

# **REPORT**

## **28<sup>th</sup> RCA General Conference Meeting**

*26 September and 29 September 1999*

*Vienna, Austria*



The Meeting was attended by 30 delegates representing all 17 RCA Member States (*Annex 1*). The IAEA was represented by Mr. QIAN Jihui, Deputy Director General for Technical Co-operation, and Mr. Sueo Machi, Deputy Director General for Nuclear Sciences and Applications. Other IAEA participants included Mr. A. Shihab-Eldin, Director, Division for Africa, and East Asia and the Pacific (TCPA), Mr. M.N. Razley, Head, East Asia and the Pacific Section (TCAPS), and Mr. C.R. Aleta, RCA Coordinator, East Asia and the Pacific Section.

## **1. Opening**

### **1.1. Opening Statements**

On 26 September 1999, the opening remarks were given by Mr. A. Shihab-Eldin, Director, TCPA. He advised the meeting to take heed of the Technical Co-operation (TC) strategy in their preparation for 2001-2002 projects. He stressed that projects that are strongly linked to TC Model Project concept and criteria, i.e. projects that have strong government commitment, are likely to be approved for TC support. He expressed support to the decision that the actions taken at the Sunday meeting already be taken as part of the formal meeting and iterated part of his message given during the briefing of Mission Representatives in August 1999, such as the use of extrabudgetary contributions by Member States and the role of lead countries in project formulation. He expressed ongoing support to the RCA and welcomed the occasion to meet with the various delegations.

On 29 September 1999, the opening statement on behalf of the Agency was given by Mr. QIAN Jihui, DDG-TC (*Annex 2*). He stressed the importance of upstream work to identify and prepare good RCA projects with regard to the RCA programme for 2001-2002. He noted the importance of the direct involvement, support and contribution of the end-user governmental institutions, as well as regional and international donors or development agencies, in ensuring that RCA projects make a tangible contribution to major national and regional developmental projects.

The DDG-TC was pleased to note that much progress has been achieved in applying the lead country concept to RCA programming and acknowledged the role and contribution of the lead countries as well as other Member States. He stressed that lead countries need the full cooperation of other Member States to identify the relevant national projects and institutions and to assist in linking them to the RCA projects during programming and implementation.

He mentioned that the Agency will continue to consider practical operational modalities for advancing the role of lead countries in programming and for extending it later to the implementation stage. He also noted, however, that the extension is difficult to elaborate and advance at this stage, so he advised the Member States to focus on the role of lead countries in programme formulation at the moment. He stressed that this is the most important part of the regional ownership concept, and RCA is now facing the task of determining the next cycle of project proposals by the December 1999 deadline.



DDG-TC was pleased to note that, with regard to the TCDC/ECDC, RCA has initiated a number of important actions both within the region and inter-regionally. He stated his hope that RCA make a leading contribution in fulfilling the main objective of a Tripartite Forum, AFRA, ARCAL and RCA to exchange information and to agree on transfer and extension of these successful technologies among the regions.

In conclusion, Mr. QIAN once again commended RCA for its serious efforts made in advancing the concept of lead countries in the management of RCA and expressed his appreciation to the Member States for their commitment and hard work.

Remarks by Mr. S. Machi, DDG-NA, followed (*Annex 3*). He was pleased to note that the RCA projects are being well implemented and RCA has placed priority on the application of nuclear techniques for human health care, food production and environmental protection. He pointed out that his Department is working for RCA technical co-operation projects through collaboration with the TC Department and Co-ordinated Research Programmes (CRP) and that CRPs are effective for technology development and the enhancement of research capabilities.

He also mentioned that the new Training and Reference Centre for Food Safety has recently been completed at Seibersdorf Laboratories to provide services for Member States in the analysis of food contaminants and that the IAEA Marine Environment Laboratory in Monaco has moved into a new building which is equipped with excellent training facilities which are used for Member States.

In conclusion, he assured that the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications would continue to provide full co-operation to RCA activities.

## **1.2. Election of Chairperson**

Mr. Roberts, RCA National Representative of New Zealand, the interim and outgoing Chairperson of the Meeting, called for nominations for a chairperson for the rest of the meeting. Mr. Tan Teng Huat, RCA National Representative of Singapore, was nominated by India and seconded by Myanmar, and elected by acclamation.

## **1.3. Statements by Outgoing and Incoming Chairpersons**

Mr. P. Roberts, RCA National Representative of New Zealand, welcomed Mr. Shihab-Eldin, DIR-TCPA, to his first meeting of RCA National Representatives and thanked him for his comments. The meeting would note the guidance and offer of support in Mr. Shihab-Eldin's remarks. Mr. Roberts said that New Zealand had chaired the RCA at a time of considerable change. He wished to thank the many National Representatives and National Co-ordinators who had provided help, advice and support in the past year. Without that help, New Zealand's task would have been much more difficult. He also thanked the staff of the Agency who had also

provided him with support and help during the year, particularly Mr. Razley, Mr. Aleta and other staff of the East Asia and Pacific Section.

Mr. Tan Teng Huat, RCA National Representative of Singapore, in his opening statement noted that it is indeed the honour and privilege to chair the meeting and hoped to address the issues as efficiently as possible. He also noted that Singapore had the honour of hosting the 21<sup>st</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representative in March this year and the meeting was indeed fruitful and had managed to arrive at some important decisions, in particular the adoption of the Operating Rules and Guidelines for the RCA Programmes. He acknowledged the close co-operation of all the National Representatives. He was also confident that given this same level of camaraderie, the same achievements could be made at this General Conference Meeting.

#### **1.4. Adoption of Agenda**

The Meeting agreed that the meeting held on Sunday, 26 September 1999, was part of the formal 28<sup>th</sup> RCA General Conference Meeting of RCA Member States which took place on 29 September 1999. The necessity for having future Sunday meetings is still subject to further discussion by Member States.

The proposed Agenda was adopted with an amendment to Agenda Item 8, i.e. to amend "Adoption" to "Discussion." (*Annex 4*)

#### **2. Follow-up Actions from the 21<sup>st</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representatives**

After discussion, the Meeting:

- i) noted that the satisfactory and systematic progress of "Follow-up Actions" has been made; and
- ii) agreed to use the format of "List of Follow-up Items and Status" (*Annex 5*), which was drawn up by the RCA National Representative of Singapore, for the reports of all future RCA meetings.

#### **3. Adoption of the 1998 RCA Annual Report**

The Meeting adopted the 1998 RCA Annual Report subject to the errata (*Annex 6*) and advised Member States to provide any other comments to the RCA Office in due course.

The Meeting endorsed the working paper on the Annual Report (*Annex 7*) prepared by Australia and Indonesia as a result of an action from the Meeting of National Representatives in Singapore in terms of including information on project accomplishments and requested Member States to submit any comments to the RCA Office as soon as possible.

#### **4. Adoption of the Report of the 21<sup>st</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representatives**

The Meeting adopted the report of the 21<sup>st</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representatives in Singapore. The Meeting acknowledged the work done by the rapporteur.

#### **5. Adoption of Revised RCA Operating Rules and Guidelines**

Mr. Rolland, RCA National Representative of Australia, introduced the three papers, namely the Working Paper for 1999 RCA GCM on the Lead Country Concept and the Guidelines and Operating Rules for the RCA Programme (*Annex 8*), Guidelines and Operating Rules for the RCA Programme (*Annex 9*) and the Lead Country Concept within the Management of RCA Projects (*Annex 10*).

He informed the meeting that the papers were developed by duly reflecting the comments submitted by Member States and as indicated as the action items 10.2 and 10.4 in the List of Follow-up Items and Status from the Report of the 21<sup>st</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representatives in Singapore. He noted that the working papers were prepared together with Ms. A. Dela Rosa, RCA National Representative of Philippines.

He highlighted that the Lead Country concept was agreed in 1997 and further refined progressively in 1998 and 1999. He also mentioned that the proposed changes made to the Guidelines and Operating Rules document are in Clauses 4, 4.1, 4.2(a), 4.2(b) and 6(h)(ii), and the proposed changes made to the Lead Country paper are at Sections 2, 4, 5, 6.4 and 8.

A question was raised on the possible need to revise the RCA Agreement in relation to the role of Lead Countries and Project Committees in the formulation, management and evaluation of a project.

On the role of Lead Countries during implementation, Mr. Rolland emphasized that Lead Countries should be allowed to first settle into their role during programming, before expanding their role to implementation. He also mentioned the paper "Implementing Activities" circulated by the RCA Co-ordinator to National Representatives which provided a good summary of the implementation activities already being done by Member States and the Agency.

Mr. Rolland suggested that the RCA Coordinator consider arranging a mission to Member States as required to assist in the implementation of the Lead Country arrangements.

After discussion the Meeting:

i) shared the view that the Lead Country concept is fully consistent with the RCA Agreement and the role of Lead Country is to facilitate project formulation and at the moment should not be extended to the implementation stage;

ii) acknowledged the National Representatives of Australia and Philippines for their work to prepare the working papers;

iii) noted that Lead Countries did not have an executive role and needed to consult with the

other Member States involved in Project Committees:

iv) adopted the Guidelines and Operating Rules for the RCA Programme as presented, and adopted the Lead Country Concept within the Management of RCA with the following amendments:

- In section 2 (The Role of a Lead Country), the first dot will be replaced with “Provide initiative in co-ordinating and managing all aspects of the project cycle;”

- In section 9 (Evaluation of the Performance of Lead Countries), the last sentence will be replaced with “The Lead Countries will be required to present a summary of actions taken by them to meetings of National Representatives in discharging their responsibilities.”;

v) noted that the documents on the Guidelines and Operating Rules for the RCA Programme and the Lead Country Concept within the Management of RCA were subject to revision from time to time; and

vi) endorsed the summary recommendations of the report of the Meeting of Lead Countries for the Joint UNDP/RCA/IAEA Project (RAS/97/030) (*Annex 11*), which was held in Vienna from 20 to 23 July 1999.

**6. Adoption of Planned Activities for Remainder of 1999 and for 2000**

Mr. Aleta presented the paper for Planned Activities for Remainder of 1999 and for 2000 (*Annex 12*) and inquired if Member States would agree to do away with the Agency sending host agreement letters. Some countries stated that they needed such letters for various official reasons, but in the case of Japan, there is no need for the exchange of letters for RCA events.

After discussion the Meeting:

i) noted that constraints are faced by some Member States in getting approval from their respective Government in hosting events;

ii) requested Member States to confirm venues or offer to host these events with no identified hosts;

iii) requested the RCA Office to circulate a list of activities that had been postponed in 1999;

iv) noted that Mr. J. Chung, RCA National Representative of Korea, indicated Korea's interest in hosting events which have had no indication of host countries, subject to a discussion with the technical officers of the IAEA on detailed information of these events;

v) recognized that the list of events proposed for the year 2000 should reflect the various Sector programs, and in this regard, recommended the Lead Country for the respective Sector programs should take action to make a presentation on the projects under each Sector program for the next project cycle at the next RCA Meeting of National Representative in Mumbai; and



vi) endorsed the programme for 1999/2000 subject to the comments above.

#### **7. Adoption of Tripartite (AFRA, ARCAL and RCA) Forum Agenda and Technologies for Transfer; Endorsement of Representatives to the Tripartite Forum**

The Meeting:

i) agreed on the content of the tripartite forum agenda (*Annex 12*) which had in principle been agreed in last year tripartite meeting of the Agreements,

ii) identified the following five RCA National Representatives for the tripartite forum: New Zealand (ex-Chair), Singapore (present Chair), India (future Chair), Malaysia (TCDC Lead Country), and Australia (elected representative);

iii) agreed that the criteria for selecting representatives for future tripartite meetings will be established by Member States;

iv) noted that Malaysia would continue its role as the Lead Country for the TCDC project in RCA programme and proposed the sub-project of 'Electronic Networking and Outreach form part of a TCDC project for electronic networking of RCA technical resources and expertise to be made available within RCA;

v) noted that the technologies agreed to be transferred last year among the three Agreements were Distance Learning Materials for Nuclear Medicine Technologies from RCA, Safety Guides on Radiotherapy from ARCAL and Dam Safety from AFRA. Agreed that ECDC would be set aside for the forthcoming tripartite meeting and the focus would be on TCDC until the RCA Member States have been fully briefed on the ECDC concept; (vi)

vi) was advised by the Agency that there exists some interregional projects and mechanisms to facilitate the transfer and exchange of nuclear technologies among the three Agreements, but that this mechanism should be considered as catalyst only;

vii) agreed that the following four technologies will be offered by the RCA to the Tripartite Forum to be held on 30 September 1999:

- 1) Distance Learning Materials in Radiation Protection;
- 2) Multimedia Distant Learning Packages on Tissue Banking;
- 3) Non-Destructive Testing Training Guidebooks; and
- 4) Distance Learning in Radiation Oncology.

#### **8. Discussion of Agenda for the Project Review Meeting of the Joint UNDP/RCA/IAEA Project**

The Meeting noted that Mr. P. Roberts would present the Draft Project Performance Evaluation Report (PPER) and Mr. Aleta, the proposed Workplan for the joint UNDP/RCA/IAEA

project, RAS/97/030. The Meeting also noted that the item 1.4 of the agenda (*Annex 13*) will be replaced with “Adoption of Agenda” and the word ‘Singapore’ will be replaced with ‘New Zealand’ in item 2.

The RCA Coordinator drew attention to the definition of Regional Resource Units (RRUs) and the list of RRUs offered to date (*Annex 14*) and requested Member States to specify the particular institute or part of the institute and contact person involved for the techniques concerned, and requested the RCA Office to further elaborate on the paper on RRUs including the definition of RRU and to provide it for further discussion in the next National Representative Meeting in Mumbai.

### **9. Projects for the 2001/2002 Cycle**

Mr. Aleta presented the list of RCA projects for the 2001/2002 cycle based on continuing projects, list of project proposals for the 2001/2002 cycle and the list of project proposal for extension. (*Annex 15*)

He highlighted that, as of 24 August 1999, there are 10 continuing projects for the 2001/2002 cycle: 5 in environment (RAS/8/076, RAS/8/082, RAS/8/083, RAS/8/084 and RAS/0/029), 1 in health (RAS/7/008), 1 in industry (RAS/8/087), and 3 in agriculture (RAS/5/035, RAS/5/037 and RAS/5/038).

He commented that, as of 29 September 1999, there were 35 project proposals received: 23 in agriculture, 2 in energy, 2 in environment, 6 in health, and 2 in industry. Among these 35 projects, Distance Learning in Radiation Oncology (Australia), Use of Isotopes in Dam Safety and Dam Sustainability (Pakistan), and Improvement of Research Reactor Operation and Utilization (Korea) were full project proposals.

