

Session IV: The International Development Context and the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme

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IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

Session Objectives

1. Development Cooperation Landscape

- MDGs, UNDAF & STI for Post-2015 Development

2. Partnerships: Importance to TC

- Importance, Scope and Results
- Tools for Identifying Partners: CPF

3. TC Partnerships for Sustainable Development

- On-going Initiatives
- Way Forward



Technical
Cooperation
Programme

Development Cooperation Landscape

- **MDGs:** to be achieved by all nations by 2015
- **UN system coherence:** UN Reform, DaO, **UNDAF**, QCPR
- **Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):**
 - 2012, Rio+20 & UNSG SDG High-Level Panel: ***science, technology & innovation (STI)*** should be part of new Goals
 - 2013: world leaders agree to adopt new SDGs in 2015
 - **June 2014:** proposed SDGs to be attained by 2030 released



Addressing MDGs and moving towards SDGs with nuclear science and technology

- The TC programme assists MS to develop national capacities in nuclear science and technology.
- **STI** play critical roles in assisting MS achieve national development priorities, thus contributing to reaching national **MDG** targets.
- The IAEA provides new knowledge, best practices and research coordination.

UN Major
Conferences &
Summits

TC projects contribute to the MDGs

		\$ Disb. 2006	% of TCP total	\$ Disb. 2008	% of TCP total
 1	MDG 1: Reduce Poverty & Hunger	6.7m	8.6%	12.5m	15.9%
 4	MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality	1.5m	2.0%	2.3m	2.9%
 5	MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health	14.6m	18.6%	19.4m	24.2%
 6	MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS	14.8m	18.9%	20.8m	26.0%
 7	MDG 7: Environment Sustainability	7.2m	9.0%	13.1m	16.3%
 8	MDG 8: Global Partnerships	0.6m	0.8%	1.8m	2.3%

UNDAF

- Strategic framework for UN system operational activities at country level which builds on comparative advantages of each organization.
- Objectives respond to country's national development priorities.
- IAEA projects reflected as part of UN assistance in the country.
- IAEA retains ownership of its projects and financial resources.
- Stakeholders: UN Resident Coordinator, Gov., PMO, NLO

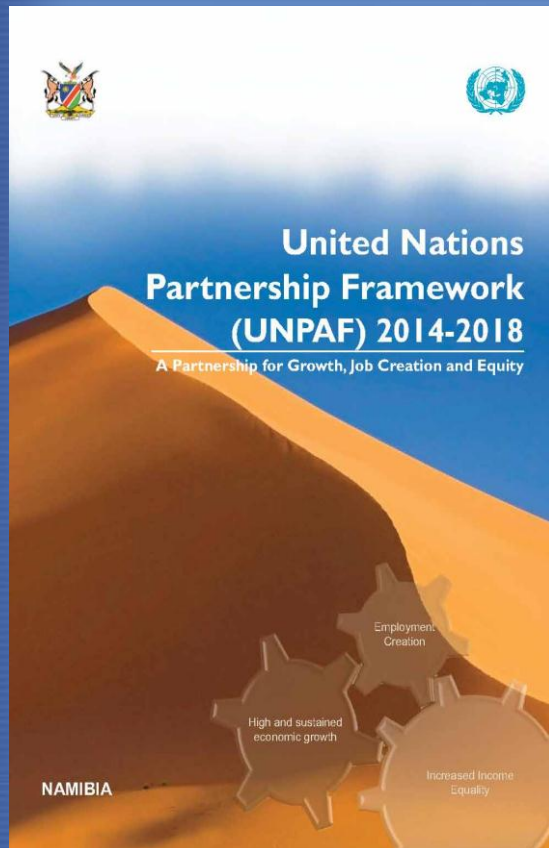
IAEA signatory to 35 UNDAFs across all regions



Example: Namibia UNPAF 2014 - 2018

IAEA contributing to 3 / 7 priority areas:

