



Sign up
today to make
your city resilient
to disasters



Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready!

World Disaster Reduction Campaign 2010-2011

International Day for Disaster Reduction

www.unisdr.org/go/iddr2010

To mark the International Day for Disaster Reduction on 13 October, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat (UNISDR) is calling on its partners to play a more active role to protect cities against disasters. As part of its “*Making Cities Resilient: My City is getting ready!*” campaign, UNISDR will encourage more mayors and local governments to join the 100+ cities that have already signed up to the global campaign.

The overall campaign goal is to achieve resilient, sustainable urban communities through Ten Essential actions taken by mayors and local governments. The International Day for Disaster Reduction invites mayors and citizens to continue working together to build safer communities.

Many cities have been disrupted this year by disasters: earthquakes in Haiti, Chile and New Zealand; floods and heavy rainfalls in Pakistan, Eastern Europe, and Africa; forest fires in Russia; and volcanic eruptions in Indonesia and Iceland. All have caused huge human suffering and economic damage. Cities have never been so at risk – no city is immune.

This Press Kit includes:

- Message from the Secretary-General
- Press Release for the 2010 International Day for Disaster Reduction
- UNISDR activities around the world
- The 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient
- List of signatory cities to the campaign



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

MESSAGE ON THE INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION 13 October 2010

Biggest, deadliest, worst ever. We have seen those words in the headlines too often this year. We have used them about earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and forest fires, about loss of life and income. Those words are likely to be heard for years to come, as the climate changes and hazards multiply. To complicate the picture, just as weather patterns have altered, so has human society. We are more urban. If earthquakes, floods or storm surges were deadly in the past, they are deadlier still in an increasingly urbanized world.

Many cities are on the coasts, vulnerable to storms, inundation and sea level rise. More than a billion people in Asia live within 100 kilometres of the sea, and two-thirds of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean live within 200 kilometres. Too many people live on flood plains, others above earthquake fault lines. Some settle downstream from treeless areas, with little buffer against the elements. The risk of disaster quietly accumulates. And, while natural hazards menace everyone, the poor are by far the most vulnerable.

On the positive side, we are learning to cope. Today, on the International Day for Disaster Reduction, we recognize what local governments and communities are doing to protect themselves while building more sustainable towns and cities. Last May, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction launched a global campaign called “Making Cities Resilient”. More than 100 cities, with nearly 110 million residents, have signed up to the “Ten Essentials” – actions that will make communities safer from disasters. The role models with good practices include Albay Province in the Philippines, Hyogo Prefecture in Japan, Bangkok, Bonn, Mexico City and Mumbai.

The Ten Essentials translate broad ideas about sustainable cities into workable solutions. They recommend that governments assign a budget to serve everyone – rich and poor alike – and that they invest in risk assessment, training on disaster risk reduction, ecosystem protection, and early warning systems. City planners must also tackle the principal sources of risk in urban areas: poor governance, planning and enforcement. Decision-making should be inclusive and participatory and the principles of sustainable urbanization must be embraced and upheld, especially for the benefit of people living in slums and informal settlements.

Reducing disaster risk is everybody's business, and needs everyone's participation and investment – civil society and professional networks as well as municipal and national governments. On this International Day for Disaster Reduction, I commend those cities that are acting to build resilience to climate, environmental and social risks. And to all others I pose this question: Is your city ready?

Le Secrétaire général

Message publié à l'occasion de la Journée internationale de la prévention des catastrophes

Le 13 octobre 2010

Le plus grand, le plus grave, le plus dévastateur de tous les temps. Nous avons trop souvent vu ces mots à la une des journaux cette année : tremblements de terre, inondations, ouragans, incendies de forêt ... pertes de vies humaines et pertes matérielles. Et nous risquons de les voir encore pendant des années, les changements climatiques s'accentuant et les risques se multipliant. Pour compliquer les choses, il n'y a pas que les régimes météorologiques qui ont changé, les sociétés humaines ont elles aussi évolué. Elles se sont urbanisées. Si les tremblements de terre, les inondations et les ondes de tempête étaient dévastateurs auparavant, ils le sont encore plus dans un monde de plus en plus dominé par la ville.

