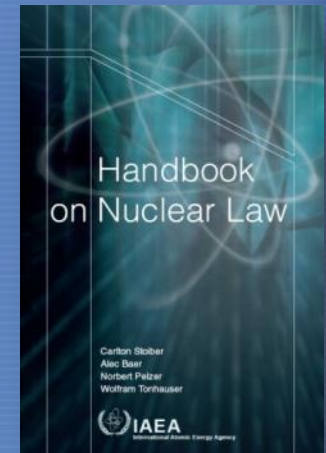
**Nuclear Sciences
& Applications**



Nuclear Energy



**Nuclear Safety
& Security**



**Office of
Legal Affairs**



Safeguards

Nuclear Sciences & Applications

Improving the
diagnosis and
treatment of **diseases**
(**HUMAN HEALTH**)



Promoting **food security**
and sustainable
agricultural
development
(**FOOD &**
AGRICULTURE)



Providing knowledge &
expertise for
science &
industry
(**RADIOISOTOPE**
PRODUCTION & RADIATION
TECHNOLOGY)



Understanding
and protecting the
environment
(**ENVIRONMENT LABORATORIES**)



Making more, and
cleaner **water** available to
more people
(**WATER RESOURCES**)



Nuclear Energy

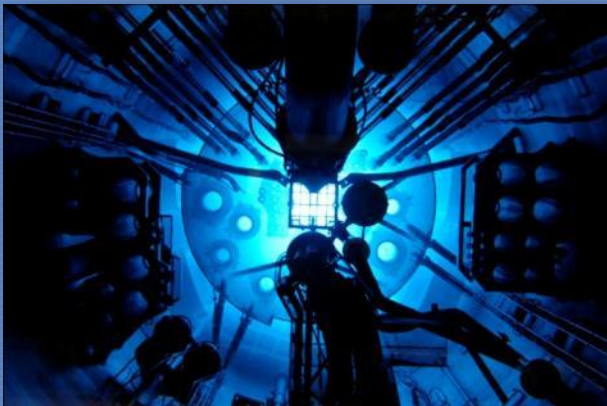
Planning, training



**Uranium exploration,
production**



Power production



Research reactors



Spent fuel & waste



Decommissioning

Nuclear Safety & Security

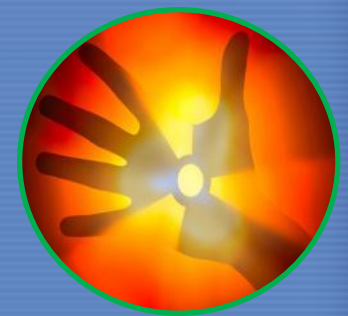
Nuclear Installation Safety



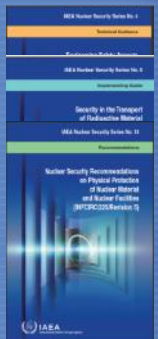
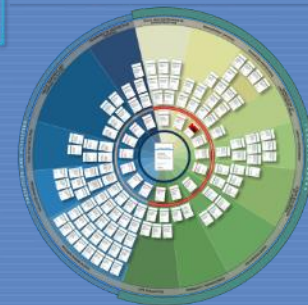
Global Nuclear Safety & Security Framework



