

Marshall Islands

IAEA Member State since January 1994

Selected achievements

2019: Capacities are built to monitor and analyse artificial radionuclides in marine, terrestrial and coastal environments.

2019: An interim body is established to develop a national nuclear regulatory framework.

2016: A programme to improve radiology services in the Marshall Islands is initiated.



The IAEA supports the Marshall Islands by building capacities to monitor and analyse artificial radionuclides in marine, terrestrial and coastal environments, promoting environmental safety and resilience. (Photo: IAEA)

National priorities

- Radiation safety
- Nuclear security of radioactive sources
- Food and agriculture
- Human health and nutrition
- Water and the environment

Main areas of IAEA support

- Marine and terrestrial ecosystems
- Monitoring of ground and rainwater resources
- Detection of artificial radionuclides in sea water
- Establishment of basic nationwide capacities
- Capacity building for the sampling and analysis of environmental radioactivity

Project successes

Water and environmental protection

With IAEA support, the Marshall Islands has developed the independent national capacity to monitor and analyse artificial radionuclides in marine, terrestrial, and coastal environments.

Training provided to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA) enabled staff from the two authorities to effectively use sampling and pre-treatment techniques for radiation protection and environmental radioactivity.

The resulting data helped inform national decision-making on matters concerning radiation contamination and the management of natural resources.

Radiation safety and infrastructure

With IAEA support, the Government of the Marshall Islands established an interim nuclear regulatory body to prepare a nuclear regulatory framework.

Focusing on areas such as nuclear law, regulations, authorisation, inspection and enforcement, the regulatory infrastructure is intended to ensure the effective and sustainable protection of workers, patients and the public.

Nuclear science and technology

The Marshall Islands is part of the Sub-regional Approach for the Pacific Islands (SAPI) that promotes nuclear science and technology sharing among Pacific Island nations and was launched in January 2022.

Through this initiative, the Marshall Islands cooperates with other countries in the field of nuclear science and technology to address national development priorities.

Participation in the major initiatives

- Rays of Hope
- ZODIAC



The IAEA is helping the Marshall Islands to use isotopic techniques to investigate the water cycle and to better understand the availability of the country's water resources. (Photo: O. Kracht/IAEA)

IAEA support received in the 21st century



Contributions to South-South and triangular cooperation

