

## Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) — a glimpse into current and future projects

With more than 170 projects successfully supported, benefiting more than 130 Member States, the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) has been an effective mechanism for raising additional resources to meet the needs of Member States. The IAEA hopes to carry on with this initiative to further expand the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology in promoting broad development goals.

Here is a glimpse into some of the major current and future PUI-supported projects that need additional financial contributions.

For more information, see:  
[www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/peaceful-uses-initiative](http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/peaceful-uses-initiative)

### **Integrated and sustainable management of water resources in the Sahel region**

**Duration:** 2012 to 2016, with the possibility of extension  
**Estimated budget:** €5.8 million

Freshwater resources are declining in the Sahel region, an area stretching across 13 countries, from West Africa to Central and North Africa. Effective management of the existing water resources in these countries is essential to ensuring adequate water supplies in the region.

This project aims to assist these Member States in developing integrated and sustainable approaches to water resource management. It provides training for professionals, procurement of equipment and laboratory services, and field expert advisory missions. Supported by the Technical Cooperation (TC) Fund and extrabudgetary contributions through the PUI, the project began in 2012 and has since achieved key milestones, such as the development of a preliminary technical report resulting from the first sampling campaigns and the enhanced capacities of national institutions and professionals in using nuclear techniques for assessing water resources.

For more information, see:  
[www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Home/Highlights-Archive/Archive-2013/03222013\\_World\\_Water\\_Day\\_Sahel.html](http://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Home/Highlights-Archive/Archive-2013/03222013_World_Water_Day_Sahel.html)

### **Strengthening Africa's regional capacity for the diagnosis of emerging or re-emerging zoonotic diseases, including Ebola virus disease**

**Duration:** 2015 to 2019  
**Estimated budget:** €5.8 million

In the wake of the largest and most complex outbreak of Ebola virus disease in early



Photo: D. Calma/IAEA



Photo: D. Calma/IAEA

2014 in West Africa, the international community recognized Africa's need for support in developing regional capacities to manage emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases — diseases that can pass from animals to humans, and that, without proper management, can lead to regional and global epidemics.

This four-year project sets out to strengthen Africa's regional capacities with mechanisms for early detection and strategies for sharing related diagnostic and epidemiological information within a regional network. The project aims to provide training, expert guidance, and infrastructure development for the implementation of a monitoring, tracing and surveillance system, including diagnostic equipment.

For more information, see:  
[www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/pui Ebola.pdf](http://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/pui Ebola.pdf)

### **From the laboratories to the global community: Renovation of the Nuclear Applications Laboratories (ReNuAL)**

**Duration:** 2014 to 2017  
**Estimated budget:** €31 million

For over 50 years, eight nuclear applications laboratories in Seibersdorf, Austria, have provided specialized training, support in research and development, and analytical services to assist Member States in using nuclear science and technology to address their national needs and to tackle global challenges, from animal production and health to nuclear science and analytical

techniques. But without a significant upgrade since their establishment in 1962, the laboratories are no longer able to fulfil their functions in responding to the growing and evolving needs of Member States.

This project, known as ReNuAL, commenced on 1 January 2014 and consists of new building construction, the modernization of existing buildings, infrastructure upgrades and the acquisition of new laboratory equipment to replace ageing or obsolete instruments.

For more information, see:  
[www-naweb.iaea.org/na/renewal/index.html](http://www-naweb.iaea.org/na/renewal/index.html)

### **Strengthening nuclear power infrastructure development**

**Duration:** 2011 to 2015, with a possible follow-up project from 2016 to 2020  
**Estimated budget:** €1.5 million

Approximately 30 countries are now considering nuclear power as part of their energy mixes or have already decided to start a nuclear power programme. As countries evaluate this option or have already embarked on developing a nuclear power programme, they look to the IAEA for guidance and support.

This project sets out to further strengthen and develop guidance documents, methodologies and review services, as well as to create opportunities for sharing experiences and lessons learned. The project aims to assist and guide newcomers countries, particularly low and middle income (LMI) countries, to develop safe and sustainable nuclear power



Photo: D. Calma/IAEA



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infrastructures. This project is funded through the PUI and, in some cases, complementary activities are financed through the Technical Cooperation Fund.

For more information, see:  
[www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/Main](http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/Main)

### **Cancer control capacity assessment and evaluation**

**Duration:** Ongoing

**Estimated budget for 2015:** €450 000

Cancer cases are on a significant rise globally, with LMI countries often ill-equipped to effectively manage the burden of the disease and respond to the needs of patients. As countries increasingly prioritize cancer care and control, many are turning to the IAEA Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) and the Integrated Missions of PACT (imPACT). The imPACT review

missions assesses a country's national cancer control capacities within a comprehensive approach to cancer control, and provide recommendations on how to address identified gaps and further develop their capabilities to tackle the disease.

PUI funds have supported imPACT missions to 26 Member States since 2010. The majority of these have been to LMI countries. This has helped these countries to, among others, develop national cancer control plans and programmes, and pave the way to establish national cancer care facilities equipped with diagnostic and treatment equipment as well as an adequate workforce of trained specialists. In 2015, there are plans for imPACT Review missions to six Member States.

For more information, see:  
[www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/PACT/index.html](http://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/PACT/index.html)



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