

# Progress Report 2010





United Nations - New York, May 5<sup>th</sup> 2009 - Mayors for Peace hosted a conference entitled "Toward a decisive decade for nuclear disarmament, 2010-2020" at the United Nations. About 100 participants including our Mayoral delegation, A-bomb survivors from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, UN representatives and NGOs discussed ways to work together to realize a nuclear-weapon-free world by 2020.  
Credit: Mayors for Peace



**COVER**

CROATIA, Biograd na Moru, April 30th 2009 – children in front of the peace crane at City Hall during an event involving more than 2,000 children. And initiative from Mayor Ivan Knez (on left) (See more on page 14).  
Credit: Ivan Čupić, Biograd na Moru

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# Preface

## Message from the Chair, Treasurer, and Director of Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign

Dear Members, Colleagues, and Friends,

At the close of fiscal 2009, we have a new Action Plan, a new "Nagasaki Appeal" mission statement, 860 new members (a new one-year record), a new geographical configuration, new ideas, and new energy to take us into the critical first year of the decade-long countdown to 2020.

In August 2009, for the first time ever, Nagasaki alone hosted our General Conference, which drew 237 mayors, city representatives, ambassadors and representatives of national governments. A total of 134 cities participated, as well as 26 Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) representatives. Out of that meeting came an Action Plan that has given us all plenty to do for the foreseeable future.

One of the main goals set during the conference was to continue successfully expanding our network of local governments. In less than two years, we have nearly doubled our membership, and now count almost 4000 members as of May 2010. Our presence has been expanding especially in Latin America through the work of Pol Pol Dhuyvetter, our International Development Director now based in Brazil. In Africa, we have strong assistance from Ambassador Mussie Hailu of Burundi and Vice-Mayor Jean-Paul Nanfack of Fongo Tongo, Cameroon.

Meanwhile, we are working to ensure that, whatever happens at the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, all parties at all levels working toward a nuclear-weapon-free world are unified and ready to start substantive negotiations leading toward a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

Given the needs of our expanding campaign activities, we are still struggling to raise sufficient funds. Now more than ever we need every member city to contribute its fair share to the campaign. We are painfully aware that cities around the world are suffering due to the global economic crisis, but if all our members were to contribute just a little, we could create a powerful, successful campaign. Conversely, every city that fails to contribute places a heavier burden on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and these two cities cannot afford on their own to conduct a major global campaign.

Our suggested campaign contributions are based on a formula that takes into account both population and national GDP. To find out what your "fair share" is according to this formula, please see pages 27 & 28. Note, however, that the formula is only a guideline. Whatever you donate will be gratefully received, but do take the time to donate something. We cannot succeed without you.

As the begins, we are faced with crucial questions: Will the family of nations turn convincingly away from nuclear weapons? Or will we let the non-proliferation regime collapse? Will we start serious negotiations to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world? Or will more countries decide that only nuclear weapons can guarantee security, sovereignty and first-rate nation status? Will we take a decisive step toward a world of peace and partnership? Or will we continue our violent, competitive struggles for dominance?

Mayors for Peace is optimistic. We are so optimistic that we formally encouraged Hiroshima and Nagasaki to place a bid for the 2020 Olympic Games. Now, our 2020 Vision includes both the recovery of a nuclear-weapon-free world and a great global festival of peace through sport to celebrate this spectacular achievement.

Let's make our 2020 Vision a reality. Let's usher in the nuclear-weapon-free world with the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Olympics. Let's liberate our children and their children from the twin fears of instantaneous nuclear annihilation or slow starvation in a nuclear-winter world. The very least we can do is give them an honest chance to build a world of genuine, sustainable peace and prosperity.

**Luc Dehaene**

**Chair**



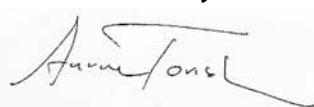
**Filip Deheegher**

**Treasurer**



**Aaron Tovish**

**Secretary**



# History

Mayors for Peace was formed in 1982 when the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki appeared at the 2<sup>nd</sup> special Session on Disarmament and called for cities to come together in solidarity for peace and, specifically, the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Today, Mayors for Peace is an integral, leading force in a growing city diplomacy movement seeking to correct the balance of power between municipal and national governments. Because national governments are so remote from the daily lives of the people they govern, they tend to pursue the narrow, competitive interests of the powerful and wealthy. As a result, they have thus far proven incapable of addressing the serious global problems now confronting the human family as a whole. Because cities interact closely with and share the fates of their citizens, city leaders are stepping in to do what needs to be done.

Around the world, cities have long been the primary caregivers for the poor, the sick, and the elderly. They have been educating the children. Now, they are even protecting the environment with transport and building policies designed to meet CO2 targets far more stringent than those of their national governments. Through Sister Cities International, cities form strong, friendly and cooperative relationships, often despite significant animosity at the national level. And through Mayors for Peace, cities have been raising awareness of and pressing for solutions to the most urgent problem of all, the threat of nuclear weapons at a time of increasing instability and escalating violence.

Mayors for Peace members include cities in Israel and Palestine, India and Pakistan, the US, Russia, and China. When these cities meet, they never fall into the antagonistic positions adopted by their



MEXICO, OPANAL meeting, Mexico City, September 10, 2009 - Mr. Sergio Duarte, UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, and President Akiba participated in a meeting of the OPANAL Council. OPANAL is the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, consisting of all 33 Member States of the Treaty of Tlatelolco. Credit: Mayors for Peace

national governments. Rather, they think together about how they can redirect the thinking, policies, and resources of those governments to better serve the people. Thus, cities are emerging as the most vital, civilizing force on this planet. Cities, not national governments, are the most appropriate model for “international relations.”

After 22 years in existence, when Mayors for Peace launched the Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons in November 2003, we had 562 members. A year and a half later, by the time of the 2005 NPT Review Conference, the Emergency Campaign had become the 2020 Vision Campaign, and our membership had grown to 1,000. In 2006, we launched our Good Faith Challenge and Cities Are Not Targets (CANT) programs, and our membership grew to 1,553. As of May 2010, our membership stands at 3,880. This growth is taking place despite a chronic lack of funds because thousands of concerned citizens and mayors around the world recognize the crisis we face and the need for cities to play a leading role.

