

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

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International Atomic Energy Agency

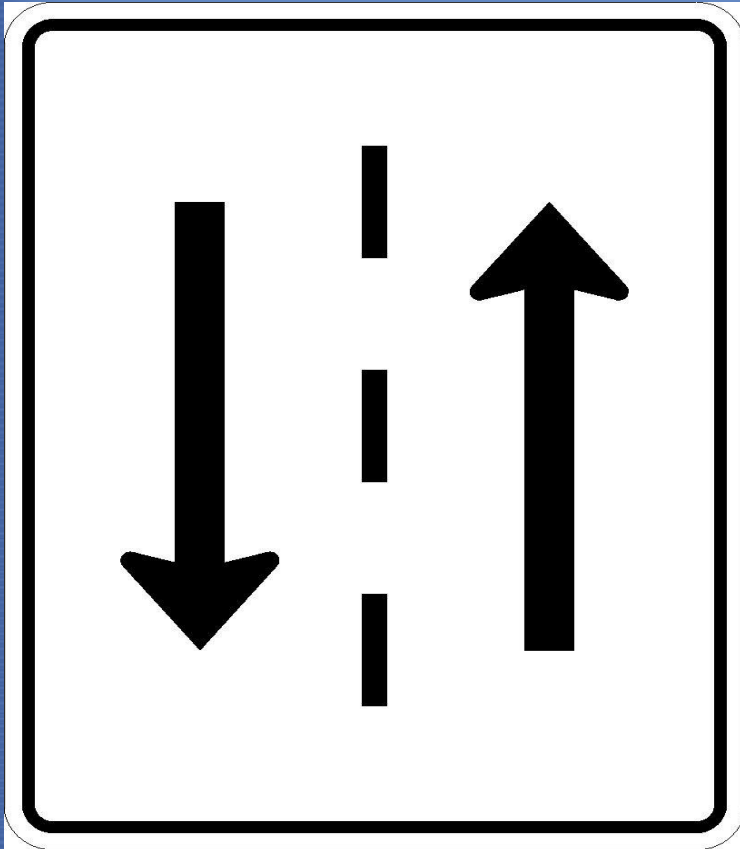
Session objective

- to present how the priority needs of Member States are identified and how ways to address these are developed into projects for approval by the Board

