

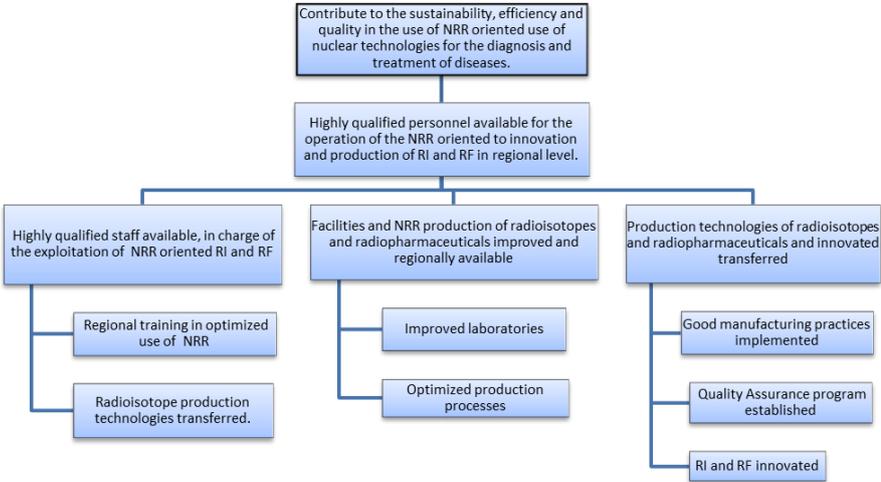
Regional Project Concept Template (Category A)

The information contained in this template should be uploaded to the PCMF IT platform by the Chair of the relevant regional cooperative agreement or the NLO of the Member State submitting the concept by **31 May 2014** at the latest. Based on this information the IAEA will assess whether this project concept is in line with the TC quality criteria and requirements. Concepts positively appraised will be further developed into full project documents during the design phase.

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| Region: | South America | | |
| Regional/Cooperative agreement (if applicable) | ARCAL | Priority no. given by regional/cooperative agreement (for concepts proposed under the auspices of regional cooperative agreements) | E6 |
| Title | Capacity building for the NRRs exploitation by highly qualified personnel, seeking sustainable operation oriented to innovation in the production of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals for the Latin American Region. | | |
| Field of activity | | | |
| Regional project category¹ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Transnational</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Regional standard setting</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Capacity building for developing countries</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Joint TC activities with a regional or international entity</i> | | |
| Names and contact details of project counterparts and counterpart institutions (starting with the main counterpart) | 1. Agustin Ricardo Zuñiga Gamarra, Instituto Peruano de Energía Nuclear (IPEN). Av. Canadá, Av. Canadá N° 1470. San Borja, Lima. Perú. Telf.: (511)4885050. http://www.ipen.gob.pe , azuniga@ipen.gob.pe , 2. Brazil 3. Argentina 4. Colombia 5. México 6. Jamaica | | |
| Analysis of regional Gap/problems/needs | <p><i>Give an in-depth analysis of the major problems/needs to be addressed by the project, as well as of their causes and effects; and explain how these are linked to regional development plans or frameworks (or equivalent). Refer to past efforts made in addressing these problems/needs, if any, and explain how the current project proposal builds upon them. Attach any supporting documents (e.g. texts of regional development plans).</i></p> <p>In Latin America only five countries have Nuclear Research Reactors (NRR), used to produce radioisotopes (RI) and radiopharmaceuticals (RF); these countries are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Peru. Most of these NRR were put to work around the 80's, and the personnel trained for the operation of the NRR and facilities today total up more than 30 working years of experience in specialized areas such as: calculation, operation, maintenance and management. These personnel in average are 55 years old, many of them are going to retire in the next 10 years, while some already retired, leaving their institutions without transferring the know how they acquired through the years to younger technicians and professionals. In these countries, with the exception of Argentina, today there are not many technical or professional options to specialize in NRR operation, maintenance and management as well as in the production and use of RI or RF. This situation is challenging the</p> | | |

¹ See the document entitled "Policy and Procedures for TC Regional Projects" at: http://pcmf.iaea.org/DesktopModules/PCMF/docs/2014_15_Docs/notes/Regional_TC_Project_Policy.pdf.