In 2008, the 2020 Vision Campaign had two primary focal points: CANT and the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol. CANT began as a narrowly targeted effort to 1) remind cities and their citizens that they are, in fact, still targeted for annihilation and 2) inform the nuclear-weapon states that cities (and the International Court of Justice) utterly reject the right of any nation to obliterate a city for any purpose whatsoever.

However, as we sought to protect cities from nuclear bombing, we encountered a widespread, intensifying desire to protect cities from every sort of bombing.

An International Red Cross study found that the number one cause of civilian casualties is the use of explosive force in cities. Thus, our CANT project has evolved into a more generalized effort to protect cities from the scourge of war. The international community is showing genuine interest in outlawing not just landmines and cluster bombs but all bombs in populated areas. While some national governments still seem to view the deaths of women, children and elderly as acceptable collateral damage in pursuit of a dangerous terrorist, cities never allow their police to mow down innocent bystanders in pursuit of a criminal. The so-called war on terror is no excuse for killing the innocent, driving them from their homes, and making their cities, towns or villages unlivable. Mayors for Peace is working with a broad coalition of NGOs and national government representatives to stop this barbarism.

The Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol is vital to the campaign against nuclear weapons. First, if it or a similar measure is approved at the Review Conference, the international community will have made a convincing commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free world, the kind of commitment now required to prevent rapid proliferation. Moreover, the protocol is a simple document that nations will either support or fail

# Structure

to support. Its mere presence on the table will make crystal clear exactly which nations are seeking a nuclear-weapon-free world and which ones are blocking that effort. If the 2010 NPT Review Conference fails to approve the protocol or an equivalent measure, the protocol will keep the issue in the news, in public consciousness, and on the table. If the NPT framework proves inadequate to the task, the protocol will help us select and utilize another. Mayors for Peace intends to keep the pressure growing until the international community is firmly committed to and proceeding toward the total elimination of all nuclear weapons by 2020.

## Leadership of the Campaign Association

The 2020 Vision Campaign is run by a subcommittee of the Executive Conference of Mayors for Peace. Because it has its own Secretariat, based in Ypres, Belgium, which accepts contributions from around the world, the operation of this subcommittee is required to conform to Belgian law governing non-profit organizations. To this end, the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign Association vzw – ‘Campaign Association’ for short – was founded in 2007. To preserve the new entity’s status as a subcommittee of the Mayors for Peace, its voting membership is restricted by its Statutes exclusively to members of the Executive Conference. All but two members of the Executive Conference have exercised their right to be a member of the Campaign Association.

In a nutshell, the Campaign Association has been ‘commissioned’ to pursue the 2020 Vision Campaign on behalf of Mayors for Peace. Further information on Mayors for Peace, its General Conference and Executive Conference, and its Covenant (statutes) can be found on the Mayors for Peace website. What follows refers to those structures only in so far as they directly concern the 2020 Vision Campaign.

Meeting (see below) of the Campaign Association adopted an amendment to its Statutes to create a new category of members to tap into the growing involvement of cities in Mayors for Peace and the 2020 Vision Campaign. The pre-existing voting members are now designated to as “Executive Members” (as they derive solely from the Mayors for Peace Executive Conference); the new non-voting members are designated “Associate Members” (as this status applies only within the Association). Collectively, the mayor members are referred to as ‘Leading Mayors’ and their cities as ‘Leadership Cities.’

Associate Members are expected to maintain a high level of commitment to the 2020 Vision Campaign. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Campaign Association (see below) is empowered to appoint Associate Members between General Meetings.

Out of the fifteen Executive members of Mayors for Peace nine are from Europe, four from Asia, one from North America and one from Oceania; Africa and Latin-America and the Caribbean don’t have any members in the Executive Conference of Mayors for Peace yet.

At the invitation of the Chair of the Board of Directors, Mayor Luc Dehaene, we welcomed nine new local governments in our political leadership through Associate Membership of the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign. The International Development Director Pol Dhuyvetter played an important role helping to identify and to encourage new leadership cities.

In Africa we welcomed Fongo-Tongo (Cameroon), in Europe Bastogne (Belgium), in Latin-America Mexico City (Mexico), Montevideo (Uruguay), Mora (Costa Rica), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), and Matagalpa, (Nicaragua), and in North-America we welcomed Montreal and Whistler (Canada).

United Nations - New York, May 6<sup>th</sup> 2009 – During the NPT PrepCom a Mayors for Peace delegation meets with Mr. Sergio Duarte, UN High Representative for Disarmament and President of the 2005 NPT Review Conference. Mr. Duarte has been a supporter of Mayors for Peace. Mayor Duarte was presented 370,221 petitions to support our Cities Are Not Targets petition drive and the Cities Appeal in support of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol.  
Credit: Mayors for Peace



The 2009 General

With 22 cities in our campaign leadership on May 1st 2010 we now count nine leading cities in Europe, three in Asia, three in North-America, five in Latin-America and one each in Africa and Oceania . The plan is to achieve even better regional balance and representation within Mayors for Peace.

By decision of General Meetings, the terms of Associate Members are renewable on an annual basis. Every four years, there is an opportunity for Associate Members to be considered by the Mayors for Peace General Conference for membership on the Executive Conference. This is a four-year term and, should they agree to continue to serve as a Leading Member of the Campaign Association, their membership status switches from Associate to Executive Member.

### General Meeting

The General Meeting sets Campaign policy and objectives. The annual meeting of the General Meeting of the Campaign Association was held in conjunction with the General Conference of Mayors for Peace in Nagasaki in August 2009. Its biannual report was presented to the Executive Conference, which accepted it and forwarded it to the General Conference as part of its quadrennial report. The Board of Directors was elected. As well from the Associate Member category discussed above, an amendment to the Statutes created the position of Vice President of the Association, which will be elected on an annual basis beginning in 2010.

The membership of the 2020 Vision Campaign changed as follows in 2009:

New Executive Conference members who chose to become Executive Members of the Campaign Association: Biograd na Moru, Croatia; Brussels, Belgium; Granollers, Spain; Halabja, Iraq; Waitakere; New Zealand were welcomed as new Vice-President cities of mayors for Peace. All except Brussels exercised their right to become part of the General Meeting of the 2020 Vision Campaign.