De nombreuses villes sont situées sur la côte, et donc vulnérables face aux tempêtes, aux inondations et à l'élévation du niveau de la mer. Plus d'un milliard d'Asiatiques vivent à moins de 100 kilomètres de la mer, et les deux tiers des habitants de l'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes vivent à moins de 200 kilomètres. Trop de gens sont installés dans des plaines alluviales ou sur des lignes de faille. Certains s'installent en aval de zones déboisées, sans protection contre les éléments. Le risque de catastrophe augmente lentement mais sûrement. Et si tout le monde est vulnérable, ce sont les pauvres qui le sont le plus, et de loin.

La bonne nouvelle est que nous sommes en train d'apprendre. En cette journée internationale, nous saluons ce que font les autorités et les collectivités locales pour se mettre à l'abri et construire des villes et des villages viables.

En mai dernier, la campagne mondiale « Villes résistantes » a été lancée dans le cadre de la Stratégie internationale de prévention des catastrophes. Plus de 100 villes, comptant au total plus de 110 millions d'habitants, ont adhéré à un ensemble de 10 mesures essentielles qui mettront les collectivités à l'abri des catastrophes. La province d'Albay, aux Philippines, la préfecture de Hyogo, au Japon, Bangkok, Bonn, Mexico et Mumbai, qui ont adopté des pratiques optimales, peuvent être données en exemple.

Les 10 mesures constituent des solutions pragmatiques correspondant aux grands principes régissant la viabilité des villes. Il s'agit pour les autorités d'adopter des budgets qui répondent aux besoins de tous, riches et pauvres, et d'investir dans l'évaluation des risques, la formation en matière de réduction des risques, la protection des écosystèmes et les systèmes d'alerte rapide. Les responsables de la planification urbaine doivent aussi s'attaquer aux principaux facteurs de risque en milieu urbain : les insuffisances qui existent sur les plans de la gouvernance, de la planification et de l'application des lois. Les décisions doivent être prises suivant les principes de la non-exclusion et de la participation de tous, et les normes d'urbanisation durable doivent être acceptées et appliquées, en particulier dans l'intérêt de ceux qui vivent dans des bidonvilles ou des implantations sauvages.

Nous sommes tous concernés par la réduction des risques de catastrophe; nous devons tous y participer et apporter notre pierre à l'édifice : société civile, réseaux professionnels, pouvoirs locaux et autorités nationales. En cette Journée internationale de la réduction des catastrophes, je salue les villes qui font le nécessaire pour devenir plus résistantes face aux risques climatiques, écologiques et sociaux. Et à toutes les autres, je demande : êtes-vous prêtes?



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
Secretariat, Geneva

For more information
Please contact:

Brigitte Leoni
Media Relations
Tel: +41 22 917 8897
leonib@un.org
www.unisdr.org

PRESS RELEASE

UNISDR 2010/24
13 October 2010

International day for disaster reduction

UNISDR urges mayors and citizens to decrease disaster losses

Since the beginning of the year, more than 236,000 people have been killed by disasters and nearly 256 million have been affected by earthquakes, floods, tropical storms and landslides according to the latest figures released by the Centre for Research in the Epidemiology of Disasters.¹

Most of them lived in cities.

“Today’s urban planning demands foresight and much more attention to disaster risk. Poorly built houses, schools and hospitals on floodplains, above seismic fault lines and along fragile slopes expose millions of people to disasters that can be avoided” said Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction. “This also destroys billions of dollars in properties and assets of which only a very small proportion is covered by insurance.”

CRED estimates that disasters have cost countries US\$81 billion in losses from the beginning of the year to 1 September 2010. Munich Re reported that until June 2010 disasters cost US\$70 billion in losses, of which only US\$22 billion were insured losses.

