

Project Completion Report 2025

HIROSHIMA TRAINING PROGRAMME ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION

DIVISION FOR PROSPERITY

March 2025, Hiroshima, Japan



Acknowledgements

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) expresses its deep gratitude to the following supporters of the UNITAR Hiroshima Training Programme on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation – 2025 Cycle.

- Hiroshima Prefectural Government
- City of Hiroshima
- UNITAR Association

In addition, we would like to recognize:

- Funairi High School
- Hiroshima International School
- Japan Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
- Mayors for Peace
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan
- NGO ANT-Hiroshima
- Otafuku Sauce Co., Ltd.
- Sotoku High School
- Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (RECNA)



About Us

UNITAR was established in 1963 to train and equip young diplomats from newly independent UN Member States with the knowledge and skills needed to navigate through the diplomatic environment. Over the years, we have become a leading institute in providing customized and creative learning solutions, based on robust adult-learning principles, to institutions and individuals from both public and private sectors. UNITAR supports governments to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Our four-year strategic framework is aligned with the 2030 Agenda and uses the Sustainable Development Goals as the guiding principle for our work with the strategic objectives organized around four out of five thematic pillars of the 2030 Agenda: Peace, People, Planet, and Prosperity.

In 2023, UNITAR delivered close to 1,500 learning and related activities, including training, learning and knowledge sharing events, benefiting close to 550,000 learners – about 79% of whom were from developing countries including least developed countries.

UNITAR Division for Prosperity, comprising the Hiroshima Office and the Technology, Finance and Trade Programme Unit, seeks to promote sustainable, inclusive and just economic development and catalyse the creation of decent employment opportunities for all. The Division for Prosperity works in six priority areas:

- Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship
- Leadership and Inclusion
- Trade and Finance
- Hiroshima and Peace
- Digital Futures
- Anti-Corruption and Combatting Crimes

This Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation training programme is under Hiroshima and Peace.



Chisa Mikami, Head, Hiroshima Office, Division for Prosperity

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Executive Summary

The year 2025 marks the 80th commemoration of the tragic atomic bombing of Hiroshima as well as the 80th anniversary of the United Nations. Yet, we are far from sustainable peace, with armed conflicts continuing to threaten and take the lives of people around the world.

Furthermore, the concept of nuclear deterrence has become increasingly debated. In light of this, nuclear disarmament remains one of the United Nations' top priorities.

The UNITAR Hiroshima Office, situated in the historic city of Hiroshima, is deeply committed to nuclear disarmament efforts. Since 2015, the office has been running its Hiroshima Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Training Programme, training over 180 diplomats and government officials from 20 countries across Asia and the Pacific. Many alumni of UNITAR have taken on active roles in international forums, including the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), to promote nuclear disarmament.

This year, in its 10th anniversary, the programme trained 15 diplomats from Asia and the Pacific, comprising 8 women and 7 men. Additionally, it engaged 61 members of the public through a public event in Tokyo.

The programme was made possible through the generous financial support of the Hiroshima Prefectural Government and the City of Hiroshima. The total programme budget was approximately JPY 1,400,000.

The programme's overall objectives were (1) for the Asian and Pacific diplomats to **improve their diplomacy on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation through acquired knowledge and skills** and to (2) **enhance the intra-regional network of government officials** during the training programme. To achieve this objective, the programme had the following three outputs:

Output 1: Strengthened knowledge of the current state of the global nuclear debate

Output 2: Acquired negotiation skills for advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in international forums

Output 3: Enhanced understanding of the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons through the Hiroshima experience

This year's simulation exercise focused on "Basic Principles of Strategic Relations between China, Russia, and the United States". Participants were divided into three groups and engaged in negotiations to develop a cohesive strategy. Through this exercise, they enhanced their communication and negotiation skills in the context of international political agendas, which will aid their diplomatic efforts.

All participants indicated that the training was relevant to their work and found it to be beneficial overall. The groupwork fostered an intra-regional network among Asia-Pacific diplomats to promote regional peace and security through nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and helped participants enhance their diplomatic skills.

Programme Summary

The year 2025 marks the 80th commemoration of the tragic atomic bombing of Hiroshima as well as the 80th anniversary of the United Nations. Yet, we are far from sustainable peace, with armed conflicts continuing to threaten and take the lives of people around the world. Despite growing global concerns, international conferences on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation have struggled to reach a consensus: the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in August 2023 could not adopt an official statement, and while the procedural report for the 2025 second session was adopted by consensus, no realistic benchmarks and timelines to ensure the full implementation of the Treaty were proposed.