He informed the meeting that there were also two projects proposed for their extension: Radiation Protection Infrastructure (RAS/9/018), Quality Assurance in Radiation Sterilization of Tissue Grafts (RAS/7/008) in accordance with the decision at the 21<sup>st</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representatives in Singapore. He also noted, however, that the decision for extension will be subject to the model project requirements.

After discussion the Meeting:

- i) noted that the programme for 2001/2002 should be considered within the relevant program sector areas;
- ii) endorsed the above-mentioned ten projects for the 2001/2002 cycle based on continuing projects;
- iii) endorsed the following three full project proposals for the 2001/2002 cycle: Distance Learning in Radiation Oncology; Use of Isotopes in Dam Safety and Dam Sustainability; and Improvement of Research Reactor Operation and Utilization;

iv) recommended that the project proposals for 2001/2002 should be reviewed by sector programs at their annual National Coordinators Meetings (NCMs) so that each NCM could set out major objectives and strategies for each sector and review and select the projects with higher impact and benefit to end-users. The use of outside experts should be encouraged, especially when a suitably qualified Agency staff member is not able to participate. The sector NCMs should bring forward fully developed projects to the next National Representatives Meeting;

v) in this regard, with respect to all the other project proposals for 2001/2002 cycle, recommended the Lead Countries for each sector should co-ordinate and hold meetings before 31 December 1999 to review each new project proposal and identifying the projects for the next cycle so that the next 22<sup>nd</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representative in Mumbai could discuss their reports;

vi) endorsed the following two projects to be extended until 2002: Radiation Protection Infrastructure (RAS/9/018); Quality Assurance in Radiation Sterilization of Tissue Grafts (RAS/7/008);

vii) noted the working paper on the Possible Role of Nuclear Power as a Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol prepared by Mr. B. Hamilton of the Agency.

## **10. Other Matters**

### **10.1. Venue for the 22<sup>nd</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representatives**

The RCA National Representative of India confirmed the invitation for the next RCA Meeting of National Representatives to be held in Mumbai, India from 28 February to 2 March 2000.

### **10.2. Consultative Meeting**

Mr. Aleta called the attention of Member States to the information sheet (*Annex 16*) and commented that a consultative meeting by the Agency with other regional organizations such as ASEAN, UN ESCAP, UNDP, APDIP, UNESCO, and others, is planned immediately after the next RCA Meeting of National Representatives in Mumbai. He noted that this consultation among organizations which have similar programmes in the area of environment and natural resources is undertaken to exchange information on each other's programme, prevent duplication of activities in similar technical assistance areas, and establish a mechanism for collaboration and co-operation.

### **10.3. Extrabudgetary Contributions**

Mr. Aleta presented the status of the Member States' extrabudgetary contributions for the joint UNDP/RCA/IAEA project (RAS/97/030) and for RCA projects, and extrabudgetary Reserve Fund status. (*Annex 17*) He appealed to Member States to provide their indication on how the Reserve Fund could be allocated in which projects and activities as soon as possible.

The Meeting noted the intention of China to contribute 60,000 USD per year from the year 2000 as an extrabudgetary contribution to the RCA.

**PARTICIPANTS OF THE 28<sup>TH</sup> RCA GENERAL CONFERENCE MEETING**

**26 September 1999 at ACV, Room N, Vienna, Austria  
and  
29 September 1999 at VIC, Room C07 V, Vienna, Austria**

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1999-09-29

**ADDRESS BY QIAN JIHUI  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL  
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION  
on the occasion of the  
28<sup>th</sup> RCA GENERAL CONFERENCE MEETING  
Wednesday, 29<sup>th</sup> September 1999**

Distinguished RCA National Representatives

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Director General of the IAEA, I am honoured to welcome you all to the 28th RCA General Conference Meeting. I wish to congratulate you for having agreed to start your session last Sunday afternoon, even before the General Conference was opened. This is a clear signal of Member States' commitment to RCA work and of your personal dedication.

I have been briefed by my colleagues of the significant progress you have made already during the Sunday part of your session. While you have completed more than half of the items on your agenda, important and serious work remains on your Agenda for today. Key among these items is the RCA programme for 2001-2002. In this regard, I would like to refer to my statement to the RCA Meeting of National Representatives held in Singapore last March. As you recall, in my message - which owing to circumstances beyond my control, I could not deliver personally - I stressed the importance of upstream work to identify and prepare good RCA projects. I noted then also that the Agency was looking for projects that provide solutions to real and important national and common problems of Member States, utilize existing regional capability, apply nuclear techniques, and enjoy strong Government support. The best criterion to ensure Government support is to have RCA projects contribute tangibly to major national and regional developmental projects, with clear involvement and

contribution of the end-user governmental institutions as well as regional and international donors or development agencies; in short - the direct involvement, support and contribution of all the stake-holders.

Under the RCA arrangements, lead countries have been designated in five thematic programme areas and in several projects, including for the joint UNDP/RCA/IAEA project. I am encouraged that much progress has been achieved in applying the concept of lead country to RCA programming, and I wish to acknowledge the role and contribution of the lead countries as well as other Member States. However, much work still lies ahead of you to complete the preparation for all the new projects you intend to include in your future programme 2001-2002. The Agency looks forward to receiving your proposed programme for the next cycle by December 1999 and stands ready to provide you with any assistance you may request to help you accomplish this task over the coming few months.

The role of the lead country in the programming aspects of RCA is now fully accepted and incorporated into the Management of RCA. Good progress has been achieved in some areas, but much more needs to be done. Let us recall that lead countries are selected by the Member States within RCA. They consequently must also be accountable to the RCA Agreement, or to its Member States. In addition, lead countries need the full co-operation of other Member States to identify the relevant national projects and institutions and to assist in linking them to the RCA projects during programming and implementation. This is what is meant by Regional Ownership. I am informed that a revision of the RCA Operating Rules and Guidelines would be considered at this meeting in order to incorporate the lead country concept.

Moreover, the secretariat will continue to work with you to consider practical operational modalities for advancing the role of lead countries in programming and for extending it later to the implementation stage. I fully understand that this extension may be difficult to elaborate and advanced at this stage, so at the moment I personally advise you to focus on the role of lead countries in programme formulation. This is the most important part of the ownership concept, and RCA is now facing the task of determining the next cycle project proposals by the December 1999 deadline.

### Synergy and outreach

Another point I wish to recall is the TCDC/ECDC. I know that you have already addressed this point during your deliberation on Sunday. I am pleased to note that RCA has initiated a number of important actions both within the region and inter-regionally.

Let me mention a few:

- The distance learning material on nuclear medicine developed in RCA which is being transferred to the other two regions.
- Linkage with a UNDP regional programme on information technology.
- Collaboration with the International Rice Research Institute, IRRI on genetic diversity of rice, whereby various mutant seeds will be propagated for use in multiple trials of different rice varieties.

Tomorrow, a Tripartite Forum, AFRA, ARCAL and RCA will be organized with the main objective to exchange information on success stories and to agree on transfer and extension of these successful technologies among the regions. RCA, the oldest Regional Co-operation Agreement, is again called upon to make a leading contribution.

In two years RCA will be celebrating its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary. It is not too early to set out that date as a target to accomplish full ownership of the RCA programme by Member States, in particular programming, while the IAEA continues to provide Secretariat support as well as technical and financial support. A mature and fully self managed RCA can provide an excellent example for other regions to follow.

To conclude, I wish once again to congratulate RCA for the serious efforts made in advancing the concept of lead countries in the management of RCA, and I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all of you for the commitment and hard work you have provided.

Thank you.

**RCA MEETING DURING 43<sup>rd</sup> GENERAL CONFERENCE**  
**Wednesday, 29 September 1999**  
**Remarks by S. Machi, DDG-NA**

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates,

I am pleased to note that the RCA projects are being well implemented. I understand that RCA places priority on the application of nuclear techniques for human health care, food production and environmental protection which meet the needs of Member States.

In these areas nuclear technology can provide unique and efficient methods in comparison with conventional technologies. For example, new techniques such as brachytherapy using micro-radiation sources and teletherapy using proton beams are emerging technologies for radiotherapy. Food irradiation is becoming increasingly recognized as a technology to avoid food borne diseases and to treat fruits for quarantine purpose instead of chemical fumigation.

My department is working for RCA technical co-operation projects through close collaboration with the TC Department and Co-ordinated Research Programmes. CRPs are forerunners of TC projects through which technology can be developed to be better adapted by Member States concerned. CRPs are also extremely effective to assist Member States to enhance building research capacities. I would also like to mention that the new Training and Reference Centre for Food Safety has recently been completed at our Seibersdorf Laboratories to provide services for Member States in the analysis of food contaminants. The IAEA Marine Environment Laboratory in Monaco has moved in a new building which is much larger than the previous premises and equipped with excellent training facilities which are used for Member States.

RCA has the longest history in regional co-operation and has achieved excellent success by close collaboration among Member States. I am particularly pleased to see this success as a former RCA co-ordinator 18 years ago.

I want to ensure you that the Department of Nuclear Applications will continue full co-operation to RCA activities and wish you much success.

## 28<sup>th</sup> RCA General Conference

Sunday, 26 September Austria Center Vienna, Room N, 3-6 pm  
Wednesday, 29 September, Vienna International Center, Room C07V, 9 am -12:00 noon

### Annotated Agenda

**Important Note: Agreement with respect to the Sunday Meeting, 26 September 1999.**

*Almost all the Member States' Representatives who were contacted agreed that the Sunday meeting should already tackle some of the agenda items for the Wednesday meeting, 29 September 1999 and any decisions taken at this meeting should be considered acceptable. This was due to the short time slotted for the Wednesday meeting and to avoid duplication of effort by having the same issues raised a second time during the Wednesday meeting.*

#### 1. Opening

The DDG-TC, Mr. J. Qian, will give an opening statement. Thereafter, the DDG-NA, Mr. S. Machi, will give a few remarks. This will be followed by the election of chairpersons and statements of outgoing (New Zealand National RCA Representative) and incoming chairpersons (Singapore National RCA Representative).

The Meeting agenda, with appropriate modifications, will be adopted.

#### 2. Follow –up actions from the 21<sup>st</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representatives, held in Singapore on 1-5 March 1999.

The National Representatives will review the action items in the draft Meeting report found in Annex 13 of said report. A list of the action items and status is found in Table 13-1. The Meeting will be informed of the status of these action items.

#### 3. Adoption of the 1998 RCA Annual Report

The draft report was first presented to the 21<sup>st</sup> RCA meeting of NR in Singapore. Comments included the deletion of a section on political events, the inclusion of an addendum, revision of executive summary, the provision of a table showing in-kind contributions and summary reports in Part 3.

The Meeting will be expected to adopt the 1998 RCA Annual Report

#### 4. Adoption of the Report of the 21<sup>st</sup> RCA Meeting of National Representatives, 1-5 March 1999

The Meeting will be expected to adopt this meeting report, following the discussions on the follow-up action items in agenda item 2 above.

**5. Adoption of revised RCA operating rules and guidelines**

The current rules and guidelines have been revised; these have been circulated to MS. A main amendment is the inclusion of an annex on lead countries. The Meeting is expected to adopt these revised rules and guidelines.

**6. Adoption of planned activities for remainder of 1999 and for 2000**

The programme for regional events for the remainder of 1999, as well as for 2000, will be presented. The Meeting will be asked to identify Member States' interest to host events where no venue has been listed and to try to fix dates if these are not yet known.

The Meeting will be expected to agree on the regional events and take note of the offer of hosting by Member States.

**7. Adoption of tripartite (AFRA, ARCAL and RCA) forum agenda and technologies for transfer; endorsements of representatives to the tripartite forum.**

An Agenda was already agreed at the tripartite meeting held last year. Representatives of the Agreements will present a unified report on the management and structure of each of the Agreements as well as on the achievements of the technology transfer cooperation. Additional cooperative endeavors will be presented to the forum.

This Meeting will be expected to identify the representatives to this forum (it is expected that there will be 5 official representatives from each Agreement and any number of observers), who will make the presentation on the reports (structure/management and achievements) and the additional technologies to be offered. In connection with this last item (technologies to be offered) the secretariat proposed to iterate the other technologies already suggested last year, namely, distance learning on radiation protection and distance learning on tissue banking. *A list of these technologies is available.*

**8. Adoption of agenda for the project review meeting of the joint UNDP/RCA/IAEA project on the afternoon of 29 September 1999.**

This Meeting with UNDP and RCA representatives will review the progress of the project; the project performance evaluation report (PPER) and the meeting report of the lead countries held on 21-24 July 1999 will be presented and discussed. *These reports had been circulated earlier.*



The Meeting will be expected to adopt the PPER with any modifications that may arise from the review; such modifications may include recommendations for implementing the activities and/or further funding support by the donors.

#### 9. Projects for the 2001/2002 cycle

Presently 10-13 projects are expected to extend beyond the present cycle (2000). These may again be endorsed by the MS. Additional project proposals are expected to be received for endorsements by Member States and for those project concepts that have been endorsed by MS, formulation meetings may be undertaken to develop them further.

*A list of proposals received to date will be circulated for discussions/endorsements.*

#### 10. Other matters

##### a. Venue for the RCA Meeting of National Representatives.

The next venue of the 22<sup>nd</sup> RCA meeting of RCA NR will be confirmed, in Mumbai, India, in Feb-Mar 2000. Pakistan offered to be an alternative venue.

##### b. Consultative Meeting.

A consultative meeting by the Agency with other regional organizations such as ASEAN, UN ESCAP, APDIP, UNESCO, and others, is planned immediately after the Mumbai meeting; this consultation among organizations which have similar programmes in the area of environment and natural resources, is undertaken to exchange information on each other's programme, prevent duplication of activities in similar technical assistance areas, and establish a mechanism for collaboration/cooperation. *An information sheet is available.*

*The Meeting will also be informed of the interest by the Agency to have the RCA MS assist in establishing this synergy with these other regional organizations.*

##### c. Extrabudgetary contributions

Member States will be encouraged to inform the Agency which project activities they wish to support with their extrabudgetary contributions, and if possible and practicable, to increase their contribution to the RCA programme to undertake specific planned activities.

*The status of these extrabudgetary contribution is available.*

Extrabudgetary contributions that could not be identified for implementing specific activities will be put in reserve until clear instructions are received from donor countries. Funds in the reserve category do not appear as supporting any project and will not be reflected in the list of extrabudgetary contributions by said Member States to the RCA programme.