To mark the International Day for Disaster Reduction, the UNISDR calls on all world leaders, policy makers, CEOs, civil society, international financial institutions and donors to join mayors and citizens to make their cities safer against disasters.

According to UN-HABITAT, more than one billion people are currently living in slums and are particularly at risk of landslides, storms and floods and up to 3,351 cities around the world are located in low-lying coastal zones which may be affected by rising sea levels. Six out of the ten largest cities are also located along seismic fault lines.

¹ According to CRED, from 1 January to 1 September 2010, 235 disasters cost US\$81 billion, killed 236,224 people, and affected 255,800,000 others.

“In 2030, two billion people will live in slums and 60% of the world population will live in urban areas. Cities will continue to grow as they represent economic growth, job opportunities, education, culture and modern life but risks will continue to accumulate as well. This is why we call mayors and citizens to act now,” said Ms. Walhstrom.

Last May, UNISDR launched a worldwide campaign called “Making Cities Resilient” and invited mayors and citizens to sign-up to the Ten Essential actions that are workable solutions to reduce disaster risks.

More than 120 cities have already joined the UNISDR World Disaster Reduction Campaign and are committed to complying with one or more of the Ten Essentials. Among them are Mexico City (Mexico), Durban (South Africa), Bogota (Colombia), Port-au-Prince (Haiti), Amman, (Jordan), Albay (the Philippines), Cairns (Australia), Chennai City (India), Kathmandu (Nepal), Saint Louis (Senegal), Bonn (Germany), Karlstad (Sweden) and Nis (Serbia).

Cities that have already joined the campaign agreed to take measures that will comply with one or more of the ten essentials proposed in the campaign. Mexico City has started training about 10,000 civil servants to better protect the city from earthquakes. Amman is implementing a Disaster Risk Management Master Plan. Colombo is expanding a storm drainage system and a tree maintenance unit to reduce storm damage. Saint Louis will take new measures to prepare its city to cope with coastal erosion. In El Salvador a national conference will take place in November on urban resilience.

“The Ten Essentials are a step in the right direction. We cannot stop cities growing but we can start planning them in a more sustainable way. It does not require huge amounts of new resources, but different ways of using existing resources. It requires better coordination between all actors and use of good practices that have been already tested,” said Ms. Walhstrom.

Cities in Haiti, Chile and New Zealand experienced severe earthquakes in 2010. Chile’s magnitude 8.8 earthquake killed one person out of every 595 affected. Haiti’s earthquake was 500 times *less* powerful, yet killed one in every 15 affected. The 7.2 magnitude earthquake in Christchurch in New Zealand killed nobody. Shanty towns with poor regulation compounded the disaster in Haiti.

In 2005, 168 UN Member States adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), a 10-year action plan that focuses on strategic goals to reduce the impact of disasters and better protect populations against disasters. The Making City Resilient campaign is part of the worldwide efforts to make nations and communities safer.

The 2011 Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction that will take place in Geneva in May will be another milestone to engage more mayors and local authorities in the campaign and to highlight the concrete actions that have been taken since the launch of the “Making Cities Resilient” campaign last May in Bonn, Germany.

“This year, we mark a turning point. We still have five years to go to implement the HFA and we encourage everybody today to mark the day, by asking: Is my city ready? How can I make it safer? What can I do as a citizen to make my city more resilient against floods, earthquakes and hurricanes?”

Notes

To know more about the cities that have already joined please see:

<http://www.unisdr.org/english/campaigns/campaign2010-2011/cities/>

For more information on the World Disaster Reduction Campaign 2010-2011 - *Making Cities Resilient: My city is getting ready*, visit: <http://www.unisdr.org/campaign>



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
Secretariat, Geneva

Pour plus d'informations
Veuillez prendre contact avec :

Brigitte Leoni
Relations avec les médias
Tél : +41 22 917 8897
leonib@un.org
www.unisdr.org

COMMUNIQUÉ DE PRESSE

UNISDR 2010/24
13 octobre 2010

Journée internationale de la prévention des catastrophes

L'UNISDR appelle les maires et les citoyens à enrayer l'augmentation des pertes causées par les catastrophes

Depuis le début de l'année, plus de 236 000 personnes ont péri dans des catastrophes et près de 256 millions de personnes ont été affectées par des tremblements de terre, des inondations, des tempêtes tropicales et des glissements de terrain, selon les derniers chiffres fournis par le Centre de recherche sur l'épidémiologie des catastrophes.¹

La plupart vivait dans des villes.