City that left the Campaign leadership: Laakdal, Belgium; Christchurch, New Zealand

These changes in membership are reflected in the city lists in the organogram of the Campaign Association below.

### The Board of Directors

The Board determines Campaign activities and operation within the guidance of the General Meeting. The Board met twice in 2009, first in New York in conjunction with Campaign activities surrounding the NPT review process, then in Nagasaki in connection with the General Meeting and General Conference. The Board re-elected the Chair, Treasurer, and Secretary and submitted its annual report to the General Meeting. The International Campaign Director is an Ex Officio member of the Board.

New members of the Board of Directors in 2009: all previous members remained, while Biograd na Moru; Granollers; Halabja; Hannover; Volgograd and Waitakere were welcomed as new members.

Again, these changes in membership are reflected in the list in the organogram of the Campaign Association.

### Daily Board

Established in 2009, the Daily Board ensures that the work of the Secretariat is in line with Board's decisions. It meets approxima-

tely once a month, with the Chair, the Treasurer, the International Campaign Director, and the Secretariat Director participating.

### International Campaign Secretariat

The Campaign Secretariat implements and adapts as necessary the directions of the Board. There were several changes in the Campaign staff in 2009. In September, the Deputy Secretariat Director position was discontinued. In November, Pol D'Huyvetter was designated International Development Director and Christopher Pilger replaced him as Secretariat Director. In the course of 2009, the Secretariat was assisted by volunteer interns, several supported by European Voluntary Service, an important in-kind contribution to the 2020 Vision Campaign. The interns are listed on the last page.

NOTE: The Hiroshima and Ypres Secretariats cooperate in many overlapping areas, such as membership recruitment. Correspondence relating to the 2020 Vision Campaign and its means and ends should be directed to the Ypres; correspondence relating to the organization as a whole should go to Hiroshima. If in doubt, write to both.



# International campaign

2010 – 2020: The Decisive Decade for Nuclear Disarmament

United Nations - New York, May 4th 2010 - UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon was the keynote speaker for the 2nd Mayoral Conference at the UN during the NPT Review Conference. UN SG expressed his full support for objectives of Mayors for Peace, represented here by Mayor Luc Dehaene and Mayor Tadatoshi Akiba. Credit: Mayors for Peace



In 2009, the challenge for the 2020 Vision Campaign was to build on international developments to achieve as much momentum as possible for nuclear disarmament. The international scene was especially marked by three major events:

- The United Nations Secretary-General (UNSG) five-point plan featuring the commencement of negotiations for the achievement of the abolishment of nuclear weapons;
- U.S. President Obama's election campaign espousing a nuclear-weapon-free world;
- The United Nations General Assembly decision to designate 2010-2020 the International Decade for Disarmament.

The International Decade for Disarmament was the first item on the international calendar, with the April United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) having been assigned to draft its Declaration. To encourage the UNDC to overcome the deadlock that has characterized its functioning since its creation, Mayors for Peace produced a written document addressed to the UNDC delegates urging them to:

- ensure that the Declaration underscored that the Decade should be the decisive timeframe for nuclear disarmament; and
- recognize in the Declaration the contribution local governments could make to a successful decade.

The letter, written by President Tadatoshi Akiba and Vice President Leonardo Domenici, was jointly signed by the Mayors of thirteen capital cities: Mayor Job Cohen, **Amsterdam**, Netherlands; Mayor Gabor Demszky, **Budapest**, Hungary; Governing Mayor Klaus Wowereit, **Berlin**, Germany; Mayor Adam O. Kimbisa, **Dar es Salaam**, Tanzania; Mayor Herbert George-Williams, **Freetown**, Sierra Leone; Chief Executive Officer Narayan Gopal Malego, **Kathmandu**, Nepal; Mayor Juan Del Granado Cosio, **La Paz**, Bolivia; Mayor Boris Johnson, **London**, United Kingdom; Mayor Paul Helminger, **Luxembourg**, Luxembourg; Mayor Ricardo Ehrlich, **Montevideo**, Uruguay; Mayor Gianni Alemanno, **Rome**, Italy; Mayor Cecil Joseph, **Roseau**, Dominica; Mayor Alija Behmen, **Sarajevo**, Bosnia Herzegovina.

The week before the UNDC convened, President Obama made a powerful speech in Prague for a world free of nuclear weapons. While this did not translate immediately into new policies, it did make it possible to reach an international agreement for the UNDC to dedicate two, rather than just one, sessions to draft the Declaration of the Disarmament Decade. Mayors for Peace is committed to following this second session in 2010 and actively working for the success of the meeting.

In the framework of the Review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the 2020 Vision Campaign sought to gather support from cities for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol. By February 2009 we had achieved over 600 signatures of Mayors to the Cities Appeal, and in March our Campaign Director, Mr. Aaron Tovish, convened a meeting in Vienna to present it to the representatives of fourteen national governments.

In New York, the Prague speech had revived the hopes of the international disarmament community that the 2009 Preparatory Committee meeting might reach an agreement on substantive recommendations to the 2010 Review Conference (RevCon). The position of the Obama Administration had not changed course rapidly enough to embrace the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, but there was the hope for an agreement leading to the commencement of negotiations for a nuclear-weapon-free world. The Mayors for Peace delegation organized a private event hosted by Mayors Akiba and Taue with representatives of eleven countries to actively support and encourage these efforts. Representatives of the Non-Aligned Movement were encouraged to update their 1996 Action Plan for Nuclear Disarmament by 2020.

