

Project Completion Report 2024 Cycle

HIROSHIMA TRAINING PROGRAMME ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION

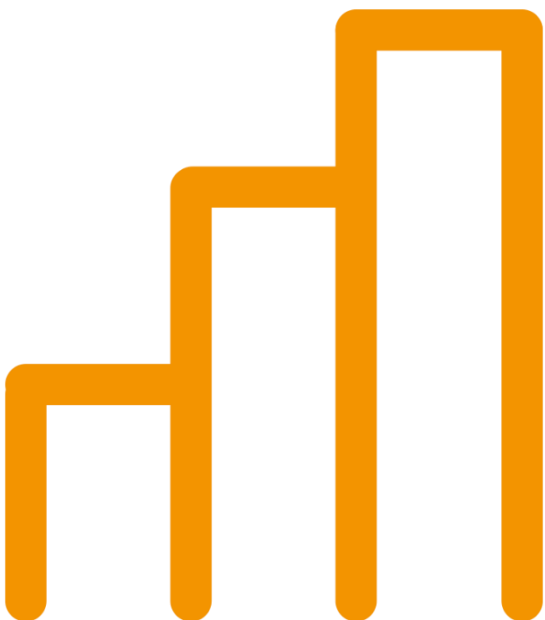
DIVISION FOR PROSPERITY
March 2024, Hiroshima, Japan



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DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION

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Acknowledgements

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) would like to express its deep gratitude to the following supporters of the UNITAR Hiroshima Training Programme on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation – 2024 Cycle.

- Hiroshima Prefectural Government
- City of Hiroshima

In addition, we would like to recognize:

- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament for Asia and The Pacific (UNRCPD)
- Mayors for Peace
- Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (RECNA)
- Otafuku Sauce Co., Ltd.



About Us

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNITAR was established in 1963 as an autonomous body within the United Nations and is headquartered in Geneva. As a training arm of the United Nations system, UNITAR provides innovative learning solutions to individuals, organizations and institutions to enhance global decision-making and support country-level action for shaping a better future. UNITAR designs and conducts some 900 different global training activities per year for more than 370,000 participants. Our alumni include diplomats and other government officials, non-governmental representatives, and local authorities.

UNITAR, Division for Prosperity

The Division for Prosperity is one of UNITAR's eight divisions. It consists of the Trade and Finance Programme Unit and the Hiroshima Office. We offer cutting-edge training and learning opportunities that promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

The Division for Prosperity programmes falls under six thematic pillars that support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- Anti-corruption and Combatting Crime
- Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development
- Finance and Trade
- Frontier Technologies
- Hiroshima and Peace
- Leadership and Empowerment

Leveraging our Division's extensive experience in designing relevant and targeted training, we adapt our methodologies and technologies to the needs of the regions and individuals we serve. We work with learners in least-developed countries, small island developing states, and fragile states, with special attention to the most vulnerable, including women, youth, and those in conflict situations.



Chisa Mikami
Head, Hiroshima Office
Division for Prosperity
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

March 2024

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Executive Summary

The global nuclear and conflict situation is more challenging and complicated than ever before. Not only does the Russian invasion of Ukraine continue, but over 2.2 million Palestinian people in Gaza, who have lived under blockade since 2007, are facing a humanitarian catastrophe, displaced by Israel's attack and declaration of war.¹ Hiroshima must continue to voice to the world the consequences of nuclear weapons and armed conflicts.

At the 2023 G7 Summit in the symbolic city of Hiroshima, the G7 agreed to “strengthen disarmament and non-proliferation efforts towards the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear weapons with undiminished security for all”.² During the Summit, world leaders, including those from nuclear-weapon states, visited the Peace Museum and met survivors of the atomic bomb. It was a great opportunity to reconsider the use of nuclear weapons and reflect on its the consequences while listening to stories from survivors of the atomic bomb.

The UNITAR Hiroshima Office delivered the 9th cycle of the Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Training Programme in February 2024 with the generous financial support of **the Hiroshima Prefectural Government and the City of Hiroshima**. The programme budget was about JPY 1,800,000 and trained **18 Asian and Pacific diplomats (10 women, 8 men)**. It also engaged **61 residents of Hiroshima and Japan (37 women, 24 men)** in the public forum organized at the end of the programme.

The overall programme objective was for the participants to **improve their diplomacy on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation through acquired knowledge and skills and enhance the intra-regional network of government officials** during the training programme. To achieve this objective, the programme set the following three outputs:

1. Strengthened knowledge of the current state of the global nuclear debate
2. Acquired negotiation skills for advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in international forums
3. Enhanced understanding of the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons through the Hiroshima experience

The programme successfully achieved its overall objectives. Output 1 helped the participants discover more about the current debates surrounding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. By introducing the latest outcomes of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), the participants actively exchanged views on the future and envisaged the next phases of those international forums.

The participants built their negotiation skills and techniques for advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in international forums by participating in a simulation exercise. Through group work, they completed two concrete drafts: (1) Factual Summary for NPT Preparatory Committee 2024 and (2) UNGA Resolution 2024.

At the Peace Museum and Peace Park, participants learned more about the humanitarian impacts of the nuclear weapon in Hiroshima. Through meeting hibakusha and youth, they came to understand the hibakusha's struggles and recovery. All participants mentioned that hibakusha's experience resonated with them and enhanced their commitment to contribute to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

¹ [Gaza is facing a humanitarian catastrophe | UNRWA](#)

² [Leaders Communiqué 01_en.pdf](#)

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This year's programme was designed to accommodate the **New Agenda for Peace and Summit for the Future**, including the UN Reform, as well as **human rights and gender topics**.

