

International Conference on the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme

Sixty years and *beyond*

Contributing to development

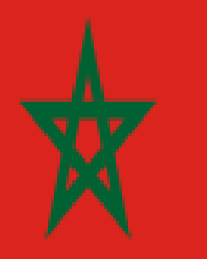
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Radiation Safety Infrastructure: An IAEA TC Integrated Strategy for Safe & Sustainable Development



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OUTLINE

1

Background

2

**Radiation safety
status prior to
1995**

3

**Challenges
&
IAEA TC
response**

4

Achievements

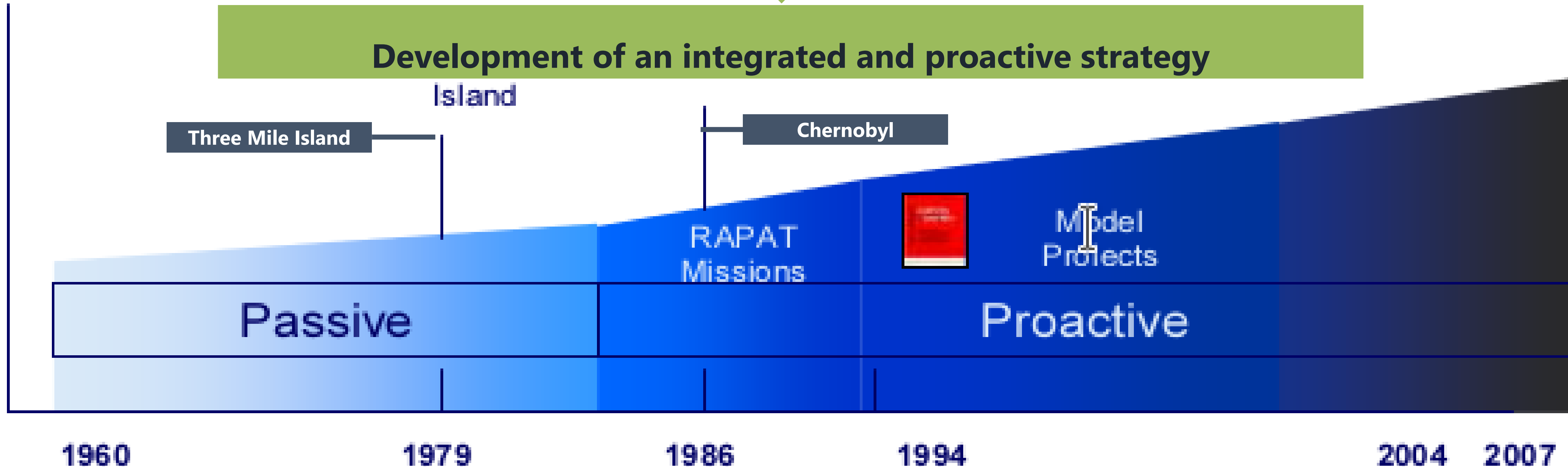
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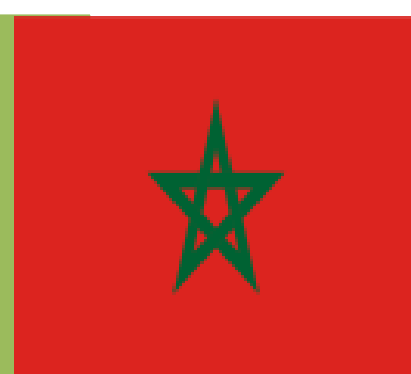
Conclusions

RADIATION SAFETY STATUS PRIOR TO 1995

- The IAEA devoted considerable financial resources and technical efforts
- From 1984 to 1995 Radiation Protection Advisory Team (RAPAT) missions were conducted in 64 Member States

