NST009 Building capacity for nuclear security (Implementing Guide)

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Process

• 4 Consultancy Meetings since August 2013
• Consultants (considering Regional Distributions)
  • European Union
  • Ghana
  • Indonesia
  • Japan
  • Pakistan
  • Saudi Arabia
  • South Korea
  • United States of America
Purpose of the NST009

- Development of a national strategy for capacity building including through the identification of methodologies for assessing infrastructure needs
- Systematic and integrated approach to develop and continuously improve organisational and individual competencies
- Address all organisations involved in nuclear security and reflect the multi-disciplinary and cross institutional nature
- Enhance the human, scientific, technological and managerial competence and the organizational, institutional and national capabilities
- Effectively build capacity in nuclear security
INSEN

- Current members: 111 members as of 10-11-2014
- Increase Aug 2011- Aug 2012 (annual meeting) + 14 members
- 2012-2013: + 21 members
- 2013-2014: +22 members
- Since Aug 2014: + 2 members

NSSC Network

- Current members: 47 MSs (+1) as of 10-11 2014
- 2012 Feb: initially 30 MSs
- 2013 Dec: 46 MSs (16 new)
- 2014: 47 MSs (1 new)

Training

- Trainings offered: 84 courses in 2014 No of trained people per year: 1238 listed participants
Current Outlook – Among IAEA Main Activities
2014

Physical Installation/Protection Upgrades

• At Facilities
  • Technical assistance in maintaining 21 systems in Member States, and 10 sites were
    visited for regular maintenance or upgrades at facilities

Outside Facilities

• 215 personal radiation detectors, 42 radionuclide identification devices,
  3 neutron search devices and 15 portable radiation scanners to
  Member States

• 14 radiation portal monitors (RPMs) and integrated nuclear security
  networks (INSN), including the refurbishment
The Need to Building Capacity for Nuclear Security

- Physical Upgrades
- NSSC
- Training
- Equipment Support
- Advisory Services & etc.

Effective Nuclear Security Implementation
The Need to Build Capacity for Nuclear Security

Observed Challenges

- Broad scope of implementation – *From Facilities to borders*
- Multiple Agencies / law enforcements / stakeholders
- Multiple International and National laws
- Demand knowledge on technical knowledge ie Radiation Detection Equipment, Physical Protection Needs etc
- High impact on social, economy and politics
1. INTRODUCTION
2. ROLES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING
3. CAPACITY BUILDING ELEMENTS
4. NATIONAL LEVEL AND ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL CAPACITIES
5. CAPACITY BUILDING METHODOLOGY
ANNEX I: NUCLEAR SECURITY ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS AND CAPACITIES
ANNEX II: NATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS FOR CAPACITY BUILDING
Future Document Utilization

- Regional Training Program
- National Training Program
- National Workshop
- Specific Missions
- To develop technical guidance focusing on competency assessment for individuals for each function and in respective organizations (similar in concept to the IAEA Safety TECDOC 1254, *Training the Staff of the Regulatory Body for Nuclear Facilities: A Competency Framework*)
MAIN REFERENCES

• IAEA Methodology for Self-assessment of Capacity Building in Member States with Nuclear Power Programmes and Those Planning to Embark on Such a Programme
Thank you