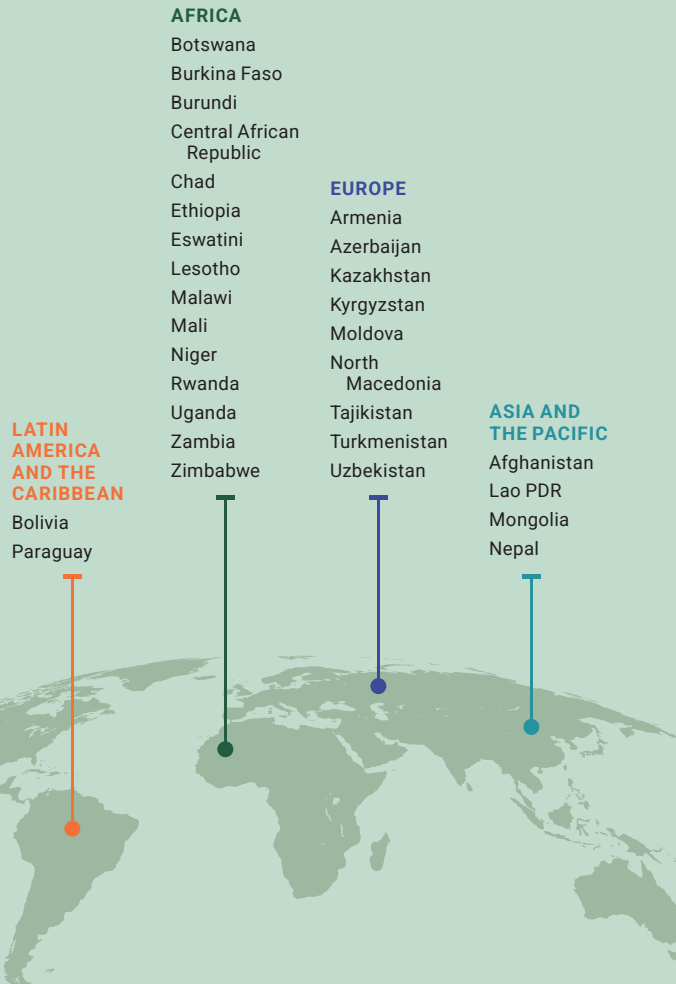


The IAEA has committed €24.2 million in technical cooperation support to 30 LLDCs over 2024 and 2025 to address their needs and priorities in human health and nutrition, food and agriculture, water and the environment, industrial applications and sustainable energy.



Support from IAEA Flagship Initiatives

FAO & IAEA
ATOMS4FOOD
GROWING FOOD SECURITY

20

LLDCs are increasing their food safety and security

IAEA
WAYS OF HOPE
CANCER CARE FOR ALL

15

LLDCs are receiving support to expand access to cancer care



10

LLDCs are increasing their pandemic preparedness and response

IAEA
NUTEC
PLASTICS

3

LLDCs are increasing their capabilities to fight plastic pollution



**More information
on the IAEA technical
cooperation programme**



Technical cooperation support to landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)



IAEA activities in LLDCs



LLDCs are facing agricultural challenges due to escalating droughts and severe weather events, as well as human activities that are leading to land degradation.

To address these pressing agricultural needs, the IAEA is providing over 6.6 million euros of assistance through 30 technical cooperation projects in 20 LLDCs. These activities focus on enhancing food safety and security through climate-smart agriculture, creating climate resistant crops, enhancing livestock productivity, improving soil, water and nutrient management, and improving control of veterinary and pesticide residues. Ultimately, the IAEA helps LLDCs grow more food, use less fertilizer and water, and improve nutrition for those in need, while avoiding deforestation and increased greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2023, the IAEA and FAO launched the Atoms4Food initiative to support countries in harnessing nuclear and isotopic techniques to enhance agricultural productivity, reduce food losses, ensure food safety, improve nutrition and adapt to climate change challenges. Through support from the IAEA and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, countries are able to boost food and nutrition security.

The IAEA has been supporting farmers in LLDCs such as Burundi, the Central African Republic, Rwanda and Zimbabwe to increase their cassava yields since 2016.



Given the large gap in access to electricity between urban and rural areas in LLDCs, and the need to strengthen and adapt national energy policies accordingly, the IAEA is building the capabilities of LLDCs to conduct energy system analyses and carry out planning to improve access to electricity. IAEA support is helping to guide the development of the energy sector, investment strategies and business targets. IAEA support is also helping to build an understanding of the potential of low-carbon energy sources in enhancing energy security and overcoming energy constraints in the long term. By providing this initial support, the IAEA is helping LLDCs to develop long term plans that guide future energy opportunities.

For over two decades, the IAEA has empowered African LLDCs, including Botswana, Burundi, Eswatini, Lesotho and Rwanda, to develop and implement energy supply and demand analyses, energy master plans and other key strategic documents. Several countries have also adopted the IAEA's energy planning tools as core components in their national planning entities.

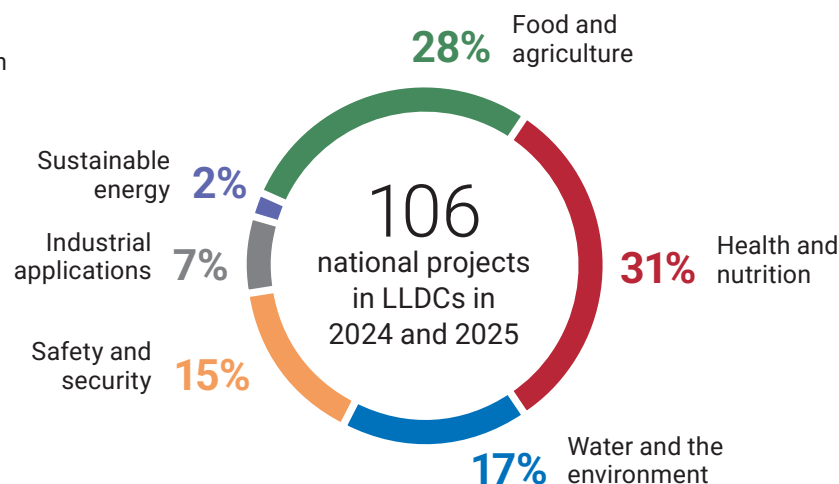


LLDCs often face difficulties in developing their health systems due to economic challenges. Through 33 projects, the IAEA is working to strengthen national health systems in LLDCs, helping them increase access to advanced medical diagnostic technologies, cancer care, and monitoring for emergent zoonotic diseases. Through the Rays of Hope initiative, the IAEA aims to support countries wishing to establish or expand radiation medicine services, increasing global equity in access to cancer care.

Mongolia has the world's highest rate of cancer mortality (one in five) and is receiving support through the IAEA's Rays of Hope initiative. The IAEA seeks to leverage South-South and triangular cooperation for maximum impact. Through a trilateral partnership agreement between Mongolia, the IAEA, and the Korea Institute of Radiological and Medical Sciences (KIRAMS), the IAEA is helping to establish a robust and sustainable healthcare infrastructure.



LLDCs face significant environmental and water-related challenges, influenced by their geographic isolation. The IAEA is providing support to 14 LLDCs to assess the availability and quality of water, manage groundwater resources, assess glaciers under climate change conditions, monitor air pollution, remediate mining and processing sites and manage radioactive waste.



"The IAEA has helped the country expand the Energy Master Plan up to 2050 appropriately, forging the energy pathway for the country."

Ambassador Kennedy Groening
Permanent Representative of Eswatini
to the United Nations in New York