

Session III: The International Development Context and the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme

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IAEA

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Session Objectives

1. TC contribution to global development priorities:

- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Post-2015 development agenda debates

2. Strategic partnerships:

- Importance for TC
- UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
- UN Organization Examples

Development Cooperation Landscape

- **MDGs:** to be achieved by all nations by 2015
- **Rio+20** and **Post-2015 development agenda** debates: reflecting **science, technology and innovation**
- Improving **UN system-wide coherence** in development and humanitarian work:
 - UN Reform
 - Delivering as One: relevance of **UNDAF** process
 - Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR)



IAEA Technical Cooperation (TC):







Addressing MDGs with nuclear science and technology

- The TC programme assists MS to develop national capacities in nuclear science and technology.
- **Science, technology and innovation** play critical roles in assisting MS achieve national development priorities, thus contributing to reaching national **MDG** targets.
- The IAEA provides new knowledge, best practices and research coordination.

UN Major
Conferences &
Summits



TC projects contribute to the MDGs

		\$ Disb. 2006	% of TCP total	\$ Disb. 2008	% of Total total
	1 <i>MDG 1: Reduce Poverty & Hunger</i>	6.7m	8.6%	12.5m	15.9%
	4 <i>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</i>	1.5m	2.0%	2.3m	2.9%
	5 <i>MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health</i>	14.6m	18.6%	19.4m	24.2%
	6 <i>MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS</i>	14.8m	18.9%	20.8m	26.0%
	7 <i>MDG 7: Environment Sustainability</i>	7.2m	9.0%	13.1m	16.3%
	8 <i>MDG 8: Global Partnerships</i>	0.6m	0.8%	1.8m	2.3%

STI's Importance to Sustainable Development

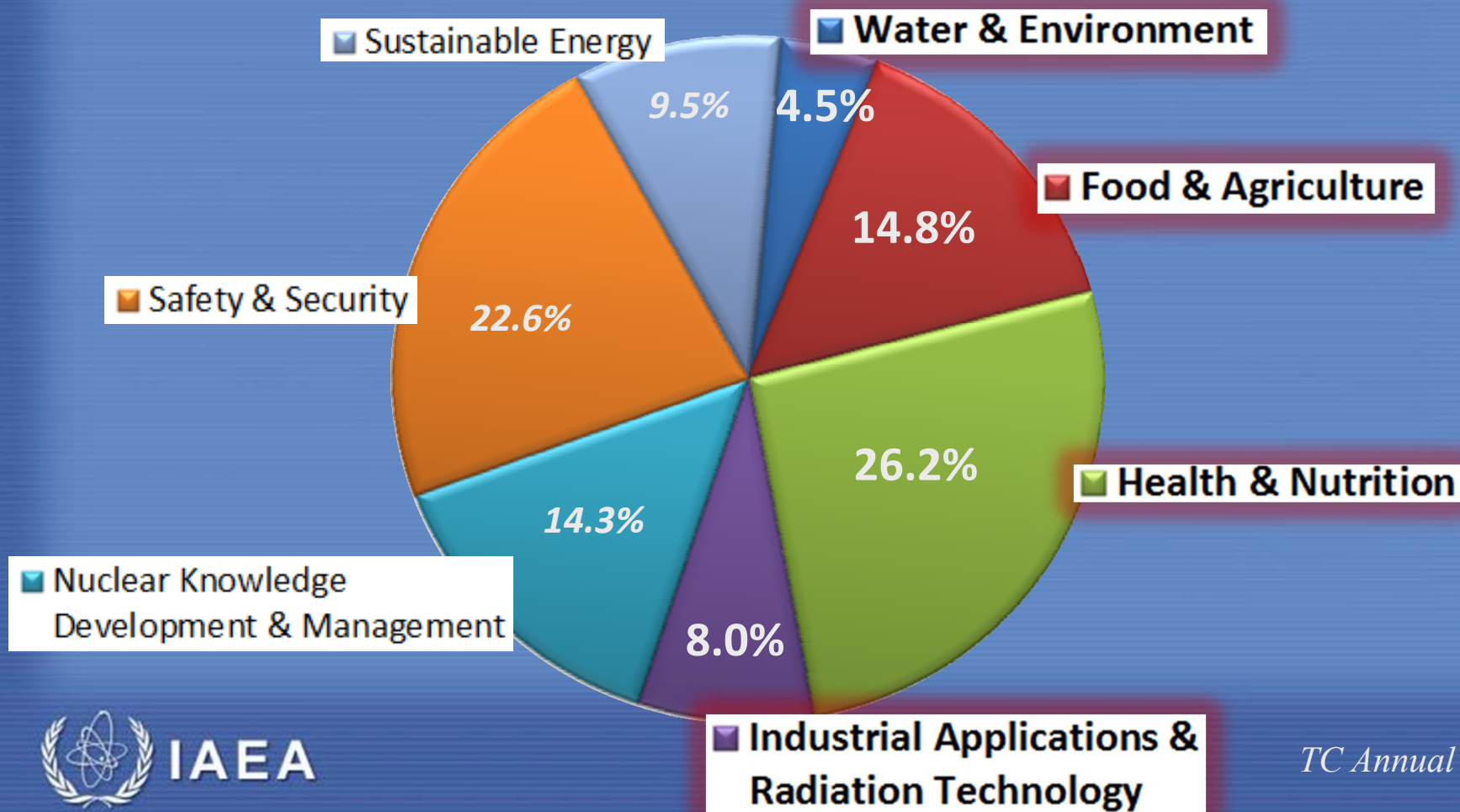
- **Rio+20:** science, technology and innovation (STI) important to sustainable development.
- **Post-2015 Development Agenda**
 - UNSG High-Level Panel suggested collaboration on and access to STI should be incorporated in new Goals
 - At UNGA special MDG event (Sept. 2013) world leaders agreed to adopt new development Goals in 2015.