« Aujourd'hui, l'aménagement urbain exige plus de prévoyance et d'attention face aux risques de catastrophe. Des maisons, des écoles et des hôpitaux mal construits, situés sur des plaines inondables, sur des failles sismiques et le long de pentes fragiles, exposent des millions de personnes à des catastrophes qui peuvent être évitées » a déclaré Margareta Wahlstrom, Représentante Spéciale du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies pour la Prévention des risques de catastrophe. « Ces catastrophes représentent également des milliards de dollars en dommages matériels dont une infime partie est couverte par les assurances. »

Le CRED estime que les pays ont subi des pertes à hauteur de 81 milliards de dollars pour la période allant du 1^{er} janvier au 1^{er} septembre 2010. Munich Re rapporte qu'au mois de juin 2010, les pertes se chiffraient à 70 milliards de dollars, dont 22 milliards à la charge des assureurs.

Pour marquer la Journée internationale de la prévention des catastrophes, l'UNISDR appelle tous les dirigeants mondiaux, les décideurs politiques, les chefs d'entreprise, la société civile, les institutions financières mondiales et les donateurs à rejoindre les maires et les citoyens dans leurs efforts pour rendre leurs villes plus sûres face aux catastrophes.

¹ Selon le CRED, du 1^{er} janvier au 1^{er} septembre 2010, 235 catastrophes ont coûté 81 milliards de dollars US, ont tué 236 224 personnes et ont affecté 255 800 000 personnes.

Selon UN-HABITAT, plus d'un milliard de personnes vivent actuellement dans des bidonvilles et sont particulièrement exposées aux glissements de terrain, aux tempêtes et aux inondations, et 3 351 villes dans le monde sont situées sur des zones côtières basses qui pourraient être touchées par l'élévation du niveau de la mer. Six des dix plus grandes villes se trouvent également sur des failles sismiques.

« En 2030, deux milliards de personnes vivront dans des bidonvilles et 60 % de la population mondiale sera concentré dans des zones urbaines. Les villes continueront à croître car elles représentent un pôle de développement économique, social, éducatif, culturel et un symbole de modernité, mais les risques continueront également de s'accumuler. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous lançons un appel aux maires et aux citoyens pour qu'ils agissent maintenant pour enrayer l'augmentation des risques » a poursuivi Mme Walhstrom.

En mai dernier, l'UNISDR a lancé une campagne mondiale intitulée « Pour des villes résilientes » et a convié les maires et les citoyens à s'engager sur une liste de Dix points essentiels qui constituent des solutions reconnues pour réduire les risques de catastrophe.

Plus de 120 villes ont déjà rejoint la Campagne mondiale pour la prévention des catastrophes de l'UNISDR et ont pris l'engagement de réaliser un ou plusieurs des Dix points essentiels. Parmi elles, Mexico (Mexique), Durban (Afrique du Sud), Bogota (Colombie), Port-au-Prince (Haïti), Amman, (Jordanie), Albay (Philippines), Cairns (Australie), Chennai (Inde), Katmandou (Népal), Saint-Louis (Sénégal), Bonn (Allemagne), Karlstad (Suède) et Nis (Serbie).