By the end of the programme, the participants had **built an intra-regional network in Asia and Pacific countries to enhance regional peace and security through achieving nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation**. Overall, this UNITAR training programme supported the participants in improving their diplomacy in the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation fields.

The participants paid courtesy visits to the Governor of Hiroshima Mr. Hidehiko Yuzaki and the Mayor of Hiroshima Mr. Kazumi Matsui, and presented what they learned from the training and expressed their gratitude for the training opportunity.



Group photo front of the Atomic Bomb Dorm

Programme Summary

Programme Overview

Global and regional geopolitics are becoming increasingly complicated. As of February 2022, despite continuing international efforts and advances to eliminate nuclear weapons in the pursuit of a peaceful world, armed conflicts and victims of wars are increasing. The Russian invasion of Ukraine and conflict in Gaza, which over 2.2 million Palestinian people in Gaza, who have lived under blockade since 2007, are facing a humanitarian catastrophe, displaced by Israel's attack and declaration of war, showed that the threat of the use of nuclear weapons was real, rocking to its foundation not only Europe but also the post-World War II international order.

The Ukraine war also influenced the conclusion of the 10th Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in August 2022. Due to Russia's objection, the Conference failed to adopt the final document by consensus. Similarly, the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the NPT in August 2023 also failed to adopt an official statement.

However, growing awareness of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of even a limited use of nuclear weapons has prompted new actions aimed at facilitating the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.

During the 2022 NPT Review Conference, then Japanese Prime Minister Kishida proposed the "Hiroshima Action Plan", which includes continuing the non-use of nuclear weapons, enhancing the transparency of nuclear capabilities, maintaining a decreasing trend in the global nuclear stockpile, securing nuclear non-proliferation, promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and encouraging international leaders and others to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Many of Japan's ideas advocated at the Conference, including the "Hiroshima Action Plan", were supported by 88 countries, the most ever.³ This is a tremendous achievement for Japan and a historic moment in the international community's advancement of realistic discussions on nuclear disarmament.

At the 2023 G7 Summit in the symbolic city of Hiroshima, the G7 also agreed to strengthen disarmament and non-proliferation efforts towards the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear weapons with undiminished security for all.⁴ During the Summit, world leaders, including those from nuclear-weapon states, visited the Peace Museum and met survivors of the atomic bomb. It was a great opportunity to reconsider the use of nuclear weapons and reflect on its the consequences while listening to stories from survivors of the atomic bomb.

Each year, on 6 August, the world remembers the tragedy brought on by the Hiroshima atomic bombing, nearly 80 years ago. And Hiroshima continues to voice to the world the devastating consequences of nuclear weapons. The only way to ensure such destruction will never happen again is to eliminate nuclear weapons, and nuclear disarmament remains one of the United Nation's highest priorities.

The UNITAR Hiroshima Office, by virtue of its location, has an inherent interest in the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

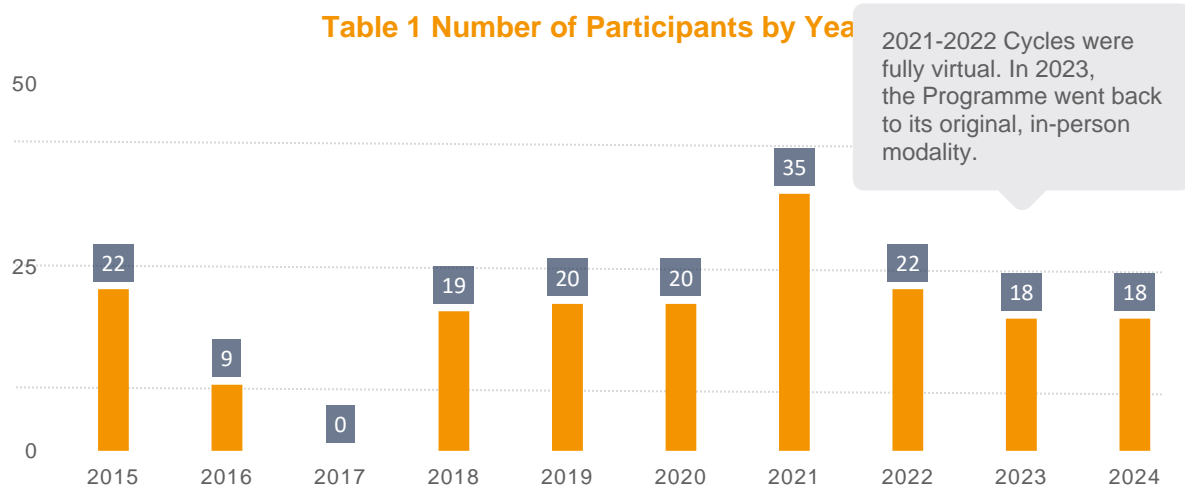
Since 2015, UNITAR has trained over **180 government representatives from around 20**

³ [The Tenth NPT Review Conference \(Statement by Foreign Minister HAYASHI Yoshimasa\) | Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan](#)

⁴ [Leaders Communiqué 01_en.pdf](#)

Asian and Pacific countries on the history, discourse, and future of disarmament and non-proliferation (Table 1) through the **UNITAR Hiroshima Training Programme on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation**. The most recent cycle – the 9th cycle – was **carried out in person in Hiroshima between 5 and 10 February 2024**.

