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IAEA Technical Cooperation for National Nuclear Programme

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International Atomic Energy Agency

The Objective

IAEA Statute, Article II:

The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy for peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

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The Vision that Guides TC

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

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The Technical Cooperation Programme

- A shared responsibility,
- The result of the combined efforts of:
  - The Member States
  - The IAEA Secretariat (Department of Technical Cooperation and technical Departments)
  - A range of key strategic partners

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The IAEA's Dual Mandate

*Maximizing the contribution of nuclear technology to the world
while verifying its peaceful use*

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The Secretariat Organization

Six Departments:

- Nuclear Energy
- Nuclear Sciences and Applications
- Nuclear Safety and Security
- Safeguards
- Management
- Technical Cooperation

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Technical Cooperation Department

- Interface between Member States and the Secretariat for technical cooperation assistance financed by the TC Programme
- Management of TC Programme with input from technical departments
- Vehicle to support programme implementation and monitoring across the IAEA
- Regional and country focus rooted in policy priorities of Member States (reflected in Regional Strategies and Country Programme Frameworks)


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Selected TC Programme Areas

- Human Health

- Food and Agriculture

- Water and Environment

- Nuclear Energy

- Safety and Security

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Nuclear Energy:
Helping States Expand Their Options

- **Energy Planning:** A step by step approach

- **Energy Production:** Operation and innovation

- **Nuclear Fuel Cycle:** From mining to spent fuel

- **Radioactive Waste Management:** Guiding safe and effective implementation

- **Decommissioning and Environmental Remediation:** Cleaning up afterwards


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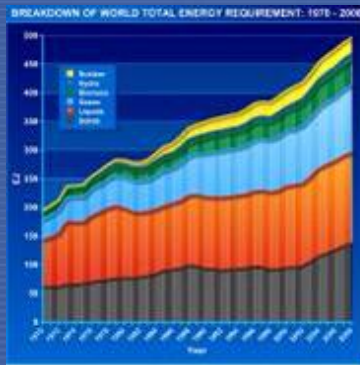
Nuclear Safety and Security: Helping States to Protect People and the Environment

- **Regulation:** Setting safety standards and security guidance

- **Nuclear Installations:** Advancing safe and secure operations

- **Radiation and Transport Safety:** Protecting workers, patients, the public and the environment

- **Management of Disused Radioactive Sources:** Watching out for hazardous materials

