Session II:
TC Programme Policy Basis, and the International Development Context

Mahfoudh Serhan Abdullah,
Programme Coordinator,
Department of Technical Cooperation

Session objective

to present the role of the IAEA as an independent international organization within the United Nations system, and to describe how TC projects contribute to the attainment of wider national, regional and interregional development priorities, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Outline of Presentation

- IAEA and the United Nations
- Policy reference for TC
- Key principles for the TC programme
- The international context

IAEA and the United Nations

- IAEA founded in 1957

- as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization

- IAEA´s relationship with the UN is regulated by a special agreement, INFCIRC/11 (1959)

IAEA and the United Nations

IAEA:

- Submits reports covering its activities to the General Assembly at each regular session

- Submits reports to the Security Council and notifies the Council whenever, in connection with the activities of the Agency, questions within the competence of the Council arise

- Submits reports to the Economic and Social Council and to other organs of the United Nations on matters within their respective competences

Policy Reference

The Statute

Guiding Principles and Rules
(INFCIRC/267)

Revised Supplementary Agreement

Decisions of Governing Bodies

IAEA Medium Term Strategy

The Statute

Article II: Objectives

"The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy for peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose."

The Statute

Article III: Functions

"To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

Guiding Principles and Rules

> The Guiding Principles and General Operating Rules to Govern the Provision of Technical Assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency
>
> March 1979

I.   Guiding Principles

- Eligibility: All Member States, but primarily developing countries

- Sources of technical assistance

- Agreement with MS (SBAA, RSA)

- Human resources, equipment, others

II. General Operating Rules

Guiding Principles and Rules

The primary objective of technical assistance is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity in Member States by facilitating:

- their free access to the peaceful uses of atomic energy
- the transfer of nuclear technology
- the development of research
- the application and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in Member States
- the promotion of cooperation between them for that purpose

Revised Supplementary Agreement

Revised Supplementary Agreement Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Government of [Member State]

- The RSA describes the responsibility of the MS Government and the Agency.

- Standard Basic Assistance Agreement: The Government & the Agency apply the provisions of UNDP Standard Basic Assistance Agreement

Revised Supplementary Agreement

Key Articles

- Safety Standards to be applied
- TC for Peaceful Use only + Safeguards apply
- Physical Protection of facilities and equipment
- Title to Equipment and Materials
- Settlement of Disputes

Medium Term Strategy 2018-2023

Six strategic objectives

- Facilitating access to nuclear power and other nuclear technologies
- Strengthening promotion of nuclear science, technology and applications
- Improving nuclear safety and security
- Providing effective technical cooperation
- Delivering effective and efficient Agency safeguards
- Providing effective, efficient and innovative management and sound programme and
- budget planning

Decisions of Governing Bodies

- Board of Governors Decisions
- General Conference Decisions & Resolutions
  - Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities

Key principles for the TC programme

- Contributes to development goals (SDGs)
- Responding to Member States' needs (Demand Driven)
- Peaceful uses only
- Safety and security
- Member State ownership and shared responsibility
- Non-discrimination
- Cooperation among Member States and with partners
- Transparency

The international development context: From the MDGs to the SDGs

MDGs: 2000 - 2015

- 8 goals, 21 targets
- Global compact
- Time-bound, specific
- Concise, brief
- People-centred
- Top down formulation
- Easy to communicate

SDGs: 2015 - 2030

- 17 goals, 169 targets
- Universal and transformative
- Broader scope and increased ambition
- Interdependent, complex and integrated
- Strong ownership
- Consultative formulation

Key opportunities and entry points

- There are four key shifts for IAEA:

- Prominent role for science and technology

- Focus on data and evidence

- Criticality of partnership to deliver results

    - and…..

- Common language

Science, technology and innovation

- **Goal 17** but woven throughout all goals implicitly and explicitly

- Potential to "*accelerate human progress*"

- IAEA can assist MS in using ST&I to achieve national development priorities, thus contributing to reaching national SDG targets.

Why do we need partnerships?

- Impact and results greater than if parties were acting alone.

- Synergies and complementarities

- It is not *solely* a question of money.

- In developmental work, others often have lead mandate

Working together: the UNDAF

- **Medium Term planning framework** for UN system development activities at country level
- **Nationally owned and driven** with objectives that respond to country's national development priorities
- **Reduce transaction costs** for Government, increase efficiency and effectiveness of programme
- **IAEA projects reflected** as part of UN assistance-synergies and complementarities identified

$\Rightarrow$ *Stakeholders: UN Resident Coordinator, UN agencies (resident and non-resident), government central and line ministries, PMO, NLO*

CPFs and UNDAFs: the numbers (2017)

- ✓ 20 new CPFs signed in 2017 (12 to date in 2018)

- ✓ 95 CPFs valid at end 2017

- ✓ 54 valid UNDAFs co-signed at end 2017

Technical cooperation: delivering results for peace and development