

Session III: 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
- 94 currently valid CPFs as of September 2018



From needs to objectives





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

	E-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 **Peer Reviews** TC support **Advisory Services Technical Advice** Training **Knowledge Networking** Capacity (individual and in groups) building Networking Support for Research **Equipment Support Knowledge** sharing **Technical Publications** Legislative Assistance **Partnership** facilitation **Public Information Fellowships**

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

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: Sustainable energy

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- 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

