



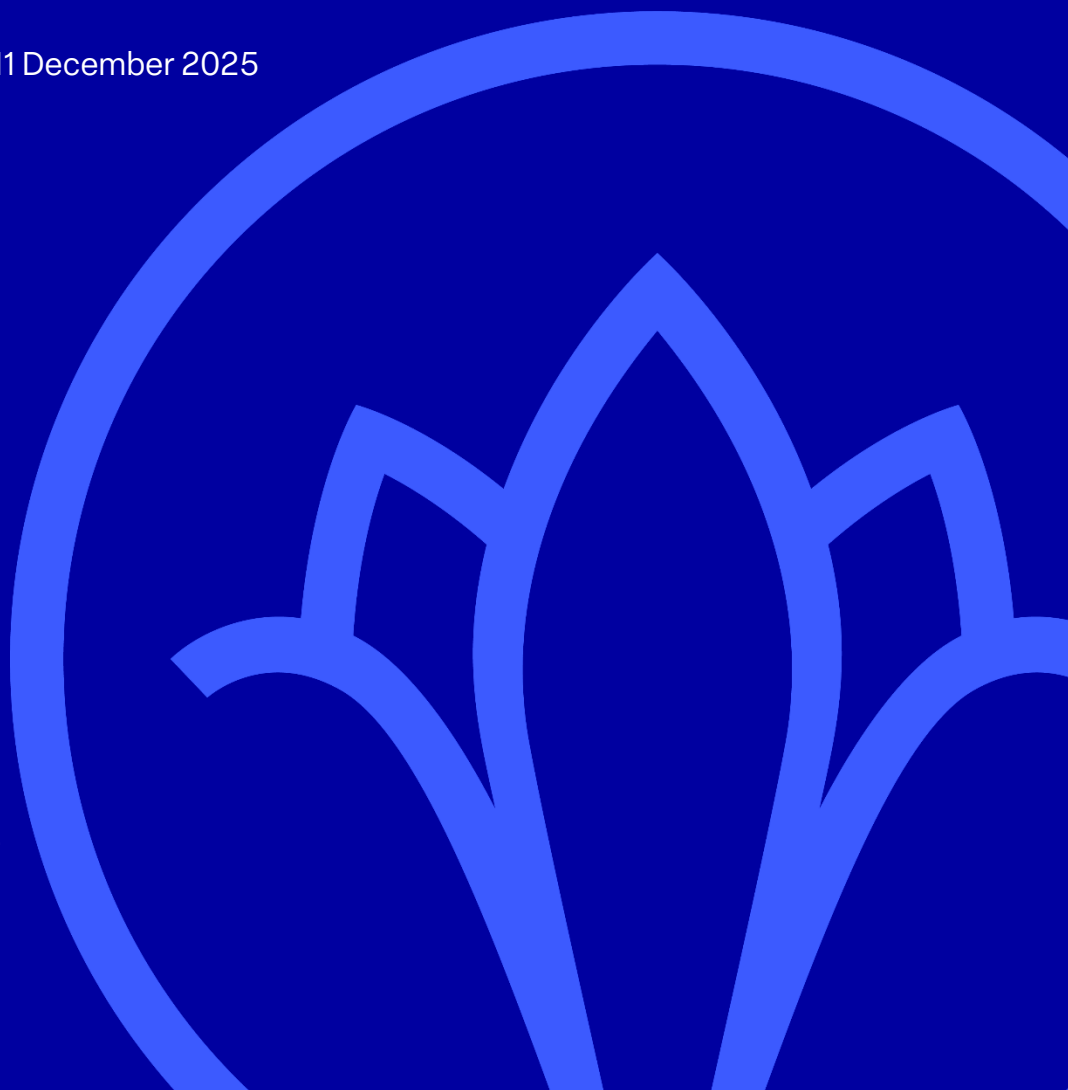
**Wilton
Park**

Report: Nuclear Dialogue Africa: ensuring resilience and diversity of supply in nuclear power

Monday 8 – Thursday 11 December 2025

In partnership with

The Vienna Center for
Disarmament and
Non-Proliferation,
the UK Foreign,
Commonwealth, and
Development Office and the
US Department of Energy



In partnership with



Vienna Center for Disarmament
and Non-Proliferation



Foreign, Commonwealth
& Development Office



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Report: Nuclear Dialogue Africa: ensuring resilience and diversity of supply in nuclear power