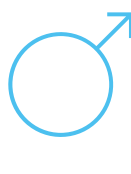
This year, the programme budget was about JPY 1,800,000 and trained **18 Asian and Pacific diplomats (10 women, 8 men)**. It also engaged **61 residents of Hiroshima and Japan (37 women, 24 men)** in the public forum organized at the end of the programme. It was financially supported by the Hiroshima Prefectural Government and the City of Hiroshima.



2024 Cycle Participants

In the 2024 cycle, 18 participants (including 10 women) from 13 countries in Asia and the Pacific successfully completed the programme.

 **55%** identified as women

 **45%** identified as men

Participants included 17 (94%) officials from the ministry of foreign affairs (or equivalent) and 1 (6%) from the ministry of defence (or equivalent), who are in charge of nuclear arms control or international relations. The participants were from the following 13 countries.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Bangladesh | 5. Kiribati |
| 2. Cambodia | 6. Lao PDR |
| 3. Indonesia | 7. Malaysia |
| 4. Kazakhstan | 8. Mongolia |

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9. Philippines
10. Sri Lanka
11. Thailand

12. Timor-Leste
13. Viet Nam

Programme Objectives and Theory of Change

The overall programme objective was for the participants to **improve their diplomacy on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation through acquired knowledge and skills and enhance the intra-regional network of government officials** during the training programme. To achieve this objective, the programme set the following three outputs:

- Strengthened knowledge of the current state of the global nuclear debate
- Acquired negotiation skills for advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in international forums
- Enhanced understanding of the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons through the Hiroshima experience

Each output consisted of several activities/learning objectives.

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

- Outlined the current state of the global nuclear debate, including key challenges and opportunities
- Outlined the NPT 2022 Review Conference / 2026 1st Preparatory Committee in 2023
- Outlined the UN Nuclear Armed Control and Disarmament Function: UN New Agenda for Peace and Summit for the Future
- Described disruptive new technologies and their impact on nuclear disarmament
- Recognized Japanese diplomacy on nuclear disarmament

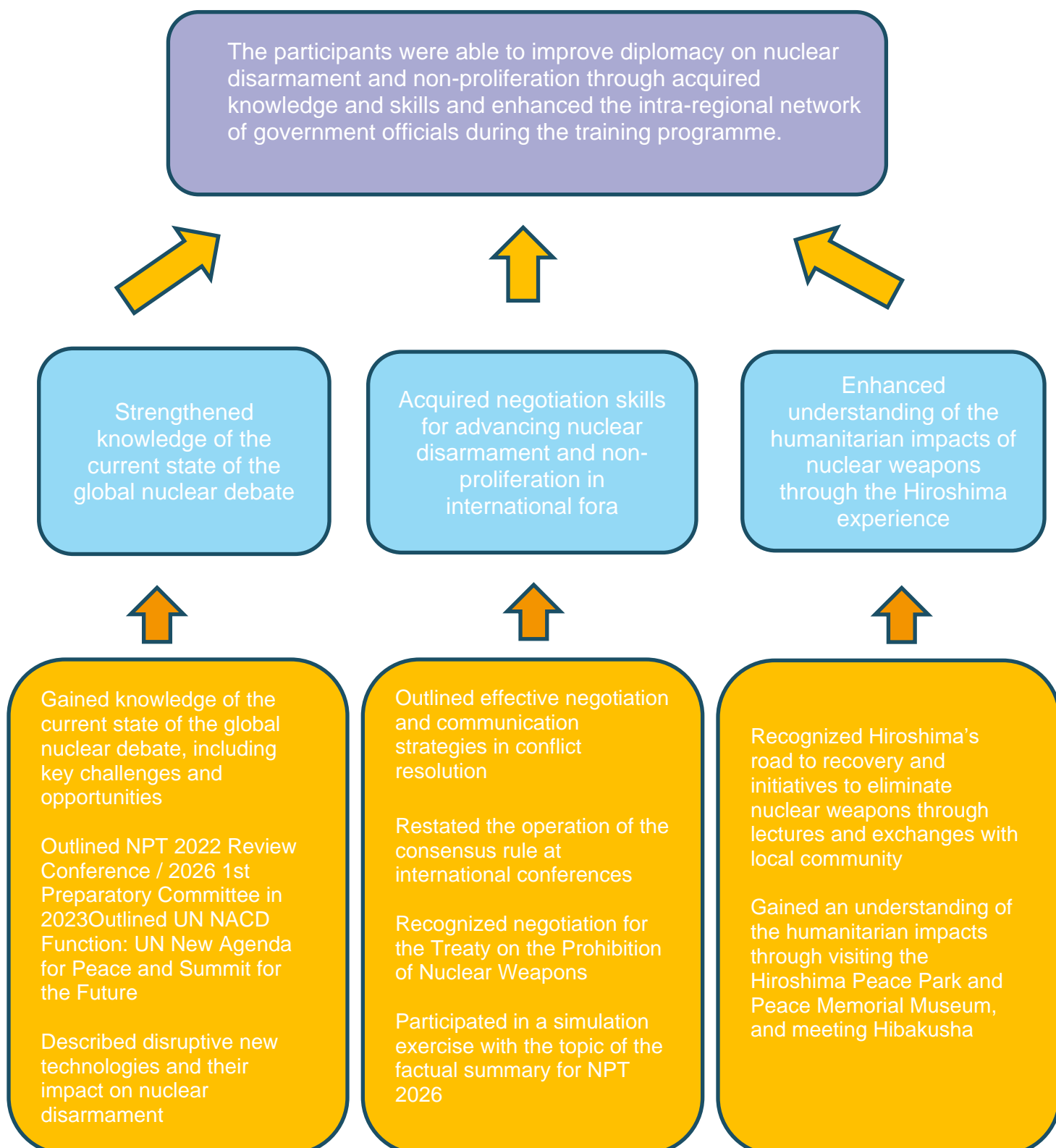
Output 2: Acquired negotiation skills for advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in international forums