The vision that guides TC

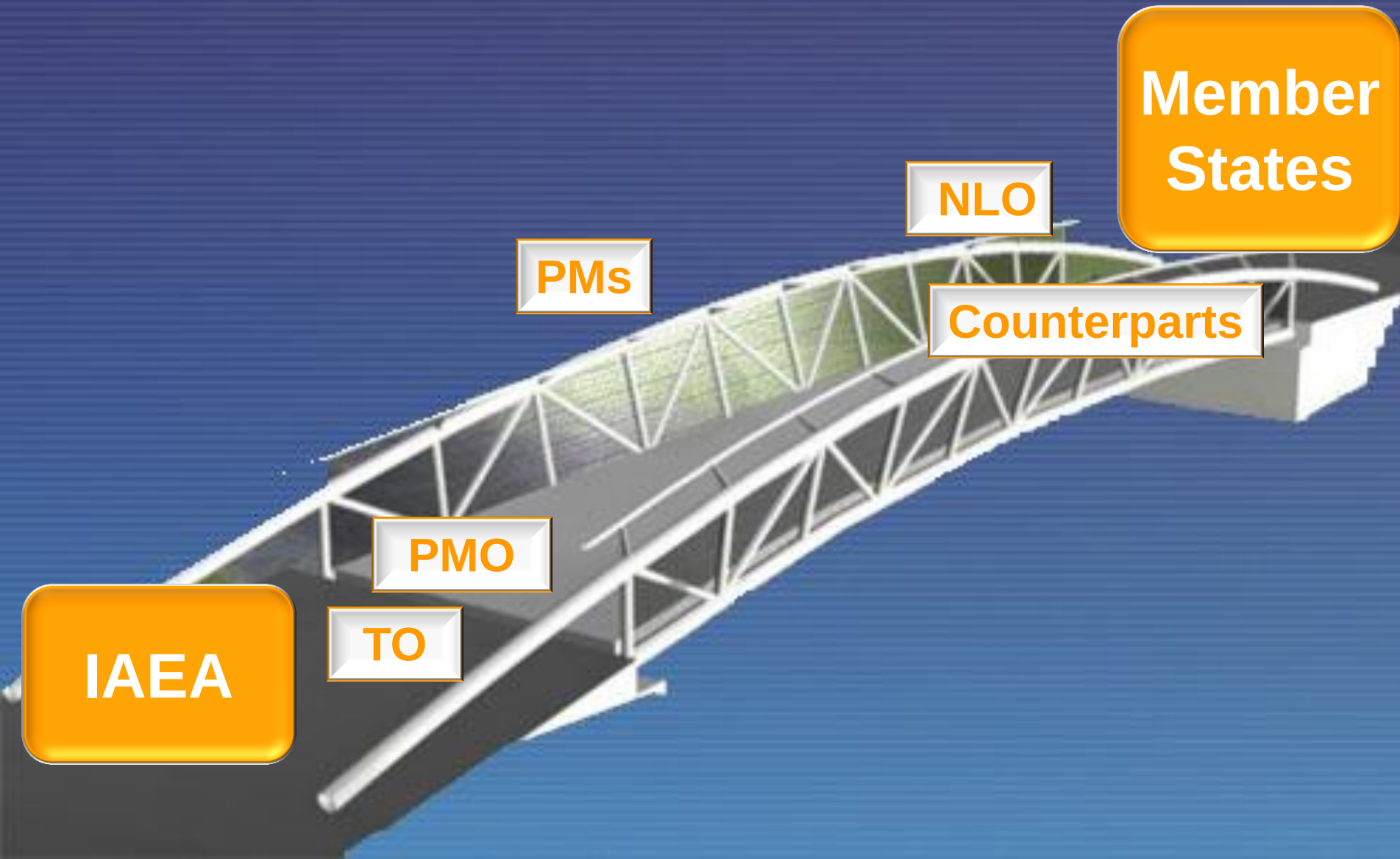
*Technical cooperation seeks
to forge human and
institutional capacity in MS
to safely utilize nuclear technologies
to address local needs,
global issues and
contribute to national development.*

Identifying Member States' needs



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

TC Relationship with Member States



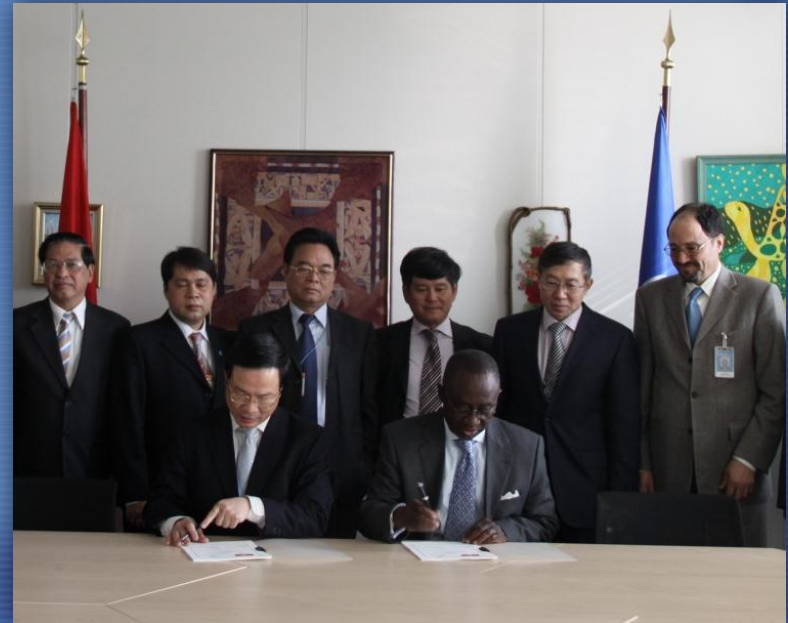
Identifying Member States needs

- 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
 - MDGs

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



Streamlined Fields of Activity

Safety and security

- Industrial applications / radiation technology

Sustainable energy

- Nuclear knowledge development and management

Health and nutrition

Food and agriculture

Water and the environment

- Water resources management
- Understanding climate change
- Marine and coastal environments

