

UNITAR Hiroshima Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Training Programme

2016 Cycle | Project Completion Report

30 May - 3 June 2016

Hiroshima-Japan



Acknowledgements

UNITAR would like to express its deep gratitude to:

- The Hiroshima Prefectural Government;
- The Hiroshima Municipal Government;
- The People of Hiroshima;
- The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR);
- United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD); and
- The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

Our special thanks go to our key partners for their generous support and financial contribution that made this training programme possible. We are grateful to our Resource Persons who travelled from all over the world and who contributed their time and expertise to make this training programme a success. We would also like to thank our participants for their focus and energy to get the most out of this Workshop, and finally, the friends of UNITAR in Hiroshima and around the world whose cooperation was indispensable for the successful implementation of the 2016 Workshop.



Participants in the 2016 Cycle stand in front of Hiroshima's Iconic Atomic-bomb (Genbaku) Dome

Executive Summary

About UNITAR

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965 as an autonomous body within the United Nations, and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The mandate of UNITAR is to enhance the effectiveness of the work of the United Nations and its Member States in the fields of peace and security and in the promotion of economic and social development. UNITAR provides training and knowledge-sharing services to approximately 40,000 participants per year in some 480 different types of activities, applying both face-to-face and technologically enhanced learning methodologies, and seeks to position itself to make a significant contribution towards addressing emerging capacity development needs of beneficiaries from developing and emerging countries, through strategic and privileged partnerships with a diverse range of organizations.



The thematic focus of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office, due to its unique, and symbolic, location, includes working toward international peace and security and encouraging increased regional and global interaction, and understanding related to these issues. The instructional design of this programme builds upon the successes and lessons learned of the 2015 programme of the same name, aimed at Southeast Asian diplomats.

Background

The 21st century has been referred to as the era of nuclear power. The people of Hiroshima, and Japan, coupled with concerned citizens from around the world have been making continuous efforts to promote nuclear disarmament, and non-proliferation. The situation surrounding this issue however is more challenging than ever, as both global and regional geopolitics become increasingly complicated. It is therefore essential to reinvigorate efforts to further promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. With 2016 marking 72 years since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, coupled with the G7 Foreign Ministers meeting in Hiroshima in April 2016; and the historic visit of President Obama in May 2016, there is continued international attention on Hiroshima, and its message of peace and nuclear disarmament.

The 2016 Cycle of the UNITAR Hiroshima Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Training Programme, took place in Hiroshima between 30 May and 3 June, in close collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR); the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD); the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); the Prefectural Government of Hiroshima; and the Hiroshima Municipal Government.

The initial needs assessment for the programme, undertaken through review of relevant written materials, and discussions with experts within the field, indicated that in order for participants and negotiators attending international Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation fora to be

able to more effectively contribute to the achievement of national and regional goals, and move the discourse forward, they must be well versed not only in the current state of discussion, but also the unique processes, protocols and procedures required in such meetings. In addition, and in order to be able to capitalise upon such knowledge, they require effective communication techniques. As such, the programme was designed to examine three key areas:

- Trends of nuclear negotiations at the global level;
- Challenges and opportunities with regard to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation within Asia; and
- Negotiation and communication skills in the context of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

In addition, the programme sought to contribute to the development of a network of like-minded professionals who may work together to encourage regional and supra-regional discourse on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.



Learning Objectives

The learning objectives of Workshop, defined following needs assessment engagement with experts in the field; literature reviews; and questionnaires submitted by participants prior to the training taking place were, that by the end of the Workshop, participants would be able to:

- Describe the current state of the global nuclear debate, including key challenges and opportunities;
- Discuss the recent history of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), incorporating trends and outcomes;
- Outline the utility of negative and positive security assurances in the context of nuclear disarmament negotiations;
- Illustrate key elements of the debate regarding the Humanitarian Impacts of Nuclear Weapons;
- Outline the contributions made by Nuclear Weapons Free Zones to nuclear non-proliferation;
- Restate the operation of the consensus rule at international fora;
- Outline effective negotiation and communication strategies utilised at international fora
- Compare differing personality profiles, including their own, for insight into personal leadership and communication strategies.



Participants¹,

Ten (10) junior to mid-level diplomats from the following 5 countries participated in the Workshop;

- Bangladesh;
- Mongolia;
- Myanmar;
- Sri Lanka; and
- Vietnam.

¹ NOTE: Full biographies of all Participants are available in the Annex Three.

Resource Persons

The Resource Persons², taking part in the Workshop with the support of their agencies and institutions, were:

- Tariq Rauf, Director, Arms Control, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation Programme, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI);
- Tim Caughley, Resident Senior Fellow, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR);
- Mitsuru Kurosawa, Professor, Osaka Jogakuin University;
- Kazumi Mizumoto, Vice-president and Professor, Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University;
- Kenju Murakami, Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Masao Tomonaga, Director, Japanese Red Cross Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Hospital
- Yuriy Kryvonos, Interim Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD).



Lessons Learned

NATIONS SELECTED

A key strength of the programme was the participation of a mix of countries from the region. All participants demonstrated a keen interest in learning from other country experiences, practices, and insight to the issues covered. In addition, the Programme sought to develop a small Community of Practice, which would allow participants to engage with each other not only following their return to their countries of origin, but when they are dispatched on mission to any nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation fora henceforth.

TO CONSIDER

There was a sense of regional identity, and shared problems, amongst the participants, however, the initial engagement session with participants would have benefitted from a more comprehensive ice-breaking session. This would then allow for participants to come together more easily as a “UNITAR” group, rather than representatives of their own ministries and nations.

GENDER BALANCE

While the Call for Nomination documents did not specifically call for specific genders to be nominated, of the 10 participants, 7 were women. This is a reversal of one of the key issues the UNITAR Hiroshima Office encounters in a majority of their training programmes – promoting gender balance.

TO CONSIDER

Incorporating specific gender balance references in Call for Nominations documentation.

TRAINING METHODOLOGIES

In keeping with the instructional design processes at the UNITAR Hiroshima Office, the

² NOTE: Full biographies of all Resource Persons are available in Annex Three.

methodologies incorporated into the programme were diverse, and sought to address a number of adult-learning styles. These included:

- **INTERACTIVE LECTURES:** Presentations were made by Resource Persons examining the themes of the Workshop from a broad theoretical perspective down to case studies examining real world implementation. These lectures were augmented by small group exercises and frequent questions from the floor, which served to contextualise the issues being examined.
- **AFTER-ACTION REVIEWS:** Representing a key component of UNITAR's methodology in regards to this Workshop, the AAR takes place within groups, discussing the main issues raised in the previous presentations, as well as the specific frames of reference as applied to these by participants.
- **STUDY TOURS:** Underscoring the theoretical introductions and analysis presented, Study Tours form an integral part of the training methodologies utilised by UNITAR.
- **PRACTICAL EXERCISES:** So as to allow for deeper, practical understanding of the material offered, several practical exercise sessions were also incorporated into the Workshop.
- **JOB AIDS:** Where applicable, usable examples of job-aids, designed to assist participants in their assigned roles were covered with participants.
- **ROLE-PLAYS:** Participants were provided background readings so as to highlight the role they would be assuming. Time was given to like groups to discuss the background material, as well as their strategy for the role play session. The session was moderated, and summarised by a Resource Person.
- **AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS:** Participants were exposed to digital art-pieces examining the themes of the programme, as well as viewing, analysing and discussing the 1957 film "12 Angry Men."



TO CONSIDER

While the presentation elements provided much needed insight and experience, more time could have been allocated to practical engagement between participants. In addition, based upon the successful discussion and extrapolation session which took place following the film presentation of 12 Angry Men, more time could have been allocated to the summary session.

MATERIALS

Participants were distributed binders at the outset of the Workshop, which included the following documentation:

- Agenda;
- Logistical Information;
- Hiroshima Introduction and Outline;
- Presentations;

- Readings;
- Practical Exercises;
- Evaluation Forms.

At the end of the Workshop, participants were presented with a UNITAR USB thumb drive, which contained electronic copies of all of the above, along with photographs of the Workshop.

TO CONSIDER

While the printed materials being available during the Workshop can be useful, the impact on the environment must be taken into consideration, particularly when electronic copies of all materials are made available. A discussion must be had regarding participants bringing their own laptops to the Workshop, and materials being distributed electronically only.



COURTESY VISITS

With funding for the programme coming from both the Hiroshima Prefectural Government, as well as the Hiroshima Municipal Government, courtesy visits to both entities were incorporated into the programme.

HIROSHIMA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT: Resource Persons Dr Tariq Rauf and Mr Tim Caughley, joined by the Head of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office, Mihoko Kumamoto visited Prefectural Governor Hidehiko Yuzaki, on Wednesday 1 June. Discussions undertaken involved Prefectural initiatives in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as its support of UNITAR and post-conflict reconstruction in general.

HIROSHIMA MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT: Programme participants took part in a courtesy visit to Hiroshima Mayor Kazumi Mitsui on Friday 3 June. Participants were welcomed, and congratulated on their achievements during the Workshop. They were also encouraged to return to their countries as Ambassadors of Hiroshima

Workshop Outline

The Workshop began with comments made by Ms Mihoko Kumamoto, Head of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office, who welcomed the participants and offered her gratitude to UNITAR's key partners and friends, for their support in making the training programme a reality. Besides this, the Director also thanked the Resource Persons for taking time out from their busy schedule to participate in the Workshop.

Continuing the session, all participants introduced themselves, as well as expressing their expectations for the Workshop. As part of the methodological and instructional design approaches of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office, participants were then asked to highlight two learning objectives most relevant to their work. The comments made during this session added to the direction of the agenda, and were incorporated into presentations during the remainder of the Workshop.

THE CURRENT GLOBAL STATE OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS – CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The first presentation of the Workshop was delivered by the lead Resource Person, Dr Tariq Rauf, Director of the Arms Control, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation Programme at SIPRI. Dr Rauf began by examining the definition of the oft used term “UN Disarmament Machinery”, noting that it referred to a “...set of institutions focused on the development and maintenance of, multilateral norms for two specific goals in the UN Charter, “disarmament”, and the “regulation of armament””. This was followed by an in-depth discussion with regard to the development of this “machinery”, including the interlinked processes which led to the creation of the UN Disarmament Commission; and the actions of UN General Assembly (UNGA); and the Conference on Disarmament (CD). The latter influence of the NPT review Conference and the Open-ended Working Group was also outlined.

Throughout this process, participants were reminded of the actual current state of these elements, and in particular, the linkages between them, which were envisioned to be, while separate, mutually complementary. These links, stated Dr Rauf, have become “over the years...at best weakened and at worst, broken.”

The make-up, aims, actions and related resolutions of UNGA; the UN Special Sessions on Disarmament (UNSSOD); the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC); the UN Security Council (UNSC); amongst others, were outlined, so as to provide insight into the actions to date, and the path which led us to today's nuclear realities. The presentation continued with a discussion with regard to the options which exist for taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, with a particular focus on the proceedings of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG).

Concluding with a Q and A period, the presentation was a remarkable summary of the development of the current discourse which surrounds Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation, and served to set up the learning for the Workshop in a very structured, and tightly knit fashion.

STUDY TOUR

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and Museum

The Atomic Bomb (*Genbaku*) Dome located inside the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park was the only structure left standing in the area where the first atomic bomb exploded on 6 August 1945. Through the efforts of many people, including those of the city of Hiroshima, it has been preserved in the same state as immediately after the bombing. Not only is it a stark and powerful symbol of the most destructive force ever created by humankind; it also expresses the hope for world peace and the ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Study Tour Outline:

Participants were guided by UNITAR Staff through the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, and introduced to the policies and processes enacted immediately following the bombing of Hiroshima in 1945, as well as the longer term planning and vision enacted by successive local governments.

