

Gabon

IAEA Member State since January 1964

Selected achievements

2020: National capacities for monitoring sedimentation in reservoirs and harbours and managing remediation operations are developed.

2019: Human and technical capacities in nuclear medicine and radiotherapy are strengthened.

2017: Isotopic and geochemical studies to explore groundwater dynamics and identify sites to be exploited for the sustainable supply of drinking water are conducted.



Newborn babies in Gabon are screened for sickle-cell disease using nuclear techniques.

National priorities

- Human health
- Isotope hydrology
- Food and agriculture
- Nuclear safety and security and environmental remediation

Main areas of IAEA support

- Developing a national regulatory infrastructure
- Occupational exposure control programme

Project successes

Nuclear safety and security

Gabon has enhanced its radiation protection with the enactment of its primary legislation in 2001. With IAEA support, the regulatory body, Centre National de Prevention et de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants (CNPPRI), was established as an independent national regulatory agency to meet the International Basic Safety Standards and related IAEA requirements. A revision of the law has been drafted and approved by the Council of Ministers, and is still to be approved by Parliament. Once approved, this framework will enhance radiation protection practices, ensuring long term adherence to international standards for safety and regulation in Gabon.

Human health

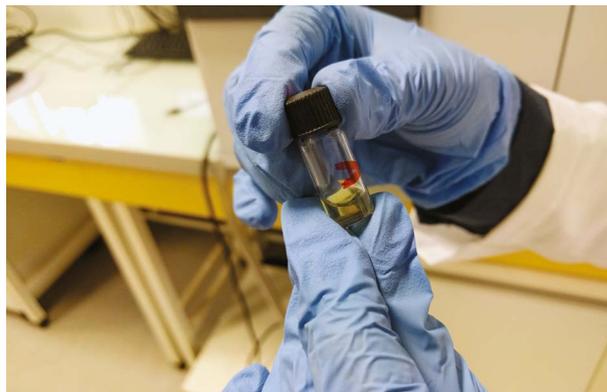
The Neonatal Mass Screening Programme for the management and control of sickle-cell disease in Gabon has expanded, enabling the diagnosis of up to 32 000 births annually (or 3 000 children with sickle-cell disease). In collaboration with the National Sickle-Cell Disease Control Programme, this has established ongoing care and treatment within the country's health system.

Water management

The use of stable isotopes has helped to improve water resource management in Gabon, enabling a robust assessment of the sources of groundwater and a more informed and sustainable approach to water resource planning in the Libreville region.

Date of imPACT Review(s)

2012

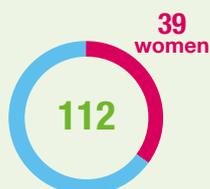


Gabon is using stable isotope technology by analysing samples such as this one to help better manage water resources. (Photo: IAEA)

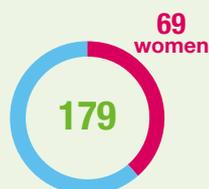
IAEA support received in the 21st century

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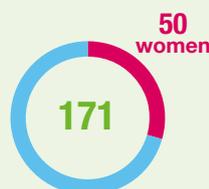
national
TC projects
implemented



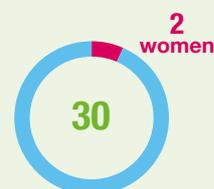
fellows and
scientific visits



training
participants



meeting
participants

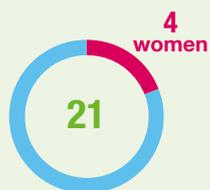


expert missions
received

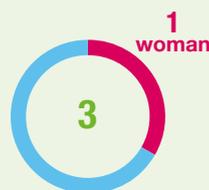
Contributions to South-South and triangular cooperation



fellows and
scientific visits
hosted



meeting
participants
hosted



expert missions
supported