- Outlined effective negotiation and communication strategies in conflict resolution
- Restated the operation of the consensus rule at international forums
- Described the theory of nuclear deterrence and international negotiation
- Recognized negotiation for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)
- Participated in a simulation exercise with the topic of the factual summary for NPT 2026

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

- Recognized Hiroshima's road to recovery and initiatives to eliminate nuclear weapons through lectures and exchanges with the local community
- Gained an understanding of the humanitarian impacts through visiting the Hiroshima Peace Park and Peace Memorial Museum and meeting hibakusha
- Recognized youth initiatives in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Theory of Change



Programme Structure and Methodology

For one week, the participants were invited to Hiroshima and learned through a combination of lectures by experts in the field, a study tour and a final negotiation simulation exercise.

1. Lectures

The programme was developed through coordination with internationally well-known experts:

- Mr. Tariq Rauf, former Head of Verification and Security Policy, International Atomic Energy Agency, 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 Pacifica (UNRCPD)

These experts provided technical advice on the programme, which was tailor-made to match the participants' experiences. While the training focuses on global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation issues, many case studies and examples were taken from Asia and the Pacific.

The programme also invited other experts and youth on the following topics:

- **Gender:** Ms. Renata H. Dalaqua, Political Scientist and Head of the Gender and Disarmament Programme, UNIDIR
- **Technology:** Ms. Setsuko Aoki, professor at the Keio University Law School
- **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. Keiko Ogura, hibakusha
- **Hiroshima Peace Initiatives:** Mr. Takehiro Kagawa, Chair of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation
- **UNRCPD activities:** Mr. Deepayan Basu Ray, Director of UNRCPD
- **Youth initiatives:** Ms. Momoka Narasaki (NGO Peace Culture Village), Ms. Mitsuki Tanaka (University of Hiroshima), Ms. Noa Yasumoto and Ms. Asumi Imaoka (University of Nagasaki, Nagasaki Youth Delegation).

During the training programme, the participants completed the following 20 modules designed to give them a solid in-depth grounding in the topics.

1. The current state of the global nuclear debate, including critical challenges and opportunities
2. Nuclear NPT 2022 Review Conference and NPT 2023 Preparatory Committee: assessment and next review cycle
3. Nuclear safety: Fukushima water discharge
4. Mayors for Peace
5. Survivor's testimony
6. UN Nuclear Arms Control and Disarmament NACD Functions: New Agenda for Peace and Summit for the Future
7. Nuclear-weapon-free zones
8. Japan Initiatives on NACD
9. Decision for international negotiations
10. Youth session – youth from Nagasaki and Hiroshima

11. Theory of nuclear deterrence
12. Simulation exercise 1: Introduction to the topics – factual summary for NPT Preparatory Committee (Prepcom) 2024 and UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 2024
13. UNRCPD initiatives in Asia
14. Gender and nuclear disarmament
15. Describe new technologies and their impacts on nuclear disarmament
16. Panel discussion
17. Simulation exercise 2, negotiation 1, Chair's factual summary for NPT Prepcom 2024
18. Simulation exercise 3, negotiation 2, UNGA Resolution 2024
19. Simulation conclusion
20. Briefing session by resource persons

2. Study Tour

On the first day of the training programme, participants visited the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park as well as the Hiroshima Peace Museum to experience the humanitarian impact of the atomic bombs and the resilience of the people of Hiroshima as they recovered from the devastation. At the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, the participants wore virtual-reality goggles, which allowed them to see the moment of the bombing and acquire a feel for the reconstruction.

3. Negotiation Simulation Exercise

The objective of the simulation was to build participants' negotiation skills to use at international forums related to the NPT or TPNW. The international forums that govern nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are complex by nature. For representatives to achieve national goals and progress in these forums, they must be well-versed in the current state of discussion and have effective communication skills, especially for such international meetings.

The participants took part in a simulation exercise to improve their negotiation skills through the following two topics:

1. Factual summary for NPT Preparatory Committee 2024
2. UNGA Resolution 2024

The participants were divided into three groups representing the three different positions:

1. State parties to the TPNW
2. Other members of the Non-Aligned Movement who don't have a common position on the TPNW
3. Nuclear weapon states and umbrella states that oppose the Treaty

As they prepared for the simulation, each group was mentored by experts who answered questions and concerns and gave advice to guide them through the simulation. After discussing and drafting the Factual Summary and UNGA Resolution within the group, each group assigned a spokesperson to negotiate on its behalf in the simulation exercise.

Facilitated by the chair, the participants negotiated with the other positions and completed the Factual Summary for NTT Preparatory Committee 2024 and UNGA Resolution 2024 within the allocated time frames.

4. Public Session

In addition to the training for the participants, UNITAR, with Prefecture and City of Hiroshima, held a public forum on 10 February 2024 to offer residents of Hiroshima and Japan the opportunity to hear unique perspectives about nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and ongoing armed conflicts, mainly focusing on Ukraine and the Middle East. The audience gained a better understanding of the current geopolitical disputes surrounding nuclear disarmament and considered how to build sustainable peace.