Monday 8 – Thursday 11 December 2025

In partnership with

The Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, the UK Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office and the US Department of Energy

Contents

1.	Introduction	4
2.	The nuclear supply chain	5
3.	Defining and engaging with key stakeholders along the nuclear supply chain	7
4.	Workforce development for a sustainable nuclear supply chain	9
5.	Made in Africa: localisation and regionalisation in nuclear supply chain development	9
6.	Financing nuclear: plan early, message persuasively, demonstrate deliverables	11
7.	Key takeaways	13
8.	From dialogue to delivery	16

1. Introduction

Ensuring energy security in the 21st century requires supply chains that are not only resilient and qualified, but also diverse and comprehensive. In the nuclear sector, this means expanding the network of local and foreign suppliers, technologies, and partnerships to reduce reliance on a limited set of sources and increase global capacity to respond to demand and technical challenges. A diverse supply chain strengthens resilience against geopolitical risks, market fluctuations, and logistical disruptions, while also fostering innovation, competition, and local development. As African countries explore nuclear energy as part of their low-carbon future, there is an opportunity to shape a more globally integrated civil nuclear supply chain that benefits Africa's growing interest in nuclear power.

From 8 to 11 December 2025, the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (VCDNP) and Wilton Park convened a conference in Franschhoek, South Africa to examine how African countries can develop resilient and diverse nuclear supply chains as part of their long-term energy strategies.¹ The meeting brought together policymakers, regulators, industry representatives, civil society stakeholders and financiers from 15 countries, as well as multilateral development banks, and regional and international organisations to explore the opportunities and challenges associated with nuclear power deployment in Africa, with a particular focus on supply chain resilience and diversity.² This is the fourth such conference convened by the VCDNP and Wilton Park in Africa with a view to expanding access to peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology.³

¹ The VCDNP and Wilton Park extend their sincere gratitude to the United Kingdom's Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office and the United States' Department of Energy for the generous support that made this conference possible.

² State representatives included Algeria, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda. Other participants included those from the African Commission for Nuclear Energy (AFCON), the African Development Bank (AfDB), Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Nuclear Industry Association (NIA), OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), Oppenheimer Project, Rolls Royce, Terrapower URENCO, and the World Bank.

³ See: Micah Nyawade Shako, "Nuclear Dialogue Africa: regulatory excellence and communications", conference report, Wilton Park, 18-20 February 2025. Available at: <https://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/reports/nuclear-dialogue-africa-regulatory-excellence-and-communications/>.

Noah Mayhew, Ingrid Kirsten and Tony Stott, "Accelerating sustainable development in Africa: scaling up peaceful nuclear uses", conference report, Wilton Park, 30 April – 3 May 2024. Available at: <https://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/reports/accelerating-sustainable-development-in-africa-scaling-up-peaceful-nuclear-uses/>.

Ingrid Kirsten, Noah Mayhew and Danielle Dahlstrom, "In support of Africa's Agenda 2063: pathways forward for expanding peaceful uses of nuclear energy and nuclear technology in Africa", Wilton Park, 24-28 February 2020. Available at: <https://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/09/WP1763-Report.pdf>.

Many African countries have been working with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on their nuclear programmes for many years and some have made significant progress. Progress has been made in areas such as regulatory development, human capacity building, and international engagement, although readiness remains uneven across the continent. Early high-level commitment to a civil nuclear programme and associated supply chain and human capacity development were cited as necessary first steps. Continental development ambitions, including Africa's Agenda 2063, were repeatedly referenced as an important strategic context within which nuclear energy could support industrialisation, energy security, and sustainable development.⁴

Discussions highlighted that diversifying the nuclear supply chain is critical not only for reducing reliance on a limited number of suppliers, but also for strengthening resilience to geopolitical risk, market volatility, and logistical disruption. Key themes included the importance of early attention to localisation and regulation, the need for credible and diversified financing strategies, and the role of leadership, communication, and workforce development in sustaining long-term nuclear programmes.