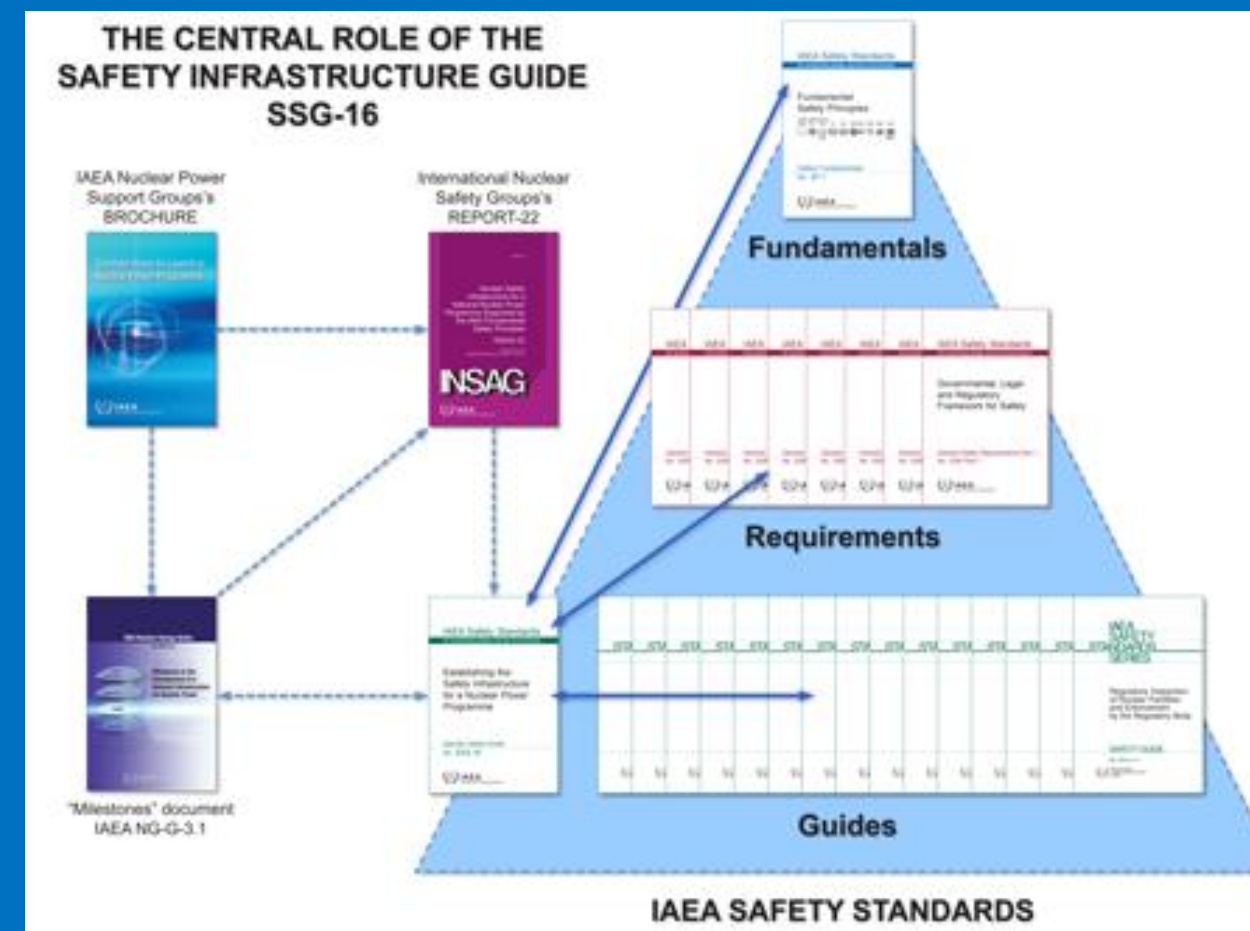
Conclusion: The vast majority of MS still had little or no infrastructure in radiation safety