Following this, participants spent time examining the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum in the presence of the Vice Director of the Museum.

HIROSHIMA AND DISARMAMENT: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE ATOMIC BOMBING AND THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The second presentation was an effort to highlight the importance of holding such training in the eternal city of Hiroshima. It was delivered by Dr Kazumi Mizumoto, Vice-president of the Hiroshima Peace Institute, and Professor at Hiroshima City University, who structured the issues in question in the following manner:

- Japans' own history of war;
- The Atomic-bombing in the context of war;
- The experience of the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki;
- The inhumanity and danger of nuclear weapons.

Following an in-depth outline of the lead-up to, and progression of, conflict in the Second World War, Professor Mizumoto focused upon the experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the indiscriminate nature of the atomic weapons used. Noting that the death rates in Hiroshima (41.6% of total population), and Nagasaki (27.4% of total population) dwarfed that of the conventional bombing of Tokyo (1.4%) and other cities (less than 1%), Professor Mizumoto went on to outline the three key elements of destructive power that are present in a nuclear detonation, namely;

- Blast;
- Heat;
- Radiation.

An in-depth outline of the effects of all three of these elements on Hiroshima was then undertaken utilising pre- and post-war imagery. This was followed by an examination of the views regarding the bombing held by the United States, Japan, and countries which were under Japanese occupation at the time. The journey of Hiroshima from being a military city at the time of the bombing, to a symbol of peace was also traced, culminating in an examination of the role of Hiroshima in the 21st Century.

AUDIENCE WITH A HIBAKUSHA (ATOMIC BOMB SURVIVOR)

As a key element of the contextualisation of the training in Hiroshima, participants were invited to meet with an Atomic Bomb Survivor, (*Hibakusha*, in Japanese). This allowed for participants to hear first-hand not only the experiences of the day of the bombing, and its immediate aftermath, but also of the years of survivor guilt, discrimination and fears over ill health, which have plagued many survivors since.

Ms Yoshiko Kajimono was 14 at the time of the bombing, and was exposed 2.3 km North of the hypocentre, where she was assigned, as a mobilised student, to work in an aircraft component factory. Following the bombing, with the factory having collapsed around her, Ms Kajimono managed to escape with a classmate. The story of survival of the day, coupled with an outline of a life lived since, served to instigate a number of questions from the participants.

UNITAR thanks Ms Kajimono for sharing her experiences with our participants, and serving to humanise the tragedy of nuclear weapons.

"I am going to continue to raise my voice to as many people as possible, regardless of borders, for the achievement of nuclear abolishment, and to advocate that we must not repeat the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki." Yoshiko Kajimono, Hibakusha

THE NPT AND ITS REVIEW CONFERENCES: OUTCOMES AND ROADMAPS

Delivered by Tariq Rauf, this presentation firstly examined the development of the nuclear age following the detonation of weapons above Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This included discussion around the following:

- Cold War Nuclear Arms Race

- Atoms for Peace
- Global Nuclear Weapons Testing
- Estimated Global Nuclear Warhead Inventories
- The Nuclear Fuel Cycle
- Nuclear Weapons and Fissile Material

This was followed by an examination of the varied attempts at controlling the spread of nuclear weapons, before focusing on the development of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Dr Rauf outlined the Articles of the Treaty and each of the safeguards required, as well as discussing the process for amendment.

The discussion then focused upon the NPT Review Conferences, with Dr Rauf utilising both his, and the other Resource Persons personal insight and experiences to provide participants a behind-the-scenes look at the Conferences through the years. The structure of the conferences was outlined, before an in-depth examination was carried out regarding the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference (NPTREC), the decisions made therein, and their impact upon the review processes within the Treaty. The 1995 NPTREC, stated Dr Rauf, contributed to the Preparatory Committee being “...specifically mandated to consider 1) principles; 2) objectives; and 3) ways in order to promote the full implementation of the treaty, as well as its universality.

What followed was similar in-depth analysis of the 2000, 2010, and 2015 NPT Review Conferences, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses, challenges and opportunities which presented themselves at each. The subsequent question and answer period saw discussions surrounding the key issues presented, but also, crucially, the processes and means by which participants at the NPT review Conferences itself can and should work to achieve progress.

PUBLIC SESSION

In order to benefit the local and international community, as well as to enhance exchanges between UNITAR experts and the people of Hiroshima, the UNITAR Hiroshima Office regularly invites leading academics, experts, diplomats, and politicians to give informal talks.

In order to commemorate the 2016 Cycle of the UNITAR Hiroshima Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Training Programme, a Public Session, entitled *Toward “A World without Nuclear Weapons”*, was held at the Hiroshima International Convention Centre on the evening of Wednesday June 1. Moderated by the Head of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office, Mihoko Kumamoto, the Public Session, attended by over 100 representatives of the local community, consisted of a panel of the following experts:

- Dr. Tariq Rauf, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
- Mr. Tim Caughley, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- Dr. Yuriy Kryvonos, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)
- Mr. Kenju Murakami, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
- Dr. Mitsuru Kurosawa, Osaka Jogakuin University

Panel members offered insight and personal thoughts regarding the theme of the evening, before being posed a number of questions by the moderator, examining challenges and opportunities regarding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SECURITY ASSURANCES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT DEBATE

Delivered by the Interim Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD), Dr Yuriy Kryvonos, this presentation outlined the historical background of positive and negative security assurances, before focusing on the current situation of such in the context of disarmament negotiations. Positive and Negative Security Assurances were defined as:

- Negative Security Assurance: A guarantee by a Nuclear Weapons State that it would not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against Non-Nuclear Weapons State.
- Positive Security Assurance: A guarantee by a Nuclear Weapons State that it would aid a Non-Nuclear Weapons State if it is attacked by another state with nuclear weapons

Director Kryvonos outlined the obstacles in promoting nuclear assurances, presenting the competing priorities of co-sponsors of the NPT, as opposed to those of Non-Nuclear Weapons States. The presentation then turned to the discussion of the issue within the United Nations General Assembly, as well as various statements made by Nuclear Weapons States on each of these assurance modalities. Before the session ended with an in-depth discussion around these issues, Director Kryvonos summarised with comments examining the relationship between negative and positive security assurances and Nuclear Weapons Free Zones, as well as the fact that they are an integral part of the non-proliferation regime.

THE HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Delivered by Tim Caughley, Resident Senior Fellow at the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the presentation sought to increase participant knowledge regarding the following:

- the physical impacts of Nuclear Weapons;
- the origins of new concern about the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons;
- the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons ‘discourse’;
- the viewpoint that Nuclear Weapons exist not for use but to deter attacks;
- the potential for the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons viewpoint as a tool for advocacy and change;
- the UN-mandated Open Ended Working Group;

The presentation began with an examination of the physical impact of nuclear weapons, including an outline of the processes that occur at the moment of detonation, along with the related blast and thermal radiation effects. This was followed by a discussion regarding the effects of nuclear radiation and fallout on victims, as well as the capacity of national or international relief agencies to react.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Taking advantage of having the many years of insight and expertise of the Resource Persons for the programme in Hiroshima, an open Panel Session was instituted so that participants could ask any questions they may have regarding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation issues, even outside the objectives of the programme. The conversation moved from general clarifications regarding the presentations held to date, to more specific queries, particularly regarding the means by which the participants, as representatives of their ministries, could and should work to become more effective within the discourse surrounding nuclear weapons, but more specifically, within the machinery of the NPT. It was a very well received session, and served to meet some of the participants learning needs, while also indicating to the Resource Persons and UNITAR, areas for further examination through the remainder of the programme.

The focus of the presentation was then turned toward the origins and stimuli behind the concept of the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, including the experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as the weapons testing regimes of Nuclear Weapons States. The impact of the ongoing Fukushima nuclear accident was included as a recent development, with Mr Caughley stressing that the concept of the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons was not new, but, rather, was one “... whose profile has

been raised through effective advocacy.” The discussion turned to the concept of utilising Nuclear Weapons as “political” weapons, including the concept of Mutually Assured Destruction, and the reasons behind a coalescing “push back” on the deterrence doctrine.

Mr Caughley summarised that the concept of the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons is a tool for advocacy, that has led to some controversy. What started as a lever for progress served to relight the disarmament cause, and has seen a steady increase in supporters. The concept also served to accentuate the need for effective measures for nuclear disarmament, however, at this stage, whether this will precipitate an effective legal process is unclear.

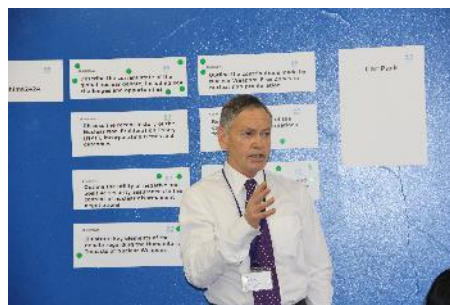
Following the presentations, participants were assigned a practical exercise, which saw them discussing the prevalence of the concept within their own ministries, as well as the key themes they had taken from the presentation. The subsequent discussion served as a positive opportunity for clarification, extrapolation and engagement.



REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF NWFZs IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION: CONTRIBUTIONS TO NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

This presentation was delivered by Dr Yuriy Kryvonos once again, and examined the main features and elements of NWFZs in Asia and the Pacific, before going in to detail regarding the following initiatives:

- Pacific: Rarotonga Treaty
- Central Asia: Semipalatinsk Treaty
- Southeast Asia: Bangkok Treaty
- Nuclear Weapons Free (NWF) Status: Mongolia



The discussion was augmented with an outline of the linkages between NWFZs, the NPT, and the UN, including the definition of a NWFZ, as defined in UNGA Resolution 3472 B, of 1975:

- any zone recognized as such by the General Assembly of the United Nations, which any group of States, in the free exercises of their sovereignty, has established by virtue of a treaty or convention whereby:
 - (a) The statute of total absence of nuclear weapons, to which the zone shall be subject, including the procedure for the delimitation of the zone, is defined;
 - (b) An international system of verification and control is established to guarantee compliance with the obligations deriving from that statute.

The common features of NWFZs in Asia and the Pacific were outlined as:

- Instruments for regional denuclearization, recognized as a confidence building measure;
- Originate from a freely expressed wish of the region itself;
- Use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is recognized;
- Accession to the IAEA comprehensive safeguard agreement;
- Provision of NSA to member state of the zone by NWS;
- Possibilities of transiting through and stationing of nuclear weapon in a NWFZ by NWS.

The presentation then examined some of the key differences, and treaty specific aspects of the aforementioned agreements, which led to a number of interventions by participants. Dr Kryvonos summarised the presentation, but highlighting the following:

- NWFZs have become part and parcel of the nuclear non-proliferation regime;
- The achievability of a NWFZ depends on a freely expressed wish and desire by Member States;

- Although the political context of NWFZs in Asia and the Pacific varies, some common features can be observed;
- NWFZs represent a real mechanism of providing NNWS with negative security assurances.

THE EXPERIENCE OF NAGASAKI

So as to augment the presentation on Hiroshima's Atomic-bombing experience, and to further reinforce the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, UNITAR invited Dr Masao Tomonaga, Honorary Director for the Japanese Red Cross Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Hospital, to outline the experiences of Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.

Beginning with the similarities and differences of the two bombings, Dr Tomonaga, a physician by training, went into some detail regarding the immediate, and long term effects on the human body of such a blast; including microcephaly, leukaemia, and other cancers, and the psychological impacts on survivors.