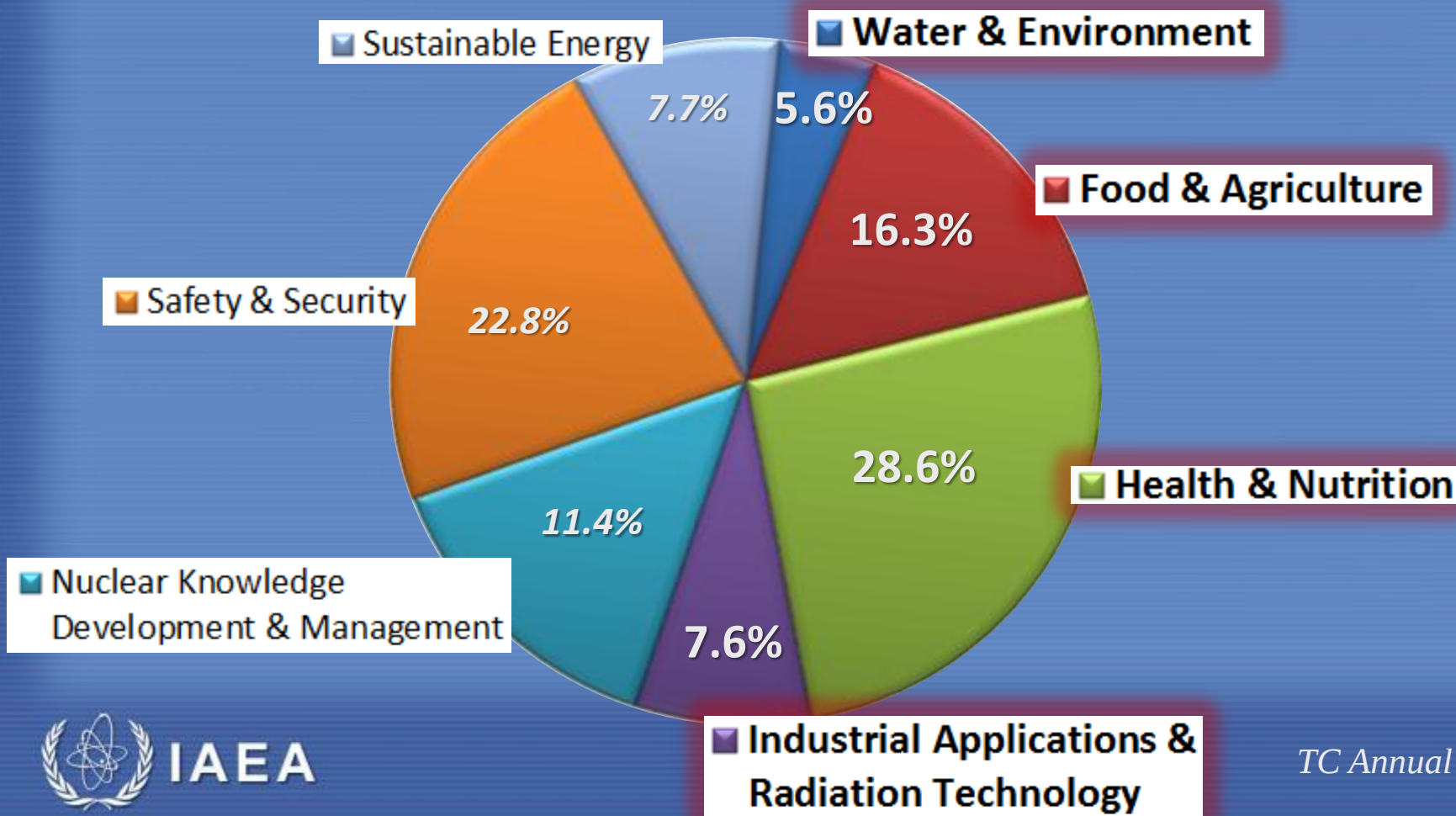
1. Access to land and food security
2. Health
3. Environmental management and climate change



Partnerships: *Importance to TC*

Partnerships: Importance to TC

- More than half of TC's projects are in areas where IAEA does not have the lead UN mandate



Partnerships: Importance to TC

- Improved socio-economic impact, public understanding and knowledge of the peaceful uses of nuclear technology.
- Overcome constraints and limitations in the TC programme.
- Promote science-based development for, *inter alia*, climate change, desertification, pollution, disease and population pressure toward health, prosperity and sustainability.
- Expand opportunities for women's participation in operational activities and gender equality.

Scope of IAEA Partnerships

Targets

- IAEA Member States
- UN Organizations
- International and Regional Organizations