2. The nuclear supply chain

As of January 2026, 413 nuclear power reactors were in operation, only two of which are located in Africa.⁵ Most of these reactors produce between 900 and 1200 megawatts electric (MWe) and more than 80 percent are based on well understood light-water reactor technology. With the advent of small modular reactors (SMRs), many developing countries are considering nuclear power due to SMRs' reduced size and power output, scalability, flexibility in siting, passive safety systems, variety of applications and potential reduction in overall cost. As compared to large-scale nuclear power plants, SMRs currently under development cover a wide range of power output (from microreactors up to 10 MWe through to large SMRs up to 470 MWe). Many SMR designs are also based on light-water reactor technology, though some are envisaged to run on novel fuel types, such as high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU).⁶

⁴ African Union, "Africa's Agenda 2063: The Africa we want", 10 June 2013. Available at: https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36204-doc-agenda2063_popular_version_en.pdf.

⁵ IAEA Power Reactor Information System. Available at: <https://pris.iaea.org/pris/home.aspx>.

⁶ Most light-water reactors use uranium fuel enriched up to five percent in the isotope uranium-235. HALEU is enriched up to just under 20 percent uranium-235. HALEU fuel has fuel cycle benefits including enabling smaller, more flexible designs with longer refuelling intervals, improving reliability, grid compatibility, and long-term system performance even if the fuel itself is more expensive. Owing to the higher enrichment, the HALEU fuel cycle will require adaptations in approaches to nuclear security and

Deployment of nuclear power in newcomer countries, either with large-scale nuclear power plants or with SMRs, requires robust and early planning, including the development of a sustainable nuclear supply chain.

During the conference, participants discussed the nuclear supply chain as encompassing the full lifecycle of a nuclear power programme, from early resource extraction through to end-of-life management. The nuclear supply chain can be thought of as having three interconnected segments: upstream, midstream, and downstream.

Upstream activities include uranium exploration and mining, conversion, enrichment, fuel fabrication, and the sourcing of associated materials such as graphite and specialised metals. Africa holds significant reserves of several of these materials, yet much of the value-added processing currently takes place outside the continent.⁷ This was seen as both a vulnerability and a longer-term opportunity for supply chain development: availability of materials was considered an asset, but the associated domestic capacity to process such materials will need to be cultivated for long-term localisation strategies.

Midstream activities form the industrial core of the supply chain and include design of the nuclear powerplant, manufacturing, component fabrication, forging, machining, welding, quality assurance, engineering, construction and licensing. Participants noted that many of the skills required in this segment are not nuclear-specific and overlap with existing industrial capabilities in sectors such as mining, construction, advanced manufacturing, and digital technologies. In this regard, the view was expressed that domestic industry could adapt its existing capacity for nuclear supply chain development and should do so early, even before the full supply chain is established.

Downstream activities include plant operation, maintenance, refuelling, spent fuel management, waste management, and decommissioning. There was broad agreement that downstream considerations, particularly waste management, should be integrated from the outset of programme planning, rather than addressed after completion of construction or the start of a plant's operating life.

nuclear safeguards. Additionally, the commercial supply of HALEU today is not robust enough to support full-scale nuclear power programmes and will need to be scaled up in light of SMR deployment.

⁷ Lennox Yieke, "Africa's critical minerals reserves: pressure mounts to move beyond raw exports", *African Business*, 21 November 2025. Available at: <https://african.business/2025/11/resources/africas-critical-minerals-reserves-pressure-mounts-to-move-beyond-raw-exports>.

The relationship between the nuclear supply chain and electricity grid infrastructure was a recurring theme. Grid capacity and stability were identified as essential enablers of nuclear deployment. Some participants noted that SMRs could reduce grid complexity and facilitate hybrid systems that combine nuclear and renewable energy. Integrating nuclear into broader energy systems was seen as a potential way to reduce long-term system costs and infrastructure build-out compared with renewables-only pathways.

Standardisation was also emphasised as a means of strengthening supply chains. Greater alignment around reactor designs and technical standards could simplify fuel and other component or services supply, facilitate supplier qualification, and reduce regulatory burdens. At the same time, participants stressed that supply chains require credible demand signals to justify investment, particularly for advanced fuels and specialised component engineering and manufacturing.

Finally, there was broad recognition that building a resilient nuclear supply chain is a long-term endeavour. Participants cautioned against treating supply chain development as a one-off project, noting that meaningful localisation and diversification may take several decades. While a pan-African vision was discussed, many participants viewed regional approaches as a more practical and near-term pathway, with early decisions to build playing a critical role in catalysing supply chain development. These regional approaches could entail partnerships with and among the African countries most advanced in nuclear capabilities to accelerate progress within their respective regions.

