

# COUNTRY PROGRAMME FRAME WORK (CPF)

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# WHAT IS CPF?

- **CPF is a planning document, defining the role that Agency-supported nuclear technology can play in the overall development plans of the Member State**
- **Represents an agreed medium-term programme outlined for the country**

# COUNTRY PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

## FEATURES

**It is based on mutual understanding/agreement with the country.**

- **It responds to the immediate and intermediate (Medium Term Plan) of the Country's need.  
“Problem Solving Orientation:**
- **It is a Dynamic Document.**

# CPF as a Process

- ▶ An instrument of policy dialogue between MS and TC.
- ▶ A means to compare needs and priorities with capabilities and resources.
- ▶ All interactions between MS and TC contribute to the process.
- ▶ A continuing activity.

# CPF as a “PRODUCT”

- Outlines the TC Programme for a MS for the next 4-6 years.
- Identifies opportunities for TC projects- the use of nuclear technology to produce significant results
- Is a mutual agreement – MS and TC
- Identifies demand for nuclear technologies & Helps the IAEA set priorities.

# WHY CPF?

- ensure that works being proposed to TCF are dealing with high **priority development needs** for best use of Agency resource: relevant and sustainable with **committed support** of the MS
- An opportunity and a means **to identify project ideas** that will use nuclear technology to achieve visible social and/or economic impact in the country

# PRIMARY GOALS OF CPF

- **Ensure effective integration of the TCF into the development efforts of Member States.**
- **Provide a thorough and thoughtful basis for identifying potential Excellent Projects**
- **Provide a basis for assessment of the impact and sustainability of country programme**

# APPLICATION OF CPF

- To identify viable nuclear technologies to solve/alleviate country's specific problems.
- To facilitate approval of the TC projects.
- It may increase funding of the national TC programme.
- Maximize impact of the TC programme

# HOW WAS THE CPF INITIATED?

*A policy review seminar on technical Co-operation was held in Vienna from 15-16 September 1994. Amongst others the seminar made the following recommendations:*

The Agency's Technical Co-operation Programme should be fully geared toward a country's sectoral or national development objectives.

For this purpose the Agency would work with Member States on the gradual establishment of Country Programme Framework (CPF)

# EVOLUTION OF CPF

**The Central Criterion elevated the CPF from a process of clarification (focus) to one of analysis by placing project selection in the context of national priorities.**

**CPF evolved as a tool to help national authorities to identify problems to be addressed with nuclear technologies, visualize the results expected and organize, in collaboration with IAEA Secretariat, the enabling activities in a given time frame.**

**CPF is evolving further as a means of strengthening MS participation in Agency Programmes.**

# DEVELOPMENT OF THE CPF

- Based on available relevant material such as:
  - Medium Term Country Plans (MTP)
  - Mission and Duty Travel Reports
- Establishment through close co-operation with concerned country.
- Final endorsement of the CPF by the Member States.

# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- The CPF process has curbed the proliferation of projects with unclear national impact.
- The nature of CPF discussions have regularized interaction with and *within* Member States on the content and expectations of the country programme.

# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- There is increased recognition of the IAEA's contribution to national development, as understanding is gained of the link with nuclear science and technology, including nuclear power.
- Discussions are increasingly occurring at a higher level of engagement and dialogue with Member States (ministerial and above).

# Experience and Lessons Learned

- **Process of creating CPF is as important as the document itself**
- **Many countries are appointing National CPF Coordinator**
- **CPF mechanism is a useful vehicle for presenting national policy in nuclear field, bringing stakeholder together, identifying priorities and fostering agreement between MS and Agency**

# Experience and Lessons Learned

## Precondition for successful partnership

- **agreement on priority needs, interests and national objectives while nuclear science and technology can contribute;**
- **confirm obligations, roles and responsibilities of both partners**
- **Identification of necessary pre-conditions for successful TC**

# Experience and Lessons Learned

- **Signed CPF alone are not guarantee of success. Engagement of national authorities and end-users is crucial.**
- **Greater emphasis be placed on the process: analysis, discussions and agreed actions that strengthen responsibility, accountability and willingness.**

# Recent Developments

- **Recommendations of SAGTAC**
- **The 2002 Review of the TC Strategy**
- **OIOS Evaluation of TC Planning Processes**
- **The Board requested the Secretariat to be more proactively seek funding for Footnote a/ projects**

# Rethinking the Approach

**TC Strategy:** seek to achieve four new objectives: sustainability, partnership; funding and self-reliance.

**CPF:** should contribute to achieve the TC objectives: understanding the development needs of MSs and identifying viable and sustainable solutions using nuclear science and technology

*Need for step-wise guidance on the approach for national authorities and other stakeholders*

# NEW DIRECTIONS

- **Strategic direction:** CPF identified in Medium Term Strategy 2007-2011 as a means of increasing “responsiveness” of Agency programmes to “needs, interests and priorities of MS”. A more *systematic* approach
- **Focus.** Shift in focus from projects to national programme.