**List of Follow-up Items and Status from the Report of  
21<sup>st</sup> Meeting of National RCA Representatives (Refer to Annex 13)**

<b>Item from report</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>By</b>	<b>Status as of 99-09-22</b>
3.6	Prepare Executive Summary for Annual Report	RCA Office	<i>Done and forwarded to MSs 99-09-13</i>
3.6	Provide country activity report for Part 3 of the draft 1998 Annual Report to RCA Coordinator	MSs	<i>received almost except 3 MSs</i>
3.6	Draft a standard format for submitting reports on project accomplishment	AUL/INS	<i>prepared by AUL 99-09-22</i>
3.8	Assist RCA Coordinator to draft reply to Yemen	AUL	<i>prepared</i>
3.8	Streamline documents/reports issued or printed by the 3 regional agreements to give consistency reg. the use of IAEA logo	IAEA	<i>used for the Meeting reports</i>
4.1	Work closely with the IAEA to implement all activities in 216 projects as well as formulate well-designed projects for inclusion in 2001/2002 cycle	MSs	<i>on-going proposals are being received (Att. 1)</i>
4.2	Identify which projects need to be funded for 1999/2000, whether there were funding problems and investigate possible funding sources	RCA Office	<i>See list of RCA HC + a/ funding projects (Att. 2)</i>
5.2	Send questionnaires or audits to MS seeking info on the benefits and outcomes of the project RAS/9/018	RCA Office/ AUL	<i>Qs are prepared; to be sent to MS after 28<sup>th</sup> RCA GCMs</i>
5.2	Formalise the offer to donate US\$100,000 for the project RAS/9/024	ROK	<i>being cleared</i>
6.0	Simplify and distribute the Qs for collection of info on agri in MS	RCA Office/ CPR	<i>Done July-99</i>
6.0	Consider the means of supporting projects RAS/5/036 & RAS/5/038	MSs	<i>Issue to discuss in GCMs</i>
7.0	Liaise with the RCA Office and TO on the Project Formulation Meeting to redefine the project RAS/4/019	ROK	<i>Done March-99</i>
8.0	Take up with IATA the air transportation of radioactive kits	IAEA	<i>Agency circulated a Q for MS to obtain preliminary info sent on --- Sept 99. Interfacing will be done after analysis of the responses</i>

9.5	Convene an EAGM consisting of senior experts with broad industry background to consider overall policy directions and management of all aspects of industry-related projects	RCA Office	6-10 Dec 99 Mumbai, IND
9.8	Compile list of RRUs nominated either by MS or by project committees (volunteered/ designated/ offered by MSs)	RCA Office	Done the draft for joint UNDP project (Att. 3)
10.1	Provide comments to IAEA on the procedure of nomination of candidates for participation in IAEA meetings/workshops/ courses	MSs	not received, however, all nomination letters were addressed to the national RCA Reps; in some cases to project counterparts to save time
10.2	Revise Operating Rules & Guidelines document after finalisation of Lead Country paper	AUL/P HI	Done 99-09-07 (Att. 4)
10.3	submit success stories for RCA publicity documents as well as sent the Silver Jubilee publication and the RCA Annual Report to all relevant ministries	MSs	no feedback
10.4	Provide any further comments on the paper on Role of Lead Country to AUL	MSs	processing
10.4	Submit list of Thematic Project Coordinators to the IAEA to review national policies to assist the sectoral approach, and to send proposals to the RCA Office on the various themes under each sector	MSs	see 4.1 Agri - receiving Health- being developed other-being received
10.6	Submit any comments on the RCA Vision Paper and on the papers prepared by Dr Nahrul and Dr Manoon	MSs	RCA Office received no comments on these papers
11.1	Develop the proposal on the use of isotopes in dam safety and sustainability	PAK	PAK developed a proposal and circulated to MSs

## Errata of Annual Report 1998 (as of 99-09-22)

Country	Item no. of report	Page no.	Corrections/ Suggestions
India	Table 4	42	To change total no. 3 instead of 5 under the column on 'No. of experts sent overseas under project during the year'; 1 expert to be under the column on 'No of Lecturers provided for the regional training' and 1 to be under the column on 'Non-RCA activities'
Japan	Part 3	59	To include data on another sheet under Japan's 'Project Implementation Summary'

## FORMAT FOR IDENTIFYING PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR THE RCA ANNUAL REPORT

At the Meeting of RCA National Representatives held in Singapore in March 1999, Australia and Indonesia offered to draft a standard format for submitting reports on project accomplishments as reflected in Part 2 of the Annual Report. This was intended to assist the RCA Office in compiling the Annual Report and also help to document highlights in the RCA Programme for the Executive Summary.

Attached for reference is a copy of the Working Paper on the RCA Annual Report Format which was before the New Zealand Meeting of RCA National Representatives in April 1998.

The agreed structure of the Annual Report is as follows:

- Part 1 – a Project Implementation Section that includes a short summary of the financial, administrative and management issues for the RCA over the year;
- Part 2 – a Technical Section that includes a brief summary on the technical programme, supplemented with an Annex on each active project; and
- Part 3 – Member States' reports on each of the projects in which they have participated in tabular form.

It may be noted that Part 2 of the Draft 1998 Annual Report is headed "Project Accomplishments". The format for Part 2 of the Annual Report is set down on page 2 of the attached Working Paper. The information which is being gathered from Member States on individual projects to date may be characterised as "Outputs" which encompass such items as activities, reports, new instruments, training programmes, etc.

By contrast, the information which is largely missing from the Annual Report represents "Outcomes" of individual projects. **Project "outcomes" represent the impact of a particular project, ie what the project achieved or is achieving, what improvements have resulted, what benefits have arisen, whether there has been any external articles written stemming from the project during the year, whether there been any significant TCDC, etc.**

This information on project outputs is particularly important as initiatives are taken to promote the RCA Programme to agencies and organisations that are unfamiliar with the applications and capabilities of nuclear technology; to convince potential donor organisations on the value of their investment; and to seek opportunities for new financial resources. As has been discussed at previous RCA meetings, there is a pressing need to raise the profile of the RCA by more effectively "selling" the achievements and outcomes of the Programme.

It is proposed that this information on project outputs be specifically sought from Member States as part of the preparation of future RCA Annual Reports by drawing on the above definition.

John Rolland  
Prof Azhar Djaloieis

17 September 1999

## RCA ANNUAL REPORT FORMAT

### **Background**

The obligations for reporting on an annual basis are spelt out in the Articles of the RCA Agreement:

- Article V(2) requires the **Participating Governments** to submit an annual report on the **implementation of their portion** of their co-operative project, and
- Article VII(4) requires the Agency to prepare an overall record **on the basis of the Participating Governments' reports** and submit this to the Meeting of Representatives.

The agreed Working Group Meeting Report on the Management Structure of the RCA Programme recommended that future RCA Annual Reports should be structured as follows:

Part 1. A summary of the overall RCA Programme including the financial, managerial and administrative aspects to be produced by the RCA Coordinator's Office.

Part 2. A report from each National Project Coordinators Meeting or Technical Officer on the overall technical aspects and impact of the past year's work.

Part 3. A report from each Member State on each of the projects in which they have participated in accordance with an agreed format.

The above structure is being used for the 1997 RCA Annual Report.

At the GCM on 1 October 1997, there was discussion on the format of the RCA Annual Report and it was agreed that the information sought from Member States was too detailed and that a standardised format should be developed which emphasises policy aspects, project impacts and achievements, and in-kind contributions. The Australian National Coordinator undertook to draft a standardised format for contributions from Member States as a development of the structure for the Annual Report as broadly defined in the Working Group Meeting Report on the Management Structure of the RCA Programme.

Six reporting forms were developed and are currently being trialed for use by Member States for the 1997 RCA Annual Report. It should be noted that these reporting forms are not intended to be used in the RCA Annual Report in that format. The forms have been designed to enable Member States to independently provide inputs on all the important aspects of project implementation. This ensures that there can be both transparency in the review of the information, as well as closing the information loop.

The information submitted in these reporting forms will be used to verify and supplement RCA Office records and provide input on such matters as TCDC, national government

contributions to the RCA, participation by non-government agencies, WID statistics, implementation problems at all levels, national outcomes and impacts, etc.

### Structure of RCA Annual Report

Taking account of the agreed structure of future RCA Annual Reports as above, it is proposed that such Annual Reports be co-ordinated by the RCA Office as follows:

A brief *Executive Summary*.

Part 1 - A *Project Implementation Section* that includes a short summary of the financial, administrative and management issues for the RCA over the year highlighting the broad scope successes and achievements in terms of the broader outcomes such as: utilisation of transferred technology by end users; examples of regional TCDC initiatives; national investment in applications of nuclear technology; and national implementation of regional activities.<sup>11</sup> This information would be supplied by Member States using standard forms provided for their input to the Annual Report.

Part 2 - A *Technical Section* that includes a brief summary on the RCA technical programme and which is supplemented with technical information from Member States' reporting forms. This section should also present detailed information on the decisions made by Member States with Annexes on explicit statements of Conclusions, Recommendations and Decisions from Meetings of Representatives, Project Formulation Meetings, and similar types of meetings to a standard format - (see Recommendation 3 of the Working Group Meeting Report on the Management Structure of the RCA Programme).

An Annex should be prepared for each active project and will contain such information as:

➤ a Project Description as approved by the Board and published in the list of project write-ups;<sup>11</sup> This document needs to be prepared by the IAEA as part of their normal procedures.

➤ a statement of Project aims, objectives, outputs, milestones and workplan;<sup>Error! Bookmark not defined.</sup>

➤ Project status summaries which routinely prepared by the Technical Officer each year; a contact list of the National Counterparts;<sup>Error! Bookmark not defined.</sup>

➤ a list of all CRPs with their approved objectives, research outputs and action plans and a contact list of the Contract and Agreement holders;<sup>Error! Bookmark not defined.</sup> And

➤ a project budget and financial and implementation statistics for current year and for the years since it was approved.<sup>Error! Bookmark not defined.</sup>

Part 3 - Member State's report. This is based on the information supplied by the Member States in the six standard format reporting forms for each of the projects that they have participated in during the reporting period. Since the inclusion of the full amount of information in this raw form is neither desirable nor practical, Member States should also provide a very brief summary in a standard tabular form covering each of the projects. A suggested format is attached.

#### **Annual Report Audience**

It is suggested that the RCA Annual Report needs to be directed to the following audiences:

**Member States' National Counterparts** who need to have a single reference report that gives them all the essential information on the RCA Programme.

**Member States' National Governments.** There is a need to keep governments informed on how their support for the RCA Agreement is benefiting their country as well as the region. National RCA Coordinators should pass on this information to the appropriate areas in government. This would enable progress and the successes in the RCA Programme to be given visibility at the "top end" of government and it is hoped that this information would then flow down to other government technical agencies in the country.

**National and international technical agencies** who should be informed by RCA National Coordinators on how nuclear techniques are being used nationally and in the region to open up the awareness of these agencies on technical matters and try to stimulate and encourage wider cooperation with these bodies. This could assist in a "bottom up" information flow on RCA to complement the "top down" strategy outlined above.

**The IAEA** for use as a means to record its varied contributions to the RCA Programme.

**Potential donors** who need to have evidence of a well-run programme with wellconstructed and appropriately focussed projects. The Annual Report should be written to emphasise such points and distributed to potential donors to make them aware of what is being undertaken and spur an interest in the RCA. For contributors, the Annual Report can be used to provide evidence on how their financial support is being utilised.

The Annual Report information should also provide a variety of inputs on aspects such as the quality of the implementation, the contributions of the participating Member States, etc. In addition to attending to the RCA annual reporting needs, this feedback will contribute to **improving the delivery of the RCA Programme.**



## **Preparation of the Annual Report**

It is intended that the preparation of the Annual Report in the format suggested above should result in a streamlining of the process for both Member States and the Agency. The areas of reporting will be the same as at present but it is proposed that the manner of reporting be changed to standard formats that bring forward key information of interest to the interest groups to be targeted. Much of the content of the Annexes will have been prepared for other documents and can be electronically copied with little effort.

The reporting by the RCA Member States in the six standard formats that have been proposed and trialed should be mainly in electronic form and most information will only require cross-checking with the RCA Office's records. The use of standard forms rather than a free format is merely to ensure consistency and provide cues for Member States to minimise the likelihood of important information being lost. The suggested formats that have been trialed for this purpose are attached.

As far as possible, the preparation of the Annual Report should occur progressively **during the year** utilising the reporting mechanism that are already in place. Just as the various project activities take place across the whole year, so should the assembly of the inputs to the Annual Report. This means that there should be a reporting procedure associated with the implementation of each activity in a project. As soon as a particular activity has been completely implemented by the Agency, the appropriate National Counterparts **in all participating countries** should complete an assessment of the performance and fill in the standard format report, which will provide the basic information required for the Annual Report input. This procedure will enable the Annual Report to be established as **a living document** that is constructed as the implementation of each activity is completed and signed off by the Agency and the National Counterpart.

Unless there are particular issues, the Annual Report should not deal with the fine details of any aspect and ought to contain only the essentials that address the perspectives and priorities of the target groups who are going to receive the Report.

## **Recommendations**

It is recommended that:

1) The RCA Annual Report be produced, together with a brief Executive Summary, in three parts comprising:

◇Part 1 - a *Project Implementation Section* that includes a short summary of the financial, administrative and management issues for RCA over the year;

◇Part 2 - a *Technical Section* that includes a brief summary on the technical programme, supplemented with an Annex on each active project; and

◇Part 3 - *Member State's report* on each of the projects in which they have participated in tabular form.

2)The Annual Report be written and presented so it can be used for the purposes and functions as discussed in this paper.

3) Throughout the year, as soon as a particular activity has been completely implemented, the appropriate National Counterparts **in all participating countries** should complete an assessment of the performance and fill in the standard format report.

4) RCA Member States should send their reports directly to the RCA Office in an agreed standard format and preferably in electronic form. This information would be crosschecked against the RCA Office's records. Only those additional matters requiring action or recording, such as TCDC inputs, national contributions, implementation problems, etc will be extracted and, where appropriate, added to the official report prepared by the party responsible for the activity.