In 2022, then Prime Minister Kishida presented the “Hiroshima Action Plan” during the Tenth Review Conference of the NPT. The Action Plan is a realistic road map to advance toward global nuclear disarmament. Aligned with its pillar to encourage international leaders to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Hiroshima hosted the G7 Summit in May 2023. In Hiroshima, the G7 leaders – including those from nuclear-weapon states – visited the Peace Museum and met hibakusha (survivors of the atomic bomb) in a precious opportunity to reconsider and reflect on the use of nuclear weapons and its consequences. They agreed to “strengthen disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, towards the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear weapons with undiminished security for all”.

Since the G7 Summit, many visitors have come to Hiroshima to visit the Peace Park and Peace Memorial Museum, meet hibakusha and engage with the people of Hiroshima actively working towards a world without nuclear weapons. Hiroshima’s recovery history continues to inspire visitors, raising awareness about the importance of peace and reconciliation.

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), through its Hiroshima Office and together with the governments of Hiroshima Prefecture and Hiroshima City, is committed to building a culture of peace and promoting Hiroshima’s calls for peace to the world. We must continue dialogues to promote global peace and to ensure that armed conflicts are not seen as viable solutions for resolving disputes.

The participants made courtesy visits to Governor of Hiroshima Mr. Hidehiko Yuzaki and Mayor of Hiroshima Mr. Kazumi Matsui. They expressed their gratitude for the training opportunity and shared the lessons they learned. The participants also deepened their understanding of civic activities in Japan aimed at advancing nuclear disarmament.

The 2025 Hiroshima Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Training

The 2025 UNITAR Hiroshima Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Training Programme was **carried out in person in Hiroshima between 3 and 8 February 2025**. The programme was financially supported by the Hiroshima Prefectural Government and the City of Hiroshima with a total amount of approximately JPY1,400,000.

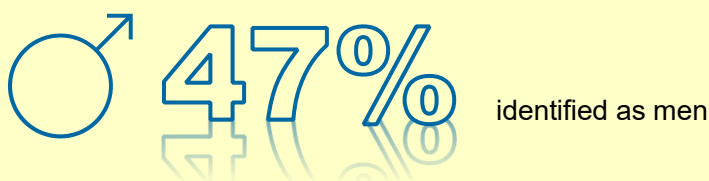
Through one week of in-person training sessions in Hiroshima, the programme aimed to empower diplomats from Asian and Pacific countries by helping them to: 1) gain knowledge of the current state of the global nuclear debate and the humanitarian impact of the atomic bomb, 2) strengthen negotiation and communication skills at international forums, and 3) establish regional and international networks. The programme content was upgraded for 2025 based on lessons

learned from previous runs and through experts' technical advice.

The programme has been training diplomats on nuclear disarmament since 2015, and the 2025 cycle marked its 10th anniversary. Over the years, the programme has brought together over 180 government officials, mainly diplomats, from 20 countries in Asia and the Pacific to learn about the history and discourse of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and to discuss its future. Many UNITAR alumni now play active roles in international forums, such as the NPT and the Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Additionally, it engaged 61 members of the public through a public event in Tokyo.

2025 Cycle Participants

This year, 15 participants (including 8 women) from 14 countries in Asia and the Pacific successfully completed the programme.



Participants included 14 officials from the ministries of foreign affairs (or equivalent) and 1 from the National Nuclear Commission in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, who are in charge of nuclear arms control or international relations. The participants represented the following countries:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bangladesh | 8. Mongolia |
| 2. Cambodia | 9. Philippines |
| 3. Indonesia | 10. Tajikistan |
| 4. Kazakhstan | 11. Thailand |
| 5. Lao PDR | 12. Timor-Leste |
| 6. Malaysia | 13. Uzbekistan |
| 7. Marshall Islands | 14. Viet Nam |

Programme Objectives and Theory of Change

The overall programme objectives were

1. to improve participants' diplomacy on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation through acquired knowledge and skills
2. to enhance the intra-regional network of government officials

To achieve these objectives, the programme set three outputs supported through the respective modules.