The event was held at Memorial Hall, Hiroshima Peace Park. The Head of the Hiroshima Office, Ms. Chisa Mikami, facilitated the discussion, and the following three experts in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation took part as panellists:

- Ms. Elyne Whyte, Former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations in Geneva
- Mr. Tariq Rauf, former Head of Verification and Security Policy the International Atomic Energy Agency
- Mr. Takehiro Kagawa, Chair of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation and Secretary General of Mayors for Peace

After the panellists introduced their views on the current world situation surrounding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, they discussed two questions: 1) How can the current global situation affect the discussion of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation? and 2) What can we do better to achieve the Hiroshima Action Plan?

Each panellist responded to the questions, emphasizing the importance of civil society action and raising awareness to achieve nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Strategic Alignment: Sustainable Development Goals

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

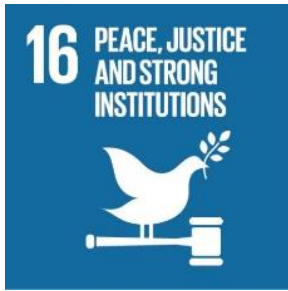
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The programme actively engaged a gender specialist to consider gender equality and mainstream in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.



SDG 16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions

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



During the Study Tour at the Peace Museum

Outcomes

This year's programme was designed to accommodate the **New Agenda for Peace and Summit for the Future**, including the UN Reform, as well as **human rights and gender topics**.

At the Peace Museum and Peace Park, participants learned more about the **humanitarian impacts** of the nuclear weapon in Hiroshima. Through meeting **hibakusha** and youth, they came to understand the hibakusha's struggles and recovery. All participants mentioned that hibakusha's experience resonated with them and enhanced their commitment to contribute to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

By the end of the programme, the participants had **built an intra-regional network in Asia and Pacific countries to enhance regional peace and security through achieving nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation**. Overall, this UNITAR training programme supported the participants in improving their diplomacy in the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation fields.

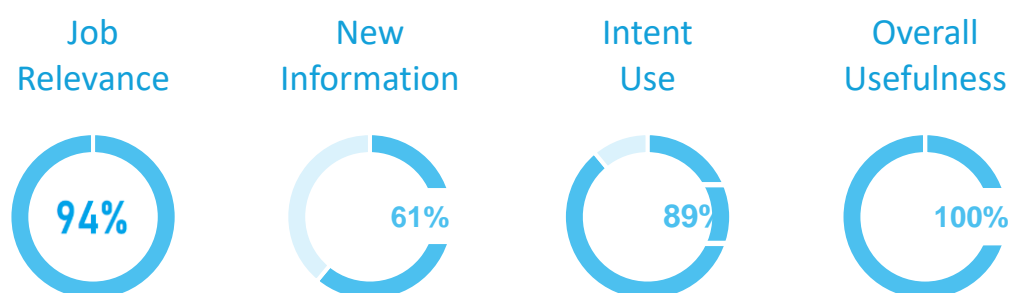
The outcomes of the programme were measured by (1) a post-programme survey and (2) pre- and post-training evaluations by the participants. The response rate was 100%.

The first survey assessed four areas, including UNITAR's standard programme evaluation indicators (job relevance, new information, intent to use, overall usefulness), the extent to which participants met learning objectives, the effectiveness of the methodologies, and knowledge changes from before to after the programme.

The second one was a knowledge-based evaluation developed by experts.

(1) Post-programme survey

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



“Job relevance”, “new information”, “intent use”, and “overall usefulness” are UNITAR's standard programme evaluation indicators. The minimum target is 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.” The survey shows that **94%** of the 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

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programme was new to me.” The survey shows that **61%** 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. Participants were asked to assess the statement “It is likely that I will use the information acquired.” The survey shows that **89%** of the 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.” The survey shows that **100%** of the participants either agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

Three of the indicators 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.

However, “New Information” was below the target. Some participants had extensive experience with international forums and an impressive knowledge of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In the next cycle, the programme may consider developing two levels of training, such as advanced and basic, to accommodate advanced participants.

Learning Objectives

The participants were asked to what extent they felt they reached each of the programme’s 15 learning objectives. Again, the minimum target is positive feedback from more than 75% of the participants.

On most of the objectives, over 75% responded that they mostly or fully met the objectives, including “describe the current state of the global nuclear debate, including key challenges and opportunities”, cover essential content for a comprehensive understanding of nuclear disarmament.

The session on the current international debate about nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including coverage of the 11th NPT Review Conference 2026, was well-received by more than 90% of the participants.