Levels

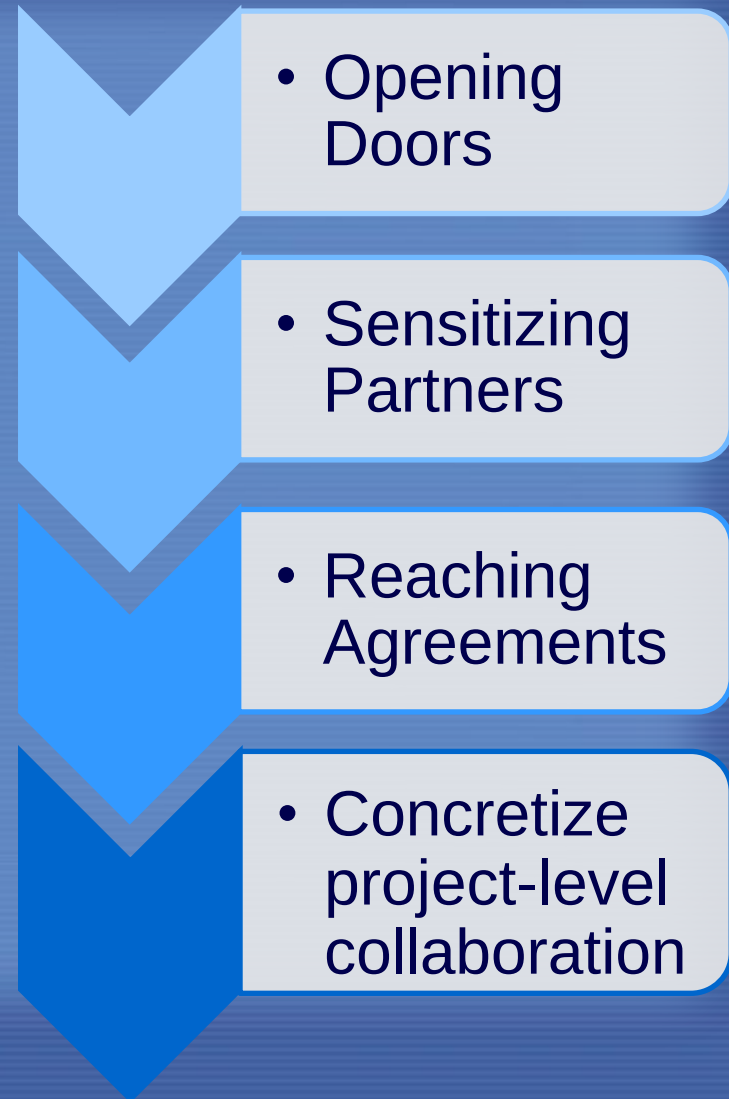
- HQ / International
- Regional
- National

Types

- Strategic / Operational
- Financial
- Technical

Results are in the field.....

- **RBM:** unifying Agency principle.
- For TCP, results occur in the field via collaboration of project team.
- Rethinking partnerships means refocusing on operational activities.
- The challenge is to define needs (constraints and limitations) where partners can help.



Partnership Matrix

- Analytical tool used to identify country-level partners based on CPF planned activities because “results are in the field.”

Tsetse eradication using IPM & SIT

Thematic Area	CPF Planned Activity	Link with MDGs / SDGs	Link with NDP / UNDAF	Relevant Partner
Food & Agriculture	Tsetse eradication	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Control diseases, pests and vectors	FAO

Stakeholder Analysis = Partnership Links

TC Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Partnerships for Sustainable Development

TC Strategy & IAEA Medium-Term Strategy 2012-17

- *...to increasingly promote tangible socio-economic impact by contributing directly in a cost-effective manner to the achievement of the major **sustainable development priorities** of each country.*

Partnerships for Sustainable Development

UNIDO: Green Economy and Cleaner Production

UNCCD & Global Soil Partnership (FAO): Sustainable Land Management (SLM)

UNICEF, SUN & WFP: Nutrition

UNEP: Environmental Management



Partnerships for Sustainable Development:

UNIDO

Purpose: Supporting cleaner industrial production with radiation and tracer technology **(FoA 18)**

Supporting national energy planning **(FoA 04)**

- UNIDO National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPC)
- National Implementation Plans (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (SC POP)
- Link with National Focal Points (NFP) in MoEnv./MoEnergy



Partnerships for Sustainable Development: *UNCCD, FAO & GSP*

Purpose: TC SWM activities support the Convention and evidence-based soil mgmt. policy-making (**FoA 21**).

- UNCCD National Action Plans (NAP) and linking with UNCCD National Focal Points in MoA / MoE for soil management.
- Measure soil water content, identify soil erosion patterns and soil degradation hot spots, and trace nitrogen fertilizer movement to optimize nitrogen use efficiency.
- Isotopes, fallout radionuclides and CSSI serving as tracers.
- ***RLA5064*** – strong partnership component



Partnerships for Sustainable Development: *UNICEF, SUN & WFP*

Purpose: TC activities providing meaningful contributions to national nutrition programmes and policies (**FoA 30**)

UNICEF: Assess status of nutritional interventions, breast feeding practices, body composition

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN): Invest in policies and actions to reduce “*hidden hunger*” and malnutrition

WFP: Utilize stable isotope tracers to determine amount of nutrients absorbed from supplementary food products



Partnerships for Sustainable Development:

UNEP

Purpose: (i) Strengthen science / policy interfaces for national environmental management needs; and (ii) Support climate change adaptation activities (**FoA 15, 17, 21**).