- **Nuclear Security:** Upgrading capabilities, reducing global risks

- **Emergency Preparedness and Response:** Raising levels of readiness

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Countries Considering Introduction / Expansion of Nuclear Power
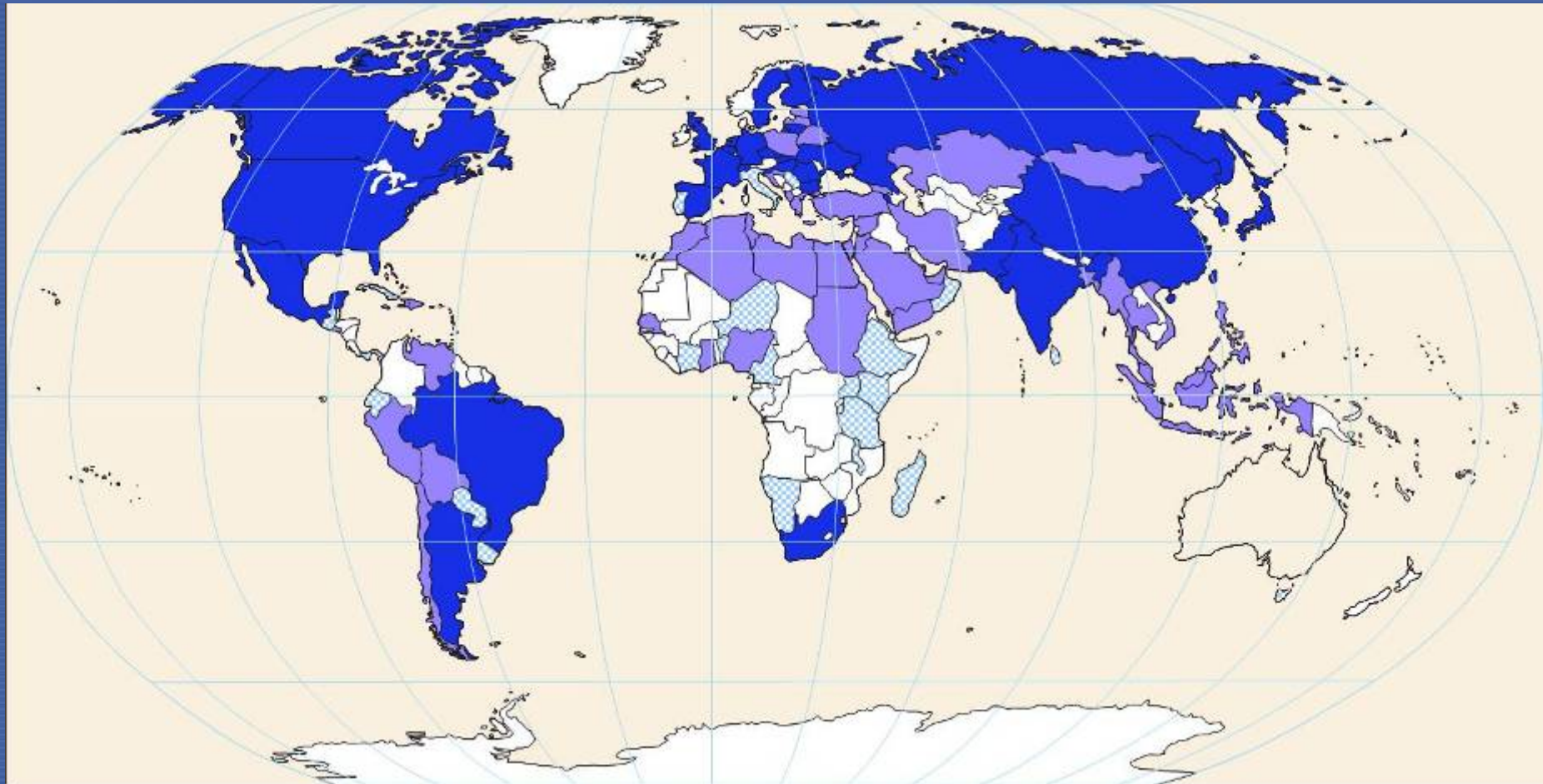
Operating (30)   Considering (43)   Countries having expressed interest (25)

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From Assistance to Cooperation

Technical assistance
Small scale projects, short duration, focus on technology transfer and infrastructure development

→

Technical cooperation
Based on MS development priorities, focus on capacity strengthening using MS skills and infrastructure

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From Assistance to Cooperation

- In the early 1990s the IAEA technical cooperation programme shifted focus to help countries meet sustainable development needs

- New concentration was on socioeconomic problems that could be addressed with nuclear technology, rather than on simply transfer of technology

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Leader in applying nuclear technology to development issues

- Addressing basic human needs:
  - …from combating climate change to preserving the environment, from feeding and protecting the health of the world's growing population to supplying the water and energy needed for sustainable economic growth and development…..

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Technical cooperation today

- Today nuclear capacity has been developed in all regions
- The Agency has programmes in 125 countries, 890 active projects
- The TCP makes a visible contribution in support of the priority development goals of countries and regions
- Contributes to the achievement of the MDGs

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Looking forward

- The major challenges likely to the IAEA's technical cooperation programme in the near future are:
  - making advanced nuclear science and technology available to help Member States meet the basic needs of their peoples
  - Increasing demand for nuclear applications in health, food and the environment
  - Growth in requests for support to nuclear power programmes, driven by the demand for sustainable energy
  - Continuing emphasis on safety and security

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Secretariat Roles in the TC programme

- The **Department of Technical Cooperation** is charged with the management of the technical cooperation programme in order to meet needs and priorities expressed by developing Member States and agreed to with the Agency.

