UPGRADING WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (INT/9/144) C5 a/ New

YEAR	Experts		Equipment	Fellowships		Training	Sub-contracts	Total
	Months	US $	US $	Months	US $	US $	US $	US $
1994	7	84,000	-	-	-	-	-	84,000
1995	6	75,600	31,800	6	19,800	10,000	-	137,200
1996	6	79,200	80,050	11	37,950	30,000	-	227,200
1997	5	69,750	84,400	11	39,600	33,000	-	226,750
1998	5	73,500	79,750	11	41,580	33,000	-	227,830

OBJECTIVES: To demonstrate to Member States acceptable levels of operational and safety requirements in the management of nuclear waste by upgrading waste management infrastructure in selected developing Member States. The "acceptable" level shall be based on the IAEA RADWASS Fundamentals and Standards and the specific national waste management needs.

BACKGROUND: Since 1987 WAMAP Missions have visited thirty eight countries to review their national waste management situation. One of the main findings from those Missions is that very few countries have an appropriate waste management infrastructure. That includes the regulatory framework, the controlling and operating organizations and the technical capabilities. Overall waste management strategies were also lacking in most of the countries visited. The largest need for IAEA waste management TC assistance is for countries having no nuclear power programme, followed by those countries in the phase of establishing such a programme. This corresponds to countries of Class A, B and C, each requiring a different level of assistance. (Class A is countries having single use of radionuclides, Class B is countries having multiple use of radionuclides and Class C1 is countries having nuclear research reactors with or without radioisotope production and extensive use of radionuclides.) One area which requires a special approach is the countries (C2) with general large amounts of wastes with enhanced concentration of natural occurring radionuclides (i.e. uranium mining and milling wastes). The proposed waste management project will co-operate with and benefit from, the results of the Interregional Model Project on Upgrading Radiation Protection Infrastructures and Programmes in Selected Developing Member States.

PROJECT PLAN: During the first phase of the project (1994- 1995), country profiles will be established for each country visited by WAMAP Missions, criteria will be set up for "acceptable waste management infrastructure" in countries with different types and levels of radioactive waste, based on the advice of a consultant meeting, and standard packages of TC assistance on the technical and safety aspects of waste management for the different categories of countries (A, B, C1, C2) will be prepared. In the second phase (1996-1997), the standard package of TC assistance will be implemented in a selected country in each region, the selection being made to ensure that the four categories of countries (A, B, C1, C2) are covered in the programme. The standard packages will then be revised based on the findings of the test exercise. In the third phase (1997-2000), the revised standard packages for the four categories of countries will be implemented in three to five Member States annually. The achievements in each particular country will be assessed.

AGENCY INPUT: The Agency is resquested to provide a total of U.S. $902,980 during the five year period (1994-1998) in the form of expert services, equipment and in both individual and group training activities.

PROJECT IMPACT: The institutions responsible for nuclear science and technology activities in countries participating in the project will have the infrastructure and capability for the safe management and disposal of radioactive waste in accordance with acceptable levels of operational and safety requirements based on the IAEA RADWASS Fundamentals of Standards. The safe management and disposal of radioactive waste will ensure safety of the general public and of the environment. The successful achievement of project objectives in participating countries will also help to serve as an impetus and demonstration to other countries for adapting safe management and disposal pratices of nuclear wastes.