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| | <p>future operation of the NRR, their sustainability and the production of RI and RF for the region.</p> <p>We know that the training of professionals and technicians for nuclear reactors takes several years, so we must start now building new human resources to preserve the nuclear knowledge achieved in the last 30 years, minimizing the risks of: 1) increasing the underuse of the NRRs and, 2) lessen the supply of RF for diagnostic and medical therapy, industry and demand of technological services involving the use of radiotracers.</p> <p>We believe that strengthening the integration and cooperation between the countries in the region is essential to introduce innovation in RI and RF, to improve their production, as well as to promote the transfer of RI, RF technology to the countries that still don't have access to the benefits of its use.</p> <p>We can summarize the problem of several countries in the region as: Limited availability of human resources for NRR operation, maintenance and use, due to poor access to training courses in the region, causes underuse of facilities and lack of diversification and innovation in the production of RI and RF products.</p> <p>Based on the increase in the use of NRR it will be possible to make a technological transfer from trainers having nuclear knowledge, to trainees to deal with the problems and difficulties in using nuclear technology in solving social needs in our countries.</p> <p>The transfer of knowledge through theory and practical training will increase both the quantity and quality of trained professionals and researchers in nuclear technology and its applications, allowing sustainability and innovation to products obtained in NRR.</p> |
| <p>Why should it be a regional project?</p> | <p><i>Indicate why it is better to address these problems/needs through a regional project (as opposed to a national one).</i></p> <p>In the region, the development of scientific and technological advances involving NRR, their use and exploitation, for example in the production of radioisotopes used in medicine and industry, have not been uniform in all the countries. Countries like Brazil, Mexico and Argentina have made substantial progress in relation to other countries like Peru and Chile, as well as the Caribbean countries.</p> <p>In the region there are some NRRs available, but the age of the staff is around 55 years old in average, therefore there is a high risk of insufficient or inappropriate relieve of staff in the future.</p> |

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| | <p>Therefore the Region needs to strength the regional synergy that allows the transfer of knowledge and technology in reactor operating (operation and production of RI and RF) and its impact on the health benefit of Latin American society through the strengthening of human talent and the innovation and development of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals.</p> |
| <p>Stakeholder analysis and partnerships</p> | <p><i>Describe the stakeholder analysis conducted, specifying all the interested or affected parties, end users, beneficiaries, sponsors and partners identified, with clearly defined roles for each entity.</i></p> <p>The stakeholders are: the countries that have NRR in the region: Peru, Chile, Argentina, Jamaica, Brazil, Mexico and others, whose through this project going to share experiences, facilities and technologies in order to promote the continuous improvement and regional synergy to facilitate to find solutions related to: reactor operation, health, industry, etc., benefiting the end user in the improving the quality of life, competitiveness and governance of the country and the region.</p> |
| <p>Overall objective (or developmental objective)</p> | <p><i>State the objective to which the project will contribute, and demonstrate its linkage with any regional or broader development goal or priority. It has to be in line with the problems/needs identified.</i></p> <p>To have highly qualified personnel for the operation of the NRR, performing the activities related to the development of innovation in the production and use of RI and RF in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region</p> |
| <p>Analysis of objectives</p> | <p><i>Draw up an objective tree to highlight the hierarchy of objectives as well as the cause–effect logic that this project is expected to achieve.</i></p>  <pre> graph TD A[Contribute to the sustainability, efficiency and quality in the use of NRR oriented use of nuclear technologies for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.] --> B[Highly qualified personnel available for the operation of the NRR oriented to innovation and production of RI and RF in regional level.] B --> C[Highly qualified staff available, in charge of the exploitation of NRR oriented RI and RF] B --> D[Facilities and NRR production of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals improved and regionally available] B --> E[Production technologies of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals and innovated transferred] C --> C1[Regional training in optimized use of NRR] C --> C2[Radioisotope production technologies transferred.] D --> D1[Improved laboratories] D --> D2[Optimized production processes] E --> E1[Good manufacturing practices implemented] E --> E2[Quality Assurance program established] E --> E3[RI and RF innovated] </pre> |

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| | <i>XTarget (receiving expertise)</i> ___JAMAICA___ Role: <i>XResource (providing expertise)</i> <i>XTarget (receiving expertise)</i> ___MEXICO___ Role: <i>XResource (providing expertise)</i> <i>XTarget (receiving expertise)</i> ___COLOMBIA___ Role: <i>XTarget (receiving expertise)</i> | | | |
| Funding and project budget | Provide an estimate of the total project costs and the funding expected from each stakeholder: | | | |
| | | Euro | Comment | |
| | Government cost-sharing | | (to be sent to the IAEA) | |
| | Counterpart institution(s) | | | |
| | Other partners | | Who?: | |
| | IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF): | Fellowships / | 75600 | |
| | | Scientific visits / | 42000 | |
| | | Training courses/ | 49000 | |
| Workshops | | 42000 | | |
| | Experts | 70000 | | |
| | Equipment | 350000 | | |
| | TOTAL | 678600 | | |