3. Defining and engaging with key stakeholders along the nuclear supply chain

Discussions highlighted the need for coordinated engagement across national, regional, and international stakeholders to develop resilient nuclear supply chains.

At the national level, key stakeholders include political leadership, regulators, operators, industry, academia, civil society organisations, media, and the private sector. Political leadership was widely seen as essential for setting direction and sustaining momentum over long timeframes. Regulators provide and maintain an effective and efficient national framework for the application of nuclear safety,

security, safeguards, liability and other important aspects. They also have an important role to play in building public confidence in nuclear power. Regulators must enforce quality control along the nuclear supply chain including for components like cement that are not related to nuclear material but used in a nuclear power build. Quality control inspectors are required at every point of the supply chain and must be fully integrated into a strong safety culture, with the responsibility to speak up when they identify issues. Industry and civil society were repeatedly identified as important actors in maintaining pressure for continuity of nuclear programmes, particularly in contexts where political leadership changes.

At the regional level, regulators are collaborating through the Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa (FNRBA) on harmonising of legislative and regulative frameworks, decommissioning and waste management. Financial institutions such as the African Development Bank and pan-African organisations such as the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCON) have a role to play in capacity building, regional coordination and resource mobilisation. At the international level, experienced nuclear countries, multilateral institutions such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), multilateral development banks, private financiers and philanthropic organisations can provide assistance through financing, technical assistance, and programme development. The IAEA through its Nuclear Harmonization and Standardization Initiative (NHSI) aims to harmonize regulatory approaches and standardize industrial approaches to ensure the effective global deployment of safe and secure advanced nuclear reactors⁸, including SMRs and microreactors. Participants noted that international engagement can shorten learning curves and reduce risk but cautioned that long-term dependence on external partners could undermine resilience if not accompanied by deliberate long-term plans for supply chain localisation.

There were differing views on how regulators should communicate with the public on nuclear power. There was broad agreement that regulators should understand that independence of the regulator does not mean isolation. Regulators have a role to provide the public with credible information about the safety of the nuclear power programme. Participants observed that communication efforts often focus on audiences already familiar with nuclear issues. Public acceptance was identified as a persistent challenge for governments pursuing nuclear power programmes, and

⁸ Advanced nuclear reactors are next-generation nuclear power systems designed to be safer, more efficient, and produce less waste than traditional reactors, often using new fuels, cooling methods, or smaller modular designs.

participants noted that failure to engage media and civil society early can undermine political support. The public requires consistent, factual and reliable communication not only from regulators but also from politicians, operators and civil society.

4. Workforce development for a sustainable nuclear supply chain

Workforce development was consistently identified as a foundational element of a sustainable nuclear supply chain. Africa's young and growing population was widely viewed as a strategic advantage in this regard. In some countries there was also a good supply of engineering graduates. At the same time, participants noted that discussions often focus on technology over people, despite the central role of people in sustaining nuclear programmes.

In the near term, many countries lack sufficient qualified personnel and will need to rely on foreign expertise for certain functions. This raised questions about how long such dependence should persist and how transitions toward domestic and regional capacity can be managed. Participants emphasised that workforce development strategies should therefore be explicitly linked to localisation and supply chain planning. In this regard, education was seen as necessary but insufficient on its own. Participants stressed the importance of practical training, apprenticeships, and on-the-job learning in building usable skills. Opportunities to involve non-nuclear industries early were highlighted as a way to begin localisation before reactor construction and to plant the seeds for future employment.

Preventing brain drain was identified as a critical challenge. Participants noted that training efforts must be accompanied by credible career pathways and employment opportunities if skilled personnel are to remain engaged domestically or regionally.

5. Made in Africa: localisation and regionalisation in nuclear supply chain development

Localisation was widely described as a strategic choice that could have a significant impact on socioeconomic development and public acceptance of nuclear power. Participants cautioned that localisation cannot be retrofitted after programme decisions are made; instead, it must be embedded early through clear long-term

strategies for industrial policy, workforce planning, and supplier engagement. An important aspect of localisation is the benefit it provides to the community where the nuclear installation is being built. Localisation contributes significantly to skills building and the development of business and industry, thereby promoting acceptance by the local community of the nuclear power build. In this regard, countries could consider requiring foreign suppliers to invest in their national supply chains as part of their procurement rules. A proposal was made for the establishment of regional technical support organisations (TSOs) to provide regulatory and technical support to embarking countries. Participants questioned who should lead regional technical support and capacity-building initiatives, how such institutions could be sustained beyond initial funding or political cycles, and noted that many existing centres have focused on education rather than providing hands-on, implementation-oriented support linked to active nuclear programmes.