Output 1: Strengthened knowledge of the current state of the global nuclear debate

- Overview of Global Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (Module 1)
- Non-Proliferation Treaty and Review Process (Module 3)
- Multilateral Nuclear Arms Control: Themes and Trends (Module 4)
- Japan Initiatives on Nuclear Arms Control (Module 5)
- UN Disarmament Machinery and United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) (Module 6)
- UN Summit/Pact for the Future: and new Agenda for Peace (Module 8)
- The Pacific Region: Nuclear Weapons and Current Geo-political Tensions (Module 9)
- Women in International Peace and Human Security (Module 13)

Output 2: Acquired negotiation skills for advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in international conferences

- Simulation Exercise 1: MOU on Basic Principles of Strategic Relations between China, Russia and United States (Module 10)
- Simulation Exercise 2: Negotiation 1 (Module 15)
- Simulation Exercise 3: Negotiation 2 (Module 16)

Output 3: Enhanced understanding of the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons through the Hiroshima experience

- Study Tour in Peace Park (Module 2)
- Survivor Testimony (Module 7)
- Nuclear Safety: Fukushima ALPS-Treated Water Discharge and Accident Remediation (Module 11)
- Describe Hiroshima's Road to Recovery and Initiatives to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons Through the Activities of Mayors for Peace (Module 12)
- Illustrate Youth-Led Activities in Japan on Nuclear Disarmament (Module 14)

Programme Structure and Methodology

In the one-week intensive programme in Hiroshima, participants learned through a combination of lectures by experts in the field, a study tour and a final negotiation simulation exercise.

Lectures

The programme consisted of 17 modules designed to give participants a solid grounding in the topics and was tailor-made to match the participants' experiences and origins. The following

internationally well-known experts provided technical advice in the design of the programme.

- **Mr. Tariq Rauf**, former Head of Verification and Security Policy, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and former Consulting Advisor, Policy and Outreach to the Executive Secretary Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
- **Mr. Tim Caughley**, Non-Resident Senior Fellow of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- **Mr. Yuriy Kryvonos**, former Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)

While the training focused on global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation issues, many case studies and examples were chosen from Asia and the Pacific.

In addition, the programme invited other experts and local activists on the following topics:

- **Gender and human security:** Ms. Kazuko Hikawa, Vice Director, Professor Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University (RECNA)
- **Peaceful use of nuclear power:** Mr. Tatsujiro Suzuki, Vice Director, Professor of the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University (RECNA)
- Humanitarian impacts of the nuclear weapon: Ms. Teruko Yahata, hibakusha
- **Hiroshima peace initiatives:** Mr. Takehiro Kagawa, Chair of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation and Secretary General, Mayors for Peace
- **Japanese direction on nuclear disarmament:** Ms. Masako Fujimoto, Principal Deputy Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
- **Youth initiatives:** Funairi High School, Hiroshima International School, Sotoku High School, UNITAR Youth Ambassadors
- **Civil society initiatives:** Ms. Tomoko Watanabe (representative of NGO Ant-Hiroshima), Mr. Shohei Kashihara (teacher, Funairi High School), and Mr. Kaibiao Wang (researcher, University of Hiroshima)

Study Tour

On the first day of the programme, participants visited the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and the Hiroshima Peace Museum to experience the humanitarian impact of the atomic bombs and the resilience of the people of Hiroshima in recovering from the devastating event. At the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, the participants wore virtual-reality goggles to see the moment of the bombing and acquire a feel for the reconstruction.

Negotiation Simulation Exercise

The final objective was to build participants' negotiation skills for international conferences such as the NPT or TPNW. The international conferences that govern the discourse surrounding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are complex. For representatives attending these conferences to achieve national goals and progress, they must be well-versed in the current state of discussion and have effective communication skills, with a particular focus on the approaches used at such international meetings.

The simulation exercise allowed participants to practice their negotiation skills. The exercise was

to finalize the text of “Basic Principles of Relations Between the People’s Republic of China, the Russian Federation and the United States of America”, which was based on the 1972 agreement “Basic Principles of Relations Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics”.

The participants were divided into three teams representing China, Russia and the United States and given both the agreed text and the text that they were to finalize through negotiations. Facilitated by the chair, each team negotiated to reflect the views and position of their assigned country in the document. However, they could not reach an agreement on some points, reflecting the realities of current international politics and dynamics.

