

DELIVERING RESULTS FOR



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



- 2 The IAEA's technical cooperation programme is the primary mechanism for delivering the IAEA's capacity-building services to its Member States. The programme supports the safe and secure application of nuclear technology for sustainable socioeconomic development in Member States.



- 3 The overall strategic framework of the TC programme is determined by pertinent provisions laid down in key documents of the IAEA. Strategic direction for the multi-annual TC programme is provided by the Agency's Members States and, more specifically, by relevant advisory and governance entities.



- 4 The programme concentrates on: improving human health; supporting agriculture, rural development and food security; advancing water resource management; addressing environmental challenges; helping sustainable energy development, including the use of nuclear power for electricity; and promoting safety and security.

PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT



- 5** Human health projects carried out through the technical cooperation programme aim to provide the capacity and infrastructure to prevent, detect and cure major illnesses. Projects also support the planning and evaluation of nutrition programmes, as well as helping to establish quality assurance programmes for radiation dosimetry and the treatment of cancer.



- 6** The IAEA, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), helps Member States to produce more, better and safer food using nuclear technology, while promoting the sustainable use of agricultural resources.



- 7** Through the technical cooperation programme, the IAEA provides Member States with information and skills in nuclear technologies such as isotope hydrology that will help them to better understand and manage water resources.



- 8** The TC programme also supports many projects that concentrate on environmental issues and activities, such as managing air pollutants, identifying harmful algal blooms in the ocean, monitoring agricultural pollutants and reducing pesticide residues.



- 9 The TC programme is developed through a consultative process with Member States to identify the priority development needs using a results-based management approach.



- 10 National TC programmes are usually prepared to address priority areas identified in the Country Programme Framework (CPF), which is a programming tool that provides a frame of reference for technical cooperation between the IAEA and its Member States.

Photo: H.E. Dr Colin Scicluna, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the IAEA, and Kwaku Aning, IAEA Deputy Director General and Head of the Department of Technical Cooperation sign Malta's Country Programme Framework (CPF).



- 11 Collaborative work through partnerships with Member States, United Nations agencies, research organizations and with civil society ensures the coordination and optimization of complementary activities and allows a more streamlined international response to current development issues magnifying the end results and ensuring the best possible socioeconomic impact of the technical cooperation programme.



- 12 Implementation is primarily delivered through human resource capacity building activities and procurement. Capacity building is supported by expert missions and meetings, through the provision of fellowships and scientific visits, and via special training courses.

In 2012, over 1600 people benefitted from the fellowship and scientific visitor programme, and over 3000 people enhanced their knowledge through training courses.

Text: Hazel Pattison, IAEA Department of Technical Cooperation; Photos: IAEA