- Support UNEP Regional Seas Programmes and Conventions (e.g. Barcelona, Cartagena, Nairobi, Abidjan)
- Link with UNEP Field and Regional Offices, and MoE
- INT5153: Climate change adaptation in mountain regions
- *Cooperation agreements for climate change adaptation foreseen with UNFCCC, CGIAR and GEF (focus for 2015)*



The Way Forward for TC

- Partnering with UN at country level for impact on real lives.
- Continued participation in post-2015 SDG proceedings.
- Raising awareness (bilateral, multilateral) about contributions of nuclear applications to development work.
- Raising awareness vis-à-vis PMOs regarding potential for programmatic collaboration in TC projects.
- Support TC Regional Divisions in UNDAF engagement.
- Identification, with PMOs, of pilot JPs in key thematic areas.
- Strengthen collaboration with EC institutions at county level.
- Develop Practical Arrangements with interested partners.

Thematic Partnership 'Frameworks'

Benefits:

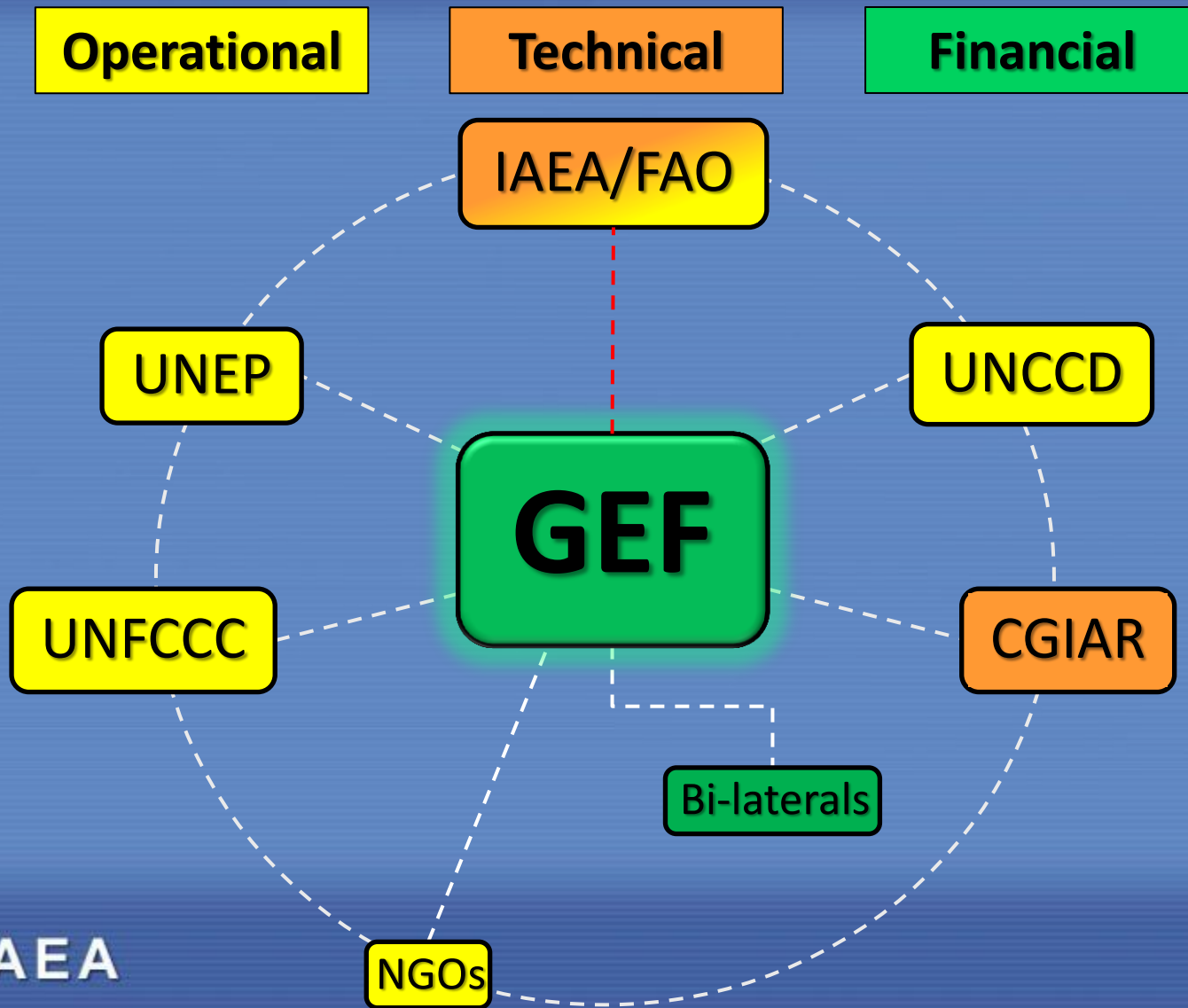
- Strengthens policy-planning context.
- Strengthens and expands scientific networks & collaboration
- Contributes to technical innovation and adaptation
- Establishes new and reliable sources of funding