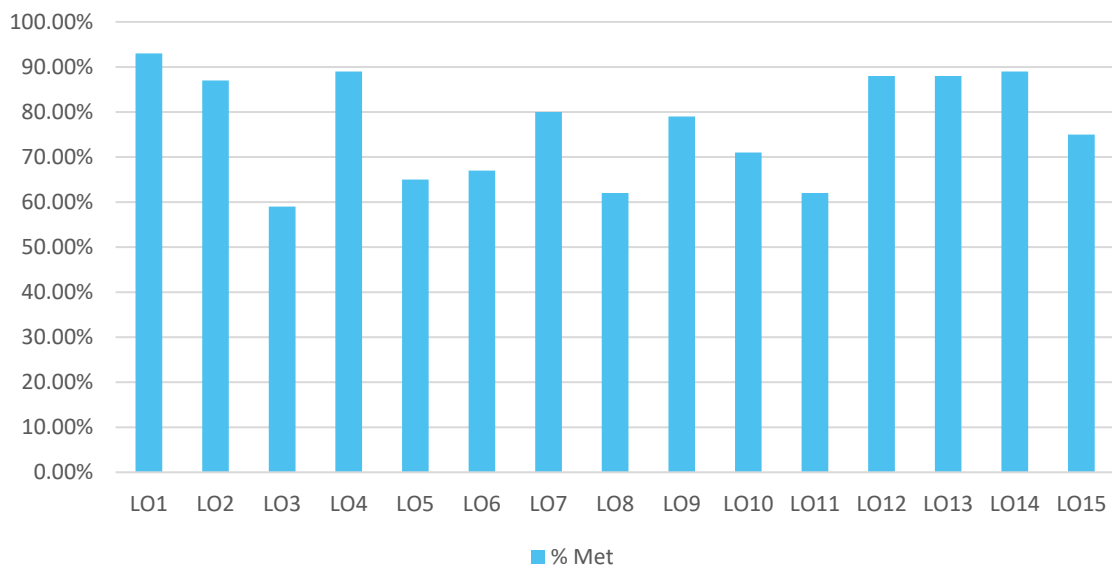
In contrast, six objectives, such as “outline UN NACD Functions, New Agenda for Peace, and Summit for the Future”, “outline UNRCPD initiatives in Asian countries”, and “describe new technologies and their impacts on nuclear disarmament”, did not meet the 75% target. Because these topics are highly technical, some participants did not have enough basic understanding about them to meet the learning objectives.

Overall, all participants responded that they felt this training programme was quite useful and would recommend it to their colleagues training programme.



15. Illustrate the youth-led activities in Japan on nuclear disarmament (Module 10)

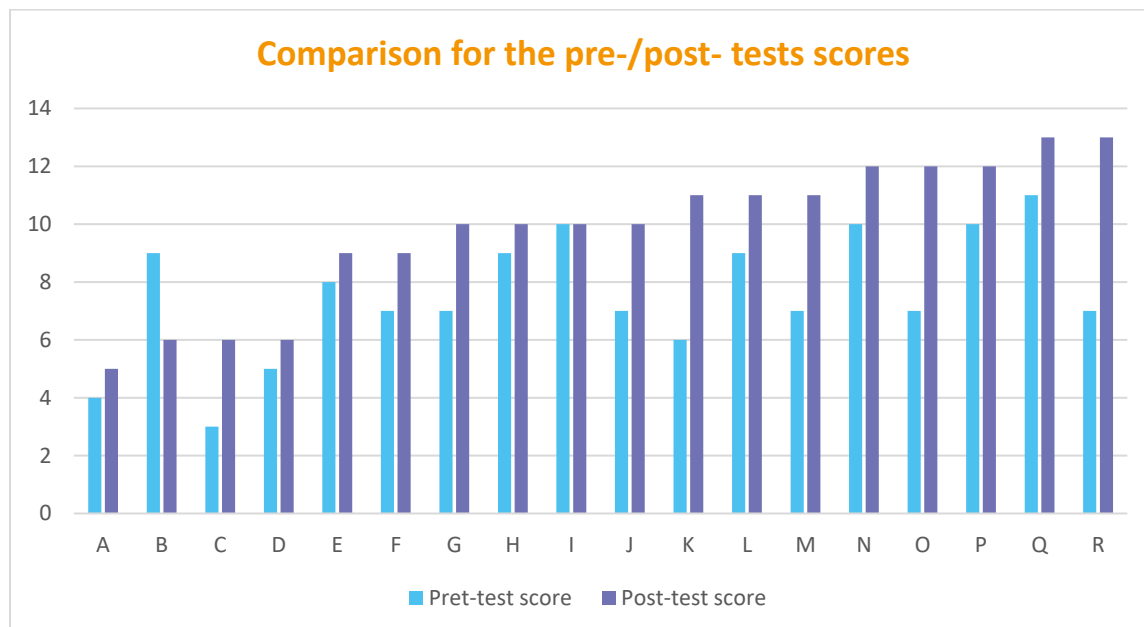
The Extent to Which Participants Met Learning Objectives



(2) Pre- and post-training evaluations

Change in knowledge

The pre- and post-evaluations assessed changes in the participants' knowledge before and after the programme. The evaluation consisted of 14 questions developed by the resource persons. The participants took the same questionnaire before and after the programme.



The results show that almost all participants increased their knowledge through the training session. The post-training test score increased about **35% compared the pre-training test**. One participant doubled her score after the training sessions.

Notably, participants' knowledge increased by 50% after the lecture “The Current State of the Global Nuclear Debate, Including Key Challenges and Opportunities”, reflecting how useful and relevant this lecture was for the participants.

Overall, the results indicate that the programme significantly increased the participants' knowledge of the targeted areas.



“As a diplomat from a developing country, particularly since I spent my entire education in my own country, access to information is quite limited. Since I joined this training programme, I was inspired by the story of Hiroshima's reconstruction which reminded me of my own country's road to recovery. I found the peace culture in Hiroshima is well integrated into the life of Hiroshima's people and city. I learned Hiroshima's concept in peace and security by physically visiting the peace museum and park also meeting with *hibakusha*”.