- 30 streamlined Fields of Activity
- Reported under 7 groupings

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**

Addressing Member States' needs

**National
TC projects**

**Regional
TC projects**

**Interregional
TC projects**

National TC projects

Member State
specific

Build on or establish
infrastructure

Need /
country driven

Address problems/needs
at the national level

May involve more than one
counterpart / institution

Regional TC projects

Build on existing
national
infrastructure

Address problems/needs
at the regional level

Developed according to
regional development
priorities established by
regional cooperative
agreements, strategies
and frameworks.

Mainly HR

Create links between
regional institutions

Aims at sharing
information / expertise
and experience

Promote Technical
Cooperation among
Developing Countries
(TCDC)

Interregional TC projects

Deliver support across
national and regional
boundaries

Address problems / needs
of several states in
different regions

Transregional, global,
capacity building

Mainly HR

Usually an
Agency initiative

Small number of
projects

Address
transboundary issues

One House Approach (1)

- A project is rarely a single strand activity
- Various parts of the Secretariat contribute to the delivery of one single project
- Each project should be integrated and cohesive
- A project in medical application, for example, is likely to have impacts on safety and radioactive waste

One House Approach (2)

- 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

EXAMPLE: Increasing Agricultural Production in the Coastal Area through Improved Crop, Water and Soil Management

- Identification and assessment of saline-tolerant crop varieties
- Evaluation of water use from ponds and natural depressions for drip irrigation
- Measurement of the soil content in order to ensure optimal irrigation scheduling



EXAMPLE: Increasing Agricultural Production in the Coastal Area through Improved Crop, Water and Soil Management



Soil
management

Safety and
Security

Human
Resources

Training

Identification
of crop
varieties

Water
management

Capacity
Building

Legal
Issues

Nuclear
Technology

Regulatory
Bodies

Local skills
and equipment



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EXAMPLE:



Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework

- Primary responsibility for safety and security rests with Member States
- Statutory Agency function: establishing standards and guidance and providing for their application
- Medium Term Strategy 2012 – 2017 Objective: promoting and improving nuclear safety and security through the global nuclear security and safety framework



“The Agency has a key role to play in ensuring that the expansion in nuclear power takes place in an efficient, responsible and sustainable manner...”

Yukiya Amano, Director General

Promoting the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Framework



Nuclear Safety and Security Programme Priorities

- Develop and strengthen capacity building and infrastructure in nuclear safety and security
- Contribute to global efforts to achieve worldwide, effective security
- Build national, regional and international emergency response capacity
- Strengthen control of radioactive sources and resolve denial and delays of shipments
- Improve medical, occupational and public exposure control
- Improve radioactive waste management



TC facilitates the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security in Implementing Major Programme 3



3.1 Incident and Emergency Preparedness and Response



3.2 Safety of Nuclear Installations



3.3 Radiation and Transport Safety



3.4 Management of Radioactive Waste



3.5 Nuclear Security



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Action Plan

- The purpose of the Action Plan is to define a programme of work to strengthen the Global Nuclear Safety Framework.
- 12 Actions with corresponding sub-actions

Action Plan (contd.)

- *Facilitate the development of the infrastructure necessary for Member States embarking on a nuclear power programme*
- *Strengthen and maintain capacity building*

Conclusion

The Secretariat will continue enhancing the global nuclear safety and security framework, and assist States in ensuring appropriate capacity building and infrastructure.



*Technical cooperation:
delivering results for
peace and
development*