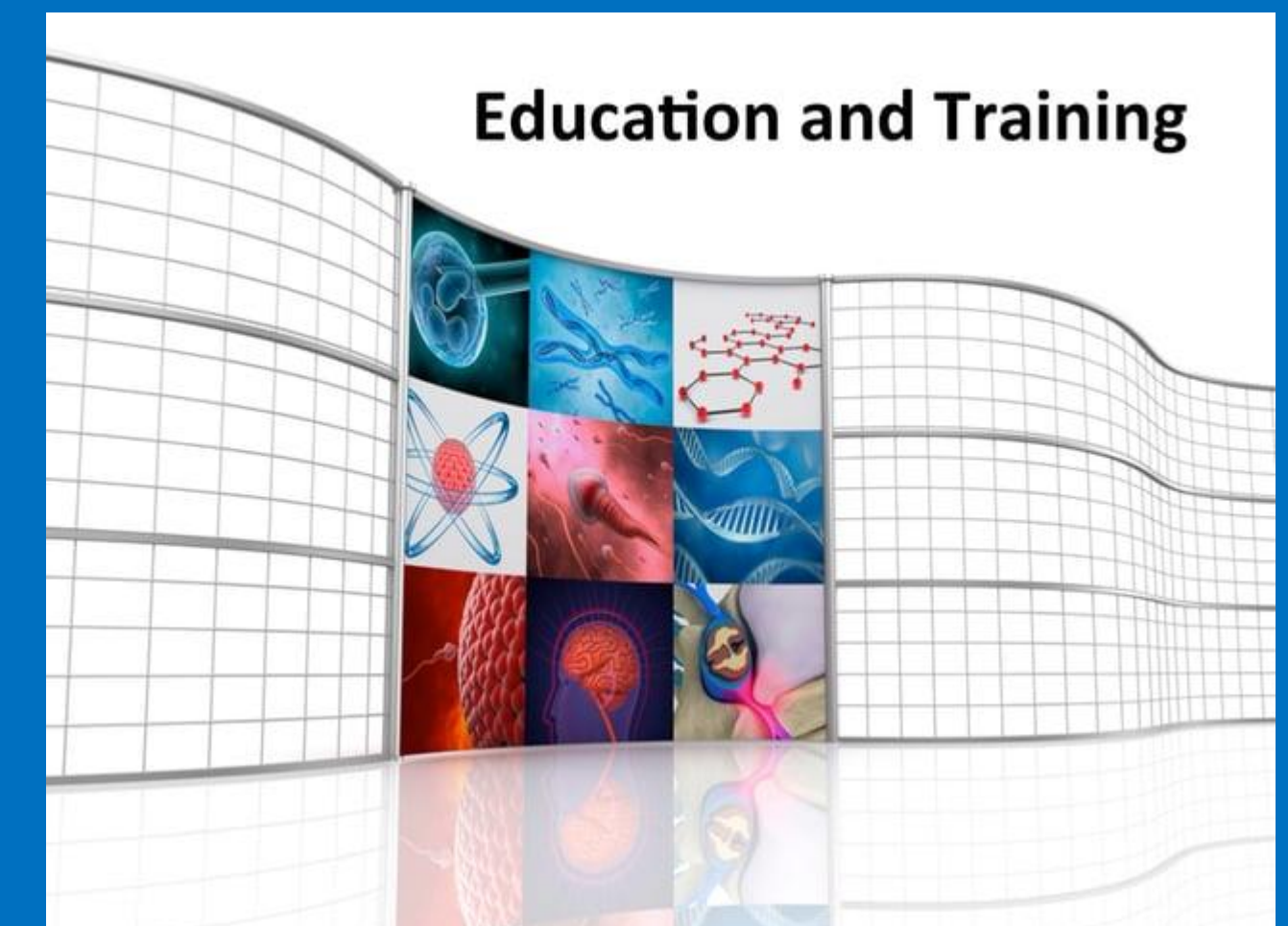


CHALLENGES (1)

1. Lack of adequate legal and regulatory infrastructure



2. Lack of adequate education and training in radiation safety



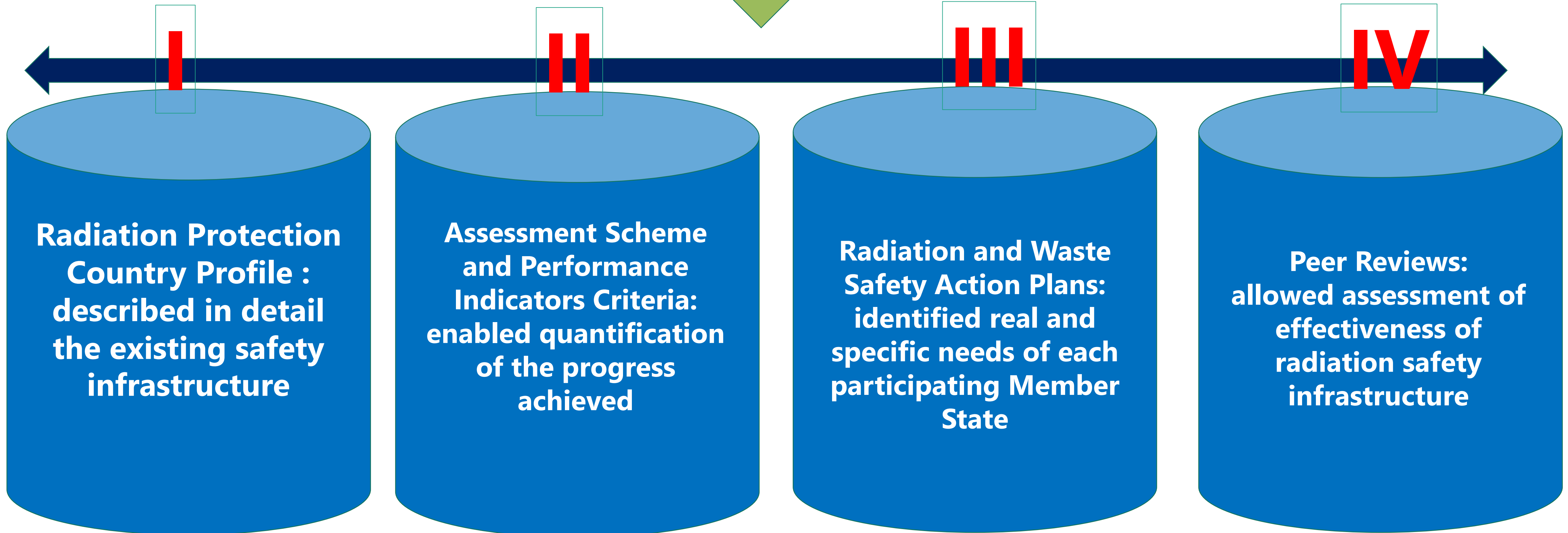
CHALLENGES (2)

