

Session IV: The International Development Context and the TC Programme

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Development cooperation landscape

- o Agenda 2030
- $_{\odot}$ Key shifts, implications and opportunities

Partnerships and programming tools

- \odot Links with Agenda 2030
- o Why partner?
- \odot Programming tools and processes

Agenda 2030 and SDGs





The Five Ps









 Prominent role for science and technology

- ✓ Focus on data and evidence
- Criticality of partnership to deliver results
- ✓ Common language



- 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



Data and Evidence

- Renewed emphasis on the need to monitor and measure progress
- Secure greater accountability
- Demonstration of results
- Through science and technology, IAEA can produce credible, fast, accurate data for MS /policy makers
- IAEA can draw on national SDG data sets to demonstrate project and programme results



SDGs are more than a taxonomy – move beyond mapping ⇒Moving from SDGs as label to SDGs as tool

- Universality and global acceptance of Agenda 2030 as common framework for development work
- SDGs give us a common language that allows us to speak with partners and define our value in terms of specific development outcomes
- At target level, provides substantive guide to orient joint planning and programming

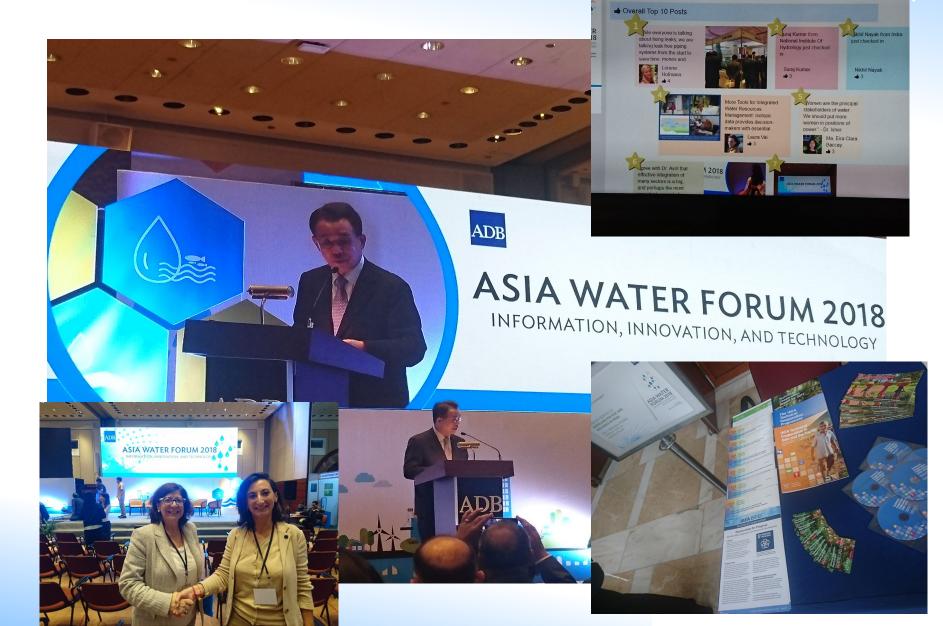
2018 UN HLPF on Sustainable Development





2018 Asia Water Forum





Partners















Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia

BILL& MELINDA GATES foundation







✓ 59 active agreements (PA, MoU) with traditional and non-traditional partners

- 5 TCAF
- 17 TCAP
- 2 TCEU
- 8 TCLAC
- 23 PACT
- 4 TCPC

✓ 9 signed in 2018



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

Country Programme Framework



TC strategy

 The goal of the CPF process is to achieve agreement between the Agency and a government on a few priority areas for technical co-operation that can produce significant impact.



The CPF is expected to:

- promote programme ownership by the MS
- ensure programme relevance through the alignment of TC projects with national development priorities
- facilitate the identification of possible sources of funding for the programme
- foster contributions to the global development agendathrough partnerships with the UN organizations



Working Together: UNDAFs

- 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 assistancesynergies and complementarities identified
- ⇒ Stakeholders: UN Resident Coordinator, UN agencies (resident and non-resident), government central and line ministries, PMO, NLO



CPFs and UNDAFs: The numbers

✓ 96 valid CPFs

- 31 TCAF
- 29 TCAP
- 22 TCEU
- 14 TCLAC

✓ 56 valid UNDAFs co-signed

- 17 TCAF
- 14 TCAP
- 12 TCEU
- 13 TCLAC





Technical Cooperation Programme

Technical cooperation: delivering results for peace and development