Les villes participant à la campagne ont convenu de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour accomplir un ou plusieurs des dix points essentiels proposés dans la campagne. La ville de Mexico a commencé à former 10 000 fonctionnaires en vue de mieux protéger la ville en cas de tremblements de terre. Amman est en train de mettre en œuvre un Plan de gestion des risques de catastrophe. Colombo développe un réseau d'égouts et met en place une unité de maintenance des arbres afin de réduire les dommages causés par les tempêtes. Saint-Louis va prendre de nouvelles mesures pour se préparer à l'érosion du littoral et El Salvador organise en novembre une conférence nationale sur la résilience urbaine.

« Les Dix points essentiels constituent un pas dans la bonne direction. Nous ne pouvons juguler le développement des villes, mais nous pouvons commencer à aménager ces dernières de manière plus durable. Pour cela, nul besoin d'un gros apport de nouvelles ressources, il convient simplement d'utiliser différemment les ressources existantes. Cela requiert une meilleure coordination entre tous les acteurs et l'utilisation de bonnes pratiques qui ont déjà été testées, » a déclaré Mme Walhstrom.

Des villes à Haïti, au Chili et en Nouvelle-Zélande ont souffert de graves tremblements de terre en 2010. Le séisme de magnitude 8,8 qui a secoué le Chili a tué une personne pour 595 personnes affectées. Le tremblement de terre d'Haïti a été 500 fois moins puissant mais a cependant tué une personne pour 15 personnes affectées. En revanche, le séisme de magnitude 7,2 qui s'est produit en Nouvelle-Zélande n'a provoqué aucune perte en vie humaine.

Les bidonvilles ont aggravé l'ampleur du désastre à Haïti.

En 2005, 168 États membres des Nations Unies ont adopté le Cadre d'action de Hyogo, un plan d'action sur 10 ans qui définit des buts stratégiques à atteindre pour réduire l'impact des

catastrophes et mieux protéger les populations face à celles-ci. La campagne « Pour rendre les villes résilientes » fait partie des efforts mondiaux déployés pour améliorer la sécurité des nations et des communautés.

La Plate-forme mondiale 2011 pour la réduction des risques de catastrophes, qui se tiendra à Genève en mai, constitue un autre événement marquant qui permettra d'associer un plus grand nombre de maires et d'autorités locales à la campagne « Pour des villes résilientes » et de mettre l'accent sur les actions concrètes entreprises depuis le lancement de celle-ci en mai dernier à Bonn, en Allemagne.

« Cette année marque un tournant. Nous disposons encore de cinq années pour mettre en œuvre le Cadre d'action de Hyogo et nous encourageons chacun à marquer cette journée en se posant les questions suivantes : Ma ville est-elle prête ? Comment la rendre plus sûre ? Que puis-je faire, en tant que citoyen, pour rendre ma ville plus résiliente face aux inondations, aux tremblements de terre et aux ouragans ? »

Remarques

Pour en savoir plus sur les villes qui ont déjà rejoint la campagne, visitez le site Web à l'adresse : <http://www.unisdr.org/english/campaigns/campaign2010-2011/cities/> (en anglais)

Pour obtenir plus d'informations concernant la Campagne 2010-2011 pour la prévention des catastrophes – *Pour des villes résilientes : Ma ville se prépare*, visitez le site Web à l'adresse : <http://www.unisdr.org/campaign> (en anglais)

As part of the International Day for Disaster Reduction, the UNISDR secretariat will be involved in a number of activities around the world:

Geneva

The event will acknowledge the role of all players (UN agencies, governments and civil society) who have contributed over the past 10 years to advance the disaster risk reduction agenda and call upon them to accelerate the efforts towards the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. The event will also convey a special call to the private sector to consider their commitment through exploring “Ten Essentials” that will be presented at the next Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2011 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Shanghai

The event will include a panel discussion on building city resilience. It will be held at the UN Pavilion at the 2010 Shanghai Expo, and will bring together experts and mayors from the Sichuan Earthquake, including Bai Yan Song, a CCTV anchorman who covered the disaster. A local children’s choir will sing the Kobe song “Bring Happiness to the World”.