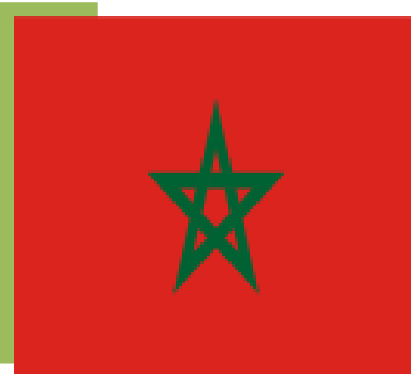
3. **Insufficient financial and technical resources, and support services.**
4. **Lack of mechanisms for transfer of knowledge to, and the sharing of experiences among developing countries.**
5. **Institutional instability.**



IAEA TECHNICAL COOPERATION RESPONSE

Integrated and Proactive Strategy





IAEA TECHNICAL COOPERATION RESPONSE

Assessment by Peer Review



66 Missions to 50 different Model Project countries

Terms of Reference

New sets of appraisals

1. To determine the status of radiation safety;
2. To determine how effective the Model Project has been in improving the situation in the country; and
3. To submit findings, conclusions and recommendations, if any, for further strengthening of the national infrastructure for radiation protection and safety.

1. RaSSIA,
2. ORPAS,
3. EPREV,
4. The Radiological Protection of Patients Appraisal (RPOPA) and
5. The Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS)

Model Projects

Proactive

1999. ←

→ 2004

THE MODEL PROJECT'S ACHIEVEMENTS (1): 87 Participating Countries

Milestone 1: Establishment of a legislative and regulatory framework

Compliant legislation promulgated & implemented
80%

Regulations adopted for most hazardous practices & compliant w/main requirements
75%

System for inspection operational & covering major sources
50%+

Inventory of radiation sources in place for major sources
70%+



THE MODEL PROJECT'S ACHIEVEMENTS (2): 87 Participating Countries

Milestone 2: Establishment of occupational exposure control



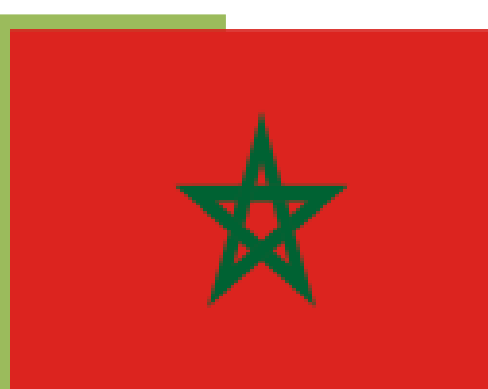
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System for individual monitoring for external exposure for workers w/higher risk
80%