Participants highlighted that localisation opportunities extend well beyond nuclear-specific activities. Many roles in the supply chain do not require advanced degrees and draw on existing skills in mining, construction, transportation, logistics, and services. Mining was identified as especially significant, both as an upstream activity and as a foundation for broader industrial participation.

There was debate regarding the appropriate pace and depth of localisation. While so-called “100 percent localisation” was widely seen as neither feasible nor desirable, participants agreed that localisation levels should be meaningful and increase over time. Competitive procurement practices and public trust in locally produced components were identified as challenges that require careful communication and evidence-based approaches, both tailored to national leadership and nuclear and non-nuclear industrial stakeholders.

Ancillary and support supply chains, such as catering, housing, transportation, and other worker services, were highlighted as important sources of early socioeconomic benefit, even where specialised nuclear components remain imported. Similarly, back-end activities, including waste management, were identified as offering opportunities for job creation, skill transfer, and long-term capacity building if addressed early.

Regulation was recognised as underpinning all localisation efforts. The importance of quality control along the supply chain and support to the providers of components to the supply chain to meet the regulatory requirements of supply for a nuclear power plant was emphasised. Participants also emphasised the importance of building

regulatory capacity for safety, security and safeguards (3S) early, adopting policies and regulations that consider 3S holistically, and pursuing regional harmonisation in regulation to reduce long-term costs and supply chain risk.

Regionalisation of the supply chain was also discussed. A compelling case was made for leveraging the industrial capabilities of partner countries to build a regional supply chain in advance of and independent from any specific nuclear technology choice.

6. Financing nuclear: plan early, message persuasively, demonstrate deliverables

Financing was a central focus of the dialogue, particularly from the perspectives of policymakers and financiers. Participants stressed the importance of clarity regarding which organisation finances what activity, when in the nuclear supply chain development and what the drivers of such financing are. In this regard, participants discussed the need to address risk perception by the public alongside actual technical and financial risk.

Nuclear projects are characterised by high upfront costs, long timelines, and first-of-a-kind risks. As a result, participants emphasised the need for diversified financing structures combining government support with export credit agencies (ECAs), development banks, climate finance, philanthropy, and, in some cases, venture capital.⁹ ECAs were highlighted as playing a critical role in reducing financial and political risk and enabling longer-term financing.

Venture capital was discussed as a complementary source of finance, particularly relevant for early-stage technologies and supply chain development, but insufficient on its own for large-scale deployment. Philanthropy could play a greater role to unlock financing to accelerate nuclear development to reduce energy poverty and mitigate climate change. It can be an important source of capital that is risk-tolerant and

⁹ An export credit agency is a government-backed institution that enables exports by providing loans, guarantees, or insurance to reduce the financial and political risks of cross-border transactions. Venture capital is high-risk equity financing provided to early-stage companies in exchange for ownership, with returns dependent on rapid growth and successful exit rather than guaranteed repayment.

“patient” (not requiring immediate return on investment) which also supports critically enabling activities such as capacity building and public engagement.¹⁰

Discussions highlighted a growing distinction between least-cost and system-cost approaches to financing and technology selection. Least-cost approaches were described as focusing primarily on minimising upfront or project-level costs, often without fully accounting for grid integration, fuel security, reliability, or long-term workforce and supply-chain implications. By contrast, system-cost approaches assess total costs and benefits across the energy system over time, including resilience, security of supply, integration with variable renewables, and broader socioeconomic impacts. Participants noted that under such system-level assessments, nuclear power, despite higher upfront costs, can reduce overall system costs by providing firm capacity, lowering requirements for storage and backup, and simplifying grid operation when deployed as part of a diversified energy mix. This will depend on country-specific factors including the potential for renewable power generation and grid interconnectivity, as well as high degrees of uncertainty around the costs of SMRs and battery storage as these technologies develop¹¹.