In the end, however, the international community failed to produce substantive



NIGERIA, Abuja, March 2010 - New members of Mayors for Peace during the Panafrican meeting of UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments) in the capital of Nigeria. Mayors for Peace Associate Member Mayor Tsakem and Vice-Mayor, Jean Paul Nanfack, recruited 22 new African members. Amongst these we welcomed the first members of Mayors for Peace in 8 African nations: the Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Niger and Sao Tome and Principe.  
Credit: Jean-Paul Nanfack, Fongo-Tongo

recommendations at the 'PrepCom', limiting its results to the approval of an agenda for the Review Conference. In light of these disappointing results, the 2020 Vision Campaign conducted wide-ranging consultations with diplomats, non-governmental organization leaders, and experts. The general conclusion was that it had been premature to expect a breakthrough so soon after the Prague speech. Negotiations with Russia on further reductions had not yet begun and a 'nuclear posture review' was just getting underway in Washington. It was widely agreed that attentions should be now sharply focused on the need to begin comprehensive negotiations either with the aim of achieving a Nuclear Weapons Convention or, more rapidly, a framework agreement.

The Mayors for Peace General Conference continues to uphold the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol as the most decisive means of setting the world on course for a NWFV. In parallel, we are collaborating with all those who recognize that the essential next step is to commence negotiations, which would certainly benefit from setting deadlines for conclusion (2015) and implementation (2020) of the comprehensive agreement; as would the good faith measures proposed in the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol.

In September, Mayors for Peace sent, for the first time, a delegation to the annual UN Department of Information's NGO Conference. Mexico offered to host the meeting under the condition that the main theme

would be disarmament. Mayors for Peace maintained a high profile throughout the event, including a well-attended workshop on the Disarmament Decade and a call-to-action by Mayor Akiba in the closing ceremony. A key meeting was also held between Mayor Akiba and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Full support for the UNSG's five-point plan was pledged, while the UNSG was urged to think of the Disarmament Decade as an appropriate timeframe for its implementation.

During the first summit session ever devoted to nuclear weapon issues, the UNSG addressed the UN Security Council to reiterate his proposal, and several Council members spoke in favor of a Nuclear Weapon Convention. Although the press hailed this session under President Obama's chairmanship as promoting a nuclear-weapon-free world, its results were unsatisfying in

terms of concretely advancing a comprehensive approach to achieving that objective.

The remainder of 2009 was devoted to preparations for the 'Cities Are Not Targets!' membership drive. A website devoted entirely to the drive was launched in January 2010. Mayors for Peace is well on its way to becoming a 4000-cities network during the May NPT RevCon. At the rate it is growing, the 5000 mark will be reached before the end of 2011. Five thousand cities will translate into over one billion citizens!

We can now state that Mayors for Peace is the largest international direct-membership organization of cities and mayors, and, because we are growing so fast, no other organization is likely to match us in the foreseeable future.

The challenge for 2010 is to translate our mounting strength into global influence. A key aspect will be strengthening our financial base. (Please find the section in this report devoted to this vital task).

United Nations - New York, May 5<sup>th</sup> - Mayor Akiba of Hiroshima and Mayor Taue of Nagasaki delivered speeches at the NGO Session of the NPT PrepCom. Mayor Taue called for world leaders to visit Nagasaki and expressed Nagasaki's willingness to host a Global Summit on Nuclear Security proposed by the U.S. Government.  
Credit: Mayors for Peace



# Membership Development

Mayors for Peace, founded in 1982 by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, grew steadily but slowly during its initial 22 years. On December 1st 2003, membership stood at 562. By the end of 2009 membership stood at 3,396 members. In the space of six years Mayors for Peace witnessed a growth of 604%.

It is clear from the graph showing annual growth since 1982 that the launch of the 2020 Vision campaign at the end of 2003 inspired people around the world to get involved in Mayors for Peace. As the fast-increasing number of local governments illustrates, the intention of Mayors for Peace to free humankind from nuclear weapons by 2020 continues to foster hope that the world will make the right decision and the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will never be repeated.

During the 2009 General Conference of Mayors for Peace in Nagasaki, it was also decided to continue membership recruitment as a priority action. In 2009 we witnessed the most rapid growth of membership since our founding. Membership grew by 860 members. In five of the last six months of 2009, membership growth exceeded 100 cities, a mark never achieved before.

In 2009 the most significant growth in numbers came from Asia where 408 new members were welcomed. This high number is mostly accounted for by the sharp increase in Japan. Latin America and the Caribbean more than doubled its numbers, adding 144 new members in 2009.

## Top 10 success stories for 2009

The top 10 success stories provide interesting action points on effective membership recruitment. These stories mostly illustrate how individuals took effective initiatives that could be duplicated in many countries.

### (1) Japan + 310

The secretariat in Hiroshima sent out request letters asking mayors to join Mayors for Peace in January, March, July, and October 2009. As of the end of December, total Japanese members had risen to 479 cities, by far the most of any country and nearly one-third of all Japanese local authorities. A Peace Caravan also took A-bomb survivors from city to city throughout Japan asking mayors to join Mayors for Peace. Between 1982 and 2007 Japanese membership had been limited organizationally to Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

### (2) Spain + 114

In Spain Mr. Josep Mayoral, Mayor of Granollers, involved several Associations of Local Governments such as the Catalan association of Cities and Municipalities as well as the FEMP (Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces).

With 3,396 members on December 1st 2009, Europe remains the region with most members (54.44%), followed by Asia (25.17%), Latin America and the Caribbean (6.77%), North America (6.62%), Africa (4.15%) and Oceania (2.82%).

The low number in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Oceania can mostly be explained by a lack of leadership from cities and municipalities within Mayors for Peace.

Out of the 15 Executive members of Mayors for Peace 9 are from Europe (60%), 4 from Asia (26.66%), 1 from North America (6.66%) and 1 from Oceania (6.66%). Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean have no members in the Executive Conference of Mayors for Peace.

At the invitation of the Chair of the Board of Directors, Ma-

yor Luc Dehaene, we welcomed nine new local governments in our political leadership through Associate Membership in the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign. The International Development Director played an important role helping to identify and encourage new leadership cities.

In Africa we welcomed Fongo-Tongo (Cameroon), in Europe Bastogne (Belgium), in Latin America Mexico City (Mexico) and Montevideo (Uruguay)

and finally in North America we welcomed Montreal and Whistler (Canada).

With 22 cities in our campaign leadership on May 1st 2010, we now count 9 leading cities in Europe (40.09%), 3 in Asia (19.04%), 3 in North America (13.63%), 5 in Latin America (22.72%) and 1 in both Africa and Oceania (4.54%). The plan is to achieve more regional balance and representation within Mayors for Peace.