Public Event

UNITAR partnered with the Japan Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons to host a public event on 9 February 2025, open to a wide audience, especially in Tokyo. The event aimed to enhance the knowledge of attendees – including students, youth and civil activists – about UN actions for nuclear disarmament and raise awareness about global trends in the nuclear disarmament debate.

Four experts served as panellists:

- Ms. Junko Horibe, Associate Professor, Nagoya University of Foreign Studies
- Mr. Tariq Rauf, former Head of Verification and Security Policy, IAEA
- Mr. Tim Caughley, a Non-Resident Senior Fellow, UNIDIR
- Mr. Yuriy Kryvonos, former Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)

The Head of the Hiroshima Office, Chisa Mikami, facilitated the discussion.

The attendees were also invited to experience a virtual-reality simulation that had been created with Tabimachi Gate and Fujita Corporation. This simulation brought to life the devastation caused by the atomic bombing in Hiroshima. Through this immersive experience, participants viscerally learned the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, prompting them to better recognize the risks associated with nuclear weapons.

Needs Assessment

A needs assessment was conducted to ensure that the programme’s modules were in line with recent trends and the needs of the targeted group. The assessment included reviewing feedback and evaluations from the programme’s previous cycles, reviewing relevant literature and interviewing thematic experts.

Strategic Alignment: Sustainable Development Goals

Aligned with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this programme meaningfully contributes to several SDGs.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

March 2025

The programme's overall objective is to achieve global peace through nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.



The participants experienced a virtual reality tour during their visit to the Hiroshima Peace Park.

Outcomes

The outcomes of the programme were measured by (1) a post-programme survey and (2) pre- and post-training participant evaluations.

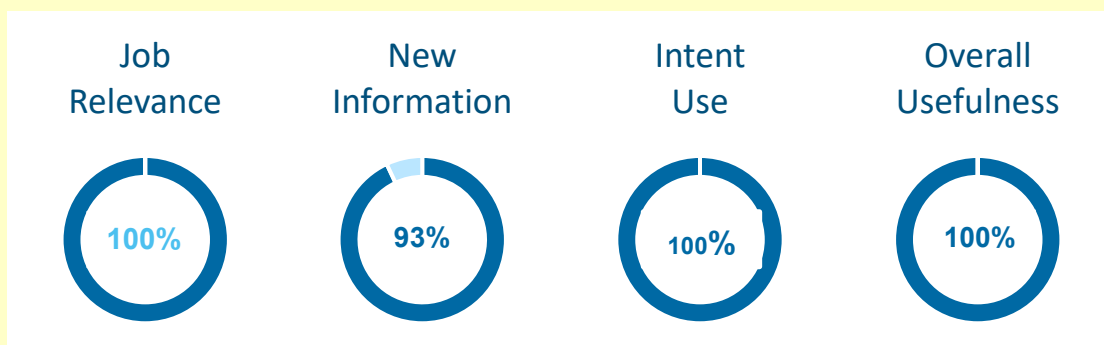
The first survey is a self-assessment to measure:

1. UNITAR standard programme evaluation indicators (job relevance, new information, intent to use, overall usefulness),
2. the extent to which participants met learning objectives, and
3. knowledge changes from before to after the programme.

The second one was a knowledge-based evaluation developed by experts, which measured knowledge development through pre- and post-tests.

The survey response rate was 100%, although two participants could not take the pre-test due to a flight delay.

1. Job Relevance, New Information, Intent Use, and Overall Usefulness



UNITAR standard programme evaluation indicators include “job relevance,” “new information,” “intent use,” and “overall usefulness.” The minimum target is to receive positive feedback from more than 75% of the participants.

- **“Job relevance”** evaluates the extent to which the programme was relevant to the participants’ professional roles. Participants were asked whether they agreed with the statement “The content of the programme was relevant to my job.” **All participants** agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.
- **“New information”** evaluates to what extent the programme imparted new knowledge to the participants and was assessed by the statement “The information presented in this programme was new to me.” **Ninety-three percent** of the participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.
- **“Intent use”** evaluates to what extent the participants intend to use their newly acquired knowledge in the future. The statement assessed was “It is likely that I will use the information acquired.” **All participants** either agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.
- **“Overall usefulness”** evaluates to what extent the participants see the programme as

useful and was assessed with the statement “Overall, the programme was useful.” **All participants** either agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

All the evaluation indicators above reached the minimum target of 75% positive feedback, allowing us to conclude that the programme provided a helpful learning experience aligned with the participants’ needs.