Participants noted that, for many financiers, power generation remains the primary entry point for nuclear investment, given its clearer revenue models, system impacts, and role in energy security, even as non-power applications can strengthen supply chains and broaden development benefits. As a result, discussions emphasised the importance of presenting nuclear programmes through coherent and credible power-sector plans, supported by clear governance arrangements, regulatory preparedness, grid considerations, and workforce strategies. Participants stressed that effective messaging to financiers should focus on demonstrating readiness and delivery capacity, rather than ambition alone, and on articulating how nuclear projects contribute to energy security, affordability and long-term development. Early engagement with financiers was viewed as critical to shaping projects that are both bankable and aligned with national priorities.

¹⁰ There is momentum for philanthropic support to nuclear energy with the Rockefeller Foundation commissions a report published in December 2025, the findings of which indicated that, under the right policy and regulatory conditions, nuclear power could play a more meaningful role in energy security, including delivering up to 30% of electricity generation and lowering system costs by up to 31% by 2050, compared to renewables-only pathways. See Dr. Aman Majid, Dr. Mark Hammond and Richard Ollington, “The Role of Nuclear Energy in Powering Universal Energy Abundance for Emerging Economies”, Rockefeller Foundation, 3 December 2025. Available at : <https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/reports/the-role-of-nuclear-energy-in-powering-universal-energy-abundance-for-emerging-economies/>.

¹¹ See recent energy system modelling and analysis of SMR deployment in LMICs by Climate Compatible Growth: <https://www.cambridge.org/engage/coe/article-details/696e0dd53df23a9b538e19c1>

7. Key takeaways

Insights from interactive discussions and scenario-based exercises reinforced a shared conclusion: nuclear supply chain development must be approached as a phased, intentional programmatic endeavour that integrates national decision-making with regional cooperation from the outset. Participants consistently noted that no single country can realistically develop a full nuclear supply chain independently, particularly at early stages of deployment. Progress instead depends on sequencing decisions across regulation, workforce development, financing, and industrial participation, while leveraging regional collaboration to reduce risk, share costs, and accelerate learning.

These discussions underscored the importance of early foundational steps, such as regulatory readiness, technical support capacity, governance structures, and workforce pipelines, before major investment decisions are taken. Participants observed that early choices around technology selection, siting, and partnerships can either constrain or enable future localisation and supply chain diversification. At the same time, there was broad recognition that regional approaches, including pooled expertise, shared standards, and coordinated industrial mapping with the view to building a regional supply chain, offer practical mechanisms for strengthening resilience, credibility, and investor confidence. Together, these insights pointed to the need for clear strategic direction at the national level, embedded within a broader regional framework, supported by sustained engagement with financiers and international partners and, importantly, strong, consistent political leadership.

Against this backdrop, participants identified several priority actions to advance resilient and diverse nuclear supply chains:

- Undertake regional supply chain mapping of capabilities.** Participants consistently identified the need for systematic mapping of existing industrial, technical, and human-capital capabilities across both nuclear and non-nuclear sectors. Such mapping would enable countries to identify where supply chain functions already exist, where there are gaps and vulnerabilities and where regional complementarities could be leveraged. Importantly, this exercise should extend beyond traditional nuclear activities to include industries such as mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, logistics, and services. The mapping should be independent and African led. Analysis should take into consideration down, mid and upstream sectors of the supply chain. Participants

suggested that an appropriate scope for such a mapping exercise would be to start with a smaller number of countries (between one and five) and then scale-up applying lessons learned.

- **Strengthen and coordinate regional technical support capacity.** The dialogue highlighted the importance of technical support organisations in enabling safe, secure, and responsible nuclear programme development, particularly for newcomer countries. Participants emphasised that regional approaches to technical support—providing regulatory and technical support—can shorten programme timelines for embarking countries. At the same time, concerns were raised about long-term viability, and the tendency of past initiatives to focus narrowly on education. Strengthening regional technical support capacity will therefore require clear mandates, durable institutional arrangements, and a shift toward hands-on, implementation-oriented support aligned with active or planned nuclear programmes.
- **Establish a nuclear leadership programme.** Participants emphasised the lack of leadership on nuclear in Africa as an impediment to accelerating nuclear deployment on the continent. Establishing a nuclear leadership development programme could address this gap by cultivating strong leaders and champions at both institutional and policy levels across Africa. A core objective should be to include and empower the next generation and mid-level management, building sustainable leadership capacity within Africa’s nuclear ecosystem. A proposal was also made for the meeting of African leaders to advance nuclear power in the margins of high-level meetings such as AU summits.
- **Embed localisation early and realistically.** Localisation was widely viewed as both a development opportunity and a strategic necessity, but one that must be approached pragmatically. Due to the long-term nature of a nuclear programme, public acceptance for the programme is critically important. The supply chain has to address the interests of the local communities which include jobs, economic and infrastructure development. Participants stressed that localisation cannot be deferred until after technology or financing decisions are made; instead, it must be integrated early through industrial policy, workforce planning, and supplier engagement. At the same time, full localisation was recognised as neither feasible nor desirable in the near term. A phased approach—beginning with ancillary and support services, selected upstream and downstream activities, and gradually expanding as programmes mature—was seen as the most credible pathway. Regional cooperation was identified as

