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Title: Human Resource Development in Nuclear Security Detection architecture–Case of Sudan

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ABSTRACT
The risk of nuclear terrorism and illicit trafficking remains very real. There are large quantities of diverse radioactive material in existence, which are used in areas such as health, the environment, agriculture, and industry. The possibility of nuclear and other radioactive material may be used for terrorist acts cannot be ignored and would happen in the current global situation.
Identify that risk and measures to secure nuclear materials and radioactive source needed to make them are the most effective tools for reducing this risk by a commitment to strengthen the protection and control of such material, and to establish capabilities for the detection system.
Therefore, according to IAEA, an effective nuclear security system requires the provision of capabilities to prevent, detect and respond to a criminal or unauthorized act with nuclear security implications, involving nuclear and other material. If the established capabilities are to remain effective, they should be developed systematically and sustained detection capability over the long term by the State.
In order to achieve to develop and sustainable nuclear security as general, it is important that a state makes a national commitment to adhere to international instruments, and national commitment results in implementing several elements for ensuring the protection of persons, property, society and the environment from harmful consequences of a nuclear security event
All competent authorities and operators involved in nuclear security need to ensure they continue, education and training need in relation to nuclear security. That refers to the importance of education, research, training, and knowledge management initiatives among stakeholders, and policy preparing well and sustaining for personal involving in nuclear security

Education and training play an essential role in ensuring that experts and competent authority are prepared and qualified to analyses national nuclear security detection architecture needs, to prevent and combat the threat of sabotage or the use of nuclear and radioactive material for malicious acts, and to prepare effective response measures to nuclear security events.

The technologies and procedures are developing very fast with the introduction of new equipment and techniques. At the same time they are, continuous loss of qualified personnel due to retirement, aging workforce carrier development, and administrative changes negatively affect the countries'capabilities to carry out nuclear security responsibility at objective can be reached through comprehensive nuclear security regime, design it by good, and sustain approach.
An effective nuclear security regime is dependent on proper planning, training, awareness, operation, and maintenance, as well as on people who plan, operate and maintain nuclear security systems.
Sudan established with collaboration with IAEA the Nuclear Security Support Centres to provide nuclear security training, provision of technical advice and education to a state's nuclear security 'competent authorities'
These initial efforts have laid the foundation for the expansion of nuclear security education, training, and technical support to various national organizations, including designers and users of physical protection systems, front-line officers, first responders and emergency response personnel, intelligence and law enforcement authorities ,trainers, nuclear regulators, and policymakers in various areas of nuclear security

In this paper, we outline the nuclear security regime in Sudan as well as international cooperation and the effort of Sudan to develop detection by education and training nuclear security competent authority and continues cooperation between stakeholders,
Moreover, the gap where the state nuclear security detection architecture can be improved, the challenges to the implementation of an educational program and training on Nuclear Security and the importance of a possible partnership between the university, institution, the regulatory authority and another stakeholder with nuclear security responsibility to strengthen the nuclear security regimes.

Gender

Male

State

Sudan

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Track Classification: CC: Capacity building (e.g. human resource development and sustainability, nuclear security education and job-specific performance training including for newcomer countries)