2. Learning Objectives

The post-programme survey asked participants to what extent they felt they reached each of the programme’s three learning objectives (namely, the three outputs). Again, the minimum target was positive feedback from more than 75% of the participants.

The survey results show that **more than 87%** of the participants said they “mostly” or “fully” met all three objectives. In particular, **all trainees** said they “mostly” or “fully” met the learning objective (output) 3, “enhanced understanding of the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons”.

For objective (output) 1, “strengthened knowledge of the current state of the global nuclear debate”, 47% said they “fully” met the learning objective, while 47% said they “mostly” met the objective.

For learning objective (output) 2, “acquired negotiation skills for advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation”, 67% said they “mostly” met the learning objective, while 20% said they “fully” met their goal.

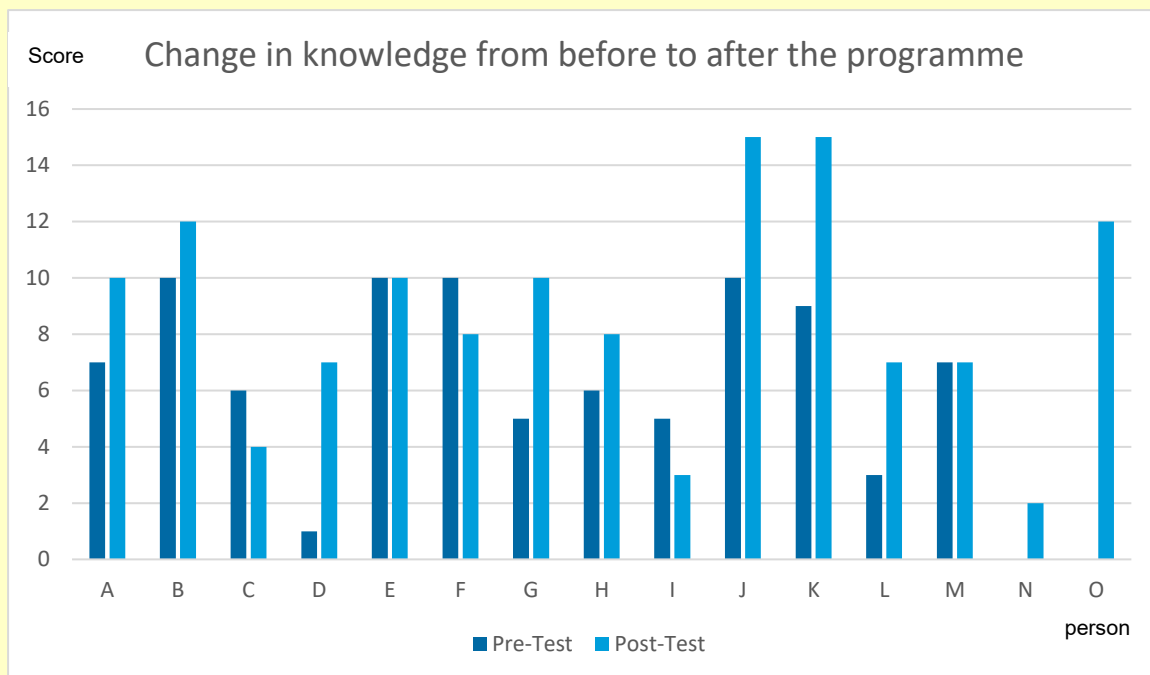
Also, the survey highlighted the **strong lecturer engagement**. **Eighty percent** of the participants “strongly agreed” and 20% “agreed” that the programme effectively responded to the learner’s questions.

Overall, all participants were satisfied with the training programme and said that they would like to **attend an advanced version** of the nuclear disarmament training programme.

4. Pre- and post-training evaluations

The pre-and post-evaluation assessed changes in the participants’ knowledge before and after the programme. The evaluation consisted of 17 questions, with each expert contributing a few questions. The participants completed the same questionnaires before and after the programme. Two participants missed the pre-test due to flight delays.

The evaluation results indicate that more than half of the participants improved their knowledge during the training session. Their scores rose by **approximately 23%** compared to the pre-test results. Remarkably, one participant’s score increased sevenfold after the training. Overall, the findings suggest that the programme significantly enhanced the participants’ knowledge in the targeted areas.