Global Nuclear Security

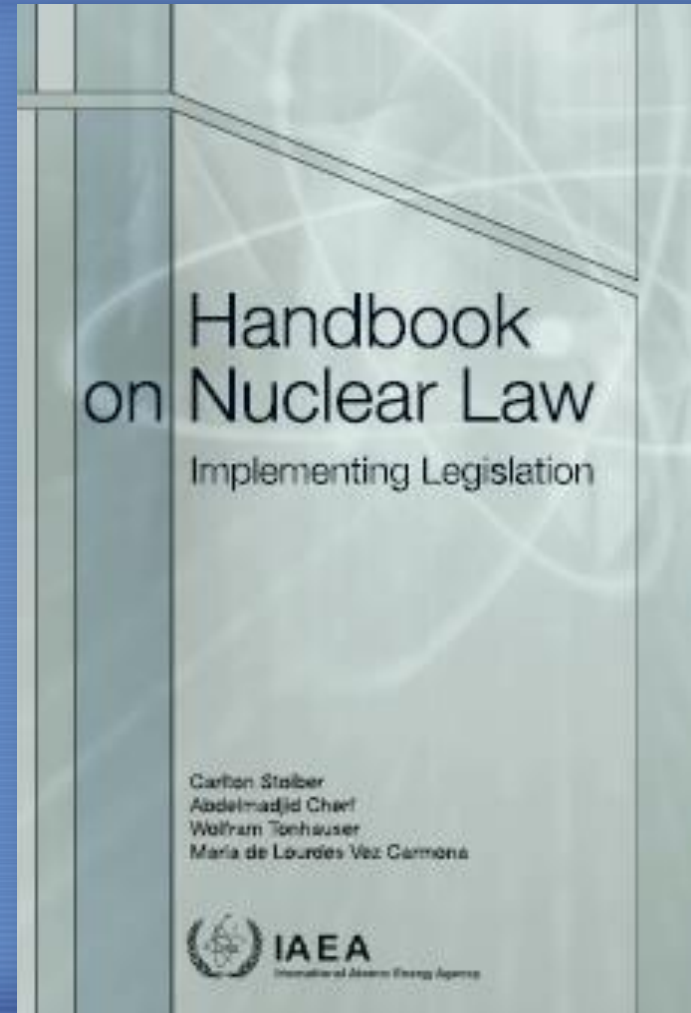
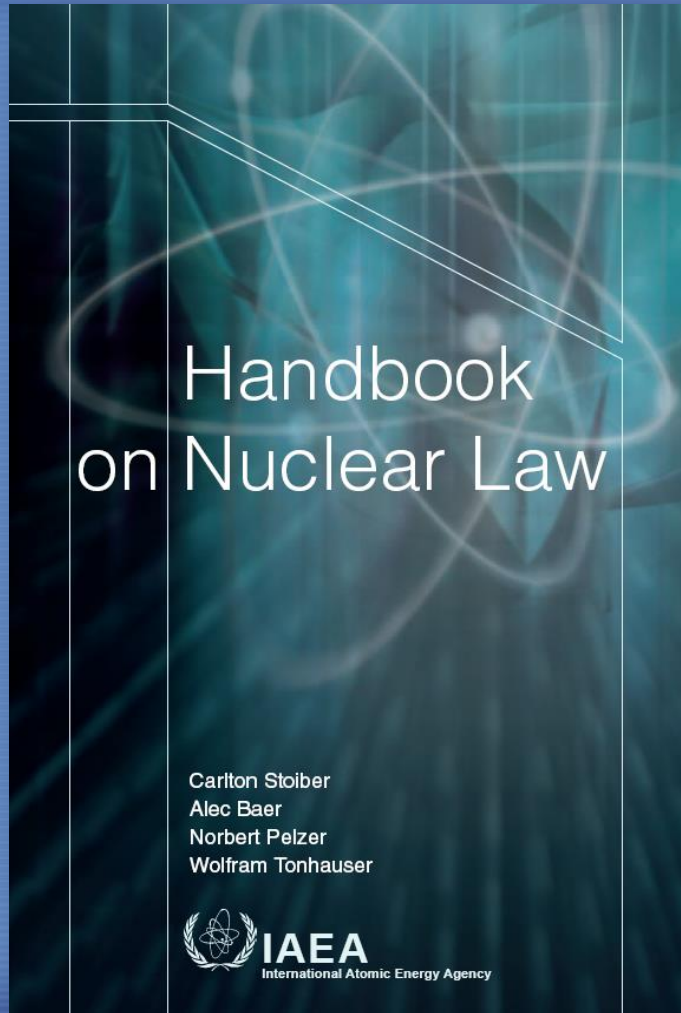


Radiation, Transportation & Waste Safety



Nuclear Safety Standards & Security Guidelines

Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)