IAEA priority: strengthen National Regulatory Authorities for safe and secure delivery of nuclear STI in support of sustainable development



Operational Partnerships: Essential for the IAEA

- More than half of TC's projects are in areas where IAEA does not have the lead UN mandate



Benefits of Partnerships

- **Improved socio-economic impact** of TC projects by reaching end users and beneficiaries outside the lab.
- **Improved public understanding** of how nuclear technology and the TC Programme contribute to a clean environment, green growth and health.
- **Enhanced knowledge of the peaceful uses of nuclear technology**, thus improving public perception.

Scope of IAEA Partnerships

Targets

- IAEA Member States
- UN Organizations
- International and Regional Organizations

Levels

- HQ / International
- Regional
- National

Types

- Strategic
- Financial
- Technical

Why else are partnerships important?

Overcome constraints and limitations:

- Not a funding organization, but TCF finances 90-100% of Country Programmes and MS growing.
- HQ based with field programme to manage.
- Scientific, technical and regulatory programme with a social-economic goal.
- Small scale, short duration projects make it difficult to realize results

Partnerships can provide opportunities

- Promote science-based development to help MS adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, environmental pollution, population pressure, manage diseases and ensure health, prosperity and sustainability.
- Expand opportunities for women's participation in operational activities and gender equality

Results are in the field.....

- RBM is a unifying principle in the Agency.
- For the TCP, results occur in the field through the collaboration of the project team.
- Rethinking partnerships means refocusing our efforts on operational activities.
- The challenge is to define needs (constraints and limitations) where partners can help

UNDAF

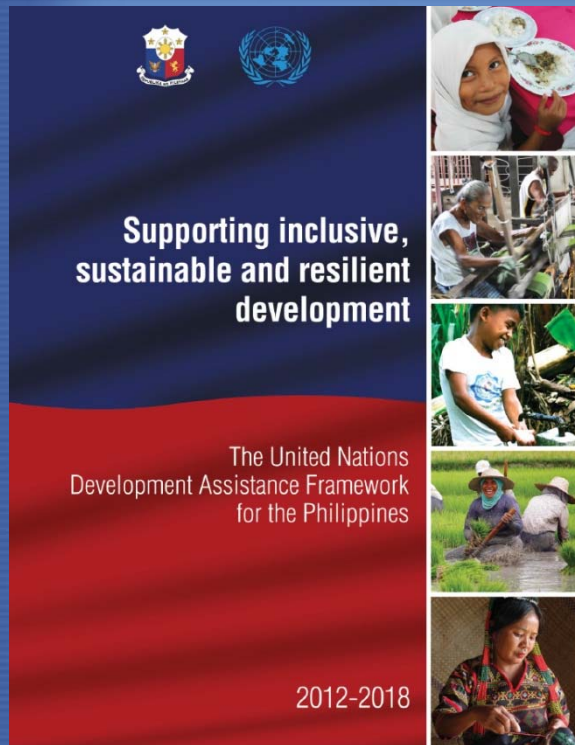
- Strategic framework for UN system operational activities at country level which builds on comparative advantages of each organization.
- Objectives respond to country's national development priorities.
- IAEA projects reflected as part of UN assistance in the country.
- IAEA retains ownership of its projects and financial resources.
- Stakeholders: UN Resident Coordinator, Gov., PMO, NLO