“The training helped me to connect the dots and see what role Thailand can play in [... this] important mechanism [for nuclear disarmament]. If more countries join the TPNW, we will achieve our common goal of total elimination of nuclear weapons. Also, I really like engaging with fellow participants, especially my ASEAN fellows. We have this sense of family between us, and I really like to build a network with them because many of us will continue working in this field. It's like a lifelong friendship and professional relationship”.

Manchulika Wongchai, Thailand

Lessons Learned

The 2025 programme successfully concluded with the expected results. Its implementation reflected collaboration not only in Hiroshima but also in Tokyo and helped build a strong network to advance nuclear disarmament.

Successfully established peer-to-peer networks

During the one-week programme, all participants actively engaged in discussions with experts and collaborated in group work. During the negotiation exercise, each group aimed to present their position effectively to persuade the other group. The teamwork helped participants establish strong networks with their peers.

Based on lessons from the programme's previous round, the groups were formed at the beginning of the programme to facilitate communication and strategizing. The networks spanned not only ASEAN or Central Asian countries but included all participants who shared a common approach to nuclear disarmament.

Developed new skills to effectively communicate at international conferences

Most participants gained new knowledge about nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation agenda that is essential to engage in international conferences such as the NPT or TPNW. Many



Group discussion during the simulation exercise.

participants noted that they had few other opportunities to gain these skills and deep insights. The training programme provided them a comprehensive understanding of the status of nuclear disarmament and the surrounding discourse. Some participants attended the NPT 2025 Preparatory Committee after completing the UNITAR programme and were able to effectively support their government's positions.

Expanded participation

The programme initially invited participants from ASEAN countries. However, recognizing that nuclear disarmament is not an issue confined to this region, the programme gradually expanded to include participants from Central Asia and Pacific Island countries. This year, for the first time, the programme welcomed two participants from the Marshall Islands, a nation that actively promotes nuclear disarmament as a country affected by nuclear testing. Their participation provided broader perspectives on the history of nuclear weapons testing and facilitated connections between Hiroshima and the Marshall Islands, particularly at the 80th commemoration of the Hiroshima atomic bombing.

Built network with local institutions in Hiroshima

The programme organized a talk show and engaged local institutions in Hiroshima, including the University of Hiroshima, the NGO ANT-Hiroshima, the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, local high schools and the Japan Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. The participants discussed Hiroshima's peace initiatives focusing on peace education, hibakusha testimony, and research on nuclear deterrence. During a talk show, diplomats shared their countries' experiences and initiatives to promote peace and security, as well as their ideas on how to further collaborate on Hiroshima's initiatives.

Additionally, the programme participants joined the public event "International Civil Society to Abolish Nuclear Weapons – 80 Years after the Atomic Bombings" in Tokyo. This provided them with a broader understanding of civil activities and the opportunity to network with diplomats from various Tokyo missions, including the Ambassador of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, staff from the Embassy of Kazakhstan, and the Director of the Disarmament, Arms Control, and Non-Proliferation Department of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Challenges

Limited time to prepare for the simulation exercise

Because the participants had to transfer to Tokyo after the last training session, the time for the simulation exercise was limited. Instead of drafting a memorandum of understanding or an agreement, the resource persons guided the participants to present their positions, and as a result, the negotiation exercise concluded successfully; however, it would have been better to allocate more time for practice.

Cold weather is difficult to adjust to for some participants

Given that winter in Japan can be quite cold, some participants, particularly those from South Asian and Pacific countries, found it difficult to adjust to the weather. To prevent negatively impacting their health, the programme may want to consider shifting the training schedule to early spring.

Annexes

Communication and Visibility

Press releases	4 Feb: Opening EN https://unitar.org/about/news-stories/news/diplomats-14-countries-strengthen-their-understanding-nuclear-disarmament-and-diplomatic-skills JP https://unitar.org/ja/hiroshima/news/diplomats-14-countries-strengthen-their-understanding-nuclear-disarmament-and-diplomatic-skills 9 Feb: UNITAR event in Tokyo EN https://unitar.org/about/news-stories/news/unitar-works-civil-society-network-drive-dialogue-and-action-nuclear-weapon-free-future JP https://unitar.org/ja/hiroshima/news/unitar-works-civil-society-network-drive-dialogue-and-action-nuclear-weapon-free-future
Public events	9 Feb: Tokyo forum Advertised: EN https://unitar.org/about/news-stories/news/unitar-public-session-international-civil-society-forum-abolish-nuclear-weapons-80-years-atomic JP https://unitar.org/ja/hiroshima/news/unitar-public-session-international-civil-society-forum-abolish-nuclear-weapons-80-years-atomic
Social media posts	Over 18 unique posts from 27 January to 13 February 2025 relating to the training
Web stories	Interviews conducted with 2 participants and the lecturers. Stories being developed. One published: Learning from Hiroshima about Nuclear Disarmament: Thai Diplomat Manchulika Wongchai UNITAR
Local media	1 March 2025, 6:30 Featured during NHK's Ohayo Nippon, a major morning news show,