Ms. Ngan Ha Mai, Vietnam

Effectiveness of the Programme Methodologies

The programme team conducted an evaluation survey with the participants to scale the effectiveness of the programme methodologies. The participants were asked to rate the following two statements on a scale of 1 (“strongly disagree”) to 5 (“strongly agree”):

1. The programme’s methodology, including online webinars, was useful in achieving the learning objectives.
2. The duration of the programme suited your schedule.

94% of the participants responded that the programme’s methodology helped them meet the learning objectives.

Almost 90% agreed or strongly agreed with the programme’s duration. Most of the participants can accommodate a one-week training within their work schedule, making the length suitable for professionals.



Lessons Learned

The 2024 training programme ran smoothly and was concluded successfully. The programme illuminated opportunities and challenges for future iterations.

- **Different participant experiences contributed to strong peer-to-peer learning**

The participants who already had experiences with international forums, such as NPT and TPNW, acted as team leaders to support others who did not. It is good to mix participant levels to establish peer-to-peer learning support, particularly for the negotiation exercises.

Having said that, it is also worth considering building an advanced course, since some diplomats who already had foundational knowledge demanded more detailed discussion and practical negotiation exercises.

- **Adding the topic of gender inspired participants to consider a new angle in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation**

For the first time, a gender specialist from UNIDIR was engaged to give a lesson on gender and nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Gender mainstreaming is essential to achieving nuclear disarmament, and gender analysis can help assess how the attributes and opportunities associated with a gender identity may affect arms control and disarmament. Most participants considered the topic for the first time and actively raised questions such as on the effectiveness of engaging women in conflict solutions.

- **Expanding participant countries to the Pacific expanded discussions**

In past cycles, two participants were invited from mainly ASEAN countries. However, particularly in small countries, relevant ministries are not able to dispatch two officers a week for the same programme. Thus, the 2024 cycle extended invitations to Pacific countries, such as Kiribati and Eastern Timor. As a result, the discussion also extended to the Pacific context and participants could learn about wider regional issues and challenges.

For the next cycle, the programme may consider involving even more Pacific countries, such as Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau and Samoa, as well as Central Asian countries, including Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

- **Preparing for the simulation exercise in advance led to better negotiations and learning**

Based on resource persons' advice, the programme divided participants into three groups and allocated preparation time for the simulation exercise at the beginning of the programme. This way, the participants could already envisage the simulation exercise and prepare for the negotiation within the team. As a result, the simulation exercise was delivered smoothly, and the participants could concentrate on the negotiation and its contents.

Challenges

- **Engaging participants of different knowledge levels in the same sessions can be tricky**

While this point was also a positive aspect, providing the same information to participants at different knowledge and experience levels was also challenging. While some participants have experiences with international forums, others have just started their careers as diplomats. The programme may need to balance the participants' levels and consider creating basic and advanced versions for some sessions.

- **Selecting the most relevant modules**

Although the programme team, with the resource persons, updates the programme content every year, it may need to be scrutinized further. For example, some topics – such as nuclear-weapon-free zones – may not be top priorities for that year, since there have been no major developments recently. In addition, the programme is quite dense, delivering 20 modules in a week. Considering the limited time, the programme must balance both theoretical and practical sessions.



“Negotiation is one of the main challenges in my work, particularly because it requires considering country and regional dynamics. In order to achieve a common goal, it is essential to build networking with neighbouring countries and partners to resolve problems together. After joining the online programme during COVID, I would say this in-person training opportunity in Hiroshima with 18 diplomats from 13 countries provided me with many effective outcomes to establish a network. In addition, I learned Hiroshima’s resilience and spirit of never giving up. Seeing and feeling in real-time is more worthwhile than listening to it 1,000 times. I will definitely have a sharing session of what I learned in Hiroshima with my colleagues in Cambodia.”

Mr. Soksamnang Nov, Cambodia

Annex I Programme Agenda

Date	Agenda
4 February	
	Participants arrive in Hiroshima
5 February	
	Module 1 The Current State of the Global Nuclear Debate, Including Key Challenges and Opportunities
	Study Tour to Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and Peace Museum
6 February	
	Module 2 Outline NPT 2022 Review Conference & NPT 2023 Precom: Assessment and Next Review Cycle
	Module 3 Nuclear Safety: Fukushima Water Discharge
	Courtesy Visit to Hiroshima City
	Module 4 Mayors for Peace
	Module 5 Survivor testimony
7 February	
	Module 6 UN NACD Functions. New Agenda for Peace and Summit for the Future
	Module 7 Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones
	Courtesy Visit to Hiroshima Prefecture Government
	Module 8 Japan Initiatives on NACD
	Module 9 Decision-making for International Negotiations
	Module 10 Youth Session – Youth from Nagasaki & Hiroshima
8 February	
	Module 11 International Disarmament Forums
	Module 12 Simulation Exercise 1: Introduction to the Topics (Factual Summary for NPT Prepcom 2024 and UNGA Resolution 2024)
	Module 13 UNRCPD Initiatives in Asia
	Module 14 Gender and Nuclear Disarmament
	Module 15 Describe New Technologies and Their Impacts on Nuclear Disarmament
9 February	
	Module 16 Panel Discussion
	Module 17 Simulation Exercise 2 Negotiation 1: Chair’s Factual Summary for NPT Prepcom 2024
	Module 18: Simulation Exercise 3 Negotiation 2: UNGA Resolution 2024
	Module 19: Simulation Conclusion
	Module 20: Briefing Session from RPs
	Evaluation & Certification Ceremony