John Rolland  
Australian Nuclear Science & Technology Organisation

23 March 1998

**WORKING PAPER FOR 1999 RCA GENERAL CONFERENCE MEETING  
ON THE LEAD COUNTRY CONCEPT AND THE GUIDELINES AND  
OPERATING RULES FOR THE RCA PROGRAMME**

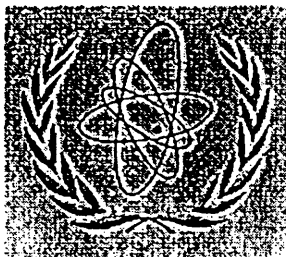
The Lead Country concept was agreed at the RCA General Conference Meeting in September 1997 and further refined progressively at the Meetings of RCA National Representatives held in New Zealand in March/April 1998 and Singapore in March 1999, and the RCA General Conference meeting held in September 1998. At the Singapore meeting, it was agreed that minor amendments should be made to the Lead Country concept to take account of the term "sector planning" rather than "thematic planning"; to emphasise the need to identify particular persons as Lead Country Coordinators within a particular Lead Country; to appoint Assistant Lead Countries who could act as backups to the Lead Country as required; and to clarify responsibilities for project implementation activities. Any further comments were to be sent to the Australian National Representative who was asked to circulate a revised version as a final text for endorsement at the General Conference Meeting.

2. The Singapore Meeting of RCA National Representatives also noted that associated revisions needed to be made to the Guidelines and Operating Rules for the RCA Programme, and asked Australia and the Philippines to make the necessary amendments.
3. A copy of the revised Guidelines and Operating Rules document is attached which includes the revised Lead Country paper as Annex 1, since this concept has become an integral part of the RCA framework. The proposed amendments to the Guidelines and Operating Rules document and the Lead Country paper are shown in bold type to take account of recommended changes arising from the decisions of the Singapore meeting. Amendments to the Guidelines and Operating Rules document made at previous RCA meetings have been incorporated so that a consolidated text is presented.
4. The proposed amendments made to the Guidelines and Operating Rules document are at Clauses 4, 4.1, 4.2(a), 4.2(b) and 6(h)(ü).
5. The proposed amendments made to the Lead Country paper are at sections 2, 4, 5, 6.4 and 8.
6. There was some discussions at the Singapore meeting of National Representatives that there may be a better term than "Lead Country". It is felt that the term Lead Country has however become largely accepted by now. Attention is however drawn to the reference at Section 4 in the Lead Country paper that the designation as a Lead Country does not imply that this country has the highest technical capabilities in the region within the particular project field.

John Rolland  
National Representative  
for Australia

Alumanda Dela Rosa  
National Representative  
for Philippines

16 August 1999



REGIONAL CO-OPERATIVE AGREEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY



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**GUIDELINES AND OPERATING RULES  
FOR THE RCA PROGRAMME**

September 199~~8~~

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## **1. THE RCA AGREEMENT**

### **1.1. NATURE OF THE AGREEMENT**

The Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training (RCA) is an intergovernmental agreement established under the auspices of the IAEA. It is open to the participation of any Member State of the Agency in the area of South Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific or the Far East. A Member State from one of these regions may become a party to this Agreement by notifying its acceptance thereof to the Director General of the Agency. The text of the Agreement provides the fundamental framework and guidance for regional co-operation. It is the source document for any guidelines, operating rules and procedures needed to govern regional co-operation.

### **1.2. MISSION**

**THE GOVERNMENTS PARTIES TO THE RCA AGREEMENT UNDERTAKE, IN CO-OPERATION WITH EACH OTHER AND THE AGENCY, TO PROMOTE AND CO-ORDINATE CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY THROUGH THEIR APPROPRIATE NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**

### **1.3. BASIC PRINCIPLES**

The implementation of the RCA Agreement shall be governed by the following principles:

- (a) The formulation of the RCA programme is to be done by its Member States with the assistance of the Agency, if required, through a process of discussion and consensus;
- (b) Member States have full responsibility and autonomy to agree on their priorities and the projects to be included in the programme;
- (c) Project proposals to be included in the RCA programme must be justifiable in terms of their scientific and technical merits as well as from their economic, social and end-user aspects. They must be specifically targeted to meet particular regional needs and priorities which must address specific regional problems, and use appropriate nuclear technologies to provide solutions;
- (d) Each Member State shall use the assistance provided to it under the RCA Agreement solely for peaceful purposes, in accordance with the Statute of the Agency;
- (e) In accordance with its applicable laws and regulations, each Member State shall ensure that the Agency's safety standards and measures relevant to a co-operative project are applied to its implementation;
- (f) Co-operation activities undertaken in the framework of the RCA Agreement shall promote Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) in the RCA region;



- (g) The formulation, design and implementation of the RCA co-operation programme and projects shall maximize use of available regional expertise and existing institutions and facilities.

#### **1.4. RCA PROGRAMME**

The co-operation programme in the framework of the RCA Agreement is the promotion and co-ordination of co-operative research, development and training projects in nuclear science and technology and may cover subjects in the fields of nuclear energy, nuclear safety, waste management, and isotope and radiation applications in agriculture, human health, industry, hydrology and terrestrial and marine environments.

The programme contains co-operative research, development and training projects divided into two categories:

- Co-operative projects, designed to meet the needs of development and practical applications of, and of research on, atomic energy for peaceful purposes. These co-operative projects may include one or several of the following components:
  - services of experts, consultants and scientists;
  - fellowships, scientific visits, training courses, study tours;
  - equipment and supplies;
- Co-ordinated Research Projects (CRPs). They are essentially networks of national research institutions which work within an operational framework for research with a similar and well defined regional theme or problem focus that is relevant to, or can be resolved through, nuclear technology.

## **2. ROLE OF RCA MEMBER STATES**

Member States parties to this Agreement have equal rights in the decision-making process of the RCA programme.

### **2.1. ROLE AND OBLIGATIONS OF RCA MEMBER STATES**

Member States have the following roles and responsibilities under the RCA Agreement:

- (a) Make available to the RCA programme, and in particular to each joint project in which it participates, such physical infrastructure and personnel as it may have initially proposed and as is necessary to achieve the stated objectives;
- (b) Take the necessary measures to ensure that personnel from other participating States and from other Agency Member States are able to participate effectively in the

activities carried out on its territory, and also to ensure that its own nationals are able to take part in activities that are to be carried out in other States;

- (c) Contribute financially or otherwise to the effective implementation of the RCA programme and the various co-operative projects, in particular those in which it participates and shall notify the Agency annually of any such contribution;
- (d) Submit to the Agency, in accordance with an agreed format (Section 3.2), an annual report on all aspects of the activities it has carried out in the framework of the RCA programme, particularly the technical and financial aspects;
- (e) Decide upon the internal organization that will best enable it to execute its part of the co-operative projects and, to this end, it shall designate:
  - A National RCA Representative, who shall act on behalf of his/her Government on all issues relating to RCA activities;
  - A National RCA Project Co-ordinator for each co-operative project in which it participates and who will act as the Member State representative in the corresponding project committee;
- (f) Take measures it deems necessary to ensure the participation in the RCA co-operative projects of representatives of interested national institutions and other relevant sectors.

## 2.2. NATIONAL RCA REPRESENTATIVES

The National RCA Representative - appointed by the government participating in the RCA Agreement and empowered to make commitments on behalf of his/her Government and take decisions in connection with the implementation of the Agreement - is the principal point of contact for RCA activities in his/her Member State. He/she has the following duties and responsibilities:

- (a) Attend all meetings of RCA Representatives, convey the views of his/her government on all issues relating to RCA activities put forward for discussion and take part in the decision-making process;
- (b) Submit proposals for co-operative projects on behalf of his/her government;
- (c) Notify the Agency of his/her government's decision to participate in a co-operative project;
- (d) Ensure a timely submission to the Agency of his/her country's annual report and all information on activities carried out within the framework of the RCA programme. In this respect, he/she shall ensure also that the report contains reliable and verifiable data on these activities and that it includes an assessment of the impact of these activities on the country;
- (e) Ensure that all measures necessary for the successful implementation of RCA activities are taken in co-ordination with National Project Co-ordinators and other relevant government or national bodies;

- (f) Take appropriate steps to secure the necessary financial support for RCA activities, in consultation and close co-ordination with the other National RCA Representatives, his/her national authorities and the Agency;
- (g) Ensure the availability of the necessary resources, scientific and technical facilities and the personnel for the implementation of the co-operative projects;
- (h) Ensure that only suitably qualified National Project Co-ordinators are appointed and that they are provided in a timely manner with the necessary information for their activities;
- (i) Ensure participation of his/her country nominees in RCA activities and that adequate resources are made available to the project.

### 2.3. NATIONAL RCA PROJECT CO-ORDINATORS

A National RCA Project Co-ordinator is appointed for each co-operative project in which the RCA Member State participates and has the following duties and responsibilities on behalf of his/her government:

- (a) Represent the Member State and participate in the project committee meetings, in particular project formulation meetings, project review meetings and terminal meetings;
- (b) Ensure the timely nomination of national participants to the different project activities such as training courses, workshops, seminars or symposia;
- (c) Co-ordinate and oversee all national activities relating to the assigned project and establish and maintain links with persons in national institutions, professional societies and interest groups concerned with the projects;
- (d) Ensure the smooth and efficient implementation of all activities relating to the project within his/her country;
- (e) Report to the National RCA Representative on progress, implementation and achievements of the project.

### 2.4. NATIONAL RCA REPRESENTATIVES MEETINGS

- (a) Pursuant to Article II of the RCA Agreement, the National RCA Representatives shall hold at least two meetings a year:
  - A regular meeting - the National RCA Representatives Regular Meeting - usually in March/April, at venues in the region, as agreed upon by the Parties;
  - A General Conference meeting - the National RCA Representatives General Conference Meeting - at the time of the IAEA General Conference, usually in September.

- (b) At the Regular Meeting, National RCA Representatives shall:
- Consider the annual report prepared by the Agency's RCA Programme Co-ordinator (Section 3.1c);
  - Review the overall implementation of the RCA programme and make appropriate recommendations for improving its effectiveness and efficiency;
  - Examine and approve new project proposals;
  - Approve the programme of activities and establish priorities;
  - Examine and propose follow-up actions on conclusions and recommendations of Project Committee Meetings;
  - Consider policy issues, overall management and planning including development and co-ordination of funding strategies;
- (c) At the General Conference Meeting the National RCA Representatives shall:
- Approve the RCA annual report as modified by the Regular Meeting;
  - Take decisions on issues outstanding from the Regular Meeting or referred to it by the Regular Meeting;
  - Consider any other matters related to the implementation of the RCA Agreement.
- (d) Both meetings of the National RCA Representatives are usually chaired by the National RCA Representative of the Member State hosting the Regular Meeting;
- (e) The Agency's RCA Programme Co-ordinator is the Secretary of both meetings of National RCA Representatives. He/she will prepare the Agenda for the meetings in consultation with Member States and distribute it along with any relevant documentation to Member States at least one month in advance of the meeting.

### **3. ROLE OF THE AGENCY IN THE RCA AGREEMENT**

The IAEA is not a party to the Agreement and the Director General of the Agency is the depository of the Instruments of acceptance of this Agreement by Member States.

#### **3.1. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AGENCY**

The Agency has the following role and responsibilities:

- (a) Perform secretariat duties under the RCA Agreement;

- (b) Endeavour to support, subject to available resources, co-operative RCA projects by means of technical assistance and its other programmes. Any such assistance shall be provided, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with the principles, rules and procedures governing the provision of technical assistance by the Agency;
- (c) Take initiatives, with the prior approval of participating Member States, to invite any Member State of the Agency other than the Participating Governments, or appropriate international organizations, to contribute financially or otherwise to, or participate in, a co-operative project. The Agency shall inform the Participating Governments of any such contributions or participation;
- (d) Administer the contributions made to the RCA programme in accordance with its financial regulations and other appropriate rules where applicable. The Agency shall keep separate records and accounts for each such contribution;
- (e) With respect to RCA co-operative projects:
  - Participate in the establishment of annual schedule of work and modalities for the implementation of the co-operative projects;
  - Allocate funds for the implementation of the co-operative projects;
  - Assist Participating Governments in the exchange of information and in compiling, publishing and distributing reports on the cooperative projects as appropriate;
  - Consider the annual reports submitted by Participating Governments on the implementation of co-operative projects (Section 2.2.d);
  - Provide scientific and administrative support for the meetings of the project committees;
  - Provide an IAEA representative to the Project Committee established for each cooperative project in the RCA programme;
  - Perform the tasks of Secretary for the Project Committee and Research Co-ordination Meetings.
- (f) Prepare annually an overall report on the activities carried out under the RCA Agreement, on the basis of the annual reports submitted by the Project Technical Officer and the Participating Governments and in consultation with them, with particular reference to the implementation of the established co-operative projects, and submit it to the National RCA Representatives Regular Meeting;
- (g) Appoint, in accordance with its staff rules and regulations, a staff member to be the RCA Programme Co-ordinator;
- (h) Appoint as appropriate staff members from its technical divisions to assist the different project committees.

### 3.2. THE AGENCY'S RCA PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR

The Agency's RCA Programme Co-ordinator has the following duties and responsibilities:

- (a) Co-ordinate all activities undertaken in the framework of the RCA Agreement;
- (b) Ensure the provision of assistance, upon request from Participating Governments, in the preparation of proposals for co-operative projects and in details for their implementation and review.
- (c) Prepare an annual report on the activities carried out under the RCA Agreement (Section 2.1d), with particular reference to the implementation of the established co-operative projects and submit the report to the National RCA Representatives at least one month before their Regular Meeting. The report shall have the following format:
  - Part 1: A summary of the overall RCA Programme, including the financial, managerial and administrative aspects;
  - Part 2: A report from each National Project Co-ordinators Meeting on the overall technical aspects and impact of the past year's work in accordance with an agreed format; and
  - Part 3: A report from each Member State on each of the projects in which they have participated, in accordance with an agreed format.
- (d) Seek, in consultation with the RCA Member States, Agency senior management, governments and international organizations, financial support for the approved RCA projects as permitted by the RCA Agreement;
- (e) Undertake all the necessary actions to ensure that project resources are used in an efficient and effective manner and that the programme is implemented in accordance with the Articles of the Agreement and in accordance with the IAEA's financial regulations and other appropriate rules where applicable and to report to Member States on all contributions received, financial and in-kind;
- (f) Monitor the performance of all projects and promptly inform Member States of any observed problems and difficulties and initiate appropriate actions to deal with such problems and difficulties;
- (g) Assist the Participating Governments in the exchange of information and in compiling, publishing and distributing reports on the co-operative projects;
- (h) Ensure close co-ordination between the RCA programme and other programmes, in particular the Agency's technical co-operation programme in the East Asia and Pacific regions, and the Regional Agreement programmes for Africa and Latin America (AFRA and ARCAL);
- (i) Perform the tasks of Secretary to both meetings of the National RCA Representatives.