Dr Tomonaga then discussed in detail the life and written work of Dr Takashi Nagai, a Professor of Radiation Medicine at the Nagasaki Medical College, and author of "The Bells of Nagasaki", a vivid account of the Nagasaki Bombing by someone who was there. The presentation concluded by examining the policies and processes by which Nagasaki was reconstructed following the bombing, as well as the ways and means in which the city commemorates the bombing, and works to promote peace and nuclear disarmament.

DECISION MAKING AND THE OPERATION OF THE CONSENSUS RULE

Making the pivot in the instructional design of the programme, from examining nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation to negotiation and communication training, this presentation was delivered by UNIDIRs Tim Caughley. The issues examined in the presentation included:

- historical parameters;
- the pros and cons of voting;
- 'consensus' vs. veto;
- practice in United Nations and other disarmament bodies;
- weighing national considerations;
- relevant treaty rules: dispute settlement, reservations, and withdrawal;
- possible rules of procedure for a ban on nuclear weapons.

Utilising his many years of experience within the sphere of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, Mr Caughley discussed the development of the consensus rule, highlighting that co-operation stands as one of the responsibilities of multilateral discourse. Specific examples of the blocking of consensus in an effort to protect national security were given, which prompted discussion from and among participants. Analogies were made to the function of the consensus rule within the NPT, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and the Conference on Disarmament.

The influence of Rules of Procedure and other articles which have bearing on decision making, including dispute settlement, reservations, and withdrawal were examined, as was the applicability of such for a

STUDY TOUR

The Radiation Effect Research Foundation

The Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF), is the scientific research institution focused on the study of health effects of radiation in the survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Careful analysis of the accurately recorded cancer incidence and mortality data for the large study population is contributing fundamental risk information for radiation protection standards worldwide. Routine clinical examinations provide further health observations and contribute to the well-being of the participants. RERF is a binational organization supported by the governments of Japan and the United States, but it welcomes scientists from all countries to participate in its epidemiological and radiobiological studies. RERF's research is conducted for peaceful purposes to understand the health effects of radiation for the benefit of all people.

Study Tour Outline:

Participants were greeted by representatives of the RERF, and introduced to its history, role, and mandate. This was followed by a guided tour of the facilities, which encouraged a number of impromptu question and answer sessions.

ban on nuclear weapons. In conclusion, Mr Caughley stated that “...striking a balance on decision-making rules can be the difference between a strong and weak treaty/institution.” With consensus being seen as an exercise in good faith and multilateral cooperation, rather than as a blunt veto, its hallmark should be compromise, rather than coercion.

OVERVIEW OF JAPAN'S EFFORTS ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The UNITAR Hiroshima Office invited Kenji Murakami, the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan to deliver a presentation examining the processes undertaken by the Government of Japan in regards to nuclear disarmament. Mr Murakami began by outlining Japan's desire for peace, linking this to the outlook of Japan's security environment. The principles behind Japan's basic position on disarmament and non-proliferation were as follows:

- A realistic and practical approach with concrete measures: in a manner consistent with security policy; and
- Fulfilling its responsibility as a major player in the international community;



The international efforts of Japan toward non-proliferation and disarmament were outlined as;

- Maintaining and strengthening the NPT regime, including through the promotion of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI);
- Annual United Nations General Assembly Resolutions;
- Early entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) as a qualitative cap;
- Immediate commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) as a quantitative cap;
- Transparency of nuclear forces (proposal on reporting mechanism);
- Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education;
- Visits to Hiroshima and Nagasaki by relevant actors.



NEGOTIATION TOOLS; A SERIES OF PROCESSES

Marking the transition from technical knowledge to training on applicable skills within the workshop, this presentation, delivered by UNITAR Specialist Berin McKenzie examined a number of different processes which can form the basis for effective negotiation. These included:

- Negotiation: A data driven process;
- Negotiation: A problem-solving process;
- Negotiation: An interest-based process;
- Negotiation: A coalition building process;
- Negotiation: A communication process;
- Negotiation: A process built on preparation:

For each of these entries, specific examples were presented, which were augmented by input from both the participants, and also the Resource Persons. This helped to frame the learning in the context of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and in particular, the international fora in which the participants may take part.

Following the in-depth discussions and sharing of examples and experiences, participants viewed the 1957 film, “12 Angry Men”, which powerfully explores the dynamics of negotiation and bargaining, with a key focus on informal authority and the role of personality. During the film, participants were tasked with identifying instances of the negotiation processes outlined in the previous presentation, which then

served as discussion entry points following the film. The ensuing discussion, augmented once again by the Resource Persons with real world examples, served to underscore the efficacy of the learning outlined.

NEGOTIATION TOOLS; EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

This presentation outlined techniques for more effective communication. With negotiation being referred to as communication and stakeholder management, this presentation, once again delivered by UNITAR Specialist Berin McKenzie, began with an examination of the components of communication, namely:

- Context
- Sender - (Encoder)
- Message
- Medium
- Receiver - (Decoder)
- Feedback

Each of these elements was discussed, and participants were invited to share insight and experiences whereby these components served as either challenges to, or opportunities for, more effective communication. This was followed by a practical exercise, to showcase the importance of proper encoding, which saw two volunteers selected and requested to sit back-to-back at 2 tables. In front of each volunteer were identical wooden blocks. Volunteer A builds a design of their choosing, while giving Volunteer B verbal instructions on what to do to recreate the design. No verification or input from Volunteer B or the other Fellows is allowed. At the end of 2 minutes, the Fellows were invited to view each other's designs. Discussions were encouraged regarding the experience before more volunteers took part.

Utilising insight from the practical exercise and ensuing discussion, the presentation then moved to examine barriers to communication, as well as presenting definitions, examples, and tips for the following communication techniques:

- Reframing;
- Mirroring;
- Paraphrasing; and
- Effective Listening;

The session concluded with discussion by all participants regarding the appropriateness and efficacy of the outlined skills within their own cultures and contexts, as well as the global, diplomatic sphere.

NEGOTIATION TOOLS; INSIGHT INTO THE NPT

Linking the previous presentation, which focused upon negotiation processes, and the subsequent presentation, examining the DiSC Personality Profile Test, this presentation utilised input and commentary from the gathered Resource Persons to highlight the specific nature of the negotiation processes undertaken at NPT meetings. With points ranging from engagement with the chair to building alliances, tabling working papers, and personal health at such meetings, the discussion served to bring participants closer to reality, and highlight ways in which they could become more effective in advancing the discussion regarding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

KNOWING THE SELF: THE DiSC PERSONALITY PROFILE TEST

As the final presentation of the programme, delivered by UNITAR Specialist Berin McKenzie,

STUDY TOUR

Green Legacy Hiroshima

Participants were introduced to Green Legacy Hiroshima, a "Future Heritage Project", and an initiative which safeguards and spreads worldwide the seeds and saplings of Hiroshima's A-Bomb survivor trees.

These are distributed to botanical gardens, schools, and universities in Japan and throughout the world. So far, seeds have been donated to institutions in Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Chile, Columbia, Holland, Iran, Russia, Singapore, and South Africa as well as Japan. The growth of new generations of A-bombed trees serves to promote Hiroshima's spirit of peace to people everywhere.

Green legacy Hiroshima co-founder Nassrine Azimi led participants to a number of survivor trees close to the Peace Memorial Park, highlighting grass-roots level initiatives in the sphere of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

participants were guided through the DiSC Personality Profile test, a behaviour assessment tool. A key element of the DiSC test is a view that behavioural types stem for two dimensions:

- Whether a person views their environment as favourable or unfavourable
- Whether a person feels they have control or a lack of control over their environment

Upon taking the test, and analysing, in-depth, the results, participants were able to note their relative place within these distinctions, according to the D, I, S, and C definitions of the tests name:

- **D: Dominance: How you approach problems**
 - Perceives oneself as more powerful than the environment
 - Perceives the environment as unfavourable
- **I: Influence: How you approach other people**
 - Perceives oneself as more powerful than the environment
 - Perceives the environment as favourable
- **S: Steadiness: How you approach pace**
 - Perceives oneself as less powerful than the environment
 - Perceives the environment as favourable
- **C: Conscientious: How you approach procedure**
 - Perceives oneself as less powerful than the environment
 - Perceives the environment as unfavourable.

NEGOTIATION PRACTICAL EXERCISE

Following the modules examining negotiation and communication, participants were assigned a role-play, so that they be able to employ some of the skills and knowledge that has been facilitated to date. Divided into groups representing either Nuclear Weapons States or Non-Nuclear Weapons States, participants were provided with a draft paragraph from a fictional agreement, designed by the Resource Persons to accurately reflect that which emerges at meetings such as the NPT.

Tim Caughley, Resource Person from UNIDIR, acting as Chair for the session, set the scene for participants – they were asked to imagine that it was the final session of a long-week of intensive negotiations. Much progress had been made, but there remained a number of sticking points in the negotiations process, which was scheduled to end in 90 minutes. Participants were required to engage with their own groups to decide upon a negotiation strategy, including areas of the paragraph that they were happy to amend, vs those that they would look to preserve. Groups had to then engage with one another, as well as the Chair, as they sought to reach an agreement that would satisfy both parties in the limited time available.

Following the end of the allotted 90 minutes, an evaluation and feedback session took place, with comments from the Chair, as well as from other gathered Resource Persons, the feedback from participants was very positive regarding the role-play exercise, and UNITAR will work to introduce a more in-depth exercise in any subsequent iterations of the programme.

The insight gained through the test, and the accompanying analysis and practical exercise elements served to allow participants to understand more closely their own emotions and motivating factors, as well as giving insight into their negotiating strengths and weaknesses. Participants were then tasked with identifying any strengths and potential blindspots that they may possess as individuals and how that might affect their role as a negotiator.

Graduation Ceremony

With the successful completion of the Workshop, a graduation ceremony was held. Ms Mihoko Kumamoto, Head of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office, opened the ceremony with remarks congratulating participants on their achievement of successfully completing the training programme. Director Kumamoto pointed out the importance of the timing to continue developing the capacities of young and dedicated diplomats from the selected Asian countries as the global discourse surrounding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation became increasingly complex. The Director expressed her strong belief that participants, upon returning to their countries will assume the role of becoming Ambassadors of the eternally resonant city of Hiroshima. The Resource Persons all joined Director Kumamoto to offer certificates of completion to participants.

Conclusions and Next Steps

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Workshop was subject to a two-fold anonymous evaluation process undertaken at the conclusion of the programme. This incorporates both a self-assessment before/after questionnaire, outlining change in knowledge, as well as a feedback questionnaire, evaluating the pre-delivery content, the programme content and objectives of the training concerned.

DATA EVALUATION

As outlined in the full summary of evaluation data found in the attached Annex, 100% of respondents indicated the information presented in this Workshop was new to them, with the same percentage indicating that the content of the Workshop was relevant to their job. Additionally, 100% of respondents found the Workshop “very useful”, with 100% indicating that it is likely that they will use the information acquired. Notably, 20% of the participants felt that they possessed high to moderately high skills in regards to the current challenges and opportunities regarding the global state of nuclear disarmament negotiations before the Workshop, while 90% of respondents felt that they had gained such skills during the Workshop. Similarly, with regard to discussing effective negotiation and communication strategies utilised at international fora, those indicating that they had a high to moderately high understanding grew from 10% of total respondents at the start of the week to 100% by the end of the Workshop.

With regard to the methodology utilised in the Workshop, including interactive lectures, after action reviews, practical exercises and study tours, 100% of respondents indicated that they “strongly agree”, or “agree” that it was useful. The trainers/facilitators of the Workshop were seen as effective at stimulating participant involvement by 80% of respondents.