March 2024

10 February	
	Public Forum

March 2024

	Sunday 4 February	Monday 5 February	Tuesday 6 February	Wednesday 7 February	Thursday 8 February	Friday 9 February	Saturday 10 February
8:45 - 9:00		8:45 - 9:00 Registration	8:45 - 9:00 After Action Review	8:45 - 9:00 After Action Review			
09:00 - 09:30	Participants arrive	09:00-10:00 Introduction (UNITAR)	9:00 - 10:30 - Module Two - Outline NPT 2022 Review Conference & NPT 2023 Precom: assessment and next review cycle (RAUF)	09:00 - 10:00 --Module Six -- UN NACD Functions, New Agenda for Peace and Summit for the Future (KRYVONOS)	09:15 - 09:30 After Action Review	09:00 - 9:30 - Module Sixteen - Panel Discussion (RAUF, CAUGHLEY, KRYVONOS)	10:00-11:30 Public Session Hiroshima Memorial Hall
09:30 - 10:00						09:30 - 11:00 - Module Eleven- International Disarmament Fora (CAUGHLEY)	
10:00 - 10:30		10:00 - 11:30 - Module One - The current state of the global nuclear debate, including key challenges and opportunities (RAUF)	10:00 - 11:00 -- Module Seven -- Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (KRYVONOS)				
10:30 - 11:00			10:30 - 11:00 Tea Break				
11:00 - 11:30			11:00 - 12:30 - Module Three - Nuclear Safety: Fukushima water discharge: (Suzuki)	11:00 - 12:00 Courtesy Visit Hiroshima Prefecture 11:30~11:50 Walk	11:00 - 11:30 Tea Break	11:00 - 11:30 Tea Break	
11:30 - 12:00		11:30 - 13:00 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)			11:30 - 13:00 - Module Twelve - Simulation Exercise 1: Introduction to the topics (Factual Summary for NPT Prepcom 2024 and UNGA Resolution 2024)	11:30 - 13:00 - Module Eighteen - Simulation Exercise 3 Negotiation 2 UNGA Resolution 2024	
12:00 - 12:30				12:00 - 13:30 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)			
12:30 - 13:00							
13:00 - 13:30			12:30 - 14:00 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)				
13:30 - 14:00				13:30 - 14:30 - Module Eight - Japan Initiatives on NACD (MOFA)	13:00 - 14:30 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)	13:00 - 14:30 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)	
14:00 - 14:30		- STUDY TOUR - 13:00-15:30 Group Photo Peace Park VR Tour	14:00 - 15:00 Courtesy Visit Hiroshima City 14:30~14:50 Taxi			14:30 - 15:15 - Module Thirteen - UNRCPD Initiatives in Asia (UNRCPD)	14:30 - 15:30 - Module Nineteen - Simulation Conclusion
14:30 - 15:00							
15:00 - 15:30		15:30-15:45 Flower Offering	15:00 - 15:30 Tea Break	14:30 - 16:00 - Module Nine - Decision making for international negotiations (CAUGHLEY)	15:15 - 16:00 - Module Fourteen- Gender and Nuclear Disarmament (UNIDIR)	15:30 - 16:00 - Module Twenty - Briefing Session from RPs	
15:30 - 16:00		15:45-17:00 Peace Museum	15:30 - 16:15 - Module Four - Mayors for Peace (KAGAWA)				
16:00 - 16:30				16:00 - 16:30 Tea Break	16:00 - 16:30 Tea Break	16:00 - 16:30 Tea Break	Participants depart
16:30 - 17:00			16:30 - 17:30 - Module Five - Survivor Testimony (OGURA)*		16:30 - 18:00 - Module Ten - Youth session Youth from Nagasaki & Hiroshima	16:30 - 18:00 - Module Fifteen - Describe new technologies and their impacts on nuclear disarmament (AOKI)	16:30-17:00 Wrap Up Session UNITAR 17:00 - 17:15: Evaluation 17:15 - 17:30: Certification Ceremony
17:00 - 17:30							
17:30 - 18:00							
18:00 - 18:30		18:00 - 19:30 Reception Hotel Mielparque		18:00-20:00 Mentoring/Preparing for simulation exercise Dinner own arrangements	18:30-20:30 Courtesy Dinner Hiroshima's Reconstruction and Okonomiyaki		
18:30 - 19:00							
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		18
Intensity of training	Number of hours engaged (e.g., 100 hours). Type of training (hybrid, online, f2f)	35 hours in person 1.5 hours online
2) Engage in coalition building		
Disaggregated data by		
Gender	Male vs. female vs. others	10 (55%) female 8 (45%) male
Stage of country development	How many participants are from developed vs. developing countries? How many are from LDCs/SIDS?	8 Developing 5 LDCs
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	3
	How many coaches/mentors were local or regional vs external?	3 external
	How many coaches/mentors were former participants/alumni of UNITAR programmes?	0
6) Promote gender equality		
Number of female participants	How many and what percentage	10 (55%) female
Number of participants who completed the gender modules	How many and what percentage	18 (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	The stories of local survivors and youth were covered in modules
Quality of the action plans	Short description of final outputs produced by the participants, if any, such as action plans	Participants' groups drafted 1) Factual Summary for NPT Preparatory Committee 2024 2) UNGA Resolution 2024
9) Stimulate sustainable development		
Number of participants who completed the SDG modules	Same as left	No SDG modules were provided.
10) Cultivate financial sustainability		
Funding size	Same as left	Major