necessary to achieving meaningful scale and avoiding fragmented national approaches.

- **Engage financiers early to co-develop credible programmes.** Participants stressed that early and structured engagement with financiers is essential to shaping nuclear projects that are both bankable and aligned with national development objectives. Rather than approaching financiers with fully fixed proposals, countries were encouraged to involve them early in programme design, allowing financing considerations to inform sequencing, risk allocation, and supply chain strategies. Demonstrating readiness—through regulatory progress, governance structures, workforce planning, and regional cooperation—was seen as more persuasive than ambitious targets alone. Clear articulation of how nuclear programmes contribute to energy security, affordability, and long-term development was identified as a key factor in mobilising diverse sources of capital.
- **Sustain momentum through inclusive, high-level coordination.** Participants highlighted the importance of maintaining momentum beyond individual events through inclusive, high-level coordination mechanisms. Regular forums that bring together policymakers, regulators, industry, financiers, and civil society were seen as valuable for aligning expectations, sharing lessons, and translating dialogue into action. Regional and continental platforms, supported by ongoing analytical work and pilot initiatives, could help sustain political attention, reinforce cooperation, and build confidence as nuclear programmes and supply chains evolve.
- **Improve communication and engagement on nuclear energy.** Participants recommended strengthening communication on nuclear energy by expanding education on its societal benefits, including power and non-power applications, to address concerns and demonstrate value. Efforts should be targeted towards wider and non-traditional audiences, particularly the financial community, align nuclear narratives with climate and sustainable development goals and highlight complementarities with renewables. Participants encouraged the use of modern platforms and youth-focused influencers to actively engage young people. Participants further suggested building on momentum from global commitments such as the pledge delivered at the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference to triple nuclear capacity by 2050.

8. From dialogue to delivery

Building on the outcomes of the first Nuclear Dialogue Africa in 2024, which included a call for a global initiative to advance a more constructive and development-focused nuclear narrative, participants welcomed [Nuclear for Good](#) as an action-oriented platform for collaboration and impact and identified priority steps to sustain and build on its momentum.

- Continue to expand Nuclear for Good, leverage virtual platforms to ensure continuity of engagement, expand participation by young people, and showcase people-centric success stories. Conduct outreach at international and regional events to advance this mission.
- Convene virtual discussions as “intersessional connective tissue” to translate conference outcomes into actionable follow-up.
- Promote clearer and more accessible communication on the societal value of nuclear technologies by developing compelling visuals, developing new resources like a podcast, spotlighting lesser-known non-power applications, engaging regional nuclear trade organisations and working with influencers and young leaders. Participants encouraged Nuclear for Good to build on growing momentum among climate financiers and philanthropic organisations to further normalise nuclear within climate and development discussions.

Noah Mayhew

Wilton Park | February 2026

Wilton Park reports are brief summaries of the main points and conclusions of a conference. The reports reflect rapporteurs’ personal interpretations of the proceedings. As such they do not constitute any institutional policy of Wilton Park nor do they necessarily represent the views of the rapporteur. Wilton Park reports and any recommendations contained therein are for participants and are not a statement of policy for Wilton Park, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) or His Majesty’s Government.

Should you wish to read other Wilton Park reports, or participate in upcoming Wilton Park events, please consult our website www.wiltonpark.org.uk.

To receive our monthly bulletin and latest updates, please subscribe to www.wiltonpark.org.uk/newsletter

Wilton Park is a discreet think-space designed for experts and policy-makers to engage in genuine dialogue with a network of diverse voices, in order to address the most pressing challenges of our time.

enquiries@wiltonpark.org.uk

Switchboard: +44 (0)1903 815020

Wilton Park, Wiston House, Steyning,
West Sussex, BN44 3DZ, United Kingdom

wiltonpark.org.uk

