



International Atomic Energy Agency

IAEA TC Strategy: Focusing on Member States

Manase P. Salema

Director

Division for Africa, and East Asia and the Pacific

Department of Technical Cooperation

Annex 9

Presentation Outline

- Background
- Key Elements of the TC Strategy
- Concluding Remarks: Meaning & Implications

Background

- Technical Co-operation Seminar – 1994
- Launching of TC Strategy – 1997
- Review of TC Strategy - 2002

IAEA TC Strategy

STRATEGIC GOAL

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



Key Elements of the TC Strategy

- Model Project Concept
- Country Programme Frameworks
- Thematic Planning

Key Elements of the TC Strategy

- Partnerships: Financial, Strategic, Technical
- TCDC, Self-reliance, Sustainability
- Safety and Security

Model Project Criteria

- Contribute to socio-economic impact
- Respond to a real need of a country
- Reflect distinct advantage of nuclear technology
- Strong *Government commitment**

** Central Criterion*

Country Programme Frameworks

- Expression of the wishes of the country
- Should be owned by the country
- Role of the IAEA (partner):
 - provide information (TPs, policy etc.)
 - partnership building
 - facilitation (experts etc.)

Thematic Planning

- A menu with the following information:
 - Which nuclear technology?
 - To solve which problems?
 - To produce what outcome/impact?
 - Under which conditions (cost etc.)?
 - Applicable where (country, situation)?
- Previous success
- Agency driven (provision of information)

Meaning and Implications

Focus is on the Member State

for

DECISION MAKING & IMPLEMENTATION

Meaning and Implications

ROLE OF IAEA

In decision making by Member States:

Provide information (e.g. policy environment, technical, on other partners)

In implementation of the programme:

Provide support in line with its mandate



Meaning and Implications

ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS

- Recognition of the central role of the country
- Recognition of the sole competence of the country
- Transparency in developing & applying concepts
- Transparency during operation (project cycle)

Meaning and Implications

- Agency in a service mode but protects standards
- Country takes responsibility (= commitment)
- Need for human capacity in the country (training)
- Relationship btwn national and regional activities
 - Country programme the foundation
 - Regional programme must add value
 - Not possible to have a strong regional programme based on weak national programmes
 - Need to avoid duplication and competition(resources limited, therefore need to optimise use)