- The technical work of the Agency is managed and undertaken by **four technical Departments** (NE, NA, NS and SG)

- The technical cooperation programme intersects with the work of all the technical Departments, as well as with **other units such as the Office of Legal Affairs**
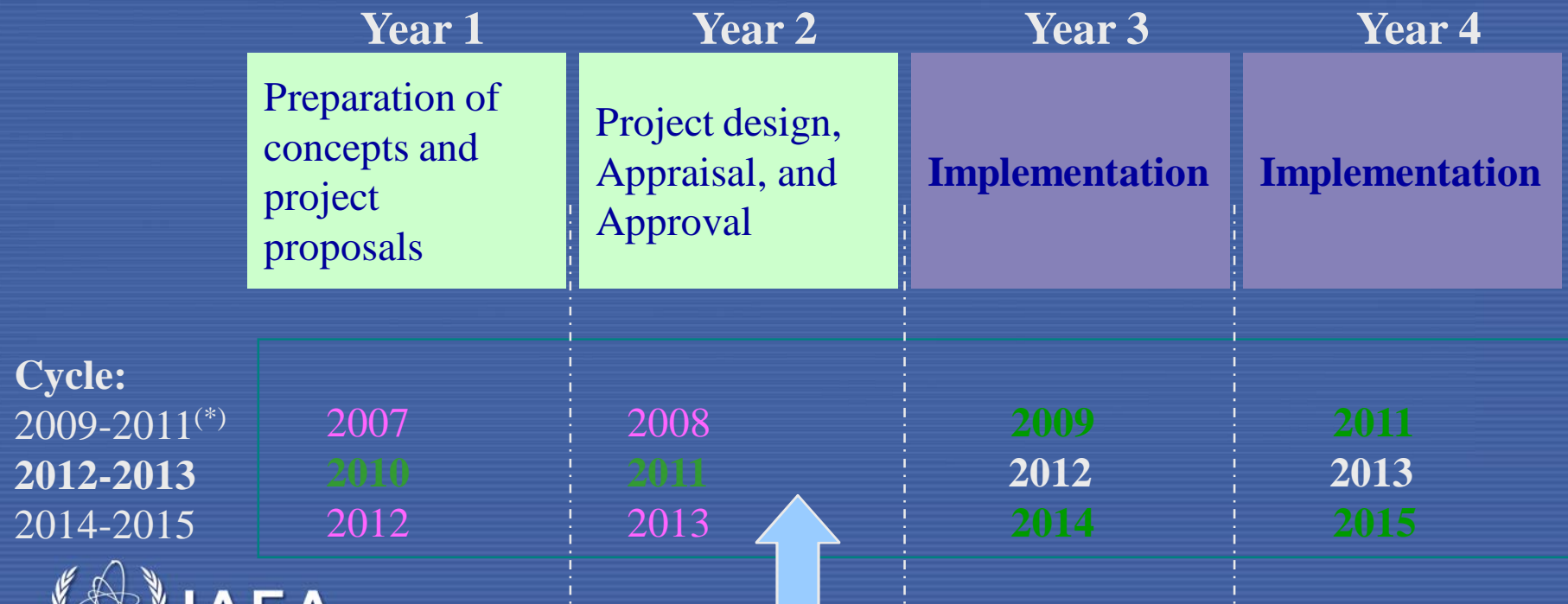
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TC Department: core functions

- Acts as the Agency focal point for TC policy dialogue with Member States (strategic planning, upstream programming work, partnership building, regional cooperation)

- Provides advice to Member States on the best ways to address their needs through the TC programme

  - identifying specific capacities and gaps in Member States

  - identifying specific programmatic responses tailored to diverse needs and capacities

- Manages the Agency's TC programme in partnership with Member States (shared responsibility)

  - delivery of integrated programmes that are matched to the identified gaps and capacities.

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How to Set Up a Technical Cooperation Programme

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TC Programme Cycle

- Bi-annual cycle

- + 2 preparation years

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	Preparation of concepts and project proposals	Project design, Appraisal, and Approval	**Implementation**	**Implementation**
Cycle:				
2009-2011[(*)]	2007	2008	2009	2011
2012-2013	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
2014-2015	2012	2013	2014	2015

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Types of TC Projects

National	Regional	Inter-Regional
↓	↓	↓
National Priorities	**Common National Priorities (within a Region) +TCDC, Trans-boundary issues…**	**Common National Priorities (across regions) +TCDC, Trans-regional issues…**

