

## “Hiroshima for Global Peace” Plan

Hiroshima is a prefecture that recovered from destruction from the first A-bombing in human history. Under the “Hiroshima for Global Peace” Plan (“the Plan”), we seek to identify initiatives required toward the achievement of international peace and the roles that Hiroshima should play in that process. The Plan includes preparation of a roadmap toward nuclear abolition and issues such as conflict region restoration and peace building.

The Plan Formulation Committee was organized under the leadership of Governor Yuzaki of Hiroshima Prefecture, in view of the Governor’s 3×3 approach toward a peaceful international community.

### 3 x 3 approach toward a peaceful international community

Three Challenges	Three Actions
● Nuclear abolition	● Generating theories and promoting studies
● Reconstruction and peacebuilding	● Implementing practical programs for peacebuilding
● Envisioning a new security system	● Disseminating peace messages

## “Hiroshima for Global Peace” Plan

Enhanced Contributions to Nuclear Disarmament, Conflict Resolution and Post-conflict Reconstruction

### “Hiroshima for Global Peace” Plan Formulation Committee Members

#### ( 1 ) Formulation Committee - 8 members

(without titles, in alphabetical order)

Name	Brief Profile
Nobuyasu ABE	Former UN Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, Director of the Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation at the Japan Institute of International Affairs
Yasushi AKASHI (Committee Chairman)	Former UN Under-Secretary-General for Public Relations, Disarmament Affairs and Humanitarian Affairs; Chairman of the International House of Japan
Gareth EVANS	Former Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chancellor of the Australian National University
Kiichi FUJIWARA	Professor at the Graduate Schools for Law and Politics, the University of Tokyo
G. John IKENBERRY	Professor at Princeton University, U.S.
Yoriko KAWAGUCHI	Former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the House of Councilors
Scott D. SAGAN	Professor at Stanford University, U.S.
Hidehiko YUZAKI	Governor of Hiroshima

#### ( 2 ) Task Force

##### 1 ) Task Force - 8 members

(without titles, in alphabetical order)

Name	Brief Profile
Nobuyasu ABE	(Member of the Formulation Committee)
Nobumasa AKIYAMA	Associate Professor at the School of International and Public Policy, Hitotsubashi University
Kiichi FUJIWARA (Team Leader)	(Member of the Formulation Committee)
G. John IKENBERRY	(Member of the Formulation Committee)
Kazumi MIZUMOTO	Vice-President of the Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University
Noriko SADO	Associate Professor at the Faculty of Law, Hiroshima Shudo University
Scott D. SAGAN	(Member of the Formulation Committee)
Yuji UESUGI	Associate Professor at the Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation, Hiroshima University

##### 2 ) Advisors

(without titles, in alphabetical order)

Name	Brief Profile
Nassrine AZIMI	Senior Advisor to the Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
Alexander A. MEJIA	Head of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office
Noriaki NISHIMIYA	Director General of the JICA Chugoku International Center

Secretariat: International Affairs Division, Hiroshima Prefectural Government, serves as secretariat of this project with all-out support from the Japan Institute of International Affairs.

“Hiroshima for Global Peace” Plan development committee  
Hiroshima Prefecture

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## Main Points of the “Hiroshima for Global Peace” Plan

### Part: 1

# Setting the Agenda

## Why Hiroshima?

### Hiroshima as a symbol of peace

As a city that was restored from the ashes and born again as the city of peace, Hiroshima stands not only as a symbol for a non-nuclear world, but also for peacebuilding in regions torn apart by interstate wars, civil wars, and extreme violence in general.

### Abolition of nuclear weapons and peacebuilding

Hiroshima should arrive at a position where it is able to make proposals for both a future without nuclear weapons and for peacebuilding in areas stricken by violent conflict.

## Why Now?

### The rising dangers of nuclear proliferation

The rising dangers of nuclear proliferation While the momentum towards nuclear arms reduction has risen (e.g. President Obama’s Prague speech) the dangers of nuclear proliferation, particularly in regions such as East Asia, are rising.

## 3 Challenges

### Beginning a multilateral process for nuclear arms reduction

In seeking a comprehensive nuclear arms reduction, it is necessary to begin a multilateral process involving a number of countries, going beyond the negotiations already conducted between the United States and Russia.