over 7 min. 20 sec length



4 March 2025, 22:00

Featured during NHK's Kokusai Houdou 2025, over 6 min. 20 sec. length



31 March 2025, 20:00

Featured during NHK World NEWSROOM TOKYO 20:00, 3 min. 48 sec. length





9 April, 2025

Kyodo News distribution: 広島研修「原爆惨状胸に」 外交官や医師、世界から

Nara NP <https://www.nara-np.co.jp/global/2025040901000139.html>

Ryukyushimpo <https://ryukyushimpo.jp/kyodo/entry-4135157.html>

Saga <https://test-app.saga-s.co.jp/articles/-/1442054>

Sanin-Chuo <https://www.sanin-chuo.co.jp/articles/-/760787>

Annex I Programme Agenda

Date	Agenda
2 February	
	Participants arrive in Hiroshima
3 February	
	Module 1 The Current State of the Global Nuclear Debate, Including Key Challenges and Opportunities
	Module 2 Study Tour to Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and Peace Museum
4 February	
	Module 3 Non-Proliferation Treaty and Review Process
	Module 4 Multilateral Nuclear Arms Control: Themes and Trends
	Module 5 Japan Initiatives on NACD
	Module 6 UN Disarmament Machinery and UNODA
	Module 7 Survivor Testimony
5 February	
	Module 8 UN Summit/Pact for the Future: and new Agenda for Peace
	Courtesy Visit to Hiroshima City and Prefectural Governments
	Module 9 The Pacific Region: Nuclear Weapons and Current Geo-political Tensions
	Module 10 Simulation Exercise 1: MOU on Basic Principles of Strategic Relations between China, Russia and United States
6 February	
	Module 11 Nuclear Safety: Fukushima ALPS treated water discharge and accident remediation
	Module 12 Hiroshima Initiative by Mayors for Peace
	Module 13 Women in International Peace and Human Security
	Module 14 Youth session
	Talk Show
7 February	
	Module 15 Simulation Exercise 2: Negotiation 1
	Module 16 Simulation Exercise 3: Negotiation 2
	Module 17: Simulation Conclusion & Briefing session from RPs
	Evaluation & Certification Ceremony
8 February	
	Public Forum