Overall, the pre as well as post Workshop delivery responses received from participants were overwhelmingly positive. Some comments received from participants however indicated that the workload for the Workshop was high with a tight schedule. At the end of Workshop, a discussion session was held with Resource Persons to reflect on the overall quality of the training programme, it has been highlighted that the focus of the programme, in future iterations, will be adjusted, with an increased amount of preparatory readings disseminated in advance. In this way, we shall spare no efforts to deliver not only a high quality training programme for beneficiaries interested in disarmament and non-proliferation but also make it a meaningful and fulfilling experience.

NEXT STEPS:

UNITAR is exploring the possibility of extending such training to all ASEAN nations. The intended goal is to offer training annually with a long-term engagement and focus. A separate discussion is due to examine the possibility of offering short-term online trainings to those who are interested in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The UNITAR Hiroshima Office will also be following up with participants 3 and 6 months after the training, to ascertain knowledge transfer, as well as to further discuss methodological amendments and improvements which may be incorporated into subsequent training programmes.

Annex One: Evaluation Results

Evaluation

The evaluation method employed for the UNITAR Hiroshima Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Training Programme 2016 Cycle was a two-level evaluation questionnaire: A Participant Self-Assessment questionnaire, which allowed participants to evaluate their individual (pre-existing) knowledge, skills and competencies on the subject matter, so as to create awareness about participant learning needs and help enhance their learning levels; whilst the Participant Feedback Questionnaire captured individual reactions to the overall quality of the programme and allows for their feedback to be heard and incorporated in future iterations of the programme. Both questionnaires were made available to all participants from the beginning of the session and covers individual learning needs as well as the application process, pre-session build-up, and the session itself.

The overall purpose of the evaluation is to analyse the relevance and direction of the overall content of the programme while also quantifying the performance of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office as a whole in delivering the programme. Major findings of the programme are analysed and recommendations will be incorporated when planning for the next programme.

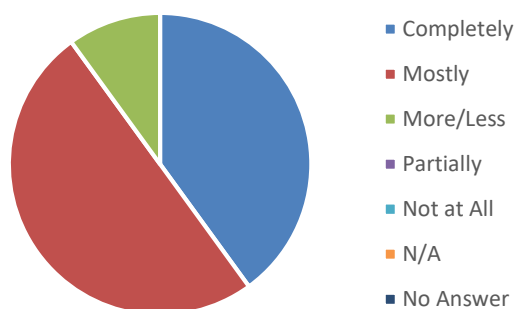
The participant feedback evaluation questionnaire examined the following areas in detail:

- Pre-Event Information
- Learning Objectives
- Value, Relevance, and Intent to Use
- Methodology
- Satisfaction with the Quality of Facilitators
- Applicability of After-Action Review and Practical Exercises
- Overall Satisfaction of the Event

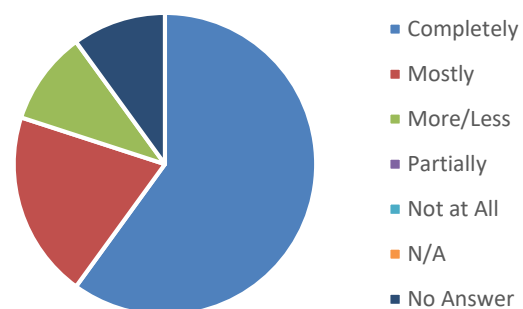
Major Findings and Recommendations

Pre-event Information

Please rate the degree to which information circulated prior to the workshop was:



Useful (in terms of making an informed decision)



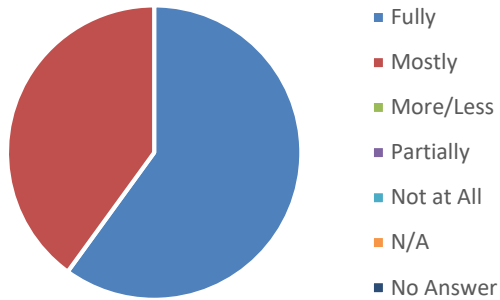
Accurate (in terms of matching what took place)

Learning Objectives

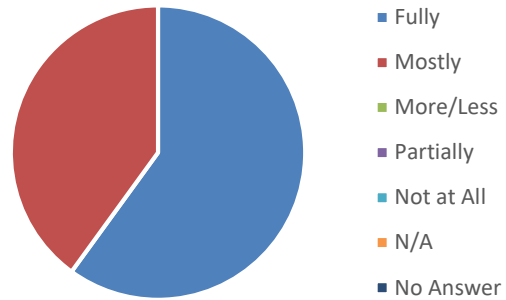
A large majority of participants agreed that they had achieved the learning objectives. Following are a detailed description of participants' reaction to the questions

Learning Objective I

By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Describe the current state of the global nuclear debate, including key challenges and opportunities.



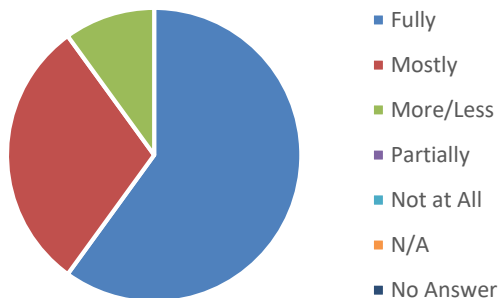
Relevance of objective to your learning needs



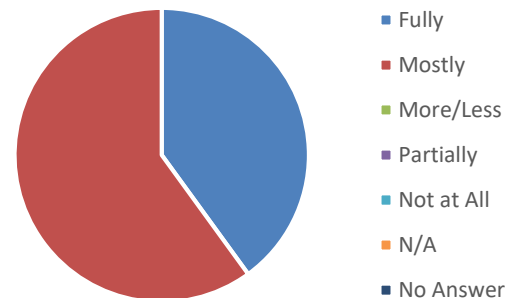
Extent to which you met learning objective

Learning Objective II

By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Discuss the recent history of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty(NPT), incorporating trends and outcomes.



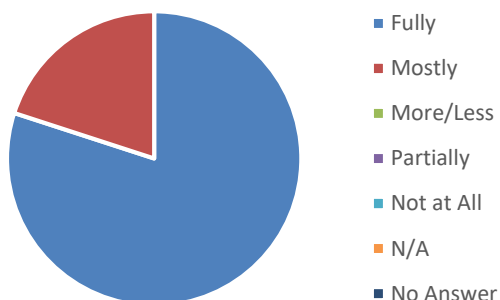
Relevance of objective to your learning needs



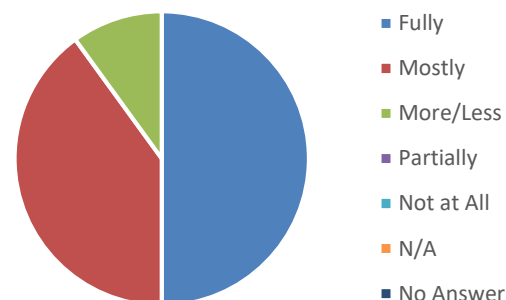
Extent to which you met learning objective

Learning Objective III

By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Outline the utility of negative and positive security assurances in the context of nuclear disarmament negotiations.



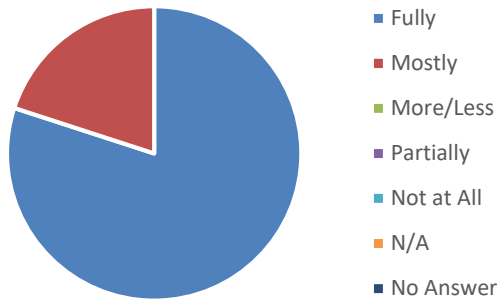
Relevance of objective to your learning needs



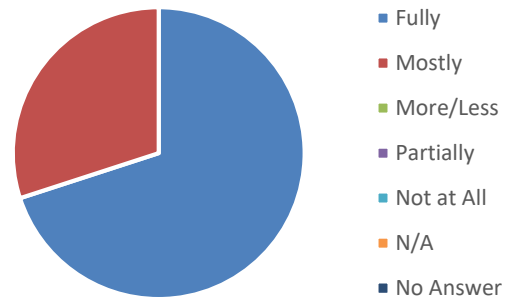
Extent to which you met learning objective

Learning Objective IV

By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Illustrate key elements of the debate regarding the Humanitarian Impacts of Nuclear Weapons.



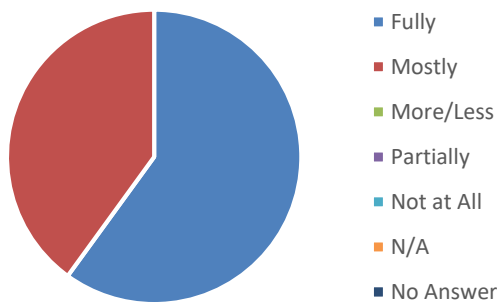
Relevance of objective to your learning needs



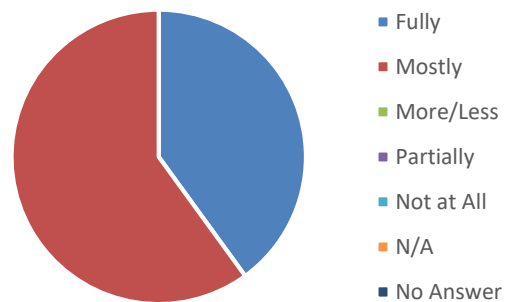
Extent to which you met learning objective

Learning Objective V

By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Outline the contributions made by the Nuclear Weapons Free Zones to nuclear non-proliferation.



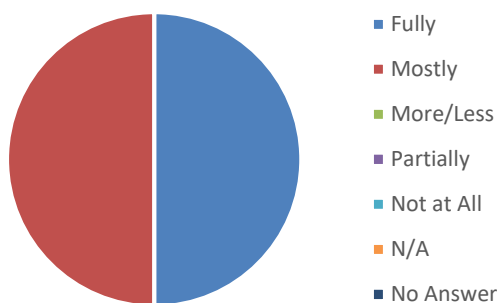
Relevance of objective to your learning needs



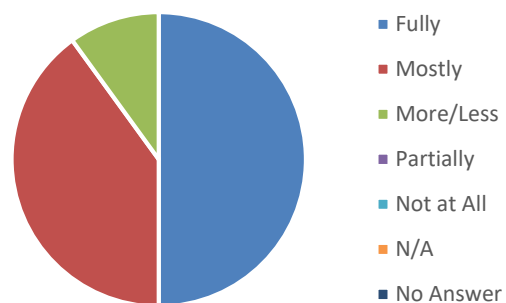
Extent to which you met learning objective

Learning Objective VI

By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Restate the operation of the consensus rule at international fora.



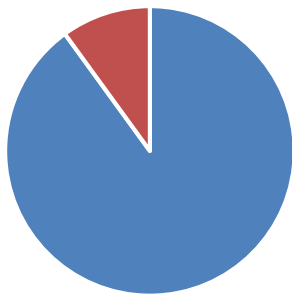
Relevance of objective to your learning needs



Extent to which you met learning objective

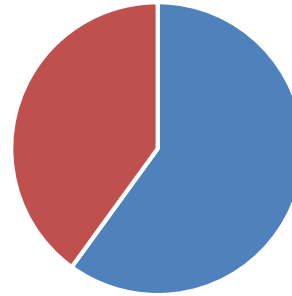
Learning Objective VII

By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Outline effective negotiation and communication strategies utilised at international fora.



- Fully
- Mostly
- More/Less
- Partially
- Not at All
- N/A
- No Answer

Relevance of objective to your learning needs

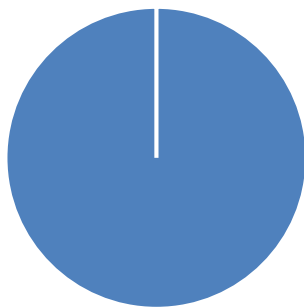


- Fully
- Mostly
- More/Less
- Partially
- Not at All
- N/A
- No Answer

Extent to which you met learning objective

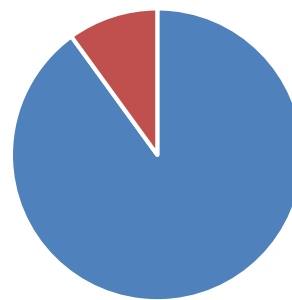
Learning Objective VIII

By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Compare differing personality profiles, including their own, for insight into personal leadership and communication strategies.