### Regional growth from December 1st 2008 to December 1st 2009



Totals = 860

### (3) Nicaragua + 80

Mr. Martinez, Minister of Transport and Infrastructure of the Republic of Nicaragua in Central America, made a book of registration forms for Mayors for Peace for all 153 Nicaraguan cities and handed it to the Japanese Ambassador to Nicaragua. The book of registration forms arrived at Hiroshima City through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on March 4th 2010. As of April 1st, the total number of

memberships for the Republic of Nicaragua is 155 (153 cities, 1 prefecture and 1 administrative district). Thus, Nicaragua became the first country in which all cities belong to Mayors for Peace. This effort was facilitated by AMUNIC (the Nicaraguan Association of Municipalities).

### (4) Israel + 43

Ms. Sharon Dolev from Greenpeace Israel was instrumental in this enormous success. Initially,

Israeli Mayors received an invitation to join Mayors for Peace from the Mayor of Hiroshima. As a reminder, Greenpeace Israel sent its own letter with additional information about global nuclear dangers.

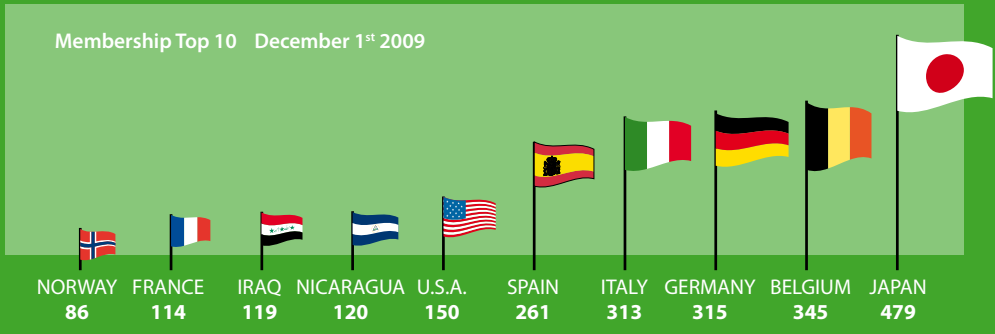
### (5) Costa Rica +33

The results in Costa Rica highlight the increasing co-operation between Mayors for Peace and PNND (Parliamentarians for Non-proliferation and Nu-

**Annual membership growth 1982 – 2009**

Year	New Members	Total Cities
1982	2	2
1983	25	27
1984	30	57
1985	58	115
1986	49	164
1987	37	201
1988	27	228
1989	56	284
1990	4	288
1991	10	298
1992	12	310
1993	74	384
1994	17	401
1995	9	410
1996	6	416
1997	9	425
1998	36	461
1999	22	483
2000	17	500
2001	12	512
2002	23	535
2003	29	562
2004	90	652
2005	601	1253
2006	300	1553
2007	429	1982
2008	554	2536
2009	860	3396

clear Disarmament). As a direct result of the PNND annual meeting held in New York October 11-12 2009, MP Edine von Herold invited all 81 Costa Rican Mayors to the launch of the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign on November 10th. In her letter to the Mayors she urged them to join the growing movement of local governments rallying around “Cities are not targets”. Almost 30 cities were represented during the meeting where the Mayor of San José and Mayors for Peace representative Pol DHuyvetter stressed the need to step up efforts 20 years after the end of the Cold War.



**(6) Italy +32**

Mayors for Peace in Italy has continued to expand, although more slowly than in recent years. During 2009 the growth is the result of ongoing efforts by civil society. All cities and towns visited by a bicycle ride linking Ghedi and Aviano -the two airbases hosting US nuclear weapons- received an invitation to join Mayors for Peace. Also, the Italian network of World without Wars invited Mayors through their network.

**(7) Cameroon +23**

Mr. Jean-Paul Nanfack, Vice-Mayor of the city of Fongo-Tongo, is the driving force behind recruitment in Cameroon. Today Cameroon counts the highest number of members in Africa. These excellent outreach and networking skills were recognized with Fongo-Tongo becoming the first African city to join the political leadership of Mayors for Peace through Associate Membership. A

delegation from Fongo-Tongo was also highly effective in recruiting new members at the African conference of the UCLG in Abuja (Nigeria) in March 2010.

**(8) Iraq +23**

Mr. Khder Kareem, Mayor of Halabja, continues to appeal to his colleagues to join Mayors for Peace. Mr. Khder Kareem was elected a Vice-President of Mayors for Peace during the General Conference in Nagasaki in 2009. The Mayor of Halabja is even recruiting mayors from neighbouring countries, including Iran. In 1988 around 5,000 people died in a gas attack on Halabja.

**(9) Belgium +22**

Belgium is second to Japan in membership worldwide. Since 2005 Belgium has been a success story derived from close co-operation between civil society and a cross-party group

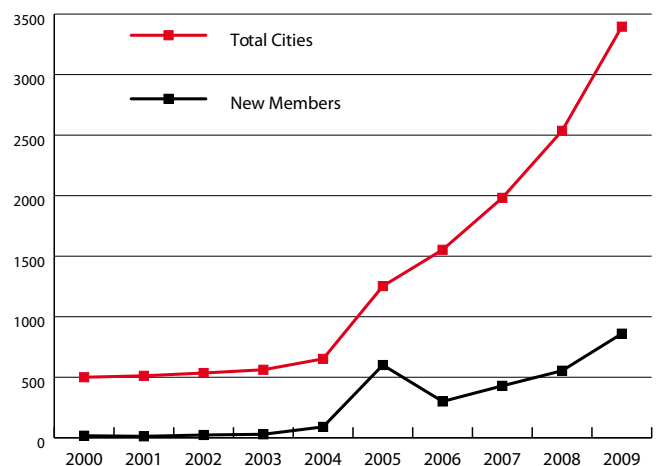
of Mayors. In 2009 a Belgian council of Mayors for Peace met regularly, bringing together mayors from the three Belgian regions and all democratic parties. Especially the cities of Bastogne, Brussels and Ypres continue to play a key-role in further expansion. Brussels and Ypres became Vice-President cities in 2009. Bastogne joined the campaign leadership as an Associate Member. In both the Brussels and Flemish regions almost 80% of all Mayors have joined Mayors for Peace.