Thematic focus: e.g. climate change adaptation

- UNEP (2014)
- FAO (Joint-Division)
- UNCCD (2013)
- CGIAR & GEF (2015)



Thematic Partnership Framework: *Climate Change Adaptation*



Partnering with the Private Sector

BOG WG on Financing Agency Activities sees PS making important contribution to the TCP and called for new guidelines by June 2015.

The guidelines for resource mobilization and partnerships will:

- Be governed by the 10 principles of the UN ***Global Compact***.
- Serve the purposes and principles embodied in the UN Charter and IAEA Statute
- Maintain and promote integrity, impartiality and independence; in full consultation with MS

Legal / Policy Framework

- UN Global Compact (July 2000) initiative
- UN GA Report of the Secretary General , A/56/323, October 2001
- UN GA Resolution, A/RES/68/234, December 2013
- SEC/DIR/88 – Partnership and Resource Mobilization Policy (2009)
- The JIU Review of the Management of Implementing Partners in the UN System Organizations (2013)

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The Ten Principles

The UN Global Compact's ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption enjoy universal consensus and are derived from:

- [The Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)
- [The International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work](#)
- [The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development](#)
- [The United Nations Convention Against Corruption](#)

The UN Global Compact asks companies to embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence, a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption:

[Human Rights](#)

- [Principle 1](#): Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
- [Principle 2](#): make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

[Labour](#)

- [Principle 3](#): Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- [Principle 4](#): the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
- [Principle 5](#): the effective abolition of child labour; and
- [Principle 6](#): the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

[Environment](#)

- [Principle 7](#): Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
- [Principle 8](#): undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
- [Principle 9](#): encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

[Anti-Corruption](#)

- [Principle 10](#): Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

Examples of IAEA-PS Partnership

- With Siemens: X-ray machines in Haiti following earthquake in 2010
- With TAMU: Application of electron beam and X-ray irradiation for food safety – joint work with the National Centre for Electron Beam Research and the Business Development Office at Texas A&M University (TAMU)
- With UNAIDS-WHO: Through a regional project in Africa, developed capacities to monitor HIV-1 and contributed to efficacy of new treatments. Evaluation of vaccines under development by pharmaceutical company Elli Lilly.

Potential Benefits for Engagement with PS

- Expand basis for policy dialogue/advocacy in line with IAEA mandate
- Share information, knowledge and experience
- Increase participation in efforts to develop norms and standards
- Improve coordinated project / programme delivery and management
- Mobilize resources in support of IAEA mandate, including joint mobilization of resources
- Facilitate acceptance, utilization and disbursement of such resources to achieve programmatic objectives
- Align programme with MDGs and post-2015 development agenda → *science, technology & innovation*
- Provide expertise in R&D (innovation) and increase outreach/visibility opportunities (both ways)

Challenges

- Partnerships with PS are multi-dimensional → require appropriate management structures and capabilities
- Early identification and potential implication of risks to Agency reputation
- Conflicts of interest
- Ensure IAEA integrity and impartiality
- Avoid that programmatic priorities are driven by funding preferences of PS
- Cost benefit of mobilizing resources from PS
- Intellectual property
- Ethical considerations

IAEA: What is needed?

- Change in Paradigm
- Clear mandate to Secretariat
 - BoG guidance is necessary to provide clarity of purpose, principles, criteria and ensure alignment with goals, values, accountability
- Framework for engagement and monitoring
- Dedicated skill set
- Focus on thematic areas with applications with strong developmental benefits – human health, natural resource management, food and agriculture.

Partnership building; next steps

- Training and workshops
- PS Framework; develop guidance (June 2015) and build experience and consensus
- Engagement: corporate sponsorship for 2015 GC Side Event
- Identify opportunities in 2016-2017 TCP

*Technical cooperation:
delivering results for
peace and
development*