#### **4. DEVELOPMENT, APPROVAL, IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW AND REPORTING OF RCA CO-OPERATIVE PROJECTS**

Proposals for the establishment of a new RCA co-operative project may only be made by either a single Member State or a group of Member States party to the Agreement. The Agency may assist in the preparation of a proposal at the request of a Government Party but the major responsibility for the preparation will rest with the nominated Lead Country. Details of the agreed Lead Country concept are given in Annex 1.

##### **4.1. DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF NEW CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT PROPOSALS**

- (a) A new Co-operative Project Proposal must be accompanied by a project proposal document in an agreed format which should contain at least the following elements:
  - Description of the regional dimension of the project in addressing significant common needs and priorities of potential participating countries;
  - Justification from the scientific and technical, points of view, particularly the relative merit of using nuclear technology;
  - Description of attainable and measurable objectives and expected impact;
  - Description of the inputs and outputs along with the different components of the project;
  - Estimation of the budget;
  - Estimation of the duration.
- (b) The project proposal document is submitted to the National Co-ordinators Meeting for the particular technology sector involved. This National Co-ordinators Meeting will ensure that the proposal is in line with the RCA sector programme objectives;
- (c) The new project proposal is then submitted to National RCA Representatives at least two months prior to their Regular or General Conference Meeting to allow sufficient time for their study and evaluation by Member States in advance for their possible participation and support;
- (d) The National RCA Representatives Regular or General Conference Meeting shall give its approval to all new project proposals before any further action is taken and shall specify and agree to:
  - The nature and objectives of the specific co-operative project;
  - The activities to be undertaken in the framework of the project;

- The means of implementing the specific co-operative project and verifying the achievement of project objectives; and
  - Other relevant details as deemed appropriate.
- (e) The implementation of each co-operative project proposal approved by the National RCA Representatives Meeting as described above may start only when at least three RCA Member States have notified the Agency of their intention to participate in the co-operative project.

#### **4.2. PROJECT COMMITTEE (Project formulation, implementation and review)**

- (a) A Project Committee shall be established for each co-operative project. This Committee shall consist of one representative from each Participating Government in the project (the National RCA Project Coordinator) and whenever appropriate one representative from the Agency. They may be accompanied by advisers and experts at meetings of the Project Committee. All Project Committees in the same sector area shall meet at the same time and location.
- (b) The Project Committee shall meet no later than 6 months after the proposal has been approved by the National RCA Representatives for the formulation of the project. During the Project Formulation Meeting the Committee shall:
- Select a Lead Country for the Project and, where appropriate, Assistant Lead Countries for specific tasks;
  - Determine all the technical details for the implementation of the co-operative project in accordance with its objectives;
  - Establish and amend, as necessary, the portion of the cooperative project to be assigned to each Participating Government, subject to the consent of that Government;
  - Establish a detailed workplan for the implementation of the project (chronology of activities and respective annual disbursements);
  - Determine a schedule of inputs and outputs;
  - Determine the details of the budget and a timetable for expenditures;
  - Make any relevant recommendations, particularly with respect to possible sources of funding and the use of regional institutions and expertise, to Participating Governments and to the Agency.
- (c) The Project Formulation Meeting shall ensure that co-operative projects, are presented in accordance with Standard Project Requests developed by funding institutions and executing agencies, particularly those of the IAEA, and contain all the necessary elements and justifications.



- (d) After the implementation of the co-operative project has started, the Project Committee shall meet at 12 month intervals to review progress in the execution of each component of the project and recommend to the National RCA Representatives Meeting any necessary adjustments or changes in order to achieve the proposed objectives of the project.
- (e) Upon completion of the project, the Project Committee shall conduct an evaluation and present a report to the National RCA Representatives Meeting. Under certain circumstances, independent evaluations may be requested.
- (f) A standard format should be used for reporting the results of Project Committee Meetings, Project Formulation Meetings, Project Review Meetings, and Project Evaluation Meetings. The National RCA Project Co-ordinators attending the Project Committee Meetings shall make every effort to ensure that all relevant information relating to the project is available at the time of the meeting and presented in the required format for the Meeting Report.
- (g) Project Committee Meetings shall normally be chaired by the Representative of the RCA Member State hosting the meeting.
- (h) The Representative of the Agency will perform the tasks of Secretary to these meetings. If no Agency representative will be present, the task of providing the Meeting Secretary will normally be assigned to the Host Government.

## 5. DEVELOPMENT, APPROVAL, IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW AND REPORTING OF CO-ORDINATED RESEARCH PROJECTS (CRPs)

- (a) Proposals for a new RCA Co-ordinated Research Project may only be submitted by either a single RCA Member State or a group of RCA Member States. The Agency may assist in the preparation of a CRP proposal at the request of a Government Party.
- (b) Each CRP is essentially a network of national research institutes possibly encompassing all Member States in the region, but in any case not less than five RCA Member States, mandated to conduct a research programme in a well-defined topic, each being represented by a Chief Scientific Investigator (CSI). The Chief Scientific Investigator shall keep the relevant National RCA Project Coordinator informed on all matters related to the CRP.
- (c) Within the framework of a CRP, institutes in Member States are offered three types of contractual arrangements:

- **Research Contracts**

Research contracts are awarded for the financial support of research activities. They are awarded for one year, subject to renewal. Contract funds provided must be used to cover expenses related to the research described in the contract. Research contracts are awarded mainly to institutions in developing countries;

- **Technical Contracts**

Technical contracts are awarded for the provision of technical services and support needed to implement research activities of a given CRP;

- **Research Agreements**

Research Agreements, which do not provide direct financial support for research, are awarded to institutes, mainly in developed countries, which can contribute to the achievement of the objectives of a CRP. Research Agreement holders' participation costs in Research Co-ordination Meetings are covered by the CRP funds.

- (d) Usually, no more than one contract or agreement is awarded per Member State under a given CRP. Care must be exercised to select the best scientific institution in the Member State to participate in a CRP.

## **5.1. DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF NEW CRPs**

- (a) The procedure for development of CRP proposals and their approval are the same as those for the RCA co-operative project set forth in paragraph 4. For the CRPs supported by the Agency, its Research Contract Programme policies and procedures shall apply.
- (b) CRP proposals submitted for the approval of the National RCA Representatives Meeting should meet the following criteria:
  - The research should be problem-driven and contribute to the objective of the relevant RCA programme;
  - The research should be oriented toward achievement of one clear and specific objective; and
  - Indicators of progress of research should be definable and the anticipated result should be achievable within a 3-5 year time frame.

## **5.2. CRP FORMULATION AND RESEARCH CO-ORDINATION MEETINGS (RCMs)**

- (a) A Project Committee shall be established for each CRP. This Committee shall consist of the Chief Scientific Investigator from each Participating Government designated institutions in the CRP and whenever appropriate one representative from the Agency (Technical or Project Officer).
- (b) The Project Committee shall hold a Project Formulation Meeting no later than 6 months after the proposal has been approved by the National RCA Representatives for the detailed formulation of the project.
- (c) Each CRP should be formulated by describing comprehensively the following components:

- **Problem definition**

A description of the problem and/or need for research;

- **Background Situation Analysis**

An analysis of the present situation from a scientific/technical perspective, with a description of other research under-taken in this and related topics under the auspices of the Agency and by non-Agency entities;

- **Specific research objective (purpose)**

Description of the specific objective expected to be achieved from the CRP;

- **Expected research outputs (results)**

Description of the products expected to emerge from the CRP;

- **Action Plan (activities)**

Give the number of contracts and agreements to be awarded, the number of RCMs anticipated, and time frames for the conduct and completion of the work;

- **Inputs**

Financial and human resources required from the Agency and duration, including participation of the Agency's Laboratories and attendance of its staff at RCMs;

- **Assumptions**

Any factors outside the immediate control of Participating Member States and the Agency which are needed for success;

- **Logical Framework**

Description of the CRP (in matrix form) which shows concisely its most important features.

(d) CRPs should be fully operational within 12 months of their approval. It is essential to the RCA programme that high scientific standard are maintained with respect to each contract/agreement in the framework of a CRP. The selection of the institute should be absolutely dependent upon the ability of its staff to perform competent scientific research and the availability of adequate research facilities. Approval and renewal of contracts and agreements for a given CRP follow the Agency's established procedures.

(e) The Project Committee shall hold Research Co-ordination Meetings (RCMs) every 12 to 18 months to review progress, to outline investigations or to prepare a final

report on the results achieved during the course of the CRP. Chief Scientific Investigators are therefore required to provide, following a standard format, a report which covers activities conducted and results achieved during the period covered by the RCM, as well as a description of future activities.

- (f) Upon completion of the CRP, an evaluation of the results and achievements is made during an ultimate Research Co-ordination Meeting and the findings reported to the National RCA Representatives Meeting.
- (g) Research Co-ordination Meetings are normally chaired by the Chief Scientific Investigator representing the RCA Member State hosting the meeting.
- (h) The Representative of the Agency (Technical or Project Officer) or Host Government as mutually agreed shall perform the task of Scientific Secretary to all Research Co-ordination Meetings. If no Agency representative will be present, the task of providing the Meeting Secretary will normally be assigned to the Host Government.

## 6. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

- (a) RCA Member States are expected to contribute in-cash or in-kind resources to the RCA Programme to the maximum extent feasible and, wherever possible, make contributions to TCDC. Their TCDC contribution may be in the form of providing cost-free experts for RCA projects, making equipment available, bearing the costs of subsistence of participants in events hosted by the country or any other form of contribution. A country which hosts a training event is expected to make its best efforts to cover all local costs and provide the required logistical support.
- (b) Subject to the availability of funds, the Agency may cover the costs of attendance of representatives from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in National RCA Representatives Meetings. The host country of the Working Group Meeting is encouraged to bear the costs of accommodation of the National RCA Representatives, particularly those of LDCs.
- (c) The costs of attendance at meetings of the National Project Co-ordinators shall normally be covered by project funds. Funds allocated to RCA projects from the Agency's Technical Co-operation Fund shall, however, not be used to cover the costs of attendance of National Project Co-ordinators from countries not actively participating in the project. Costs covered by a Member State for the participation of its own representative at National Project Co-ordinators Meetings shall be shown as in-kind contributions of the Member State to the project budget in the RCA Annual Report.
- (d) The Agency shall endeavour to support RCA projects by means of technical assistance, research contracts and other programmes and only those projects which meet its standards for quality and relevant to its programme objectives will be considered for funding. The guiding principles and general operating rules that are applicable to the Agency's technical assistance and research contracts shall apply to RCA projects funded or executed by the Agency.

- (e) Efforts shall be made by both the Agency and Member States to seek extrabudgetary resources from other countries and other funding organizations. The Agency will report to the National RCA Representatives the contributions made by RCA Member States, by the Agency and by other donors.
- (f) RCA Members shall consider ways and means for seeking support and resources. They may, for example, invite representatives of agreed donor organizations to their meetings, involve representatives of donor organizations in pre-project and programming missions and provide donor organizations with detailed information about RCA Programmes.
- (g) It is essential to make, at the initial stage of a project proposal, a realistic assessment of the resources likely to be made available for project implementation. It should be borne in mind that a small number of solution-oriented projects in priority areas have a much greater chance of being fully funded and achieving ultimate success.
- (h) It is also of critical importance to the success of the RCA programme to monitor continuously the funding priorities and adapt to new orientations adopted by the donor community and international organizations (including the IAEA) to attract funding for RCA projects. With emphasis, being placed by the donor community on Sustainable Human Development (SHD), seen as central to the sustainability of development initiatives on the whole, the following gives an overview of issues which are relevant both to the donor community and to the RCA programme:
  - (i) Greater emphasis is being put on the central role of participating countries in the planning and design of technical co-operation and the elaboration of their own long-term solutions to development problems;
  - (ii) Increased emphasis on the improved planning in the context of co-ordinated support for sector approaches and policies and, in particular, use of a programme rather than an ad hoc project-by-project approach;
  - (iii) Encourage "ownership" and effective utilization of the end-users through their more active participation; this should be at both the design and implementation stage of a project;
  - (iv) More emphasis on the key importance for sustainable development with due attention to areas of policy analysis and development management; project objectives should be in line with regional as well as national development priorities;
  - (v) More recognition is given to private sector needs;
  - (vi) Greater use of local expertise and existing infrastructure and greater attention to costs and cost-effectiveness.

## THE LEAD COUNTRY CONCEPT WITHIN THE MANAGEMENT OF RCA PROJECTS

### 1. The Lead Country Concept

The Lead Country concept within the RCA Programme is a logical extension of the initiative by Member States to accept more management responsibility for Programme Activities. The Lead Country concept enhances regional ownership and the accountability of Member States from the formation of a project concept through to its final evaluation.

The implementation of the Lead Country concept will assist regional manpower development and allow key personnel from Member States to gain experience in the design, management and implementation of technical projects at a regional level. This is consistent with Recommendation 9 from the Working Paper on "A Review of the Management Structure of the RCA Programme and Proposals for the Future". This recommended that the RCA, with the assistance of the Agency, develop a strategy to enhance skills within the region for R&D management.

The Lead Country concept described in this paper is based on the following principles:

- it would operate within the Articles of the RCA Agreement and accepted RCA practice and in conformity with the RCA Guidelines and Operating Rules;
- each project (sub-project in the case of large projects) would have one Lead Country responsible from the initiation to the implementation stage of the project;
- the IAEA would be responsible for the implementation of project activities and for all financial aspects of the project expenditure;
- the Project Committees would maintain their roles in reviewing and evaluating projects, with the Lead Countries taking a facilitating role; and
- Lead Countries could be assisted by other Participating Countries, which would volunteer to carry out defined tasks;

### 2. The Role of a Lead Country

The role of a Lead Country is to :

- Provide ~~the~~ <sup>and in coordinating</sup> initiatives and managing all aspects of the project cycle;
- Take action on behalf of the Participating Member States to achieve a completed design, formulation and programming of an RCA project/sub-

project or Sector Programme and oversee its implementation, technical progress and evaluation by the IAEA.

A Lead Country is not obligated to carry out all of the above actions itself. Where appropriate, the Lead Country should encourage other Participating Countries to assist with specific tasks. This assignment of an “assistant” role to Member States will help to develop a valuable management resource within the region by preparing other Member States to be future Lead Countries, especially but not restricted to Least Developed Countries.

The Lead Country concept cannot be effective unless Member States provide and support suitably qualified individuals as **Lead Country Coordinators** who have the demonstrated ability to provide the leadership, organisational and managerial skills for the particular project. In accepting the role of Lead Country, a Member State makes a commitment to the other Participating Member States to ensure that the project momentum is maintained and that the project aims, objectives and outputs are achieved on time and within the allotted budget.

It is recognised that accepting the role of a Lead Country will carry a resource commitment in supporting the Lead Country Co-ordinator. It is therefore recommended that the Lead Country role is spread around the various Member States who can meet the selection criteria.