**(10) Venezuela +22**

The growth in Venezuela is the result of an initiative by Peace Boat Japan, which visited Venezuela at the end of 2008. The visit was used to promote Mayors for Peace among local governments. During the visit several hibakusha, survivors of the A-bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, shared their terrifying stories.

**Annual membership growth 2000 – 2009**

Year	New Members	Total Cities
2000	17	500
2001	12	512
2002	23	535
2003	29	562
2004	90	652
2005	601	1253
2006	300	1553
2007	429	1982
2008	554	2536
2009	860	3396



# Activities

Note that numbers in ( ) are membership status on December 1st 2009.

For monthly updates view <http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/english/membership/map.html>



CAMEROON. Mr. Daniel Tsakem, the Mayor of Fongo-Tongo in Cameroon. Fongo-Tongo is the first African city joining the campaign leadership of Mayors for Peace.

Credit: Jean-Paul Nanfack, Fongo-Tongo

dis Abeba (Ethiopia) Rabat (Morocco), Abuja (Nigeria), Brazzaville (Republic of Congo) and Sao Tome (Sao Tome and Principe).

Mr. Jean-Paul Nanfack, the Vice-Mayor of the city of Fongo-Tongo, our first African Associate Member of Mayors for Peace, once again demonstrated exemplary leadership and great networking skills.

## Cameroon (32)

Fongo-Tongo is the first African city to join the political leadership of Mayors for Peace through Associate Membership. Special welcome therefore to Mr. Daniel Tsakem, the Mayor of Fongo-Tongo. The fast growth in Cameroon is the result of ongoing efforts by Jean-Paul Nanfack, Vice Mayor of Fongo-Tongo in charge of International Cooperation. Cameroon now counts 54 members, the highest number in Africa. Fongo-Tongo is also planning to play a role in developing Mayors for Peace in West Africa.

## AFRICA (141)

From the 4th to the 7th of March 2010, Mayor Daniel Tsakem of Fongo-Tongo city was invited to attend a Pan-African meeting of UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments) in Abuja (Nigeria). Mayors for Peace Associate Member Mayor Tsakem was accompanied by his Vice-Mayor, Jean Paul Nanfack, contact person for Mayors for Peace and 2020 Vision Campaign in Cameroon. The African UCLG meeting was attended by over 100 African mayors. While Mayor Tsakem was following UCLG agenda, Vice-Mayor Nanfack held informal meetings with mayors to impress on them the importance of joining Mayors for Peace.

Thanks to the active participation of Mayor Daniel Tsakem and Vice-Mayor Jean-Paul Nanfack from Fongo-Tongo (Cameroon) at the UCLG Conference in Abuja (Nigeria), we welcomed 22 new African members. Amongst these were the first members of Mayors for Peace in eight African nations: the Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Amongst the 22 new African members we welcomed nine capital cities with the Mayors from Praia (Cape Verde), Bangui (Central African Republic), Ndjamena (Chad), Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo), Ad-

## ASIA (855)

### Iran (15)

The Iranian Chemical Victims Organization, Green Peace and the Mayor of Teheran hosted a delegation from Halabja, our Mayors for Peace Vice-President city in Iraq. The visit to Iran in early October 2009 was a significant step for cross-border co-operation between Iraq and Iran focusing on the victims of chemical weapons during Iraq-Iran war in 1980's. The Mayors for Peace delegation headed by Mayor Khder Kareem included members of the Halabja City Council, members of the Mayors for Peace office in Halabja and members of the Halabja Chemical Weapons Memorial.

During their visit the Mayor of Keirmanshah arranged a meeting involving nine mayors of other Iranian cities as well as NGOs. After the meeting all the mayors expressed their desire to join Mayors for Peace and to create a network among cities that had been attacked



ISRAEL, August 6<sup>th</sup> 2009 - Hiroshima Day in Israel with Die-in in front of the Israeli Ministry of Defence.  
Credit: Greenpeace

with weapons of mass destruction.

During their visit to the capital city of Teheran Mr. Qalebaf, Mayor of Teheran, expressed his support for the work of Mayors for Peace and encouraged other Iranian cities to join Mayors for Peace.

During a final event the Halabja delegation met with a 22 year old man in Teheran. The young native of Halabja was 40 days old during the Halabja chemical gas attack on the 16th of March 1988. He lost his family and was sent to Iran where he was brought up by an Iranian woman. The young man's story was a surprise to the delegation from Halabja. No one in Halabja even knew of the existence of this young man or his relatives.

### Iraq (119)

Halaba Mayor Khder Kareem was elected Vice-President of Mayors for Peace in August 2009. The commitment of Halabja continues to be remarkable considering the circumstances in that war torn country. Halabja was the scene of a chemical gas attack in 1988 where around 5000 civilians were killed. In 2010 the Halabja attack was designated by the High Court a genocide against the Kurds. It was the largest use of weapons of mass destruction since Nagasaki.

Mayor Khder Kareem opened a Mayors for Peace office in Halabja in May 2009 with seven staff volunteers. Main activities include involving civil society and reaching out to Mayors. We welcomed 23 new members in Iraq during 2009. Remarkable is the engagement of Halabja with Iran in the form of a cross-border exchange (see also Iran). For 2010, plans are underway to assist

the international fundraising effort. In 2009 President Jalal Talabani donated personally US\$5000 to the 2020 Vision Campaign.

### Israel (48)

At the start of 2009 Israel counted 5 members of Mayors for Peace. In early 2009 an initial 7 new members signed up following a letter from the Mayor of Hiroshima. Amongst the new members we welcomed the Mayor of Dimona. Dimona is the site of Israel's secret nuclear weapon facility.

In a second phase, Ms. Sharon Dolev, Greenpeace Peace and Disarmament campaigner in Israel, resent the invitation from the Mayor of Hiroshima while adding a letter from Greenpeace. The Greenpeace letter included information about the global nuclear stockpile, the urgent need for world disarmament and Israel's place in an universal Nuclear Weapon Convention. The second mailing resulted in another 36 Mayors joining Mayors for Peace.

