



91 partners in 37 countries

The Green Legacy Hiroshima is one of the activities for “peace in daily life” founded by Dr. Nassrine Azimi former director of UNITAR Hiroshima office and Ms. Tomoko Watanabe Director of NPO ANT-Hiroshima. The objective of Green Legacy is spreading and safeguarding the seeds and saplings of Hiroshima’s A-Bomb survivor trees as a message of peace worldwide.



Participants at UNITAR



6 August 2019: Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony, Service and Lectures

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony

The 6th of August marks a special day for the people of Japan and the city of Hiroshima in particular. On this day 74 years ago, precisely at 8:15 am for the first time in the history of mankind, an atomic bomb dropped at the centre of the City of Hiroshima. Every year, this indelible stain in history of mankind is the subject of a ceremony that is held at the Hiroshima Memorial Peace Museum. The ceremony marks an opportunity for people from all over the world to sympathize with the pain of Japanese people, mainly the Hibakusha and their families by being a part of the ceremony.

The ceremony opened with the Mayor of the city signing the Register with names of the victims, followed by a dedication of flowers, a minute's silence in memory of the dead, the declaration of peace, a commitment to peace and finally the Hiroshima Peace Song.



Members of the foreign diplomatic corps from Asia, Europe, America and Africa also took part in this ceremony, which was filled with moving emotions.



A concert was organized by young people with peace as its theme by young people. The concert was a combination of different types of musical instruments, created with the idea of comforting the painful memory of the war, which had been recalled at the Hiroshima Peace Museum.



[Hiroshima University Memorial Service](#)

[Lecture of Peace Studies](#)

The Peace Science Research Centre, Hiroshima University established in 1975 and the Director of the center, Professor Noriyuku Kawano, gave a lecture on peace studies. His lecture was based on a 1983 field study on the perception of peace among 1000 students, which showed the perception majority of students had about the notions of war, atomic bomb, etc. This consideration is subject to several analyses. Thus, according to Galtung, violence is divided into direct violence, such as civil war where individuals attack others and structural violence which affects social structure such as hunger and poverty. In short, peace studies as a subject of academic research developed in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Also, different examples of threats, such as diseases, difficult social conditions, were given as factors threatening peace.

However, since examples from other countries were given, it was suggested by some that national realities should be taken into account to ensure that an inclusive definition of violence could be developed, because developmental gains do not determine social peace.

2nd Country Reports

Country Reports Presentation

Representatives of Ethiopia, Uganda, Somalia, South Sudan, Kenya and Nigeria presented on the situation of extremism in their countries, initiatives to combat it, and the various challenges to be addressed. While Nigeria stands out from the crowd because of the endogenous terrorism that Boko Haram poses, other countries are characterized by other types of conflicts. Nevertheless, initiatives have been taken by these countries to prevent extremism.



Country report presentation at Hiroshima university representative from Niger

The country presentations were followed by quite extensive interactive discussions. While some regret the fact that African countries constantly confuse each other on the prevention of violent extremism and the fight against terrorism, others believe that, at any stage of the threat, engaging in dialogue would be the best strategy to combat violence. The objective of the presentations was to help participants learn about the security situation in each country, identify and develop a

framework for sharing experiences and good practices to nurture peace and prevent all kinds of extremism.



participants feeling happy and energetic After a long Day on August 6

7 August 2019: Meet with Members of Parliament

MPs Meeting

Participants had the opportunity of meeting with 4 members of the Japanese parliament at the Parliament House in Tokyo. Deputy president of JAPAN African Development gave the welcome remarks, followed by remarks from Dr. Yumiko Yokozeki, Director, UNESCO IICBA. Dr. Yumiko expressed her gratitude to the Japanese Government for its continuous support to African countries in relation to strengthening their capacity for resilience for resilience and prevention of violence extremism through teacher development. Dr. Maimouna Sissoko eps. Toure and Dr. Tigist Yeshiwas spoke on behalf of the participants, presented the lesson learned, and the way forward for future intervention.

***Peace gained by relying on nuclear weapons is false, it breeds distrust and doubts instead;
Deterrence breeds distrust and defeats the purpose of Peace-Building***

Participants presented to the Japanese Parliamentarians platforms and structures they propose for peacebuilding and PVE in Africa



- Strength and work with the existing regional coordination mechanisms such as AU PS Cluster, IGAD commitment for refugees and internally displace communities, (Djibouti Declaration) AU agenda for 2063, Educational strategy for Africa (CESA) and Anti-corruption the AU theme for 2019
- Engage policy makers and people on planning and implementation of the education programs so as to create ownership
- Design policies and curriculum that reflects the countries context
- Ensure the education programs, curriculum and trainings integrate the concept of peace concepts, environment, diversity, SDGs
- Advocate for entrepreneurship for youth through education mainly in TVET and higher education to expand employment opportunities
- Create institutional mechanisms for reconciliation and multiculturalism
- Enhance the involvement of the higher education in policy and Research

The honorable parliament members expressed their hope and commitment to support to the development of Africa including the platforms the delegates presented and committed to the success of the TICAD meeting in Tokyo. They also emphasized that the support would be in phases considering the huge demands that exist but would use the ladder approach to development. They also stressed that people of Japan have to learn from Africa, values that exist in African countries. Professor Yoshida from Hiroshima University gave the closing remark

8 August 2019: JICA and Kiyose Junior High School Visit

JICA Research Institute Visit

On the 8th of August, participants visited the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Director of JICA welcomed the participants to the JICA office. Yuko Dohi, Senior Advisor for JICA peace building programs, gave a presentation on the need to break the vicious cycle of repeated violent conflicts and the role for higher education on community engagement for peace building. In her presentation, she spoke about major characteristics of conflicts in Africa, issues of inequality, greed or grievance, weak government and lack of capacity by the government to manage institutions and emerging conflicts. She addressed JICA strategies of responding to these challenges through building resilience of institutions, strengthening core functions of the movement, security, basic services, livelihood, judicial systems and education. She shared the Indonesia and Cote D'Ivoire example on community school engagement and youth mobilization.