# NEW DIRECTIONS

- **Partnership:** CPF process represents a joint partnership between the Secretariat and MS resulting in a collective agreement on the future country programme.
- **Resource Estimation:** Funding country programmes is a joint responsibility. Discussions should indicate possible sources of funding for agreed programme priorities .

# NEW DIRECTIONS

- **Capabilities and competencies:** CPF process should assess Member States' capabilities, human resources and opportunities to fully utilize national technical expertise both within and outside the national environment.
- **Country CPF Coordinator:** A specific coordination responsibility is identified - organizing follow up actions, mobilizing in-kind contributions and forging linkage to national development priorities.

# NEW DIRECTIONS

- **CPF Output.** The plan of action describes follow-up steps and collaborative actions between MSs and the Agency: **project concept note** is a concise outline of the problems, opportunities and proposed technical approach to begin project development process.
- **TOs:** Specific roles and responsibilities in the CPF process and upstream activities.

# CPF Guidance

- **New guidance is being finalized**
- **TCP Committee reviewed CPF guidance in April 2005, concluding the conceptual outline for CPF process and shift to work processes**
- **Training and possible workshops for CPF Team**
- **Develop an appropriate IT platform**
- **Final guidance document to be web-based; Guidelines incorporated into TC Operations Manual**

# Highlights: steps for developing CPF

- **Analysis.** Analytical phase begins with understanding the existing situation; cause and effect that contribute to a “future desired situation”.

***Output:*** a record of problem statements that could represent programme priorities; description of specific problems(s) to be addressed as input to the agreed plan of action

# Highlights: steps for developing CPF

- **Assessment and Synthesis.** Assess strengths and needs of national nuclear institutions and others concerned

***Output.*** An inventory of existing and required institutional capacities and technical competencies; description of specific techniques, capabilities,, necessary outcomes and outputs for the agreed plan of action

# Highlights: steps for developing CPF

- **Consultations.** To define and decide rationale for Agency involvement and determine how it fit in national development priorities.

***Output*** agreement on sectoral and programme priorities; prioritization of required project outputs description of specific expected impacts as input to the agreed plan of action

# Highlights: steps for developing CPF

- **Resource assumption.** Assess potential sources of funding in the plan of action, not only TCF, but government budget and other sources

*Output resource estimates and forecasts, describing necessary resources as input to agreed plan of action*

# Highlights: steps for developing CPF

- **Preparing the CPF.** Prepare concise outline for each programme priority  
*Output Projected programme outline*
- **The agreed plan of action.** This leads to greater detail and understanding about the approach needed to achieve an identified opportunity. Also assessment and agreement on resource availability and expected TCF availability  
*Output Agreed Plan of Action*

# Highlights: steps for developing CPF

- **Approval of CPF.** Formal approval of a CPF document by the appropriate national authority  
*Output signed CPF*
- **Revising CPF.** CPF is a dynamic document and should be updated as the need arises, and be reviewed every 3 years. Review and update requires not require –re-approval  
*Output: revised CPF*

# PREPARATION OF A CPF IS BASED ON:

- + Country's development strategy notes.
- + UNDP development programme in the country.
- + Country profile.
- + IAEA previous programmes.
- + Country officer/Technical officer experience with the country.  
(List of problems facing the national development plan)

# MAIN CONTENTS OF THE CPF DOCUMENT

- Country Profile
- Overview of past TC activities
- Current TC programme
- Other international assistance
- Focus of future TC programme  
“Response to Needs/Problem solving”
- Possible project opportunity
- Contribution to TCDC and regional co-operation

# Proposed Structure of the CPF Document

- I. Introduction.** Place nuclear science and technology into the national context, by answering “what does the Government hope to achieve in the next 4-6 years? Narrowly focused on the priorities outlined in section II

# Proposed Structure of the CPF Document

II. National Development Priorities and Activities Relevant to the IAEA TC Programme. Provide specific rationale for programme development in selected areas, including concise sectoral assessment covering: a) programme focus; b) technology requirements; and c) technical cooperation approach

# Proposed Structure of the CPF Document

**III. Relevant International Development Assistance.** A concise description of activities supported by the Government's development partners in each priority areas identified in section II.

# Proposed Structure of the CPF Document

IV. Overview of IAEA Past and Present TC Activities in the Country. Assessment of lessons learned, accomplishments and limitations

# Proposed Structure of the CPF Document

## V. Projected Country Programme Outline.

Explains the strategy for planning and implementing the programme of activities, organizing in three categories.

- **The near-Term Programme:** highest or most urgent priority activities (include in next biennial)
- **The Medium-Term Programme:** activities to be implemented during future TCPs.
- **General Support Activities:** support essential for sustaining ongoing or completed activities.

# Roles and Responsibilities

- **Country Officer.** Agency focal point for CPF activities for analysis, organization, coordination and communication.
- **Technical Division.** Technical advisors to Member States.
- **National CPF Coordinator.** Officially appointed to coordinate the CPF process at national level and liase with the Agency.

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