The increasing capacity of Mayors for Peace in Israel could help to tackle the uncomfortable silence, both in Israel and internationally, surrounding the Israeli nuclear deterrent.

### Japan (479)

During the international General Conference of Mayors for Peace in August 2009, a separate meeting of Japanese members was held for the first time in Mayors for Peace history. A total of 28 representatives of 15 cities gathered to deliberate strategies for achieving the goals of the action plan in Japan.



BELGIUM, Ypres, October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2009 - Peace sign with candles at Ypres City Hall marking the start of the World March for Peace and Non-Violence.  
Credit: Stad Ieper

As of the end of December 2009, total Japanese membership had risen to 479 cities, by far the most of any country and nearly one-third of all Japanese local authorities. This was mostly the result of the secretariat in Hiroshima sending request letters asking mayors to join Mayors for Peace in January, March, July, and October.

Another highlight this year was our collaboration with local activists. For example, Mayors for Peace supported a citizen-driven effort called the Peace Caravan. The Caravan took A-bomb survivors from city to city throughout Japan asking mayors to join Mayors for Peace and sign a statement of support for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol. This campaign helped to increase the number of Japanese member cities and obtain statements of support from more than half of the cities, towns and villages in Japan.

Another example of citizen participation was the petition drive related to our Cities Are Not Targets (CANT) project. We continued gathering signatures to present to the Review Conference in New York in May 2010, and Hiroshima citizens, including many high school students, stood on street corners on the 20th of every month asking passers-by for their signatures. At the end of 2009, we had gathered over 600,000 signatures throughout Japan. Most of these were gathered by the Japanese Federation of Consumer Cooperatives.

Also in 2009, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki announced their intention to seriously explore the possibility of holding the 2020 Olympic Games to celebrate our liberation from the threat of nuclear weapons. This announcement was covered by news organizations around the world, greatly raising the profile of the 2020 Vision Campaign.

The 2020 Vision Campaign has been focused rather narrowly on the NPT Review Conference due to take place in New York in May 2010. We have been campaign-

ing hard for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, and the goal is to have it adopted at the Review Conference. Thus, the result of the Review Conference will have a powerful influence on the next phase of the campaign.

To launch the next phase, we will hold a Hiroshima Conference in July. At that conference, Mayors for Peace will analyse the outcome of the Review Conference, refer to advice from our allies, and key nations, then announce the next steps we intend to take. We are committed to consulting broadly, and we are hoping that the announcement we make at the end of July and repeat in the Peace Declaration on August 6 will represent a global consensus, a unified strategy to press for the elimination of nuclear weapons by 2020.

## EUROPE (1849)

### Belgium (345)

Belgium remains a stronghold for Mayors for Peace with 345 members out of a grand total of 589 Belgian cities and municipalities. In 2009 we welcomed 24 new Belgian member cities, and efforts are ongoing to recruit new members.

It remains very significant that 58.91% of all Belgian Mayors have joined Mayors for Peace.

By increasing membership, Belgian Mayors are clearly signalling the need to change US-oriented national nuclear policies. A suspected 20 US nuclear weapons are deployed on its territory, and Belgium remains a member of the secretive NATO Nuclear Planning Group. NATO headquarters are firmly established in the country's capital Brussels.



CROATIA, Biograd na Moru, April 30<sup>th</sup> 2009 – Mayor Ivan Knez, Vice-President of Mayors for Peace, turned a simple idea into a huge success in Croatia. After seeing the peace crane – symbol for nuclear abolition- Mayor Knez involved over 2,000 school kids to learn about the story of Sadako and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Sadako survived the A-bomb but eventually died of leukaemia some years later after she started folding 1,000 peace cranes. Credit: Ivan Čupić, Biograd na Moru



Within this difficult institutional context, on January 29th 2009, the Belgian Senate approved a resolution in support of the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision and the Hiroshima Nagasaki Protocol, an initiative of Senator Patrik Vankrunkelsven, a previous Vice-President of Mayors for Peace.

The success of Mayors for Peace in Belgium is without doubt the result of its cross-party approach and national structure. In 2009 Mayors for Peace Belgium set up a national council with nine Mayors representing all major political parties and regions. The Mayor of Mortsel, Ms. Ingrid Pira, was appointed as the first President of Mayors for Peace Belgium.

The leadership of Mayor Freddy Thielemans of the City of Brussels resulted in 15 out of 19 Mayors (78%) joining in the Brussels region. This leadership was acknowledged internationally and the City of Brussels was welcomed as a Vice-President City of Mayors for Peace in August 2009.

The Flemish City of Laakdal resigned as a Vice-President City, but strong leadership continues to be provided in Flanders by Ypres' Mayor Luc Dehaene, engaging actively with the assistance of Mr. Filip Deheegher, the Director of Ypres' Peace Department.

Mr. Philippe Collard, the Mayor of Bastogne, pledged to engage a growing number of Mayors in Wallonia. With 35% membership Wallonia is relatively strong internationally. However, numbers in Flanders (77%) and the Brussels region (78%) are an incentive to launch new recruitment efforts in Wallonia.

In June 2009 Mayors for Peace convened a meeting in the Belgian Parliament involving a cross-party group of MPs and NGOs to discuss a bill that would outlaw nuclear weapons in Belgium. This proposal is now being studied by a cross party group of MPs. Its intention is not only to make Belgium a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, but also to enable Belgium to table ground-breaking initiatives within NATO and support the Nuclear Weapons Convention.

Last but not least, we should mention the very important voluntary financial contributions made by Belgian members of Mayors for Peace (see page 26 & 27).

### Croatia (29)

During 2009 the Mayor of Biograd na Moru continued to take a leading role in Croatia to promote Mayors for Peace. Biograd initially joined Mayors for Peace in April 2008. Because of their exemplary leadership the Mayor became a Vice President during the General Conference in Nagasaki in August 2009.

During 2009 Biograd worked on recruiting new members in Croatia and Bosnia. Thanks to Biograd and its Mayor, the capital of Croatia, Zagreb, became an official member as did Vukovar, a martyr city of the recent War for Independence in Croatia. In total 4 new Mayors joined from Croatia while 5 members joined from Bosnia.

