



Key achievements in Cambodia

- 2019: IAEA Practical Arrangements are signed to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation in the use of nuclear techniques in conjunction with Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Viet Nam.
- 2018: Cambodia’s first national cancer centre, the Techo Santepheap Centre, is inaugurated.
- 2017: Cambodian researchers help farmers increase rice yields by 20 per cent, using nuclear techniques.
- 2017: An artificial insemination centre to produce quality semen is launched to help boost beef production.
- 2016: Isotope hydrology capabilities are established to improve assessments of water resources.

Atoms for peace and development

Widely known as the world’s ‘Atoms for Peace and Development’ organization within the United Nations family, the IAEA is the international centre for cooperation in the nuclear field. The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies.

The IAEA’s technical cooperation (TC) programme helps countries to use nuclear science and technology to address key development priorities in areas including health, agriculture, water, the environment and industry. The programme also helps countries to identify and meet future energy needs. It supports greater radiation safety and nuclear security, and provides legislative assistance.



Cambodian researchers are using IAEA-supported nuclear techniques to measure fertilizer and water uptake by rice and other crops. New farming practices have resulted which use more manure and less inorganic fertilizer, increasing rice yields by 20 per cent while also saving farmers a third of the money they had previously spent on fertilizer. (Photo: M. Gaspar/IAEA)

Recent project successes

Human health

To help address an estimated 15 000 new cases of cancer in Cambodia each year and the growing demand for diagnosis and treatment services, the IAEA helped establish the Techo Santepheap Centre, the country’s first national cancer centre, which was inaugurated in 2018 at the Calmette Hospital in Phnom Penh.

With a Government investment of €36 million and over €2 million of IAEA support for expert advice, specialist training, design of the facility, and commissioning of radiotherapy and nuclear medicine machines, the Centre now meets around 60 per cent of the country’s need for cancer services.

Based on this, Cambodia is considering building two additional cancer centres in the north and east of the country, with radiotherapy and nuclear medicine facilities.

Food and agriculture

To help researchers develop strategies for farmers to increase crop yields, the IAEA supported the use of nuclear techniques to measure the uptake of water and fertilizer in rice and other crops. The resulting data supported the development of more effective use of manure and compost rather than inorganic fertilizers, and the growing of different crops between rice seasons to maintain the health of the soil.

Energy planning and nuclear power

The IAEA supported Cambodia’s Ministry of Mines and Energy to develop an energy planning study for the Government.

The IAEA provided training and fellowships at its headquarters in Austria, offering specialists first-hand experience of the IAEA’s analytical tools for sustainable energy development.

The IAEA’s comprehensive portfolio of energy system modelling tools and support services are critical for many Member States to build the skills needed to develop long term strategic energy plans.

These tools assisted Cambodia to build its capacity to systematically organise national energy data and to develop plans, including an assessment of supply and demand scenarios across the country.

Active national projects

- Establishing National Capacity for Non-Destructive Testing (KAM1001)
- Conserving and Preserving Cultural Heritage (KAM1002)
- Supporting Sustainable Livestock Production (KAM5003)
- Strengthening National Capability for Food and Feed Safety (KAM5004)
- Enhancing Soil, Water and Nutrient Management for Sustainable Rice Production and Optimized Yield (KAM5005)
- Implementing Fruit Fly Surveillance and Control Using Area-Wide Integrated Pest Management (KAM5006)
- Improving Access to Radiotherapy and Establishing a Plan for Nuclear Medicine Services (KAM6001)
- Improving the Quality of Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine (KAM6002)
- Strengthening Cancer Management (KAM6003)
- Supporting the Management and Protection of Water Resources (KAM7002)
- Supporting the Launching of a Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KAM9003)
- Establishing a Regulatory Infrastructure for the Control of Radiation Sources (KAM9004)

Cambodia also participates in 36 regional and 5 interregional projects, mostly in the area of food and agriculture, health and nutrition, and radiation protection and nuclear safety.

Previous IAEA support to Cambodia

In recent years, IAEA support focused on establishing regulatory infrastructure for the control of radiation sources, introducing nuclear techniques for water resource management, management of radioactive waste and improving non-destructive testing capabilities. Assistance was also provided for the sustainable rearing of livestock, enhancing soil, water and nutrient management to optimize rice yields, and for strengthening national capabilities for food and animal feed safety. Continued support has been provided for radiotherapy and nuclear medicine since 2012, resulting in the establishment and inauguration of the National Cancer Centre.

IAEA support to Cambodia, 2009–2019



279

trained
(including 38 women)

63

international
experts
provided

94

attended specialist
meetings
(including 7 women)

Priority areas of support

- Supporting legislative frameworks
- Improving radiation and nuclear safety
- Enhancing human health
- Supporting agriculture production and food irradiation
- Strengthening management of water resources and environmental protection
- Supporting energy planning and implementation
- Improving radioactive waste management
- Supporting industrial applications and cultural heritage

Cambodia's contribution to South-South and triangular cooperation, 2009–2019



2
expert and lecturer
assignments provided
by Cambodia

Based on data available as of April 2020

Cancer control imPACT Review conducted: June 2013

Strategic documents supported

- United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019–2023
- Country Programme Framework 2017–2023, signed in September 2017
- Practical Arrangements between the IAEA, Cambodia and Viet Nam on Strengthening South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Implementation of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, signed in September 2019

www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation

The IAEA collaborates with National Liaison Officers and Permanent Missions to deliver its TC programme.