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TC projects

- National TC projects:
  - Address problems/needs at the national level
  - Member State Specific
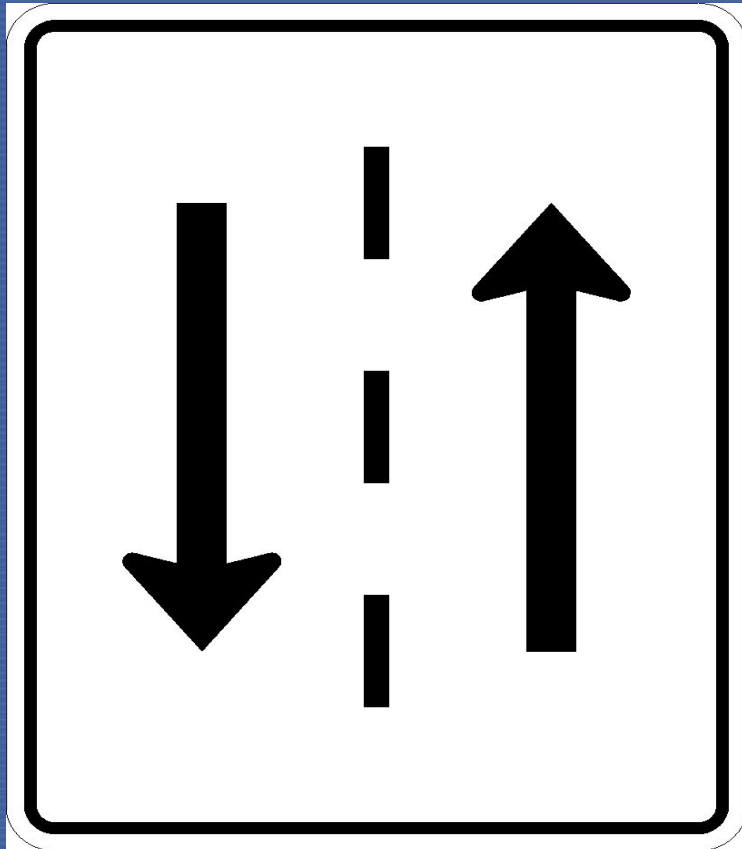
Regional TC projects
  - Address problems/needs at the regional level
  - Promote Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC)
  - Address trans-boundary issues

Interregional TC projects
  - Address trans-boundary (across regions) issues
  - Mainly HR

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Ascertaining the priority needs of MS

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

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Central Criterion

- A project must address an area of real need in which there is a national programme enjoying strong government commitment and support.
  - tangible socio-economic benefit
  - enabling environment

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A very important tool

The Country Programme Framework

A descriptive planning process that identifies country needs and priorities, based on:

- Identified national priorities
- Consideration of National Development Plans
- Regional priorities
- MDGs

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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

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Preparing the TC programme

- The TC programme is needs-based, consultative, and results-oriented

- Guidelines with milestones and deadlines are provided at the start of each planning cycle

  - provide systematic guidance for all stakeholders on the planning and design process

  - ensure consistently high quality in all TC programme and project documents

- Documents for TACC are issued five weeks in advance

- Support is provided to Member States (NLOs, counterparts, Permanent Missions) throughout the process

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Secretariat support for the planning and design process

- Guidelines for the Planning and Design of the TC programme
- Pre-planning missions to support preparation of project concepts and Programme Notes, where requested
- Pre-project missions to support preparation of project documents, where requested
- Continuous technical and programme management feedback
- Identification of safety gaps and needs for additional safety projects
- Information on thematic areas for cooperation

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IT support for the planning and design process

- **Programme Cycle Management Framework (PCMF) IT platform**
  - Facilitates programme processes and stakeholders interaction
  - All templates available online
  - Whole programme visible at any time
- **TC-PRIDE web site**
  - Updated financial and other information on all ongoing and completed TC projects

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Implementation

- Implementation starts January of the year following approval, upon payment of minimum NPCs
- Implementation delivered through
  - Experts and meetings
  - Fellowships and scientific visits
  - Training courses
  - Procurement of Equipment

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Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