- Fully
- Mostly
- More/Less
- Partially
- Not at All
- N/A
- No Answer

Relevance of objective to your learning needs

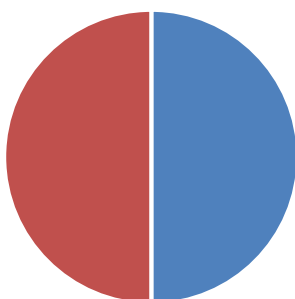


- Fully
- Mostly
- More/Less
- Partially
- Not at All
- N/A
- No Answer

Extent to which you met learning objective

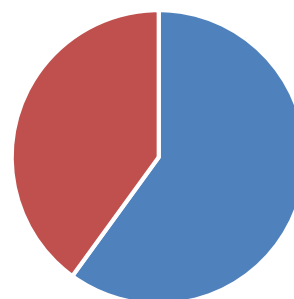
Value, Relevance and Intent to Use

Please rate the following statements using the numerical scale from strongly agree (5) to disagree (1).



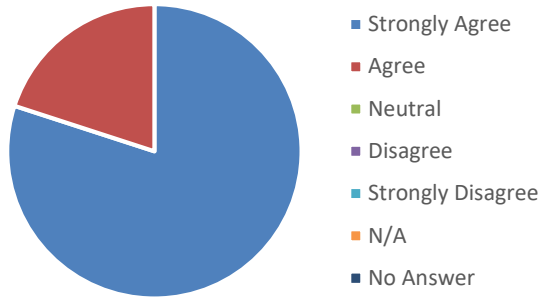
- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- N/A
- No Answer

The information presented in this workshop was new to me



- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- N/A
- No Answer

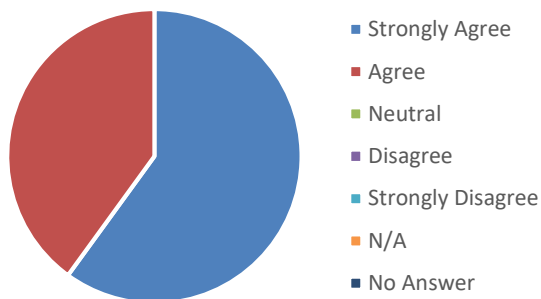
The content of the workshop was relevant to my job



It is likely that I will use the information acquired

Methodology

The methodology used in this workshop included lectures, study tours and practical exercises

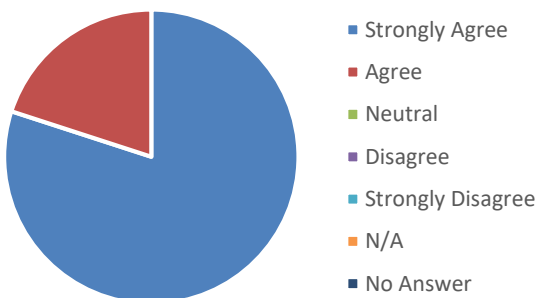


The workshop's methodology was useful given the learning objectives

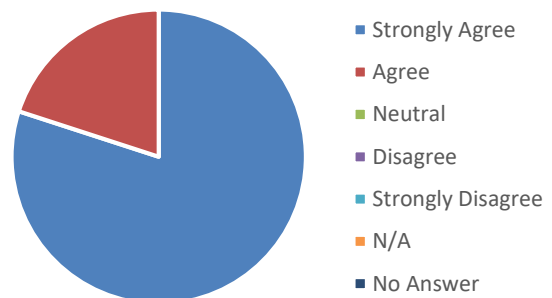
Overall Satisfaction with the Quality of Facilitators

Please rate the following statements using the numerical scale from strongly agree (5) to disagree (1).

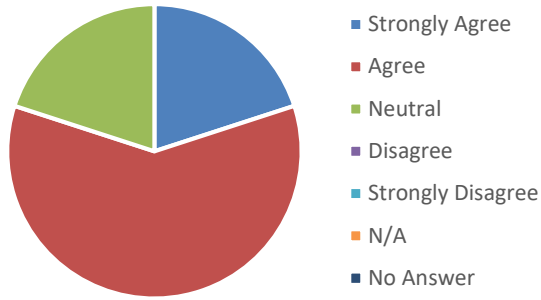
The trainer(s)/facilitator(s) was (were) effective at:



Presenting information



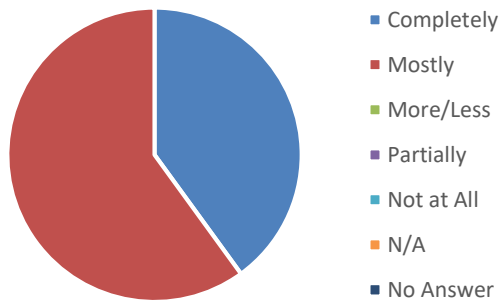
Responding to questions of participations



Stimulating participant involvement

Applicability of After Action Review and Practical Exercises

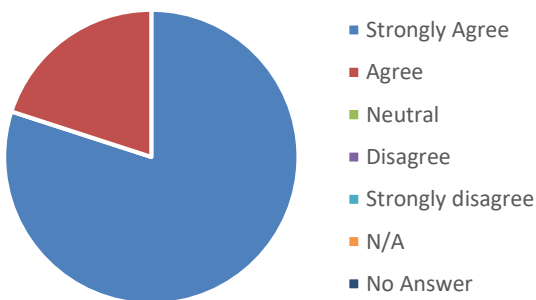
The assessment of learning included After-Action Reviews and Practical Exercises:



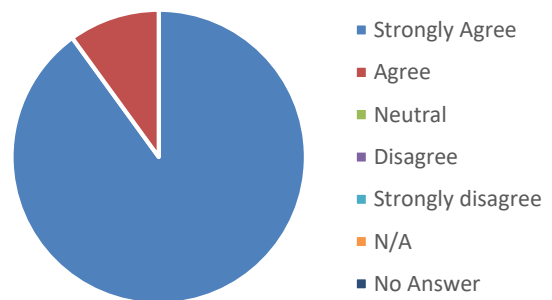
How useful was (were) the method(s) in helping you to achieve the learning objectives?

Overall Satisfaction of the Event

Please rate the following statements using the numerical scale from strongly agree (5) to disagree (1):



Overall, the workshop was very useful



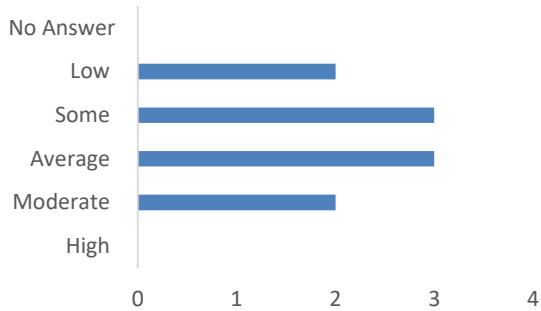
I will recommend this workshop to a colleague

Participant Self-Assessment Questionnaire

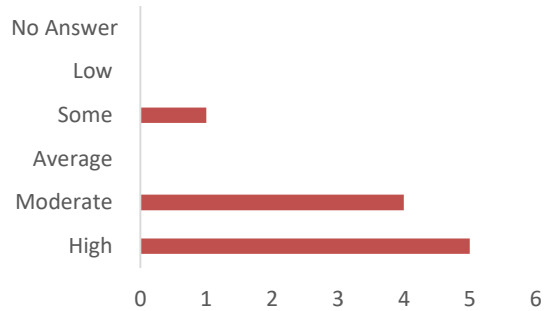
Level of Knowledge, Skill, and Competencies in Relation to Each Learning Objective Before and After the Training

Learning Objective I

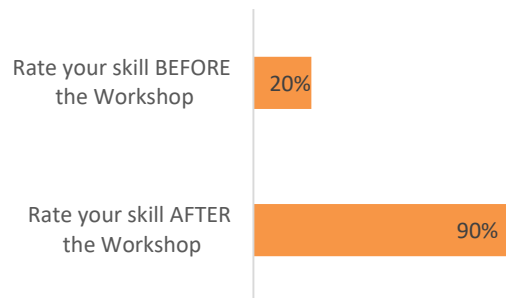
By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Describe the current state of the global nuclear debate, including key challenges and opportunities.



Rate your skill before the programme



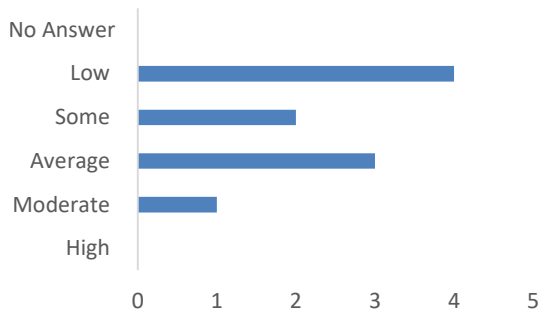
Rate your skill after the programme



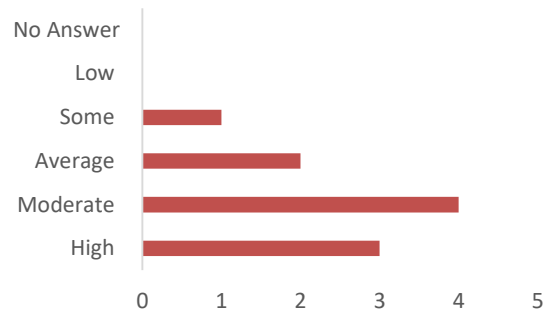
Before-After Difference (Moderate & High Responses)

Learning Objective II

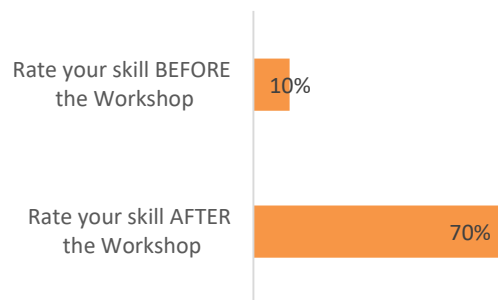
By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Discuss the recent history of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty(NPT), incorporating trends and outcomes.



Rate your skill before the programme



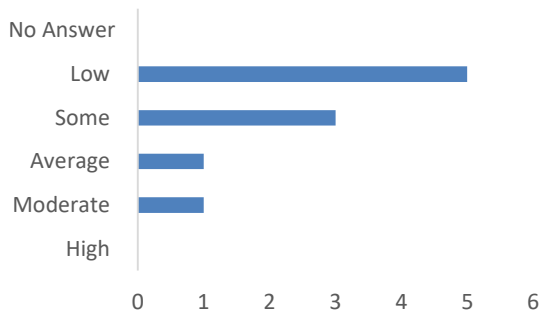
Rate your skill after the programme



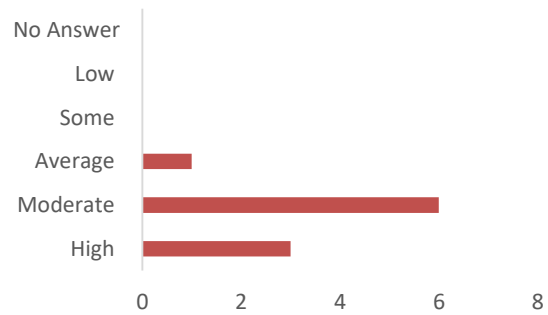
Before-After Difference (Moderate & High Responses)

Learning Objective III

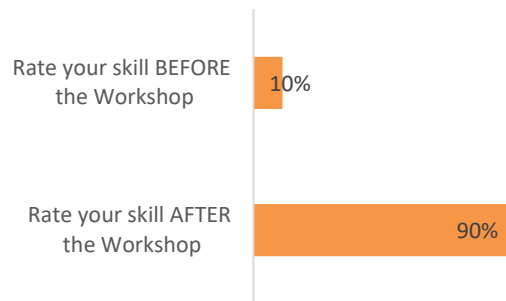
Outline the utility of negative and positive security assurances in the context of nuclear disarmament negotiations.