Panama

The event will include a Disaster Risk Reduction fair for the general public and media, with students, school teachers and civic groups. The fair is being organized by UNISDR-Americas in conjunction with campaign partners IFRC, PAHO, WSPA, UNICEF, the Panama Ministry of Education, the Environment National Authority, the City of Panama and other government entities. There will also be an award ceremony for the regional contest "Disaster Risk Reduction Begins at School" promoted by UNICEF, IFRC, PAHO and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO). For more details please refer to: <http://eird.org/dia-internacional/index.html>

Buenos Aires

The Iberoamerican movement of municipalities is organising a meeting on disaster risk reduction. During a special session municipalities will be able to sign-up to the campaign.

Syria

Syria is planning to organise a national launch of the campaign in Aleppo. The campaign champion, the Syrian Minister of Local Administration and former Mayor of Aleppo, H.E. Tamer Al-Hajjeh, will officially launch the campaign and announce the campaign participating cities Homs and Aleppo, in a signing ceremony. The focus of the celebration will be on safe schools in collaboration with UNICEF. The venue for the launch is a school in Aleppo. The champion and the mayors will talk about urban risk reduction with school children, and hand out an education kit on disaster risk reduction. Following the briefing on disaster risk reduction, the champion will initiate the global campaign drawing competition in Homs and Aleppo.

Egypt

The event will announce three new campaign cities: Cairo, Alexandria and Sharm el Sheikh. A discussion with insurance companies and a signing ceremony will be held with the mayors.

Lebanon

The Prime Minister of Lebanon will be the host of the celebration of International Day for Disaster Reduction on 12 October 2010. On 13 October, a press conference with a signing ceremony will be held in Beirut to announce their participation in the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign. A children's theatre company is touring in schools to perform an educational play on disaster risk reduction. Children will also be invited to participate in a drawing competition.

Nairobi

UNISDR-Africa will announce the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign at a UN-Habitat media briefing on a slum upgrading project in Korogocho slums, Nairobi, Kenya. This is an opportunity for UNISDR to address disaster risk reduction as part of urban-migration, urban violence, unsafe housing and sanitation. Furthermore, National Platforms will be invited to ensure the link between local and national governments.

Pacific

The event will include a programme with UN-Habitat and UNESCAP as part of the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) 2010 Symposium whose theme is “Building Local Government Alliances”. Mayors and official from local governments in the Pacific will share case studies on building urban resilience through disaster reduction and/or climate change adaptation initiatives. The event will also announce the finalists of the Pacific Drawing Competition under the theme *Making the Pacific Resilient - My Community is Getting Ready!*; a prize-giving ceremony will be held for winner.

Astana

The event will include a conference on school and hospital safety a week before International Day for Disaster Reduction Day.

A Ten-point checklist for local governments¹ - Ten essentials for making cities resilient

The campaign proposes a Ten-point checklist of Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient to serve as a guide for commitment by Mayors.

Have your City Council and local government sign up to this!

Ten-point Checklist - Essentials for Making Cities Resilient¹

1. Put in place **organization and coordination** to understand and reduce disaster risk within the local government, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society-build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role and contribution to disaster risk reduction and preparedness.
2. **Assign a budget** for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.
3. Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, **prepare risk assessments** and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for your city's resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them.
4. Invest in and maintain **infrastructure that reduces risk**, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change.
5. Assess the **safety of all schools and health facilities** and upgrade these as necessary.
6. Apply and enforce **realistic, risk-compliant building regulations** and **land use planning principles**. Identify **safe land for low-income citizens** and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible.
7. Ensure **education programmes and training** on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities.
8. **Protect ecosystems and natural buffers** to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices.
9. Install **early warning systems and emergency management capacities** in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills in which everyone participates.
10. After any disaster, ensure that the **needs of the survivors are placed** at the centre of reconstruction with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.