### **3. Nomination of Lead Countries**

The initial development of a project involves the preparation of a concept project proposal by one or more Member States. As set out in the RCA Agreement and in Section 4.1 of the Guidelines and Operating Rules, a Project Committee is established following agreement to the concept proposal by a Meeting of National Representatives, with at least three Member States signifying their intention to participate.

A Lead Country is nominated once a Project Committee is formed.

### **4. Selection Criteria for Lead Countries**

Any participating Member State of the Project Committee may volunteer to be a Lead Country. A Lead Country must however meet the following minimum criteria:

- ☐ Nomination of a suitably qualified and experienced person to be responsible for carrying out the duties assigned to a Lead Country; this person will be designated as the Lead Country Coordinator;
- ☐ Guaranteed support from its own resources for the Lead Country Coordinator to carry out their duties;
- ☐ Ready access for the Lead Country Coordinator to good communication links for rapid contact with National Project Coordinators and the RCA Coordinator.

It is desirable that the Lead Country has demonstrated expertise in several significant technical aspects of the Project or Sector Programme, or a major National Development Programme related to the Project or Sector Programme. However designation as a Lead Country does not imply that a country has the highest technical capability in the region within the particular project field.

It also has to be emphasised that no additional funds will be forthcoming for Lead Countries. This was agreed similarly for the RRU concept.

## **5. Appointment of a Lead Country**

The Project Committee is responsible for reviewing all offers from Participating Countries to act as the Lead Country.

The Lead Country recommended by the Project Committee must then confirm in writing to the RCA Coordinator its agreement to accept the responsibilities set out for the role. The RCA Coordinator will forward the recommendation on the Lead Country, together with the written confirmation, to a meeting of National Representatives. Under the RCA Agreement only the National Representatives have the authority to make such decisions on behalf of the Member States. **The Lead Country concept is seen to be consistent with the Articles of the Agreement and reinforces the requirement for Member States to be responsible for their own programme (Articles I, III(1) and V(1)) as well as building on the project committee structures described in Article VI.**

## **6. The Duties of a Lead Country / Lead Country Coordinator**

The Lead Country acts on behalf and with the authority of the Project Committee and also reports to it at appropriate times.

A Lead Country will guide a project after acceptance of the original concept, through the project formulation process, and up to the implementation stage. The full project document is prepared by the Lead Country Coordinator and will have all the implementation arrangements timetabled, draft terms of reference for meetings, expert missions and draft prospecti for training courses.

### **6.1 Prior to a Project Formulation Meeting**

The Lead Country must consult with other Participating Countries and draft :

- ☐ A definition of the problem to be solved, suggesting possible aims, objectives and outputs to be the basis of the Project;
- ☐ A list of the available expertise in the region and outside the region;
- ☐ A list of likely end-users in each of the Participating Countries;
- ☐ Likely inputs in cash or in-kind;



- Possible outside sources of funding.

The Lead Country must also consult with the RCA Office for the Agency to :

- Assign a Technical Officer and seek his / her input;
- Seek approval to host a Project Formulation Meeting (PFM) in either the proposed Lead Country or another suitable venue;
- Solicit nomination of participants, who should include representatives of end users, where feasible, and the Agency's assigned Technical Adviser.

## **6.2 At the Project Formulation Meeting**

At the PFM, the Lead Country Coordinator must ensure that participants :

- Identify and agree on the regional problem(s) to be solved;
- Agree on the overall plan (aims, objectives and outputs) to solve each aspect of the problem;
- Agree on the appropriate technical solutions to achieve the objectives;
- Define and agree on the resources available from each Participating Country;
- Determine and agree on the training needs;
- Establish and agree on a detailed workplan of activities and outputs, including schedules and budgets;
- Agree on responsibilities for each activity;
- In consultation with the Host Country, prepare a brief Meeting Report;
- Identify committed and potential funding sources; and
- Ensure that the project document meets the requirements of the IAEA or other funding bodies for both presentation and time scheduling into the applicable budgetary cycles.

## **6.3 Following the Project Formulation Meeting**

Following the PFM, the Lead Country Coordinator must ensure that participants :

- Finalise a proposal, including a detailed prospectus for each training event;
- Obtain written confirmation from each of the Participating Countries to carry out their agreed roles;

- ❑ Submit the proposal to the RCA Office to meet TC and other any other funding Agency deadlines;
- ❑ In consultation with the Project Committee and funding agencies, refine the proposal for final approval by the Meeting of National Representatives and by funding agencies.

#### **6.4 Implementation of the Project**

**The final project document submitted to the IAEA by the Lead Country will contain all the detailed implementing information to enable the project to be undertaken. The IAEA has the management responsibility for implementing the project to the agreed project plan. This will utilise the necessary benefits from Agency infrastructure, “privileges and immunities provisions”, links to UNDP Country Offices, etc. (The Agency may however use agreed mechanisms such as subcontracting to enable Member States to benefit from the experience of undertaking the implementation and gain increased self-reliance for the operation of the programme.)**

These implementation activities are undertaken by the RCA Coordinator who is responsible for the use of Agency funds. The RCA Coordinator has a responsibility to each Lead Country to ensure that all activities are initiated in good time and that the necessary Agency administrative requirements are met. In addition the RCA Coordinator should provide an overview and ensure that the implementation procedures are occurring on schedule. The RCA Coordinator must inform a Lead Country Coordinator of any matters likely to cause problems in implementation.

The Lead Country Coordinator has the responsibility to ensure that meaningful reports are received from the RCA Coordinator for all implemented activities and that these are distributed to the Project Committee. The feed back on the implementation will form the basis of the yearly project evaluation by the Project Committee.

The Lead Country Coordinator must be in regular contact with the RCA Coordinator and the RCA Office to monitor the activities being implemented. In addition there should be consultation with the Technical Adviser to monitor the technical progress of the project.

The Lead Country Coordinator must report to the Project Committee on all aspects of project implementation.

In the event of problems within a project, the Lead Country should raise these issues in the first place with the Member State(s) concerned or the Agency, as appropriate. Then, if there are matters of substance arising, these should be communicated to the Project Committee.

#### **6.5 Evaluation of the Project**

The Lead Country Coordinator must arrange for the project to be formally reviewed by the Project Committee at agreed intervals (normally annually as required under the Agreement); and, similarly, must facilitate a final evaluation and report from the Project Committee at the end of the Project.

Any Agency project evaluation process should be conducted outside of this internal RCA process.

#### **7. Relationship between the Lead Country and a Regional Resource Unit (RRU)**

There is no automatic linkage between a Lead Country and an RRU, since the selection criteria for the Lead Country are not based on that country necessarily being at the highest level of technical standing for that topic.

The assignment of RRUs will be on the basis of agreed transparent guidelines and criteria. Like the assignment of Lead Country status, RRUs will not receive any financial or other benefit from being given such a designation. On the contrary such a position would normally result in the RRU donating resources to the project and thereby enhancing the TCDC contribution from that country.

In parallel with the need for Lead Countries to have written government guarantees of full support from their own resources for their duties, it would be appropriate for designated RRUs to be treated in the same way.

#### **8. Tenure of a Lead Country**

Normally the term for the appointment of a Lead Country is the agreed life of the Project or Sector Programme and/or the period for which funding has been guaranteed. However, for on-going parts of the RCA Programme, such as the Thematic Programmes, it may be appropriate for the project Committee to review the status of a Lead Country every two years.

Should a Lead Country wish to relinquish its responsibilities, at least 6 months notice in writing would be expected to be given by the National Representative to the other RCA National Representatives and to the RCA Coordinator.

#### **9. Evaluation of the Performance of Lead Countries**

The decision making organ for RCA is the Meeting of National Representatives. The Lead Country concept is an exercise in self-regulation and the long history of the RCA has shown that the RCA Member States have always been able to reach consensus agreement on issues. The Lead Country will be required to present a summary of actions taken by them in discharging their responsibilities.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE MEETING OF LEAD COUNTRIES FOR THE JOINT UNDP/RCA/IAEA**  
**PROJECT (RAS/97/030), IAEA HQs, VIENNA, AUSTRIA, 20-23 JULY 1999**

**SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The meeting **recommended** that:-

1. all Lead Countries finalise revisions of the workplans and future activities for their sub-projects and circulate them for consensus approval by participating Member States by 13 August 1999.
2. Lead Countries provide the approved workplans to the RCA Co-ordinator by 20 August 1999 for immediate circulation to National RCA Co-ordinators in order to seek their endorsement at the September 1999 RCA General Conference Meeting.
3. the Agency consult with the UNDP with a view to obtaining funding for the projects on Access to Clean Drinking Water and on Clean and Energy-Efficient Production Processes to match the funding provided by the Member States and the Agency.
4. the information on the status of the sub-projects provided during the meeting be used to complete by 31 July 1999 a draft report to be forwarded to the UNDP for discussion at the Tripartite Meeting scheduled for late September 1999.
5. RCA National Representatives at September 1999 General Conference Meeting consider the issues raised at this meeting concerning -:
  - communication within the Joint Project activities through the information chain from the RCA Office and RCA National Representatives, to Lead Country Co-ordinators and to National Project Co-ordinators;
  - the need for on-going dialogue with the Agency about role of Lead Countries and of RRUs and their evaluation;
  - a formal request to the Agency to allow access to the TC/PRIDE database;
  - the means to accelerate the posting of information on the RCA Regional Homepage, the setting up of RCA National Homepages and the protocols necessary for the system to operate satisfactorily.
6. Lead Countries endeavour to enhance Project impact through the encouragement of synergies between individual project areas, and through collaboration with other multi-lateral agencies that support related projects.
7. Lead Countries and the RCA Co-ordinator note and take action on the general views and endorsements in the body of this report.

**1999 Tripartite Forum AFRA-ARCAL-RCA  
Vienna, Austria  
Thursday, 30 September 1999, 1000 H–1700 H  
Building C, 7th Floor, Room IV**

**Objectives: To discuss and agree on Plan of Actions for the promotion of selected TCDC and ECDC activities through the Regional Agreements.**

**Provisional Agenda**

<b>0930H-1000H</b>	<b>Registration</b>
<b>1000H</b>	<p>1. Opening: Interim Chairperson: RCA Representative</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) Remarks by Mr. Qian, DDG-TC (ii) Remarks by Mr. Machi, DDG-NA</p>
<b>1020H</b>	<p>2. Designation of the Bureau of the Meeting</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) Chairperson: Africa (AFRA) (ii) Two Vice Chairpersons: ARCAL and RCA (iii) Rapporteur(s): AFRA</p> <p>3. Introduction of the participants</p> <p>4. Adoption of agenda</p>
<b>1030H</b>	<p>5. Presentation by the Representatives of the Three Agreements on:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) Organizational Chart (ii) Procedures in place (iii) Main meetings</p>
<b>1100H</b>	6. Presentation by Representatives of Three Agreements on the main achievements of interest to TCDC-ECDC modalities
<b>1130H</b>	<p>7. Presentation by Representatives of the Three Agreements of proposals for promoting TCDC and ECDC among the Three Agreements</p> <p>8. Discussions and subsequent agreement/adoption of the actions to be implemented by the Three Agreements on selected areas of co-operation for promoting TCDC and ECDC. ---Chairman</p>
<b>1230H</b>	<p>Lunch Break</p> <p>(After the break and before the reconvening at 1600H the drafting of the meeting report as well as the plan of action will be prepared.)</p>
<b>1600H</b>	9. Presentation and adoption of meeting report and plan of actions
<b>1700H</b>	<p>10. Other matters</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Next tripartite meeting (2000)</p>
<b>1715H</b>	11. Closing

**TRIPARTITE REVIEW MEETING FOR THE JOINT UNDP/RCA/IAEA PROJECT  
"BETTER MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND  
INDUSTRIAL GROWTH THROUGH ISOTOPES AND RADIATION TECHNOLOGY"  
RAS/97/030**

**IAEA HEADQUARTERS, VIENNA  
29 SEPTEMBER 1999  
ROOM C07V**

**Agenda**

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 2:00 pm: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Opening<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.1 Introductory remarks by the Chair , Mr. Tan Teng Huat, RCA National Representative, Singapore</li><li>1.2 Welcome statement by the Director - TCPA, Mr. Adnan Shihab-Eldin</li><li>1.3 Statement by the UNDP Representative, Mr. L. Maramis, Regional Programme Manager, Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific.</li><li>1.4 Introduction of the participants</li></ul></li><li>2. Presentation by Mr. Peter Roberts, RCA National Representative, Singapore<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2.1 Draft PPER and</li><li>2.2 Proposed workplan</li></ul></li><li>3. Discussion</li><li>4. Adoption of the draft PPER and workplan</li><li>5. Other matters</li></ul> |
| 5:30 pm: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>6. Closing</li></ul>   |

## REGIONAL RESOURCE UNITS

(RRUs)

The following comments have been prepared in response to the email dated 6 August 1999 received from the RCA Office.

The concept of a Regional Resource Units (RRU) was developed to recognise that in RCA Member States, the national and international investments to establish and improve nuclear science and technology have often developed across the region in pockets of high level scientific and technical expertise, based around their investments in manpower and equipment. These resources have generally not being acknowledged for their achievements and more importantly have not being utilised to any significant degree for the benefit of the RCA Programme. The introduction of RRUs into the RCA programme was seen to have the potential to make a significant increase in TCDC; to increase the sustainability of nuclear science and technology at a regional level for Member States; to increase the "ownership" of projects by Member States; and as a cost effective mechanism to deliver project activities.

The definition of an RRU was agreed at the RCA WGM held in Beijing in May 1996 and endorsed at the RCA GCM in September 1996 and remains:

- a well-established expert group within a national organization, normally a NNRI;
- being in either a developed or developing Member State;
- being able to exercise a leadership role in projects/part projects through having high quality capabilities (eg analysis, tracer services, etc) which are available for use within the region;
- attuned to the needs of technology end-users, such as local companies, government organisations, etc;
- able to carry out IAEA contracts, provide "hands on" training for other Member States (TCDC), assess project proposals, etc.

The criteria for RRUs should include:

- willingness to share in regional activities;
- scientific excellence in a technique (publication record, modern equipment, standards of measurements, etc);
- a suitable number of trained staff;
- sufficient ongoing projects to ensure that skills are regularly used and updated;
- part of a well-supported national programme;
- administratively well-supported within their NNRI.

**PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND RRUs BY SUB-PROJECTS  
UNDER RAS/97/030 AS OF JULY 1999**

Member Countries	Output 1.1. Water	Output 1.2. Marine	Output 1.3. Air pollution	Output 1.4. Energy efficiency	Output 2.1. Networking	Total
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	Partici- -pating	RRU	Partici- -pating	RRU	Partici- -pating	RRU	Partici- -pating	RRU	Partici- -pating	RRU	RRUs
AUL	√		√ (expertise)	X	√	X (PDCE)			√	X	3
BGD	√		√		√				√		
CPR	√		√		√	X (NAA) (offer)	√		√	X	2
IND	√	X	√	X	√	2X	√	X	√	X (offer)	6
INS	√		√		√	X (NAA)	√		√		1
JAP							√	X	√		1
KOR	√	X	√		√		√		√		1
MAL	√		√	X	√		√	X	√	X	3
MON									√		
MYA			√		√				√		
NZE	√ (expertise)	X	√		√		√	X	√		2
PAK	√	X	√	X	√	X (NAA)	√		√		3
PHI	√		√	X	√	X (XRF)	√		√		2
SIN					√	X(PDCE /XRF)			√		1
SRL	√		√		√		√		√		
THA	√		√		√		√		√		
VIE	√		√		√		√		√		
Total	13	4	14	5	15	8	12	4	17	4	25



# List of RRUs - Designated and/ or Offered\* for RAS/97/030

Subproject Output	RRUs D <sup>1</sup> / O <sup>2</sup>	Field/ Expertise	Countries	Counterparts/ End-users	Project Sites	Remark
1.1	BARC (D) KAERI (O) GNS (D) PINSTECH (D)	to identify to identify Experts and training facilities Analysis of samples	IND ROK NZE PAK	Annex 3 (a) of PPER	Annex 4 of PPER	to be confirmed by MSs Representatives during 28 <sup>th</sup> RCA General Conference Meetings
1.2	ANSTO (D) BARC (D) MINT (D) PINSTECH (D) MSI (D)	comp. 1,2,3,4 comp. 2 comp. 1 comp. 2-to identify field comp. 4- to identify field	AUL IND MAL PAK PHI	Annex 3(b) of PPER	n.a.	"
1.3	ANSTO (D) CIAE (O) BARC & CCCM (D) BATAN (D) PINSTECH (D) PNRJ (D) NUS (D)	Ion Microbeam NAA to identify to identify NAA (to provide contacts) NAA XRF (to provide contacts) PIXE & XRF	AUL CPR IND IND INS PAK PHI SIN	Annex 3 (c) of PPER	n.a.	"
1.4	BARC (D) JAERI (D) MINT (D) GNS (D)	comp. 2 comp. 1 comp. 1 comp. 2	IND JPN MAL NZE	Annex 3 (d) of PPER	n.a.	"
2.1	ANSTO (D) CIAE (D) BARC (O) MINT (D)	comp. 4 & 5 comp. 1 comp. 1&2 comp. 1,2,3	AUL CPR IND MAL	Annex 3 (e) of PPER	n.a.	"

\* This is only a draft, resulted from the Meeting of Lead Countries for joint UNDP/RCA/IAEA (RAS/97/030) project, held on 20 - 23 July 1999 in IAEA Vienna. This has to be finalised and confirmed during 28<sup>th</sup> RCA General Conference Meeting

<sup>1</sup> Designated

<sup>2</sup> Offered

# Name of Institutions and Contact Persons of RRUs<sup>1</sup> for RAS/97/030

Sub-project Output	RRUs	Country	Address
I.1	BARC	India	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) Mumbai 400085 Tel: 91 22 550 5050 ext. 2717 Fax: 91 22 550 5151 E-mail: Contact person: Name: Dr. S. V. Navada Title: Head, Isotope Hydrology Section Dept.: Isotope Applications Division, Address: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Trombay, Mumbai-400 085
I.1	KAERI	Republic of Korea	Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute - KAERI 150 Duckin-dong, Yusong-ku 305-353, Taejon Tel: 82 42 868 2063 Fax: 82 42 868 2063 E-mail: ncskim1@nanum.kaeri.re.kr Contact person: Name: Chun-Soo KIM (Mr) Title: Principal Researcher (Hydrologist) Dept.: Geoenvironmental Sciences Section Radioactive Disposal Research Team, KAERI Address: PO Box 105 Yusong Taejon, Republic of Korea, 305 - 600
I.1	GNS	New Zealand	Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences (GNS) PO Box 31-312 Lower Hutt Tel: 64 4 570 4637 Fax: 64 4 570 4657 E-mail: D.Sheppard@xtra.co.nz Contact person: Name: D Sheppard Title: Dr Dept.: Address: P O Box 33-224, Petone, New Zealand Alternative contact:
I.1	PINST-ECH	Pakistan	Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science & Technology (PINSTECH) PO Box Nilore Islamabad

<sup>1</sup> This is working list(draft) only. To be finalised by Member Countries during 28<sup>th</sup> RCA General Conference Meetings.

			<p> Tel: 92 51 929 0261  Fax: 92 51 929 0275  E-mail: pinstech@paknet2.ptc.pk  Contact person:  Name: Dr. M. Ishaq Sajjad  Title: Head, Radiation and Isotope Application  Division  Dept.: PINSTECH/ PAEA  E-mail: sajjad.pins@pearl3.dgcc.org.pk </p>
1.2	ANSTO	Australia	<p> <b>RRU for Component 1 - Regional Data Base for Marine Radioactivity</b>  Contact Person:  Name: Dr Ross Jeffree  Dept. :Environment Division  Address: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)  PMB 1, Menai  NSW 2234  Australia  Telephone: 612 9717 3584  Fax: 612 9717 9260  E-mail: ross.jeffree@ansto.gov.au </p> <p> <b>Output 1.2: RRU for Component 2 - Fate and Behaviour of Pollutants</b>  Contact Person:  Name: Dr Ron Szymczak  Dept. :Enviroument Division  Address: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)  PMB 1, Menai  NSW 2234  Australia  Telephone: 612 9717-9221  Fax: 612 9717 9260  E-mail: ron.szymczak@ansto.gov.au </p> <p> <b>Output 1.2: RRU for Component 3 - Off-shore Modelling and Verification</b>  Contact Person :  Name: Dr Peter Airey  Dept. : Environment Division  Address: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)  PMB 1, Menai  NSW 2234  Australia  Telephone: 612 9717 3272  Fax: 612 9717 9293 </p>

			<p>E-mail: peter.airey@ansto.gov.au</p> <p><b>Output 1.2: RRU for Component 4 – Harmful Algal Blooms Concerns</b></p> <p>Contact Person :</p> <p>Name: Dr Henk Heijnis</p> <p>Dept. : Environment Division</p> <p>Address: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)</p> <p>PMB 1, Menai</p> <p>NSW 2234</p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Telephone: 612 9717 3209:</p> <p>Fax: 612 9717 9270</p> <p>E-mail: henk.heijnis@ansto.gov.au</p>
1.2	BARC	India	<p>Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)</p> <p>Mumbai 400085</p> <p>Tel: 91 22 550 5050 ext. 2717</p> <p>Fax: 91 22 550 5151</p> <p>E-mail:</p> <p>Contact person:</p> <p>Name: Dr. S.V. Navada</p> <p>Title: Head, Isotope Hydrology Section</p> <p>Dept.: Isotope Applications Division,</p> <p>Address: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre</p> <p>Trombay, Mumbai-400 085</p>
1.2	MINT	Malaysia	<p><b>Output 1.2 : RRU for Database on heavy metals and organic pollutants</b></p> <p>Malaysian Institute of Nuclear Research &amp; Technology (MINT)</p> <p>Bangi, 43000 Kajang, Selangor</p> <p>Tel: 603 8250510 Ext. 1130</p> <p>Fax: 603 825 2577</p> <p>E-mail: khalik_wood@mint.gov.my</p> <p>Contact person:</p> <p>Name: Dr. Abd. Khalik Hj. Wood</p> <p>Title: Senior Research Officer</p> <p>Dept.: Industrial Technology Division (MINT)</p> <p>Address: MINT</p>
1.2	PINST-ECH	Pakistan	<p>Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science &amp; Technology (PINSTECH)</p> <p>PO Box. Nilore</p> <p>Islamabad</p> <p>Tel: 92 51 929 0261</p> <p>Fax: 92 51 929 0275</p> <p>E-mail: pinstech@paknet2.ptc.pk</p> <p>Contact person:</p> <p>Name: Dr. M. Ishaq Sajjad</p>

			<p>Title: Head, Radiation and Isotope Application Division</p> <p>Dept.: PINSTECH/ PAEA</p> <p>E-mail: sajjad.pins@pearl3.dgcc.org.pk</p>
1.2	MSI	Philippines	<p>Marine Sciences Institute</p> <p>Tel:</p> <p>Fax:</p> <p>E-mail:</p> <p>Contact person:</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Dept.:</p> <p>Address:</p>
1.3	ANSTO	Australia	<p>RRU for Ion Microbeam Analysis</p> <p>Contact Person:</p> <p>Name: Dr David Cohen</p> <p>Dept. :Physics Division</p> <p>Address: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)</p> <p>PMB 1, Menai</p> <p>NSW 2234</p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Telephone: 612 9717 3042</p> <p>Fax: 612 9717 3257</p> <p>E-mail: david.cohen@ansto.gov.au</p>
1.3	CIAE	China	<p>RRU for NAA</p> <p>China Institute of Atomic Energy</p> <p>PO Box. 275 - 50</p> <p>Beijing 102413, China</p> <p>Tel: 86 10 6935 7308</p> <p>Fax: 86 10 6935 7008</p> <p>E-mail: tiancia@public.bta.net.cn or wztian@iris.ciae.ac.cn</p> <p>Contact person:</p> <p>Name: Tian Weizhi</p> <p>Title: Professor</p> <p>Dept.: Nuclear Physics</p> <p>Address: CIAE</p>
1.3	BARC & CCCM	India	<p><u>BARC Address :</u></p> <p>Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)</p> <p>Mumbai 400085</p> <p>Tel: 91 22 550 5050 ext. 2215</p> <p>Fax: 91 22 550 5151</p> <p>E-mail:</p> <p>Contact person:</p> <p>Name: Dr. T.M. Mahadevan</p>

			<p>Title: Scientific Officer  Dept.: Environment &amp; Assessment Division  Address: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)</p> <p><u>CCCM address:</u>  Centre for Compositional Characterisation of Materials (CCCM),  ECIL Post, Hyderabad-500 062.  Tel: 91 040 712 5462  Fax: 91 040 712 5463  <u>At Mumbai:</u>  Tel: 91 22 557 4363  Fax: 91 22 556 2161  E-mail:  Contact person:  Name: Dr. S. Gangadharan  Title: Project Director  Dept.: Centre for Compositional Characterisation of Materials (CCCM),  Address: ECIL Post, Hyderabad-500062</p>
1.3	BATAN	Indonesia	<p>RRU for Air pollution (NAA)  BATAN - National Atomic Energy Agency Indonesia  PPI-Batan, Kawasan PUSPITEK  Serpong, Tangerang 15310  Tel: 62 21 7560905  Fax: 62 21 7560923  E-mail: syamsa@batan.go.id / PCM helia@ibm.net  Contact person:  Name:  Title:  Dept.:  Address:</p>
1.3	PINST-ECH	Pakistan	<p>Air pollution (NAA)  Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science &amp; Technology (PINSTECH)  PO Box. Nilore  Islamabad  Tel: 92 51 929 0261  Fax: 92 51 929 0275  E-mail: pinstech@paknet2.ptc.pk  Contact person:  Name: Dr. Shujaat Ahmad  Title: Head,  Dept.: Analytical Chemistry Group, Nuclear Chemistry Division  Address: E-mail: shujaat.pins@pearl3.dgcc.org.pk</p>

1.3	PNRI	Philippines	<b>Air pollution (XRF)</b> <b>Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)</b> <b>PO Box 213 UP</b> <b>Commonwealth Avenue</b> <b>Diliman, Quezon City</b> <b>Tel: 63 2 9296011 to 19 ext. 276</b> <b>Fax: 63 2 90201646</b> <b>E-mail: fls@sun1.dost.gov.ph</b> <b>Contact person:</b> <b>Name:</b> <b>Title:</b> <b>Dept.:</b> <b>Address:</b>
1.3	NUS	Singapore	<b>RRU for Air pollution - PIXE / XRF</b> <b>National University of Singapore (NUS)</b> <b>Dept. Of Physics</b> <b>Lower Kent Ridge Rd</b> <b>Singapore 119260</b> <b>Tel: 65 8742620</b> <b>Fax: 65 7776126</b> <b>Contact person:</b> <b>Name: Prof. Dr. Tang Seung Mun</b> <b>Title: Professor</b> <b>Dept.: Department of Physics</b> <b>Address: NUS</b> <b>E-mail: phytsm@leonis.nus.edu.sg</b>
1.4	BARC	India	<b>RRU for Nucleonic Control Systems &amp; Tracers</b> <b>Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)</b> <b>Mumbai 400085</b> <b>Tel: 91 22 550 5161</b> <b>Fax: 91 22 550 5151</b> <b>E-mail:</b> <b>Contact person:</b> <b>Name: Mr. Gursharan Singh</b> <b>Title: Head, NDT, Tracer Technology &amp; Hot Cell Operations.</b> <b>Dept.: Isotope Applications Division</b> <b>Address: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre</b> <b>Trombay, Mumbai-400 085.</b>
1.4	JAERI	Japan	<b>RRU for Component 1- Agrowaste</b> <b>Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute - JAERI</b> <b>1233 Watanuki, Takasaki, Gunma 270-12</b> <b>Tel: 81 27 3469410</b> <b>Fax: 81 27 3469687</b> <b>E-mail: kume@taka.jaeri.go.jp</b> <b>Contact person:</b> <b>Name: Dr. Tamikazu KUME</b> <b>Title: Head</b>

			<p>Dept.: Material Development Address: same as above</p>
1.4	MINT	Malaysia	<p><b>RRU for Component 1- Agrowaste</b>  <b>Malaysian Institute of Nuclear Research &amp; Technology (MINT)</b>  Bangi, 43000 Kajang, Selangor  Tel: 603 8250510 Ext. 1130  Fax: 603 825 2577  E-mail: khalik_wood@mint.gov.my  Contact person:  Name: Dr. Mat Rasol Awang  Title: Senior Research Officer  Dept.: Radiation Processing Technology Division  Address: MINT as above  Tel: Ext 1403;  E-mail: rasol@mint.gov.my</p>
1.4	GNS	New Zealand	<p><b>RRU for Component 2 - Industrial efficiency</b>  <b>Institute of Geological &amp; Nuclear Sciences (GNS)</b>  PO Box 31-312  Lower Hutt  Tel: 64 4 570 4637  Fax: 64 4 570 4657  E-mail: G.Wallace@gns.cri.nz  Contact person:  Name: G Wallace  Title: Dr  Dept.:  Address: GNS as above</p>
2.1	ANSTO	Australia	<p><b>RRU for Component 4 – Distance Learning Materials</b>  Contact Person:  Name: Celia Hacker  Dept.: Safety Division  Address: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)  PMB 1, Menai  NSW 2234  Australia  Telephone: 612 9717 3560  Fax: 612 9717 9266  E-mail: celia.hacker@ansto.gov.au</p> <p><b>RRU for Component 5 – Emergency Response Training</b>  Contact Person:  Name: David Woods  Dept. : Safety Division  Address: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)  PMB 1, Menai</p>