March 2025

	Monday 3 February	Tuesday 4 February	Wednesday 5 February	Thursday 6 February	Friday 7 February	Saturday 8 February
8:00 – 8:30						
08:30 – 9:00	8:30 - 9:00 Registration	8:30 - 9:00 After Action Review	8:30 - 9:00 After Action Review	8:30 - 9:00 After Action Review		
09:00 – 09:30	09:00-10:00 Introduction (UNITAR)	9:00 - 10:30 - Module 3 - Non-Proliferation Treaty and Review Process (RAUF)	09:00 - 10:30 --Module 8 -- UN Summit/Pact for the Future: and new Agenda for Peace (KRYVONOS)	09:00 - 10:30 - Module 11- Nuclear Safety: Fukushima ALPS treated water discharge and accident remediation (Suzuki)	9:00-10:30 - Module 15 - Simulation Exercise 2 Negotiation 1	10:00-11:00 Public Session Tokyo
09:30 – 10:00						
10:00 – 10:30	10:00 - 12:00 - Module 1 - Overview of Global Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (RAUF)	10:30 - 10:45 Tea Break	10:30 - 10:45 Tea Break	10:30 - 10:45 Tea Break	10:30 - 10:45 Tea Break	
10:30 – 11:00		10:45 - 12:15 - Module 4- Multilateral Nuclear Arms Control: Themes and Trends (CAUGHLEY)	10:45 - 12:00 Courtesy Visit Hiroshima City (11:30-12:00)	10:45 - 12:15 - Module 12 - Hiroshima Initiative by Mayors for Peace (Kagawa)	10:45 - 12:15 - Module 16 - Simulation Exercise 3 Negotiation 2	
11:00 – 11:30			12:00 - 13:40 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)			12:15 - 13:45 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)
11:30 – 12:00	12:00 - 13:30 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)	12:15 - 13:30 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)		12:15 - 13:45 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)	12:15 - 13:45 LUNCH with RP (Participants to source their own lunch)	
12:00 – 12:30			13:30 – 14:00			13:30 - 14:15 - Module 5 - Japan Initiatives on NACD (MOFA)
12:30 – 13:00	14:30 – 15:00	14:30 - 16:00 - Module 6 - UN Disarmament Machinery and UNODA (KRYVONOS)		15:15 - 16:45 - Module 9 - The Pacific Region: Nuclear Weapons and Current Geo-political Tensions (CAUGHLEY)	15:15 - 15:30 Tea Break	
13:00 – 13:30			15:30 – 16:00			16:00 - 16:15 Tea Break
13:30 – 14:00	16:30 – 17:00	16:15 - 17:30 - Module 7 - Survivor Testimony (Yahata)"		17:00-18:00 - Module 10 - Simulation Exercise 1: MOU on Basic Principles of		
14:00 – 14:30			17:00 – 17:30			17:30 – 18:00
14:30 – 15:00	18:00 – 18:30	18:00 - 20:00 Welcome Dinner Hiroshima's Reconstruction and Okonomiyaki		18:00-19:30 Talk Show	Departure 8:40pm - from Hiroshima 1h 20m flight ANA 686 Arrival 10:00pm - Tokyo Haneda (HND) to Tokyo	
15:00 – 15:30			18:30 – 19:00			
15:30 – 16:00	19:00 – 19:30					
16:00 – 16:30			19:30 – 20:00			
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19:00 – 19:30						
19:30 – 20:00						

Annex II Core Values

Core Values	Additional Explanation	Response
1) Generate change agents		
Number of people trained		15
Intensity of training	Number of hours engaged (e.g., 100 hours). Type of training (hybrid, online, f2f)	32.5 hours in person 1 hour online
2) Engage in coalition building		
Disaggregated data by		
Gender	Male vs. female vs. others	8 (53%) were female and 7 (47%) were male
Stage of country development	How many participants are from developed vs. developing countries? How many are from LDCs/SIDS?	12 developing (Human Development Index less than 0.8), ¹ 4 LDCs ²
Urban vs. rural	How many from the capital vs. others	100% capital
3) Build partnerships		
Number of partnerships	How many partnerships?	2
Quality of partnerships	Global, regional or local organizations?	2 local
	To enhance substance or financial contribution?	2 financial
4) Boost relevance		
Feedback from participants	Use relevant quotes from participants	In the report
5) Enhance contextualization		
Number and quality of coaches/mentors	How many coaches/mentors were engaged	5
	How many coaches/mentors were local or regional vs external?	5 external
	How many coaches/mentors were former participants/alumni of UNITAR programmes?	0
6) Promote gender equality		

¹ [Developing Countries 2025](#)

² [Least Developed Countries 2025](#)

Number of female participants	How many and what percentage	8 (53%) were female
Number of participants who completed the gender modules	How many and what percentage	100%
Gender marking	Give a rating from 0 to 3 using the following criteria.	1
	Gender-markers 0 Outputs/projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEEW) 1 Outputs/projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality but not significantly 2 Outputs/projects that have gender equality as a significant objective 3 Outputs/projects that have gender equality as the principal objective	
7) Foster innovation		
Diversity of modes of delivery	Short description of what innovative modes were introduced	Virtual reality tour of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park
Adoption of innovative adult learning methodologies	Short description of what innovative adult learning methodologies were introduced	n/a
8) Champion ownership		
Quality of partnerships with local stakeholders	Short description	Hibakusha, youth, researchers from the University of Hiroshima, representative of Hiroshima Peace Cultural Foundation, NGO ANT-Hiroshima, The Japan Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
Quality of the action plans	Short description of final outputs produced by the participants, if any, such as action plans	Participants' groups drafted the memorandum of understanding on "Basic Principles of Strategic Relations between China, Russia and United States" through negotiation workshop
9) Stimulate sustainable development		
Number of participants who completed the SDG modules		No SDG modules were provided.
10) Cultivate financial sustainability		
Funding size		Major