### Reducing reliance on nuclear weapons in regional conflicts

It is necessary to reduce the reliance on nuclear weapons in the context of regional conflicts.

### The necessity of peacebuilding

As Hiroshima has experienced total destruction and reconstruction, the experience should be put to full use in the process of peacebuilding in post-conflict countries. It is important to note that confidence building, capacity-building and long-term financial commitments are necessary to achieve success in peace building.

### Part: 2

# Action Proposals

## (1) Actions Towards Disarmament

### Promoting disarmament and non-proliferation

The establishment of a multilateral process for nuclear arms reduction based on the active participation of nuclear countries other than Russia and the United States will also require the active participation, not only of non-nuclear states, but also of local governments and NGOs.

### Reducing reliance on nuclear weapons

A process to build confidence among potential adversaries is necessary to reduce reliance on nuclear weapons and achieve nuclear weapons reduction. Particular focus on the Asia-Pacific region is of high importance.

### Strengthening international mechanisms

International organizations engaged in arms control and non-proliferation works should be involved in the negotiating process to settle regional disputes. The efforts in the Asian region need to be intensified.

## (2) Enhancing Peace from Hiroshima

As a global peace hub, we propose that Hiroshima takes up 5 roles, as detailed in the following.

## The Roles of Hiroshima as a Global Peace Hub

### Supporting the roadmap for the abolition of nuclear weapons

Hiroshima should contribute to the promotion of a concrete and sustainable process for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Possible actions would be:

- (1) With a view towards governmental negotiations, Hiroshima should offer suggestions, sponsor and support various individual-based roundtable discussions with non-governmental participants (Track II).
- (2) Scorecards or other achievement evaluation methods should be implemented regarding various nuclear disarmament initiatives and agreements such as the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference and the reports of the International Commission on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament (ICNND).

### Reducing the risks of nuclear terrorism

With the continuing threat of nuclear terrorism, Hiroshima should draw on its experiences and both enact educational activities, and sponsor roundtable meetings. Possible actions would be:

- (1) Conducting peacebuilding in conflict-ridden societies and reducing the motives for nuclear terrorism.
- (2) Promoting the highest possible standards for nuclear materials security and the adoption of best practices for the protection of civilian nuclear materials.
- (3) Developing mitigation strategies and improving societies’ ability for physical and mental recovery in the event of any use of a dirty bomb.

### Developing human resources to build a peaceful international community

Through extensive practical programs, it is necessary to develop human resources to build a peaceful world without nuclear weapons and achieve post-conflict rehabilitation. Possible actions would be:

- (1) Expanding the capability to provide concrete training programs for specialists in conflict resolution, peacebuilding and conflict prevention.
- (2) Establishing networks among institutions and specialists to provide opportunities for information sharing and advanced training in the interim between field activities.
- (3) Accumulating practice and outcomes in field activities for future commitment, education, and training.

### Creating ideas for nuclear disarmament, conflict resolution and building peace

In order to generate ideas for nuclear arms reduction, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, Hiroshima should serve as a hub for the gathering of knowledge and wisdom. Possible actions would be:

- (1) Promoting diverse forms of peace-related studies in universities and research institutes.
- (2) Examining the effective use of accumulated expertise.
- (3) Expanding the framework for inviting researchers and specialists from outside Japan

### Building a sustainable peace-support mechanism

It is necessary for Hiroshima, as a global peace hub, to establish a long-term sustainable support mechanism. In this, it is not desirable to depend only on Hiroshima’s financial support.

Hiroshima should become a support hub for the creation of new activities for peace by attracting, gathering, and linking people, talent, financial investments and resources from across the world.

Further, both Hiroshima Prefecture and Hiroshima City must cope with challenges as a unified community by leveraging their special characteristics and strengths. Possible actions would be:

- (1) Promoting comprehensive research in peace-related matters.
- (2) Creating venues for discussions among NGO affiliates, government figures, people with practical business experience and scholars.
- (3) Building a structure for comprehensive coordination of the needs and seeds for sustainable involvement.