Rate your skill before the programme



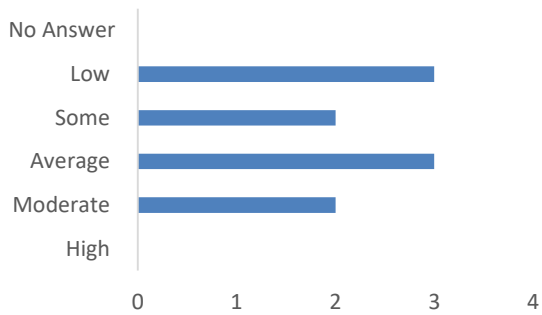
Rate your skill after the programme



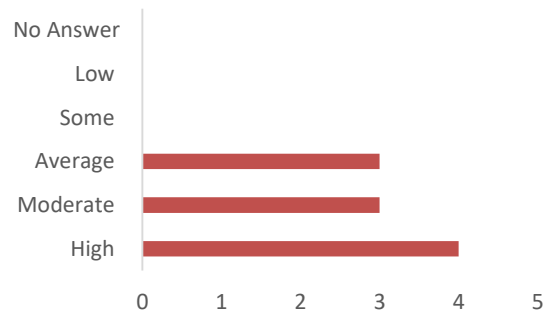
Before-After Difference (Moderate & High Responses)

Learning Objective IV

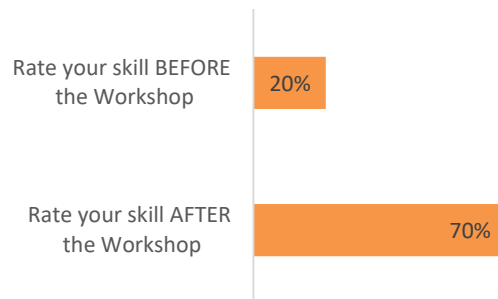
By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Illustrate key elements of the debate regarding the Humanitarian Impacts of Nuclear Weapons.



Rate your skill before the programme



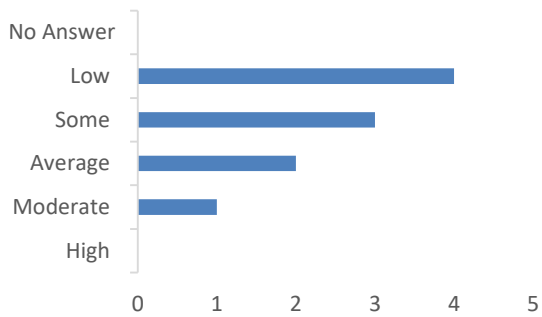
Rate your skill after the programme



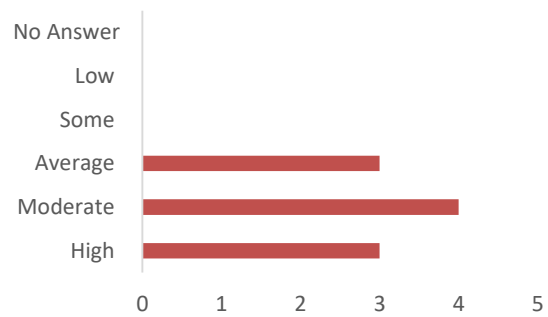
Before-After Difference (Moderate & High Responses)

Learning Objective V

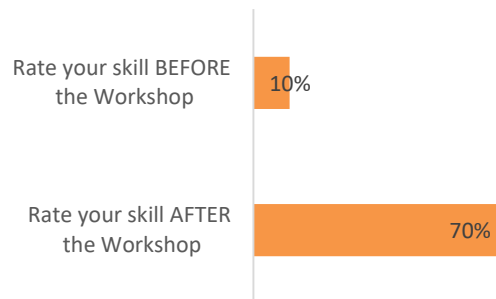
By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Outline the contributions made by the Nuclear Weapons Free Zones to nuclear non-proliferation.



Rate your skill before the programme



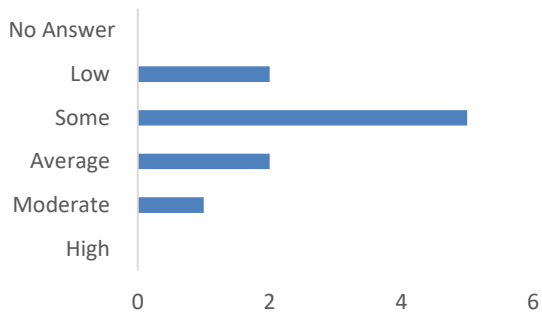
Rate your skill after the programme



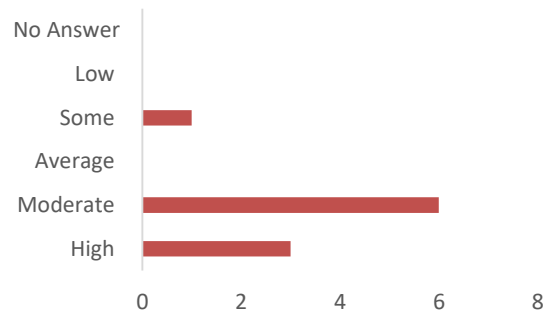
Before-After Difference (Moderate & High Responses)

Learning Objective VI

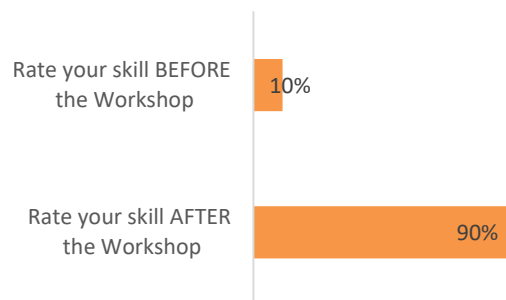
By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Restate the operation of the consensus rule at international fora.



Rate your skill before the programme



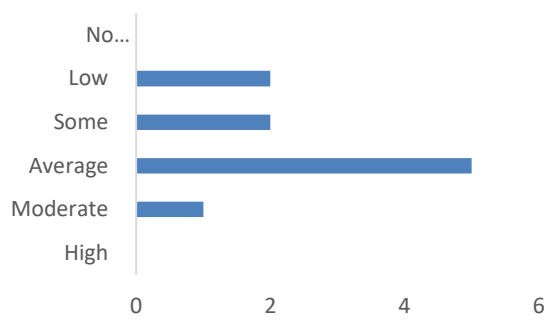
Rate your skill after the programme



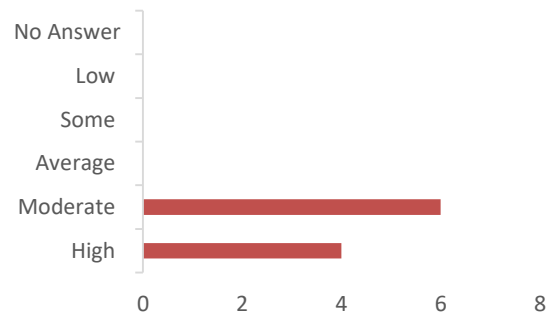
Before-After Difference (Moderate & High Responses)

Learning Objective VII

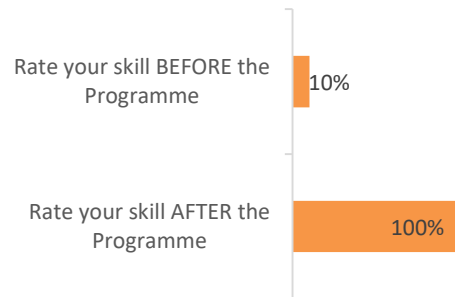
By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Outline effective negotiation and communication strategies utilised at international fora.



Rate your skill before the programme



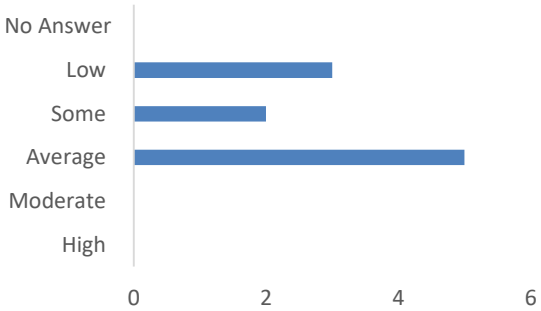
Rate your skill after the programme



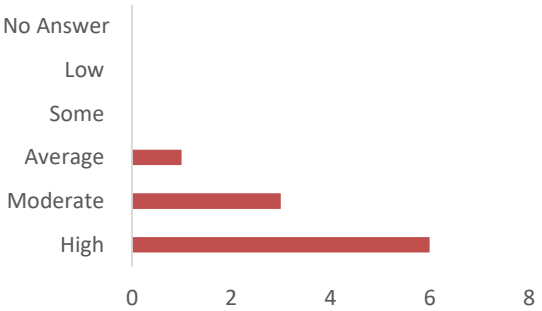
Before-After Difference (Moderate & High Responses)

Learning Objective VIII

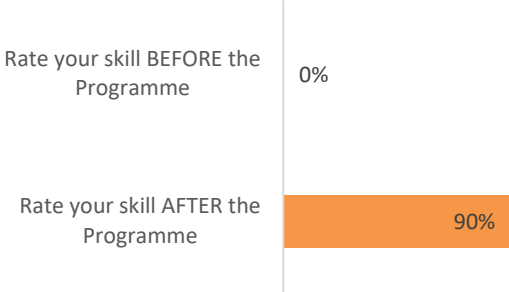
By the end of the programme, participants should be able to: Compare differing personality profiles, including their own, for insight into personal leadership and communication strategies.