Central dose record system
80%

Operational workplace monitoring in place
50%

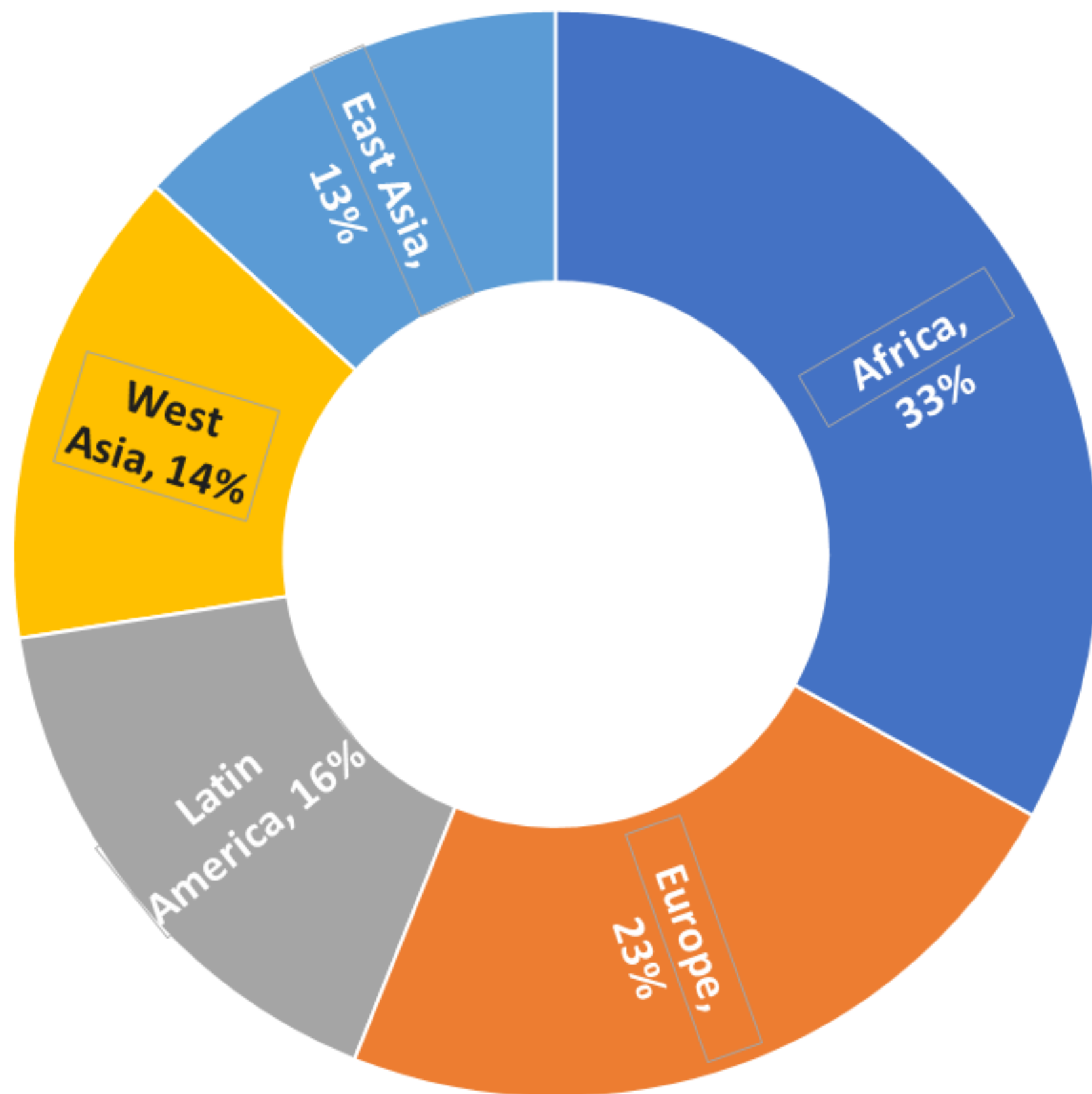




THE MODEL PROJECT'S ACHIEVEMENTS (5): 87 Participating Countries

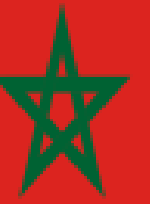
IAEA MS participating in the model Project on Upgrading Radiation Protection Infrastructure

91 Countries



Radiation Protection Model Project: 1994-2004

- Training course participants: 4719
- Fellows: 871
- Scientific Visits: 304
- IAEA Staff: 861
- International experts and lecturers: 1401
- National Consultants: 174
- Participants in management meetings: 1093



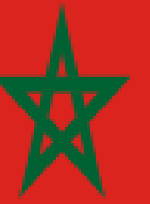
CONCLUSION (1)

1. The IAEA TC Programme defined a vision and a strategy for an integrated and harmonious process of:

Design – Planning – Prioritization – Delivery

2. The Model Project and its follow up projects :

- **Strengthened regional expertise, networking and sharing of knowledge and experience.**
- **Led to the unprecedented active engagement of governments, at the government and regulatory authority levels, and of end-users in efforts to comply with the principal requirements of related standards.**



CONCLUSION (2)

3. Improvement of standards :

Building on success of Model Project approach => expanded this proactive approach in international standards development

4. Substantial progress in upgrading radiation safety infrastructures in most participating countries.

5. Support by the IAEA to follow up to the Model Project, particularly key elements such as:

- encouraging States to engage in periodic appraisals and self-assessments; expanding regional cooperation, self-reliance and networking; and further promoting the “train-the-trainer” approach.