

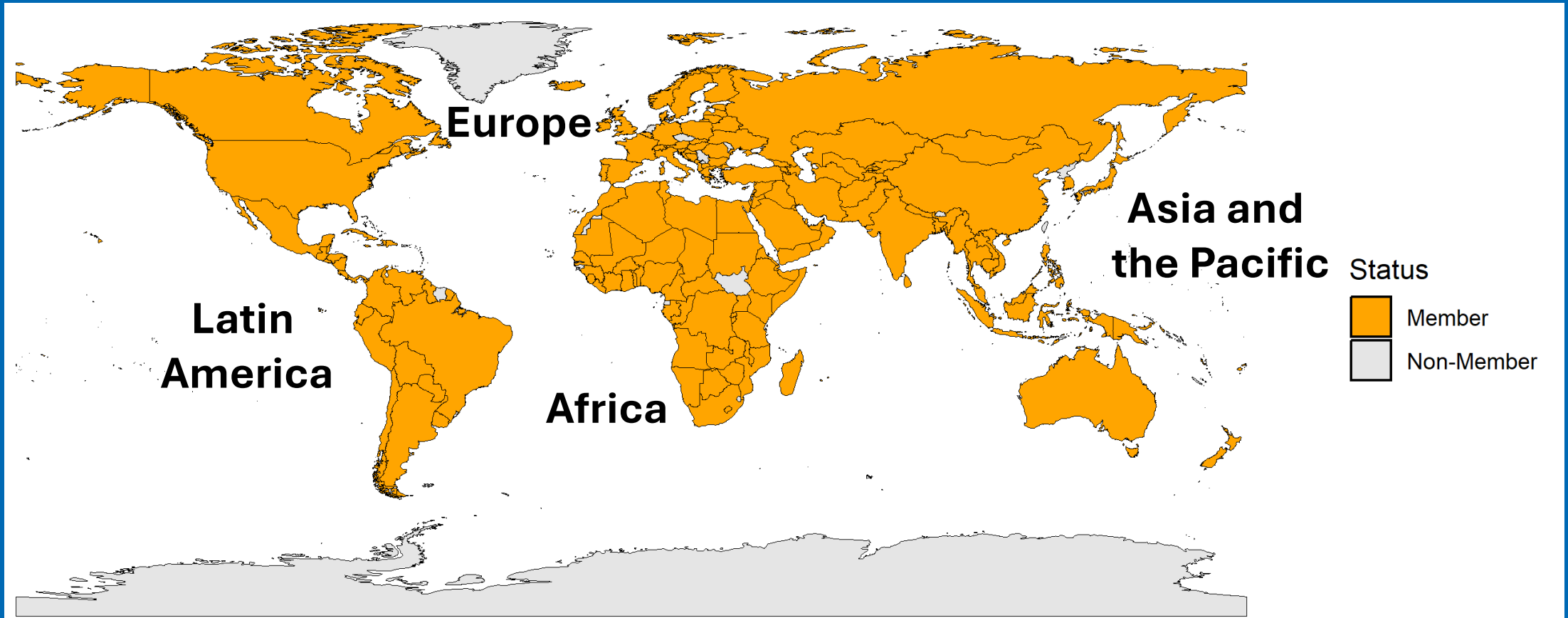
HABs and Biotoxins at the International Atomic Energy Agency

Kristof Möller, Associate Research Scientist HABs and Biotoxins
IAEA – Radioecology Laboratories

FAO-IOC/IPHAB XVII Paris, March 2025



IAEA Member States 2024



180 Member States in 4 regions

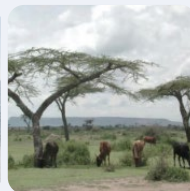
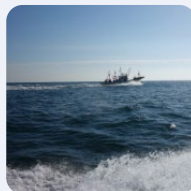
Nuclear Science and Technology



Sustainable Development



Water & Environment



Energy



Health & Nutrition



Food & Agriculture



Radiation Technology



Safety



Knowledge Management





**Department of Nuclear
Sciences & Applications**
**Marine Environment
Laboratories in Monaco
(NAML)**

Permanent premises
provided and maintained by
the Principality of Monaco -
3000m² over 2 floors

Three sections in NAML

Marine Environmental Studies

- Development and usage of stable isotopic techniques (e.g., ICP-MS)
- Organic and inorganic pollution
- CRM-production and proficiency testing

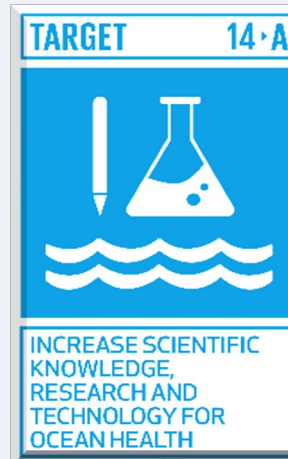
Radiometrics

- Radioactivity measurements (e.g., Fukushima)
- Radiotracer applications
- CRM-production and proficiency testing

Radioecology

- Nuclear and isotopic techniques to assess:
 - **Seafood safety and biotoxins**
 - Ocean acidification
 - Carbon cycling
 - Microplastics

What do we do for Member States?