Rate your skill before the programme



Rate your skill after the programme



Before-After Difference (Moderate & High Responses)

Annex Two: Agenda

UNITAR Hiroshima
Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation Training Programme
2016 Cycle | 30 May – 3 June | Hiroshima, Japan
AGENDA

	Sunday 29 May	Monday 30 May	Tuesday 31 May	Wednesday 1 June	Thursday 2 June	Friday 3 June	Saturday 4 June		
					08:30 - 09:00 Depart for Radiation Effects Research Foundation				
09:00 - 09:30	Participant Arrival	09:00 - 09:30 Press Conference	09:00 - 09:30 After Action Review (UNITAR)	09:00 - 09:30 GLH Introduction Video (UNITAR)	09:00 - 10:30 Study Tour Radiation Effects Research Foundation	09:00 - 09:20 Travel to City Hall	Participant Departure		
09:30 - 10:00		09:30 - 10:00 Opening Session (UNITAR)	09:30 - 11:00 The NPT and its Review Conferences: Outcomes and Roadmaps (Rauf)	09:30 - 11:00 Regional arrangements of NWFZs in the Asia-Pacific region - contributions to nuclear non-proliferation (Kryvonos - TBC)		09:20 - 09:40 Mayoral Visit			
10:00 - 10:30		10:00 - 11:00 The Current Global State of Nuclear Disarmament Negotiations - Challenges and Opportunities (Rauf)				10:00 - 10:30 NPT Negotiation - Tips (UNITAR)			
10:30 - 11:00					10:30 - 11:00 Return to UNITAR Tea Break	10:30 - 12:30 Knowing the Self: The DiSC Personality Profile Test (UNITAR) (Working Tea Break)			
11:00 - 11:30		11:00 - 11:30 Tea Break Distribution of DSA	11:00 - 11:30 Tea Break	11:00 - 11:45 GLH	11:30 - 14:00 Negotiation (UNITAR)				
11:30 - 12:00		11:30 - 12:15 The experience of Hiroshima 12:15 - 13:00 Hibakusha	11:30 - 13:00 Negative and Positive Security Assurances in the Context of the Current Nuclear Disarmament Negotiations (Kryvonos - TBC)	11:45 - 12:00 Tea Break				12 Angry Men	
12:00 - 12:30					12:00 - 13:00 The experience of Nagasaki			Working Lunch	
12:30 - 13:00					Plenary Session	12:30 - 13:00 Evaluation and Graduation Ceremony			
13:00 - 13:30									
13:30 - 14:00		13:00 - 14:30 LUNCH (Participants to source their own lunch)	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					14:00 - 14:30 Tea Break				
14:30 - 15:00		14:30 - 16:30 Guided Tour: Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and National Museum	14:30 - 16:00 The Humanitarian Impacts of Nuclear Weapons (Caughley)	14:30 - 16:00 Decision-making and the operation of the Consensus Rule (Caughley)	15:00 - 16:00 Communication (UNITAR)				
15:00 - 15:30									16:00 - 17:30 Negotiation Practical Exercise (Rauf)
15:30 - 16:00									
16:00 - 16:30			16:00 - 17:00 Panel Discussion (Kryvonos/Rauf/Caughley)	16:00 - 17:00 The Role of the NPDI during the NPT Review Cycle from 2010 and 2015 (Japan MOFA - TBC)					
16:30 - 17:00		16:30 - 17:30 Guided Tour: Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum							
17:00 - 17:30									
17:30 - 18:00									
18:00 - 18:30									
18:30 - 19:00		18:00 - 19:30 Reception							
19:00 - 19:30				18:30 - 20:00 Public Session @Room Dahlia Hiroshima International Conference Center B2F					
19:30 - 20:00									

Annex Three: Participant Biographies

UNITAR Hiroshima

Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation Training Programme 2016 Cycle | 30 May – 3 June | Hiroshima, Japan

PARTICIPANT BIOS

Participant Profiles

Bangladesh



Mohammad Monirul HASAN
Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Mohammad Monirul Hasan joined MOFA as an Assistant Secretary in December 2010. He was awarded a scholarship from the University of Utah to pursue a MSc in Civil Engineering and a major in Climate Change and graduated in 2013. Upon his return to MOFA in 2015, he has been working in different wings within MOFA and currently works in the Foreign Secretary's Office. As an Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hasan's primary responsibilities include dealing with various administrative and legal issues, developing reports, and coordinating with other Ministries. He also had an opportunity to cover the United Nations General Assembly last year as part of the Bangladesh delegation.



Tahleel Dilawar MOON
Senior Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Tahleel Dilawar Moon joined MOFA as an Assistant Secretary in 2010. She was awarded the ADB-JSP Scholarship and graduated in 2015 with a Masters in Environmental Management and Development from the Australian National University. Since her return to MOFA, Ms. Moon has been working in the United Nations wing as Senior Assistant Secretary focusing on peace and security issues such as disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control and recently organized a workshop on legislative drafting for implementation of Biological Weapons Convention.

Mongolia



Munkhjin BATSUMBER
Second Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Munkhjin Batsummer graduated from the National University of Mongolia with a B.A. in British Studies in 2005 and graduated from Oxford University in Diplomatic Studies in 2015 and has completed a number of diplomatic short term courses in Germany and the Netherlands. He has been a PA to the Minister and later Secretary of State of MOFA and currently works in the Department of Policy Planning and Coordination at MOFA and served in London from 2011-2014.



Bolor BUYANDELGER
Counsellor
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Bolor Buyandelger graduated from Moscow State University of International Relations with a B.A. in Political Sciences in 2002 and the Moscow Institute of Economics and Statistics with a Master of Financial Management in 2008. She is currently a Counsellor of the Department of Neighbouring Countries at MOFA. Her work experiences include the Embassy of Mongolia in Moscow, Third Secretary on Political Affairs with Finland, Belarus and Iran, Embassy of Mongolia in Tokyo, Second Secretary of Consular Affairs, and 7 years of work experience in the Department of Neighbouring Countries in MOFA.

Myanmar



Shune Lai Mon
Head of Branch 1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Shune Lai Mon graduated from the University of Magway with a B.A. in 2009 and a M.A. in 2012 with a specialization in English. She joined the International Organizations and Economic Department of MOFA in 2013 as a Third Secretary and currently works as the Second Secretary. She was nominated in 2014 to attend the Regional Workshop on the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 in South Korea.



Thet Htar Nwe
Second Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Thet Htar Nwe graduated with a B.A. in English from the University of Sittwe in 2010 and joined the International Organizations and Economic Department of MOFA in 2013. Her responsibilities include UN related affairs in the field of humanitarian matters as well as coordinating with other UN related agencies.

Sri Lanka



Nirmala Indumathie DIAS PARANAVITANA

Director, UN and Multilateral Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Nirmala Indumathie Dias Paranavitana graduated from the University of Delhi with a B.A. in Political Science and International Relations and is currently pursuing a Masters of Philosophy at the Australian National University. She has experience working in research positions such as at the Social Scientists' Association in Colombo as well as the Policy Research Information Unit, Presidential Secretariat in Colombo. Her foreign postings include the Second Secretary at the Sri Lanka Embassy in Tokyo from 2004-2007, First Secretary at the Sri Lanka Embassy in Stockholm from 2008-2009 as well as Charge d' Affaires a.i., at the Sri Lanka Embassy in Burma from 2010-2011. She currently works as a Foreign Service Officer at MOFA in Colombo.

Mal Kekulage Buddhika Indeewarie WIMALASENA

Assistant Director
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Ms. Wimalasena graduated from the University of Kelaniya and graduated from the University of Colombo with a M.A. in International Relations with an extended study on Regional Security focusing on Indo-Pakistan nuclear relations. She joined MOFA in 2015 and worked in the South Asia and SAARC Division and presently works in the Consular Affairs Division at MOFA.

Vietnam



Xuan Phuong Thao QUACH

Desk Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Ms. Quach graduated from the Hanoi University with a degree in Korean Language and Culture in 2009 and has worked at the Vietnam Embassy in Pyongyang, North Korea from 2012-2015. She has been working in the North East Asia Department, Japan-Korea Peninsula Division at MOFA, specifically focusing on nuclear issues in the region. Her Division works closely with the International Organizations Department and the Department of Americas on public security related issues.



Tuan VU DUY

Desk Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Tuan Vu Duy has a degree in International Relations and Diplomacy and a M.A in International Relations from London Metropolitan University. Currently, he works in the field of peace and security, particularly on the relevant processes within the UN, IAEA and other frameworks on nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and security. He is looking forward to increasing his understanding of the current state of nuclear disarmament, insight into the

structure of negotiations on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament as well as networking with other regional colleagues in these fields.

Resource Person Profiles



Nassrine AZIMI

Co-Founder/Coordinator, [The Green Legacy Hiroshima Initiative](#)
Senior Advisor, [United Nations Institute for Training and Research \(UNITAR\)](#)

A young journalist and later, urban planner, Nassrine graduated from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva and the University of Lausanne. She joined UNITAR in 1986 and was the coordinator of the environmental training programmes, and served as Deputy to the Executive Director, opening a range of programmes, including the use of satellite imagery for environmental purposes, and management of toxic chemicals. After establishing and serving as the first chief of the UNITAR New York Office for five years, Nassrine established the UNITAR Hiroshima Office in 2003 and was its first head until she stepped down in 2009. Nassrine has directed and edited a publication series in Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding. She is a co-founder and coordinator of Green Legacy Hiroshima (www.unitar.org/greenlegacyhiroshima), a project to which manages and sends seeds and seedlings from trees that survived the atomic bombing around the world.



Tim CAUGHLEY

Resident Senior Fellow
[United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research \(UNIDIR\)](#)

Tim Caughley is currently a Resident Senior Fellow at the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) where he is leading a project on the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons. Prior to his attachment to UNIDIR, he was the Director of the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs in Geneva overseeing Geneva-based disarmament issues (from April 2006 to February 2009). He was concurrently the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament. Previously Tim was New Zealand's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva and Ambassador for Disarmament (February 2002 to March 2006). His other postings were in London, Kuala Lumpur and Rarotonga. During his final assignment in Wellington, Tim was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade's Legal Adviser.



Yuriy KRYVONOS

Interim Director
[United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific](#)

Dr. Yuriy Kryvonos (Colonel Air Force, retired in 1996) was assigned the Interim Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) on 1 October 2014. He has been dealing with problems of arms control, disarmament and CSBM since 1992. In 1998, Dr. Kryvonos was assigned as counsellor to the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to International Organizations in Vienna where worked for three years. He then served as the Senior FSC Support Officer in the Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE Secretariat until 2007. Since 2007, Dr. Kryvonos has worked at the position of Political Affairs Officer in different UNODA branches, namely:

Conventional Arms Branch, Regional Disarmament Branch and Secretariat of the Conference on Disarmament (Geneva Branch) dealing with a broad range of issues relating to arms control, confidence-building measures, disarmament and non-proliferation.



Mitsuru KUROSAWA

Professor

Osaka Jogakuin University

Mitsuru Kurosawa works as a Professor at Osaka Jogakuin University. He graduated from the Graduate School of Law, Osaka University in 1976. He specializes in International Law, International Security, Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation. Before taking on his current post, he served as Professor at Faculty of Law, Niigata University (1984), Professor at Faculty of Law, Osaka University in 1991, and Professor at Osaka School of International Public Policy (1994). Besides that, his Professional Affiliations remains as the Japanese Association of World Law (board member), Japanese Society of International Law (Former advisory board member), the Peace Studies Association of Japan, Japan Association of Disarmament Studies (Founding President) and Advisor to the Japanese Delegation to NPT Review Conference (1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015).



Kazumi MIZUMOTO

Vice-president/Professor

Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University

Kazumi Mizumoto is the vice-president (professor) of Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University. His areas of expertise are international relations, nuclear disarmament, and issues related to the atomic bombing in Hiroshima & Nagasaki. He was born in 1957 in Hiroshima, and graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo in 1981. He joined The Asahi Shimbun (as a reporter) and completed a master's degree (MALD) at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. He worked as the chief of The Asahi Shimbun Los Angeles Bureau, and an associate professor at Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University.



Kenju MURAKAMI

Director

Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Murakami started working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in 1993. Mr. Murakami previously served as first secretary and counselor of Permanent Mission of Japan to the United States (2007-2010), as Counsellor of Embassy of Japan in Egypt (2010-2013), and as Director and Counsellor of Cabinet Secretariat for security and crisis management (2013-2015).



Tariq RAUF

Director, Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation Programme
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

Tariq Rauf (Canada) is the Director of the Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation Programme at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). He was the Senior Advisor to the Chair of Main Committee I (nuclear disarmament) at the 2015 NPT Review Conference and to the Chair of the 2014 session of its Preparatory Committee. From 2002 to 2011, he was Head of Verification and Security Policy Coordination, Office reporting to the Director General, at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); Alternate Head of the IAEA Delegation to NPT Conferences and Preparatory Committee from 2003 to 2010; and IAEA Coordinator of Multilateral Approaches to the Nuclear Fuel Cycle (2003-2012). He was also the Non-Proliferation Expert/Advisor with Canada's NPT delegations from 1987 to 2000. He received his education at the University of London (London School of Economics and Political Science, and King's College London), and in Canada (Carleton University and the University of Toronto).