- Periodic reporting of project results every 6 months
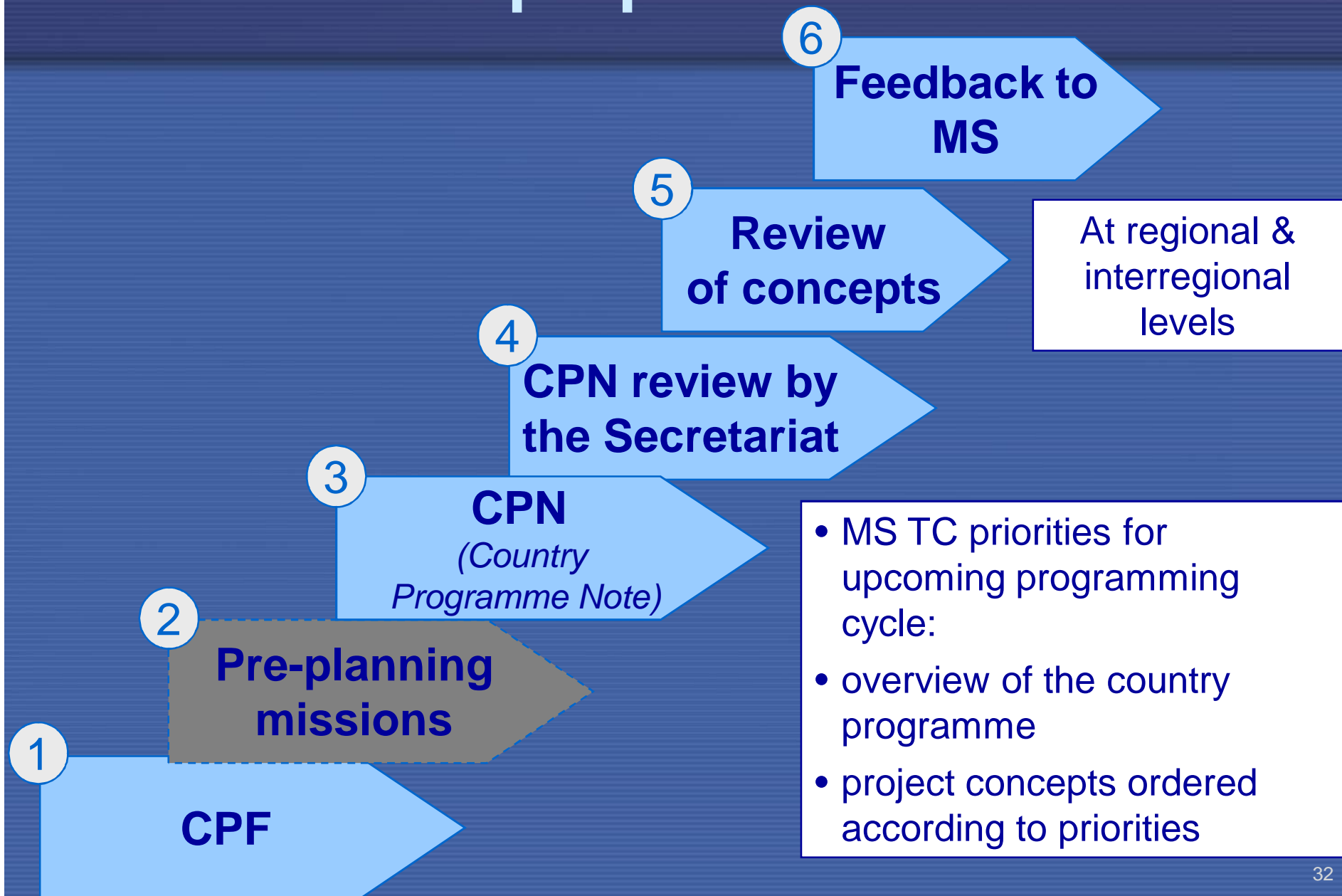- In support of the management of the project

Review

- Achievement report on project activities and compare the expected results with the actual project outcomes

Evaluation by OIOS

- Independent review, determines the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of TC projects. Reports on accountability and learning practices.

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From needs to proposals

6 Feedback to MS

5 Review of concepts

At regional & interregional levels

4 CPN review by the Secretariat

3 CPN *(Country Programme Note)*

2 Pre-planning missions

1 CPF

- MS TC priorities for upcoming programming cycle:
- overview of the country programme
- project concepts ordered according to priorities

Technical cooperation: delivering results for peace and development

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