Different Project Forms

Technical Cooperation (TC)

- Primary mechanism for transferring nuclear technologies to Member States
- Biennial continuous program cycle
→ programs can run for 2-4 years
- Next cycle 26/27
→ next new TC-cycle: 28/29

Coordinated Research Projects (CRP)

Technical Cooperation (TC) - Delivery Mechanisms

National

- About 60-65% of TC programme
- Infrastructure building
- Address country's specific needs

Regional

- Networking and experience sharing
- Address issues of common interest of regional dimension

Interregional

- Networking and experience sharing
- Address issues of common interest in the four regions

Development of a TC Project

IAEA



TC + Tech dpmt

TC + Tech dpmt

TC + Tech dpmt

Concept

Project

TC

NLO

TD

CP



CPF

NLO + Counterparts

NLO + Counterparts

Design

NLO + Counterparts

MS(s)

Board of Governors

2-4 yrs

> Approx. 2 yrs >



What services does the TC programme provide?



Expert missions



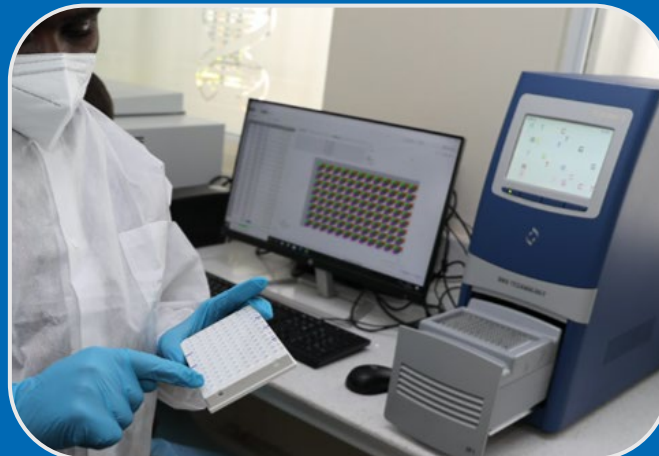
Fellowship training & scientific visits



Training courses & workshops



Conferences
symposia & seminars



Equipment & material



Technical Manuals & guides

INT-7022: Strengthening Ocean Health for Sustainable Development: A Global Approach Using Nuclear and Isotopic Techniques

Overall objective: To conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

Outcome: Increase scientific knowledge and develop monitoring and research capacities to improve ocean health and enhance sustainable development, using nuclear and isotopic techniques