IAEA signatory to 30 UNDAFs across all regions



Example: Philippines UNDAF 2012 - 2018

IAEA contributing to 2 / 4 priority areas:



1. Universal access to quality social services

- Universal health care & food and nutrition security

2. Decent and productive employment for greener growth

3. Democratic governance

4. Resilience towards disasters and climate change

- Climate change adaptation, and conservation and protection of the environment and natural resources



On-going Partnership Related Efforts in TC

- Participation in international development agenda proceedings (MDGs, Post-2015, global conferences, CEB, UNSG Reports).
- Raise awareness (bilateral, multilateral) about contributions of nuclear applications to development work.
- Support Regional Divisions in UNDAF engagement.
- Awareness raising vis-à-vis PMOs regarding potential for programmatic collaboration in TC projects.
- Identification, with PMOs, of pilot JPs in key thematic areas
- Strengthening collaboration with EC institutions.
- Develop Practical Arrangements with interested partners.

IAEA Operational Partnerships: Global Themes & Initiatives

UNICEF & SUN: Child Nutrition

UNEP: Environmental Management

UNIDO: Green Economy and Cleaner Production

UNCCD & Global Soil Partnership: Sustainable Land Management (SLM)



Operational Partnership: UNIDO

Stockholm Convention

- Protection from POPs and PCBs

Montreal Protocol:

- Reduce use of ozone depleting substances

*All IAEA MSs
are signatory*

UNIDO Cooperation:

- Break down or removal of POPs and PCBs.
- Wastewater treatment, disinfecting sewage sludge.
- Cleaning flue gases, producing fertilizer as by-product, and remediating contaminated soil (dioxin).



Operational Partnerships: UNCCD & Global Soil Partnership

- Combatting desertification, land degradation & drought
 - Measuring water content of soils
 - Identify hot spots of soil degradation
 - Trace movement of nitrogen fertiliser to optimize nitrogen use efficiency
 - Identify soil erosion patterns
 - Isotopes, fallout radionuclides and CSSI serving as tracers



**28 active TC projects in
agricultural water and soil
management**



UNCCD Conference of the Parties (CoP), 2013



IAEA side event:

“Isotope Studies Supporting Evidence for Combating Desertification”

- Introduced benefits of the IAEA-UNCCD partnership to:
 - Evidence-based soil and land management studies.
 - Inputs to UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAPs).
 - Country level cooperation between scientists and policymakers.
 - Establishing a science-policy interface for soil.



Forthcoming Operational Partnerships: UNICEF & the SUN Movement

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF):

- Assess status of nutritional interventions and breast feeding practices and maternal body composition

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN):

- Investing in policies and actions that will reduce “*hidden hunger*” and malnutrition

19 active TC projects in nutrition for improved health



Forthcoming Operational Partnerships: UNEP

UN Environment Programme (UNEP):

- Sustainable environmental management
 - *Climate change*
 - *Ecosystems Management*
 - *Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Production and Consumption*
 - *Hazardous Substances and Wastes Management and Disposal*
 - *Environmental Policy*



Way Forward

- **Partnerships**

- Through Partnerships with UN agencies operating at country level (e.g. *UNICEF nutrition programs, UNCCD in SLM*) **we can have an impact on real lives.**

- **Key development priorities**

- Cleaner industrial production and sustainable land management serve as partnership building entry points.



*Technical cooperation:
delivering results for
peace and
development*