			NSW 2234 Australia Telephone: 612 9717 3578 Fax: 612 9717 9266 E-mail: david.woods@ansto.gov.au
2.1	CIAE	China	<b>RRU for Component 1 - Internet &amp; Homepage</b> China Institute of Atomic Energy PO Box 275 - 50 Beijing 102413, China Tel: 86 10 6935 7308 Fax: 86 10 6935 7008 E-mail: tiancia@public.bta.net.cn or wztian@iris.ciae.ac.cn Contact person: Name: Tian Weizhi Title: Professor Dept.: Nuclear Physics Address: CIAE
2.1	BARC	India	<b>RRU for Component 1 - Networking (offer)</b> Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) Mumbai 400085 Tel: 91 22 550 5050 ext. 2827 Fax: 91 22 550 5151 E-mail: Contact person: Name: C.A. Krishnan Title: RCA Liaison Officer Dept.: Technical Co-ordination & International Relations Group Address: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)
2.1	MINT	Malaysia	<b>RRU for Components 1, 2, 3 - Internet &amp; Homepage</b> Malaysian Institute of Nuclear Research & Technology (MINT) Bangi, 43000 Kajang, Selangor Tel: 603 8250510 Fax: 603 825 2577 Contact person: Name: Mr. Abd. Muin Abd. Raluman Title: Senior Research Officer Dept.: Radiation Processing Technology Division Address: MINT as above Tel. Ext: 1240; E-mail: muin@mint.gov.my

## Overview of the RCA Programme in 2001/2002

Programme: 10 Projects (carry-over projects)  
16 Projects (expected new projects)

Thematic Programme Areas:

Agriculture (3 projects)  
Health (1 project)  
Industry (1 project)  
Environment (5 projects)

Budget: 2001 - \$0.94 million (est.)  
2002 - \$0.09 million (est.)

Programme ownership:

Policy level meetings  
Establishment of operating rules and guidelines  
Lead Countries  
for each of the thematic programme areas & projects

## TOTAL FUNDING OF PROJECTS 2001/2002 BY FIELDS

Field of Projects	Fund (\$)				Total (\$)
	2001		2002		
	H <sup>1</sup>	<u>a</u> / <sup>2</sup>	H	<u>a</u> /	
1. Agriculture	53,100		37,475		90,575
Sub Total	53,100		37,475		90,575
2. Health	119,340				119,340
Sub Total	119,340				119,340
3. Industry		25,000			25,000
Sub Total	25,000				25,000
4. Environment	560,920	177,734	47,460	5,299	H : 608,380 <u>a</u> / : 183,033
Sub Total	738,654		52,759		791,413
Sub Total	733,360	202,734	84,935	5,299	H : 818,295 <u>a</u> / : 208,033
Total	936,094		90,234		1,026,328

LIST OF RCA PROJECTS 2001/2002 CYCLE - as of 24 August 1999  
(Based on continuing projects; not including new projects)

Project No.	Funding <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Title
RAS/0/029	Footnote a (AUL)	N	Radiation Protection and Networking
RAS/5/035	Hard-core	N	Better Management of Feeding and Reproduction of Cattle
RAS/5/037	Hard-core	N	Mutational Enhancement for Genetic Diversity in Rice
RAS/5/038	Footnote a	N (AF) <sup>3</sup>	Improving Genetic Diversity in Wheat, Oil Crops and Pulses
RAS/7/008	Hard-core (Model Project)	C	Quality Assurance in Radiation Sterilization of Tissue Grafts
RAS/8/076	Mixed IAEA & MSs (CPR, INS, MAL, NZ, PHL, SRL, THA)	C	Better Management of the Environment and Industrial Growth
RAS/8/082	Hard-core	N	Isotopic and Related Techniques to Assess Air Pollution
RAS/8/083	Footnote a (AUL)	N	Management of Marine Coastal Environmental Pollution
RAS/8/084	Hard-core	N	Isotope Use in Managing and Protecting Drinking Water
RAS/8/087	Footnote a	N	Radiation Processing Applications for Agrowastes
RAS/9/018*	Mixed (AUL, JPN)	C	Radiation Protection Infrastructure
RAS/7/008*	Hard-core	C	Quality Assurance in Radiation Sterilization of Tissue Grafts
RAS/4/019	Hard-core	N	Research Reactor Operation and Utilization

\* Projects proposed for extension.

<sup>1</sup> Hardcore = with Agency financing; Footnote a = Member States' funding from extrabudgetary contributions; Mixed = Agency and Member States' funding

<sup>2</sup> C= continuing; N= new; TBC= to be closed

<sup>3</sup> AF = Awaiting funding

## Project Proposals 2001/2002

From country:	Project Title	Field
BGD	Mungbean Improvement through Nuclear and Biotechnological Techniques	Agriculture
BGD	Groundnut Improvement	Agriculture
BGD	Sustaining Soil Quality in Intensive Wheat-Mung-T Aman Rice System Using Tracer Techniques	Agriculture
BGD	Water Resource Management	Agriculture
BGD	Integrated Management of Rice, Hispa, Diadisa Armigera with Particular Reference to Sterile Insect Technique(SIT)	Agriculture
BGD	Pest Management	Agriculture
CPR	Enhancement of Genetic Diversity for Improvement of Food, Oil and Pulse Crops through Mutation Techniques Combined with Biotechnology	Agriculture
CPR	The Use of Nuclear Techniques for Integrated Soil, Fertilizer Management to Increase Fertilizer Use Efficiency and Sequentially reducing Environment Pollution	Agriculture
CPR	Assessment of Human-induced Soil Degradation and its Restoration	Agriculture
CPR	The Application of Food Irradiation on Food Security, Food Safety and Food trade	Agriculture
CPR	Improving Animal Productivity and Reproductivity through Nuclear Related Techniques and Integrated Farm Management Strategies	Agriculture
CPR	Developing Sterile Insect Technique in the Asia Region	Agriculture
IND	Quality Improvement of Aquacultured and Marine Fishery Products by Gamma Irradiation	Agriculture

IND	Radiation Synthesis of Hydrogels Based on Modified Cellulose and their Application in Agriculture, Effluent Treatment and Health Care Industry	Agriculture
IND	Development of DNA marker linked to Powdery Mildew Resistance Genes for Mungbean	Agriculture
IND sent to MS	Detection Methods for Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables Processed for Phytosanitation and Quarantine	Agriculture
IND	Induction of Variability in Wheat to Isolate Mutants Adapted to Adverse Temperature at Grain Filling Stage to Improve Yield and Ensure Grain Quality	Agriculture
IND	Genetic Improvement of Groundnut by Using Induced Mutations and Cross Breeding	Agriculture
IND	Mungbean Improvement through Induced Mutations for Yield, Quality and Resistance to Biotic and Abiotic Stresses	Agriculture
IND	Induced Mutations for Yield, Protein, Oil and Disease Resistance and their Biochemical/Molecular Characterisation in Soybean	Agriculture
IND	Development of Molecular Markers for Induced Mutants of Groundnut	Agriculture
IND	Development of Integrated Plant Nutrient Supply (IPNS) Management through the Application of Chemical and Organic Fertilizers for Different Soil-Crop-Water Regimes	Agriculture
IND	Development of Integrated Pest Management Programme based on Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) as a Major Component for the Management of Potato Tuber moth	Agriculture
PAK	Promotion of Nuclear Power Generation in the EA-P Region	Energy
ROK	Improvement of Research Reactor Operation and Utilization	Energy

IND	Isotope Studies on Geogenic Toxins in Groundwater Systems	Environment
PAK	Use of Isotopes in Dam Safety and Dam sustainability	Environment
	Distance Learning in the Applied Sciences of Oncology	Health
IND	Upgradation of Immunoassay Capabilities in RCA Region	Health
IND	Development of Therapeutic Radio-pharmaceuticals for Bone Pain Palliation and Radiosynovectomy	Health
IND	Radiation Sterilization of Tissue Grafts	Health
IND	LDR and HDR Brachytherapy in Treatment of Cancer of the Cervix	Health
IND	Use of Radiotracers, Sealed Sources and Nucleonic Gauges in Industry	Industry
IND	Development of Polymer Based Dosimeters for Electron Beam Radiation Processing	Industry

## INFORMATION SHEET

**Title:** Consultative Meeting on Regional Cooperation in the Asia Pacific Region

**Date:** March 6-8 2000

**Venue:** Mumbai, India

### **Introduction:**

Several regional and international organizations in the Asia Pacific Region are undertaking or supporting activities or programmes related to solving problems in the environment and natural resources. Some of these organizations are the UNDP with its various regional programmes, the IAEA, ESCAP, the ASEAN Secretariat, UNESCO, UNEP, and others.

Many of the recipient countries of such regional programmes are, or could also be the same recipients of programmes under the IAEA. For example, the IAEA is executing a project which deals with problems related to air, marine and water pollution, and clean and energy efficient production processes. This project, RAS 97/030, involves 17 Member States in the region (Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam). However, the counterparts to the Agency-supported projects would not always be the same counterparts of the programmes of these other agencies. As such, the exchange of information does not always occur at the national level among different ministries or governmental organization units involved in these different programmes. For example, it would be the ministry of health that would deal with the health-related environmental problems. On the other hand, environmental-related problems that might have an impact on health might also be dealt with by the ministry of environment. The nuclear institutes that normally deal with projects on environment that are implemented by the IAEA and these nuclear institutes might be autonomous or under another ministry. Hence, it is advisable to have a policy to coordinate among such programmes and activities in order to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance the effective use of limited resources.

### **Purpose of the meeting:**

To enable such coordination, the Agency is organizing a meeting among the various organizations identified below to undertake the following:

1. Exchange of information on the scope of current and pipeline programmes and projects related to the environment and natural resources being pursued and supported in the region.
2. Identification of common concerns *within the environment and natural resources* in the region, especially in air, water, and marine environment and in clean and energy-efficient production processes, and the approaches being taken by each organization.
3. Identification and/or agreement/*consultation* ) on a programme addressing concerns in the environment and natural resources.
4. Establishment of appropriate linkages among and between organizations.

### **Expected output:**

This consultative meeting is expected to result in the following:



1. Better awareness and understanding of the programmes on the environment and natural resources of the organizations represented at the meeting.
2. Identification of common concerns or objectives within the environment and natural resources, e.g. in air, water, and marine pollution and cleaner production processes.
3. Development of proposals on how to address common concerns in the environment and natural resources area.
4. Initiation or establishment of Mechanism for linkages.

#### **Participating organizations:**

IAEA: TCPA, East Asia Pacific Section, RCA (3 persons)

UN ESCAP: Asia Pacific Center For Technology Transfer (2)

ASEAN Secretariat: (2)

UNDP APDIP Programme: (2)

UNDP/GEF/IMO - Regional Seas Programme: (2)

UNESCO - (Regional office for S&T (Jakarta); Regional office in Delhi): (2)

UNEP: (1)

- The participants should be senior representatives from the above named organizations who have not only an overview but also sufficient knowledge of the programmes and activities their organization is doing in the area of environment and natural resources and would be able to share his/her knowledge and experiences in those areas with other participants of the meeting.
- The Agency may also invite other resource persons to this meeting.
- Total : 15-20 participants

**Conduct of the meeting:** Duration: 3 days

#### Day 1:

- Presentation of programme addressing concerns in environment and natural resources in the region. Representative(s) from each organization will present the programmes and projects being pursued to address specific problems in the environment and natural resources.

#### Day 2:

- Identification of common concerns, discussions (identification of cooperative programme, exchange of information).
- Identification of activities or programme in which nuclear technology could provide an important contribution.

#### Day 3:

- Identification of possible areas of cooperation/collaboration.
- Preparation of meeting report with action plan .

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## **Member States Contributions (Extra-budgetary)**

- **Member States Contributions for the Joint UNDP/RCA/IAEA Project (RAS/97/030)**
- **Member States Contributions for RCA Projects**
- **Extra-budgetary Reserve Fund Status**

Member Countries Contributions for RCA Projects (as of 99-09-22)					
Projects	1998	1999	2000	Total	Remarks
RAS/4/018			10,000	10,000	JPN
RAS/8/077	150,533	115,046	35,000	300,579	JPN
RAS/8/085			127,000	127,000	JPN
RAS/9/018	50,508	83,233	60,000	193,741	AUL + JPN
				-	
				-	
				-	
				-	
				-	
				-	
	201,041	198,279	232,000	631,320	

Member Countries Contributions for joint UNDP/RCA/IAEA project (RAS/97/030)						
Projects	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Remarks
RAS/8/083		144,066	112,760			AUL
RAS/0/029		170,561	65,417	177,734	5,299	AUL
RAS/8/076	62,248					AUL
	21,034	37,200				CPR
		81,415				PHI
	6,038	3,090				INS
		17,929				NZE
		5,059				SRL
		27,079				THA
		102,530				JPN
	89,320	588,929	178,177	177,734	5,299	1,039,459

## Extrabudgetary Reserve Fund Status

31 July 1999

FUND CODE	PROJNUM	PROGRAMME YEAR	Sum of ALLOTMENTS \$
41	1997JPN	1997	42,976.86
41	1998JPN	1998	126,128.80
41	1999JPN	1999	208,000.00
<b>41 Total</b>			<b>377,105.66</b>
64	1996ROK	1996	180,989.18
64	1998ROK	1998	58,500.00
64	1999ROK	1999	23,971.67
<b>64 Total</b>			<b>263,460.85</b>
67	1997MAL	1997	10,000.00
67	1997MAL	1998	34,747.53
67	1998MAL	1998	10,000.00
67	1999MAL	1999	10,000.00
<b>67 Total</b>			<b>64,747.53</b>
68	1998INS	1998	26,238.12
68	1999INS	1999	8,100.00
<b>68 Total</b>			<b>34,338.12</b>
70	1999CPR	1999	50,043.55
<b>70 Total</b>			<b>50,043.55</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>2,175,996.04</b>

RCA