Masao TOMONAGA

Director

Japanese Red Cross Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Hospital

Masao Tomonaga is a graduate of the Nagasaki University School of Medicine and is currently the Director of the Japanese Red Cross Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Hospital. Throughout his career, Mr. Tomonaga has been an assistant professor, researcher and lecturer in universities such as Nagasaki University, School of Medicine and University of California, Los Angeles. He became the Dean of the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Nagasaki University in 2006 and joined the Japanese Red Cross Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Hospital in his current position in 2009. His academic affiliations include the Japanese Society of Internal Medicine, the Japanese Society of Hematology and the American Society of Hematology.

UNITAR Staff Profiles



Mihoko KUMAMOTO

Head

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Ms. Mihoko Kumamoto has over 18 years of professional experience in the development cooperation field and has been with the United Nations for 12 years. Ms. Kumamoto started her career at Kyushu Electric Power Company in Japan where she coordinated training programmes and while there, she discovered that her passion was in helping people to help themselves, specifically through human development and development cooperation. After six years, Ms. Kumamoto left the company and moved to New York to earn her Masters in Economic Development at Columbia University. In 2001, she joined the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and served its Vietnam Country Office as Junior Professional Officer. In 2003, she moved to the Bureau for Development Programme of UNDP Headquarters in New York and led various signature programmes that promoted the capacity development of institutions and individuals including the Africa Adaptation Programme. In 2011, Ms. Kumamoto worked for UNDP Multi-Country Office for Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau as Assistant Resident Representative for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, the Environment and Climate Change. After the assignment, she rejoined UNDP Headquarters, and in 2012, Ms. Kumamoto moved to Jakarta to serve UNDP Indonesia as a Senior Advisor. Ms. Kumamoto holds a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology from West Virginia University and a Master's Degree in International Affairs from Columbia University. She is a PhD candidate at Kyoto University on climate change and sustainable development.



Berin McKENZIE

Specialist

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Berin McKenzie graduated with a B.A. degree in Japanese from New Zealand's Canterbury University in 1998, and a B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. in International Relations from the Department of Political Studies at Auckland University. His M.A. Thesis examined multilateral initiatives as pursued by Japan in regards to its policy towards the People's Republic of China. Fluent in Japanese, Mr. McKenzie was employed in a Japanese local government role prior to joining UNITAR in August 2008. Berin manages programme development and implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation at the UNITAR Hiroshima Office and has also acted as a Mentor to participants in the UNITAR Fellowship for Afghanistan programme. He is also an Association for Talent Development (ATD) Accredited Master Trainer and Master Instructional Designer.



Junko SHIMAZU

Training Associate

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Junko Shimazu has a B.A. Degree in Arts and Science from Temple University, USA and M.A. Degree in Intercultural Communications from the Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation at Hiroshima University. Prior to joining UNITAR, she worked as an interpreter between Japanese and English for 10 years. Junko Shimazu joined the UNITAR Hiroshima Office in September 2012.



Shamsul Hadi SHAMS

Training Officer

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Shamsul Hadi Shams graduated from Hiroshima University in 2012 with a PhD in International Development and Cooperation (Development Science Division). He received his M.A. in Political Science and International Relations from the International University Islamabad in 2006 and a B.A. in Natural Sciences in 2004 from the University of Peshawar, Pakistan. His doctoral dissertation focused on the impacts of reconstruction strategy on the viability of intra-Afghan conflict settlement, in Afghanistan. His research interests include Afghanistan post-conflict reconstruction and recovery, governance reforms, capacity development, state building processes and conflict resolution. He presented his research in academic conferences in Japan, United States and Canada in the past several years. He joined UNITAR Hiroshima Office in 2012.



Nigel GAN

Assistant Training Officer

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Nigel Gan graduated with a Bachelor of Social Sciences from the University of Sydney in 2009, and a Master's in International Cooperation Studies from Hiroshima University. He worked for several years as an Information Management Advisor in Executive Services Branch at the Department of Justice, Victoria, Australia, focusing on privacy and freedom of information policy development, implementation and training. Prior to joining UNITAR in 2015, he worked as a Digital Media Consultant at the British Embassy, Tokyo; and for the Fukuyama City Board of Education as part of the JET Programme.



Miho FUJIKI

Expert

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Miho Fujiki has a B.A. Degree in Arts and Sciences from Hiroshima University, and M.A. Degree in Cultural Anthropology from the Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hiroshima University. She has worked with the Hiroshima Prefectural Board of Education for 13 years. Her responsibilities have included the compilation of the educational budget, management of the high school entrance examination, and administering the high school tuition support fund. She has been seconded to the UNITAR Hiroshima Office since April 2016.



Nobuaki NISHIKAWA

Expert

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Nobuaki Nishikawa has a B.A. Degree in Economics from Soka University. After graduation, he worked as a cram school teacher, teaching English and Math to high school students for one year, before start working in Hiroshima Prefectural Office in 2012. He worked with Hiroshima Prefectural Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (Hiroshima CDC), with the main focus of preventing Tuberculosis in Hiroshima Prefecture. His responsibilities included helping patients to apply for the national medical subsidy, compiled statistics on TB, and ran seminars accordingly. He is seconded to the UNITAR Hiroshima Office since April 2014 to strengthen the partnership between UNITAR and the Prefectural Offices.

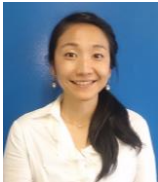


Chihiro MITSUDA

Assistant Administrator

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Chihiro Mitsuda graduated from Kochi University with a B.A. in Humanities and Economics for International Studies, including a High School Teacher's English Teaching License in 2013. She also studied International Trade at Duksung Women's University, South Korea, during her undergraduate. Chihiro completed a Graduate Diploma in Social Science in 2015, and received her Master's degree in Conflict, Governance and International Development from the University of East Anglia in 2016. During her Master's, she completed an internship at the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Kobe Office. She joined the UNITAR Hiroshima Office in March 2016.

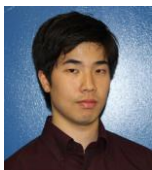


Mami FUJISHIMA

Intern

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Mami Fujishima is a Master's degree candidate of Social-Organizational Psychology, at Teachers College, Columbia University. She has worked in the field of international development for over nine years. After she graduated from International Christian University with a BA in liberal arts and science, she started her career as an HIV educator in Jamaica as a JICA volunteer. She worked in NGO as a project coordinator for cross-cultural educational programs and also worked for a consulting company to implement JICA projects.



Shuhei NISHIYAMA

Intern

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Shuhei Nishiyama graduated from Waseda University with a B.A. in Law in March 2016. His B.A. thesis was about the Victim Reparation System under the International Criminal Law. He will enter the LL.M program at Leiden University in Netherlands from September 2016, where he will major in International Criminal Law. During his undergraduate studies, he joined the Global Leadership Fellows Program as a 1st

cohort and studied abroad at the University of Washington Honors Program. Shuhei has undertaken internships at the International Rescue Committee, Lee & Lee Attorney Office in Seattle, the United States Embassy in Tokyo, a Diet Member's Office, and at an International Law Firm in Tokyo.



Mari OTOMO

Intern

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

Mari Otomo joined the UNITAR office in early May as an Intern from Vancouver, Canada. She graduated from Simon Fraser University with a B.A. in Political Science with a focus on international relations and development and is also a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelors in Social Work. During her undergraduate degree, she participated in an internship in Accra, Ghana working for a local NGO, implementing an UNDP pilot project. Her interest areas include international child protection, youth and women's leadership, social entrepreneurship and innovation and sustainable development. She is currently finishing her Masters of Social Work in international and community development at the University of Calgary.

Annex Four: Public Session Flyer

UNITAR Hiroshima Office | 88th Public Session Toward “A World without Nuclear Weapons”

The nuclear landscape of today differs significantly from that of the 20th century. While the risks of global nuclear war have diminished greatly since the end of the Cold War, we are faced today with a larger number of nuclear weapon states, removed from the bipolarity which characterised the world following the Second World War. The people of Hiroshima, and Japan, coupled with concerned citizens from around the world have been making continuous efforts to promote nuclear disarmament, and non-proliferation. The situation surrounding this issue however is more challenging than ever, as both global and regional geopolitics become increasingly complicated. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research Hiroshima Office is, between 30 May - 3 June, holding a training session on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation for selected countries in Asia. Utilising the experts present for this training programme, the Office has invited them to discuss current challenges and future perspectives in the field.



UNITAR Public Sessions

In order to benefit the local and international community, as well as to enhance exchanges between UNITAR experts and the people of Hiroshima, the UNITAR Hiroshima Office regularly invites leading academics, experts, diplomats, and politicians to give informal talks. To date, 87 of these interactive sessions have been attended by over 4,417 people.

Details

Speakers:

- Dr. Tariq Rauf, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
- Mr. Tim Caughley, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- Dr. Yuriy Kryvonos, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)
- Mr. Kenju Murakami, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
- Dr. Mitsuru Kurosawa, Osaka Jogakuin University

Moderator:

- Mihoko Kumamoto, UNITAR Hiroshima Office

Date: June 1, 2016 (Wed)

Time: 18:30-20:00

Location: International Conference Center, Hiroshima, *Dahlia*
Room, 1-5, Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima

Language: English (with simultaneous Japanese translation)

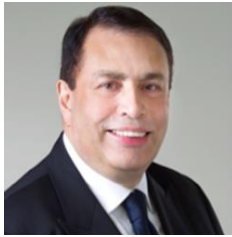
Registration: Free with advanced registration required

- **E:** hiroshima@unitar.org
- **T:** 082-511-2424
- **F:** 082-211-0511

Sponsorship: UNITAR Hiroshima Office, Chugoku Shimbun

Cooperation: The City of Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament for Asia and The Pacific (UNRCPD)

Panelists



Dr. Tariq Rauf

- Director, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation Programme, SIPRI
- Advisor to the Chairman of the 2014 NPT Preparatory Committee

Dr Rauf served as Coordinator of Multilateral Approaches to the Nuclear Fuel Cycle at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) between 2003 and 2012, and Director of International Organizations and Non-Proliferation at the Centre for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute between 1995 and 2002

Dr. Mitsuru Kurosawa

- Professor, Osaka Jogakuin University
- Former Chairman, Japan Association of Disarmament Studies

Dr. Kurosawa is a leading Japanese researcher in nuclear disarmament and disarmament law. He served as an advisor to the Japanese delegation to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference in 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2007.



Tim Caughley

- Resident Senior Fellow, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Previously Tim acted as New Zealand's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva and Ambassador for Disarmament (2002 to 2006), and also was the Director of the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs in Geneva (from 2006 to 2009). He is presently leading a project on the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons.

Yuriy Kryvonos

- Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament for Asia and The Pacific (UNRCPD)

Dr. Kryvonos previously served as counsellor to the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to International Organizations in Vienna (1998-2001), and as Senior FSC Support Officer in the Conflict Prevention Center of the OSCE Secretariat (2001-2007).



Kenju Murakami

- Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Mr. Murakami started working for Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on 1993. Mr. Murakami previously served as first secretary and counselor of Permanent Mission of Japan to the United States (2007-2010), as Counsellor of Embassy of Japan in Egypt (2010-2013), and as Director and Counsellor of Cabinet Secretariat for security and crisis management (2013-2015).

Moderator

Mihoko Kumamoto

- Head, UNITAR Hiroshima Office

Ms. Kumamoto worked at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) between 2001-2013, serving in Vietnam, the United States, Samoa and Indonesia. She assumed her current post, in 2014..



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