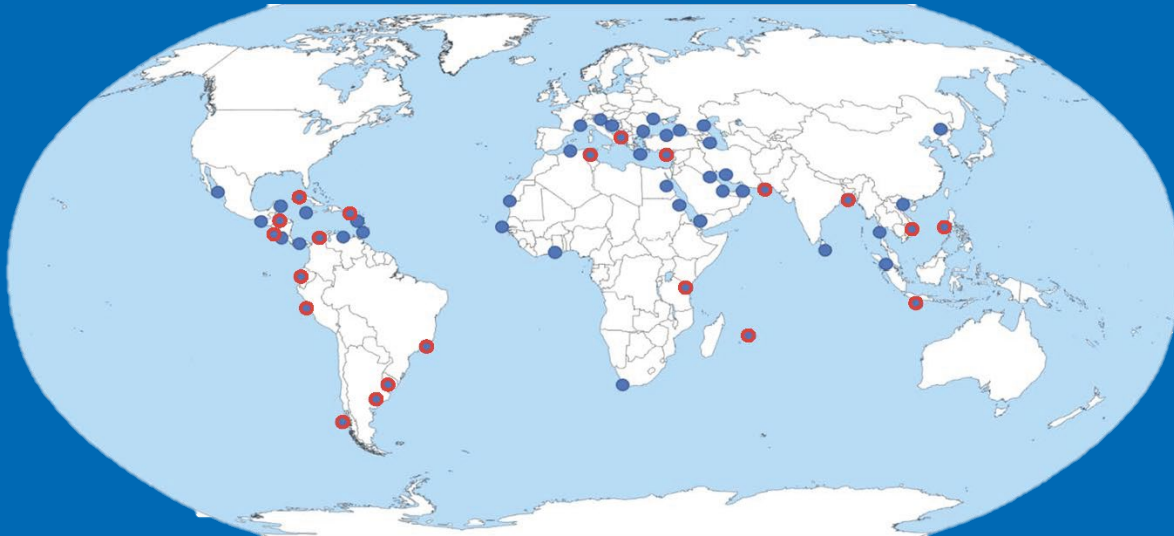
Total budget: ~ 5M €

HABs and Biotoxins: ~ 1M €

INT-7022: Workshop on Harmonisation and Standardisation for Marine Algal and Toxin Surveillance Sampling, Toxin Analysis, and Quality Control Standards

Event purpose: Discuss strategies to harmonize fieldwork, analytical protocols and data reporting for the sampling and identification of HABs and biotoxins in marine ecosystems using nuclear and complementary techniques

Participation by 21 scientists and two experts from 20 countries



INT-7022: Workshop on Harmonization and Standardization for Marine Algal and Toxin Surveillance Sampling, Toxin Analysis, and Quality Control Standards

Inadequate
Funding

Challenges

Emerging
Toxins

Lack of
governmental
awareness

Lack of
standardized
protocols

Limited laboratory
expertise and
capacities

INT-7022: Workshop on Harmonization and Standardization for Marine Algal and Toxin Surveillance Sampling, Toxin Analysis, and Quality Control Standards

Procurement

Outcomes

Training courses

Interlaboratory
comparisons and
proficiency testing

Expert Missions
/ Home based
assignments

Communication
and Management

RLA-7026: Evaluating Organic and Inorganic Environmental Pollution in Aquatic Environments and their Impact on the Risk of Cyanotoxin-producing Cyanobacteria

Overall objective: Strengthen the governance and sustainable management in rivers, lakes, and reservoirs of Latin American Countries

Regional Training Course on Identification of Cyanobacteria Species by Microscopy and Basic Molecular Biology (1) and on Nucleic Acid (DNA and RNA) Extraction and Identification of Cyanobacteria by PCR (2)

Regional Training Course on Radio-Ligand Receptor Binding Assay (RBA) for the Analysis of Saxitoxin (STX)-Producing Cyanobacterial Blooms

Procurement of: Microcystin-detecting kits; Microplate Readers; Microscopes; Consumables



National Projects

BRA7012 (Brazil): Applying Nuclear Techniques Including Stable Isotopes to Identify Triggers of Harmful Algal Blooms

CHI7014 (Chile): Mitigation of the Impact of Emerging Marine Toxins and Microplastics on Coastal Ecosystems and Marine Biota in Chile using Validated Nuclear and Spectrometric Techniques

COL7004 (Colombia): Strengthening National Capacities for Detecting Marine Biotoxins during Harmful Algal Blooms

MAR7006 (Mauritius): Enhancing National Capabilities for Analysis, Monitoring and Mitigation of Ciguatera and Other Fish Poisoning

SEY7001 (Seychelles): Developing Capacity for Analysis, Monitoring and Mitigation of Ciguatera Fish Poisoning

IOC-HAB training course and certification on HAB species identification

Organized and hosted by IOC-HAB in
Copenhagen, Denmark

IAEA has funded participation of 13 scientists
from 12 countries in South America since 2023



Different Project Forms

Technical Cooperation
(TC)

Coordinated Research
Activities (CRP)

- Establishment of networks and databases
- Development of diagnosis and testing tools
- Promotion of research through scientific and technical publications
- Masters and PhD theses

Coordinated Research Project (CRP)

Development and Application of Isotopic Techniques to Assess Eutrophication and HABs in Coastal Areas

Rationale: Develop and implement isotopic techniques to study land-sea interactions to identify sources and pathways of nutrients from agriculture through the hydrologic system leading to eutrophication-induced HABs

→ Contributes to SDG 14.1: prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Expected Outcome: Transfer knowledge on the application of isotopic techniques to assess HABs and eutrophication for seafood safety of MS



**Call for Proposals will be shared with
Member States in the middle of this year
→ CRP starts 25/26**



Atoms for Peace
and Development



L'atome pour la paix
et le développement



Атом для мира
и развития



原子用于
和平与发展



Átomos para la paz
y el desarrollo

تسخير الذرة من أجل
السلام والتنمية