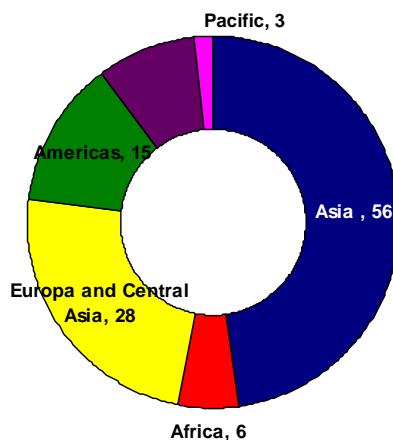


Sign up today to make your **city** resilient to disasters

Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready!

World Disaster Reduction Campaign 2010-2011

119 Cities are Getting Ready!



119 Cities participating in the Making Cities Resilient Campaign
(12 October 2010)

Europe and Central Asia

Aleksandrovac, Serbia
Amadora, Portugal
Arilje, Serbia
Bonjnik, Serbia
Bonn, Germany
Davos, Switzerland
Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Istanbul, Turkey
Kanjiza, Serbia
Karlstad, Sweden
Kragujevac, Serbia
Krusevac, Serbia
Leskovac, Serbia
Lisbon, Portugal
Medveda, Serbia
Nis, Serbia
Novi Pazar, Serbia
Pirot, Serbia
Plandiste, Serbia
Pristina, Kosovo
Rekovac, Serbia
Secanj, Serbia

Senta, Serbia

Titel, Serbia
Tutin, Serbia
Venice, Italy
Vlasotince, Serbia
Yalova, Turkey

Arab States

Aleppo, Syria
Amman, Jordan
Governorate of Alexandria, Egypt
Beirut, Lebanon
Byblos, Lebanon
Governorate of Cairo, Egypt
Homs, Syria
Ismailia, Egypt
Saida, Lebanon
Sharm Al-Sheikh, Governorate of South Sinai, Egypt
Tripoli, Lebanon

Americas

Bogotá, Colombia
Guayquil, Ecuador
Mexico City, Mexico
Municipality Larreynaga-Malpaisillo, Nicaragua
Municipality de Quezalguaque, Nicaragua
Municipality de Telica, Nicaragua
North Little Rock, USA
North Vancouver, Canada
Posadas, Argentine
Port-au-Prince, Haití
Quito, Ecuador
San Juan de Flores, Honduras
Santa Fe, Argentina
Santa Tecla, El Salvador
Santísima Trinidad, Beni, Bolivia

Africa

Bukedea District, Uganda
Dalifort-Foirail, Senegal
Durban, South Africa
Maputo, Mozambique
Overstrand, South Africa
Saint Louis, Senegal

Asia

Albay, Philippines
Bangkok, Thailand
Baofeng County, Henan Province, P.R. China
Barisal, Bangladesh
Bhatinda, Punjab, India
Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India
Chandigarh, India
Chengdu, China
Chennai City, Tamilnadu, India
Chitwan District, Nepal
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Dagupan City, Philipines
Delhi, India
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dumangas, Iloilo, Philippines
Galle, Sri Lanka
Gangtok, Sikkim, India

Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India

Haripur, Pakistan

Howrah, West Bengal, India

Hyogo Prefecture, Japan

Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India

Jamalpur, Bangladesh

Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, India

Kabul, Afghanistan

Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, India

Kalutara, Sri Lanka

Kandy, Sri Lanka

Karachi, Pakistan

Kathmandu, Nepal

Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, India

Makassar, Indonesia

Makati City, Philippines

Male, Maldives

Mashhad, Iran

Matara, Sri Lanka

Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

Mumbai, India

Muzzafarabad, Pakistan

Nagaoka, Japan

Nanded, Maharashtra, India

Nawalparasi District, Nepal

Patiala, Punjab, India

Pasig, Philippines

Patong, Thailand

Pune, Maharashtra, India

Saijo, Japan

Saint Bernard, Southern Leyte, Philippines

San Francisco, Cebu, Philippines

Sangli, Maharashtra, India

Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

Siliguri, West Bengal, India

Tehran, Iran

Thimphu, Bhutan

Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

Pacific

Cairns, Australia

Lake Maquarie City, Australia

Lami, Fiji