

Session V:

Working with Member States to Identify and Address their Needs and Priorities

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Session objective



- To present how the priority needs of Member States are identified
- Some key considerations for Implementation

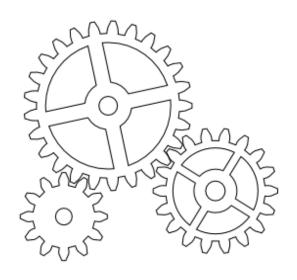
The vision that guides TC



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

Identifying Member States' needs





- Shared responsibility principle
- Agency staff must be aware of country's priorities
- Member States should be aware of Agency programmes
- Clarity on the role of nuclear science and technology in development
- Long term impact

Identifying Member States needs



- Fact Finding Missions
 - Especially important for new Member States
- 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



- Identify issues to be addressed with nuclear technologies
- Outline the results expected in a given time frame
- Encourage MS to take ownership of the programme
- 95 currently valid CPFs as of September 2017





From needs to objectives



Project implementation

Programme development

Country Programme Framework (CPF)

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	On-going	On-going	Pilot
Level	Project	Project or programme	Project or programme	Outcome/Impact of project or programme
Characteristics	 Project progress achievement of planned results feedback on the quality of TC inputs. 	Project implementation progress according to quality criteria, including identification of corrective actions	Assessment of project results according to M&E criteria: Issues to be improved Lessons learned	Achievement of expected change (planned outcome) at MS level, following completion of project

IAEA portfolio of services



Assessment of Needs

Technical Advice

Training (individual and in groups)

Equipment Support

Legislative Assistance

Fellowships

TC support

Capacity
building
Networking
Knowledge
sharing
Partnership
facilitation

Peer Reviews

Advisory Services

Knowledge Networking

Support for Research

Technical Publications

Public Information

Reference Materials Support



Capacity Building

- Training courses
- Fellowships
- Scientific visits
- Expert missions

Procurement

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

Safety and Security

- Strengthening regulatory safety infrastructure
- Legal issues

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

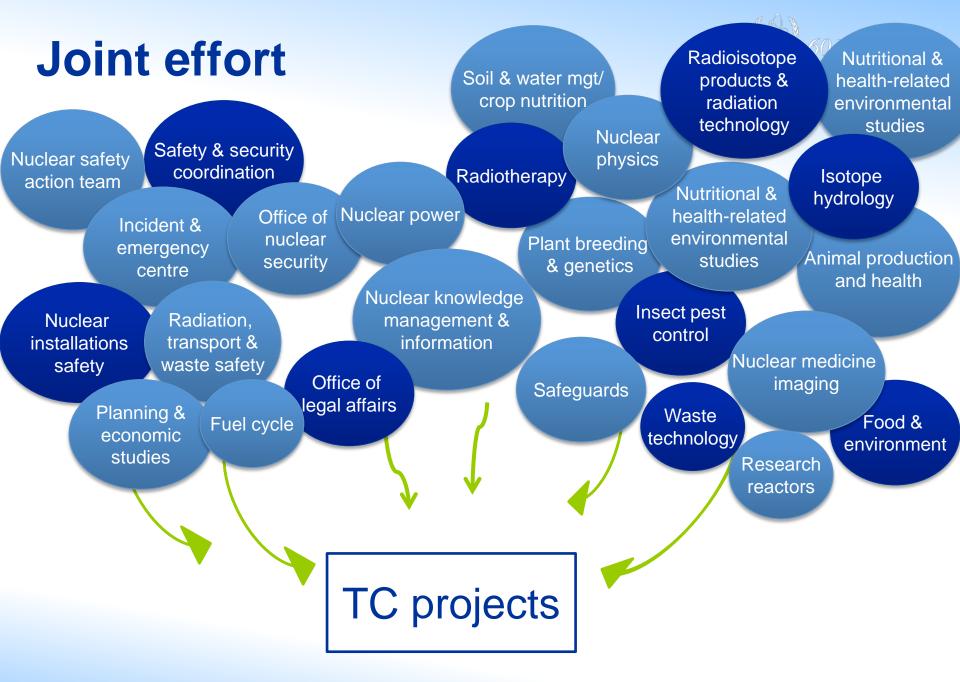
- Water resources management
- Marine, terrestrial and coastal environments

- 33 streamlined Fields of Activity
- Reported under 7 groupings

One House Approach



- 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







Technical Cooperation Programme

Technical cooperation:

delivering results for

peace and

development