Capacity Building

- Training courses
- Fellowships
- Scientific visits
- Expert missions

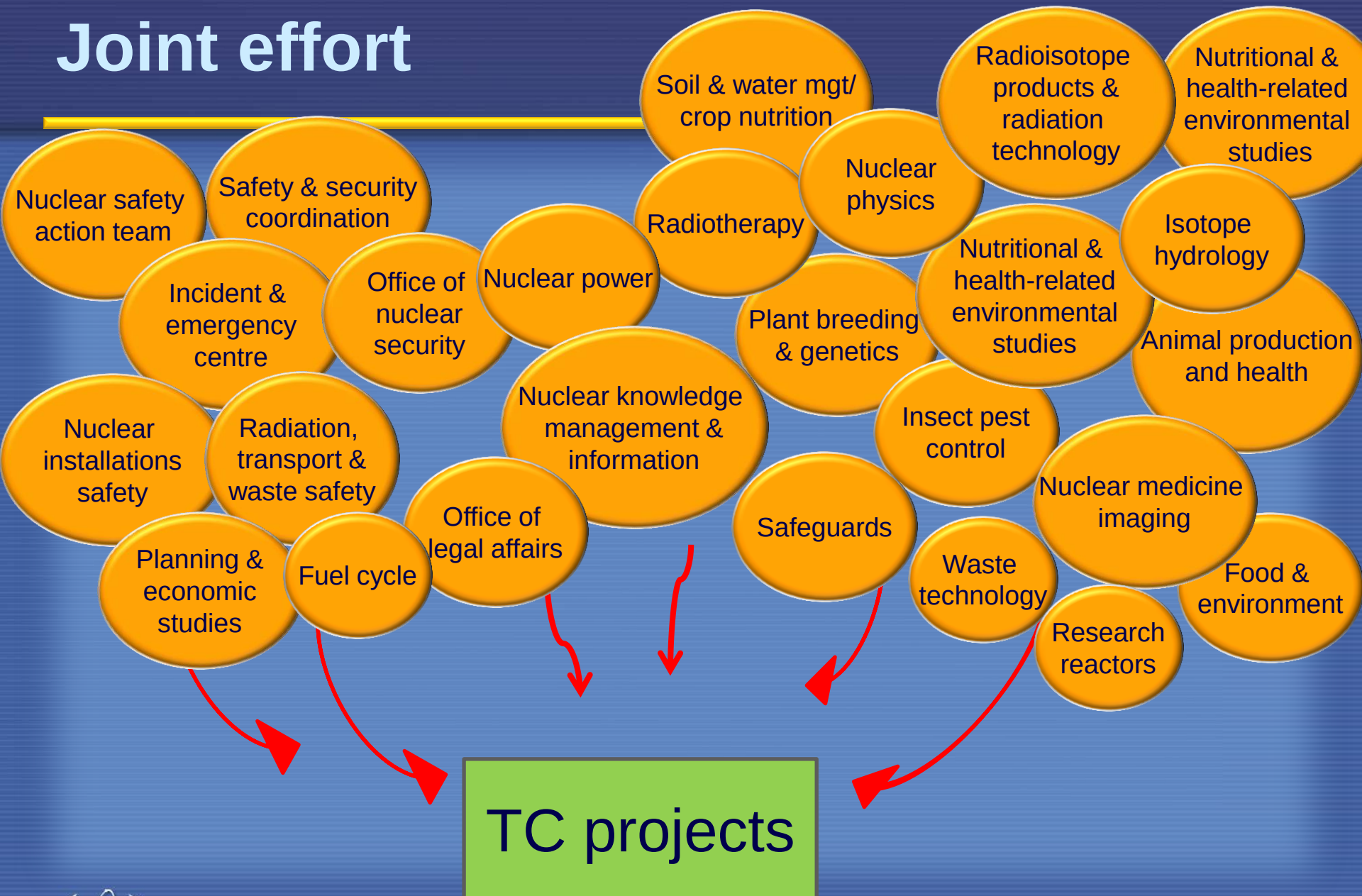
Procurement

- Radiotherapy machines
- Gamma irradiators
- Accelerators : E-beam, ion-beam
- Reactor vessel

Safety and Security

- Strengthening regulatory safety infrastructure
- Legal issues

Joint effort



*Technical cooperation:
delivering results for
peace and
development*

