



Key achievements in Burkina Faso

- 2017: Burkina Faso inaugurates the largest insect rearing facility in West Africa.
- 2016: Sheep and goat productivity improves through genetic analysis.
- 2015: Construction of the first national radiotherapy facility begins.

Atoms for peace and development

The International Atomic Energy Agency is the world's central intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical cooperation in the nuclear field. It works for the safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, contributing to international peace and security.

The IAEA's technical cooperation programme helps countries to use nuclear science and technology to address key development priorities, 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.

Recent project successes

Livestock production

The sheep and goat populations of Burkina Faso suffer from limited feed in the Sahelian north, infestations of deadly trypanosoma-carrying tsetse flies (an insect harmful to both humans and animals), and a long dry season. To help address this problem, the IAEA facilitated a two-level approach to support farmers improve the productivity of their livestock. This included crossbreeding to capture both the size of the Sahelian and the disease resistance of the Djallonke sheep and goats, while also developing a low-cost feeding programme to maintain the animals during the country's long dry season.

Insect pest control

In 2017, Burkina Faso inaugurated the largest insect rearing facility in West Africa to use the sterile insect technique – a form of insect birth control – to reduce populations of tsetse flies. The Bobo-Dioulasso mass-rearing facility was built with support of the IAEA and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in a move to help control one of Africa's most devastating cattle diseases.

Human health

In 2010, an IAEA imPACT review mission studied the cancer services in the country and advised on the development of a comprehensive national cancer plan. The IAEA also helped Burkina Faso establish its first nuclear medicine centre and continues to work closely with the country to establish its radiotherapy services.

The IAEA is currently supporting the capacity building of selected specialist personnel in radiation medicine to ensure enough qualified staff are available when radiotherapy services are inaugurated.

The country hosted the IAEA's 100th imPACT Review mission in July 2019, the second such review the country received. As a direct result, the Government moved ahead and elaborate its national cancer control plan in early 2020 with IAEA support.



IAEA and FAO support helps Burkina Faso's Animal Biology and Health Laboratory guide farmers to improve sheep and goat productivity.

(Photo: Mario Garcia Podesta/FAO-IAEA)

Active national projects

- Improving Food Crop Genotypes for Enhancing Yield and Adaptation to Climate Change Using Mutation Breeding and Isotopic Techniques (BKF5019)
- Strengthening the Insectarium to Create Agropastoral Areas Permanently Liberated from Tsetse Flies and Trypanosomiasis (BKF5020)
- Improving Local Poultry Production Through Incorporation of Nutraceuticals in Feeds and Genetic Characterization (BKF5021)
- Strengthening National Capacities on Nuclear Medicine and Radiotherapy Service to Provide Quality Service to the Cancer Centre (BKF6010)
- Strengthening the Regulatory Framework and Infrastructure for Radiation Protection in Medical Uses of Ionizing Radiation, Covering Workers and the Public, and for the Management of Radioactive Waste (BKF9005)

Burkina Faso also participates in 41 regional and 3 interregional projects, mostly in the area of health and nutrition, food and agriculture, and radiation protection and nuclear safety.

Previous IAEA support to Burkina Faso

In recent years, the technical cooperation programme has focused on improving dairy production using modern animal breeding methods, establishing an insectary breeding facility to produce irradiated tsetse flies through the sterile insect technique, and improving agro-forestry production and rice yield and quality.

In human health, assistance was provided for developing nuclear medicine infrastructure and assessing nutritional status in children within the context of the national vitamin A supplementation campaign. The country has also embarked on developing its first radiotherapy centre. The technical cooperation programme has contributed to strengthening the national regulatory infrastructure for radiation protection.



Burkina Faso hosts the largest insect rearing facility in West Africa, applying a nuclear technique to suppress the tsetse fly. (Photo: IAEA)

IAEA support to Burkina Faso, 2009–2019



459
trained
(included 72 women)

52
international
experts
provided

68
attended
specialist meetings
(included 10 women)

Priority areas of support

- Improving food and agriculture, including livestock
- Strengthening human health and nutrition
- Enhancing radiation safety and nuclear security
- Supporting education and research
- Developing water resources
- Supporting energy planning

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

56
expert and lecturer
assignments provided
by Burkina Faso

105
training course
participants

46
fellows or
scientific visitors
hosted

Based on data available as of April 2020

Cancer control imPACT Reviews conducted: August 2010, July 2019

Strategic documents supported

- United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018–2020
- Country Programme Framework 2017–2022, signed in December 2016
- National Cancer Control Plan (2020–2024)

www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation

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