In spring 2009 the Mayor of Biograd, Mr. Ivan Knez, organized a large event in his hometown around erecting a statue of a peace crane in stainless steel. The statue emphasizes the importance of peace and the suffering of the Japanese citizens following the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The statue was placed at the Adriatic Sea waterfront in front of City Hall.





FRANCE, Sister cities for Peace: The Mayor of Sanary-sur-Mer invited all its sister cities to register to Mayors for Peace. The sister-cities of Bad-Säckingen (Germany), Koscierzyna (Poland), Purkersdorf (Austria), Luino (Italy), Dedougou (Burkina Faso) and Hong Cheon (South Korea) all joined Mayors for Peace. Their simultaneous registration was the way they chose to celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of their town-twinning program. Credit: AFCDRP

Biograd na Moru is organizing workshops for kindergartens where children are taught how to fold paper peace cranes. Through these peace cranes children are taught at a very early age about the dangers of nuclear weapons and the need to eliminate them. The aim is to spread these workshops throughout Croatia.

### France (114)

The Vice-President city of Malakoff and the AFCDRP (French Association of Cities for Peace) continue to invite Mayors to join Mayors for Peace. During 2009 this resulted in 17 new French members.

Most French member cities of the AFCDRP organized events during the International Day of Peace on September 21st around the issue of nuclear disarmament.

The Mayor of Sanary-sur-Mer invited all its sister cities to register as members of Mayors for Peace. The sister cities Bad-Säckingen (Germany), Koscierzyna (Poland), Purkersdorf (Austria), Luino (Italy), Dedougou (Burkina Faso), and Hong Cheon (South Korea) all joined Mayors for Peace. Their simultaneous registration was the way they chose to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their town-twinning program.

After the 7th General Conference in Nagasaki the French network decided to ask all its members to invite their sister cities to join Mayors for Peace in order to help reach the membership target. A letter was mailed

by the end of November.

Malakoff participated in the French Commission for UNESCO through the European Coalition of Cities Against Racism (ECCAR). During the 3rd General Conference of the Coalition our Board Member Mr. Michel Cibot used the opportunity to present Mayors for Peace activities to the participants.

The Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol was communicated to the French Parliament through the Member of Parliament of the 11th district of Hauts-de-Seine, who is also Mayor of a member city. She also transmitted the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol to the French President Nicolas Sarkozy.

The AFCDRP network General Assembly agreed to give a global contribution of 5,000€ to the 2020 Vision Campaign on behalf of all the member cities for 2009.

### Germany (315)

As a result of a cross-party letter from the Mayors of Hannover, Bielefeld and Freiburg, German member cities were second in financial contributions to the 2020 Vision Campaign in 2009.

In fall 2009 the City Hall of Hannover hosted the annual meeting of the German member cities. During his welcoming speech Mr. Stephan Weil, Mayor of Hannover and Vice-President of Mayors for Peace,

pointed out that: "2010 is a vitally important year for all the cities that are associated to Hiroshima and Nagasaki as 'Mayors for Peace'". With these words Mayor Weil referred to the critical NPT Review Conference.

During his presentation to the



GERMANY, Aalen, April 17th 2009 - "Unsere Zukunft Atomwaffenfrei" organized in cooperation with Mayors for Peace the Project "Next Stop New York". Weeks ahead of the NPT-Review Conference over 50 German Cities participated. The project gained rapid support for the 'Nuclear Weapons Convention' and for the withdrawal of the remaining US nuclear bombs in Germany. Fifty bicyclists pedalled to the City Halls where Mayors signed a petition addressed to the German government. The events were reported in the local newspapers. On the picture Mayors of Aalen, Heubach and Schwäbisch Gmünd (holding their city signs) and Mayor Seyfried and Landrat Ostalbkreis Pavel (holding banner). They are surrounded by cyclers who converged in Aalen coming from six different directions. Credit: Pressehuette

ITALY, Aviano, August 9<sup>th</sup> 2009 - Nagasaki anniversary in front of Aviano US airbase in Italy. The Mayor of Aviano (center) has been asking the withdrawal of US nuclear weapons from his territory for many years. The commemoration was part of a 350 km bicycle ride coming from the Italian airbase at Ghedi. Credit: Flavio Marcolin



German Mayors for Peace, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Werner Hoyer referred to the political aims and plans concerning disarmament of the new German Federal Government that strongly supports the disarmament initiative introduced by President Obama. In early 2010 the new German Government has taken the initiative together with Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway to ask for the withdrawal of US nuclear weapons from Europe within the framework of an overall strategic review of NATO nuclear policies.

The representatives of the German cities committed themselves to carry out or promote events focusing on this subject within the bounds of their possibilities. Furthermore, they wanted to take part in activities cooperating with the German NGO campaign “Our Future – Free of Nuclear Weapons” and send representatives to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference. The representatives welcome the intention of the Cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki to bid for the 2020 Olympics.

### Ireland (11)

In 2009 we welcomed 8 new members from Ireland following a cross-party letter co-ordinated by Irish EVS volunteer Jennie Corbett. Ms. Corbett’s persistent work from the Ypres campaign office resulted in a recruitment letter signed by three Irish Mayors: Mr. Ted Howlin, Mayor of Wexford, Mr. Frank Maher, Mayor of Drogheda and Mr. Mick Deely, Mayor of Newbridge. The letter, mailed in the midst of the campaign before local elections, brought membership in Ireland from 3 to 11 members.

In 2010 a new initiative is being developed by the Irish section of World without Wars. It is expected to find further support for the 2020 Vision campaign in EU member state Ireland. The Irish government and people have traditionally been in favour of complete nuclear disarmament for many decades. The NPT treaty was

actually proposed by Ireland -and Finland- and they were the first to sign. Ireland has also been an active member of the New Agenda Coalition, which resulted in the historic approval of the 13 disarmament steps at the end of the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

### Italy (313)

Mayors for Peace in Italy has continued to expand, although more slowly than in recent years. During 2009 32 new Italian members were welcomed.

In 2009, the Mayors, together with other elected officials and civil society campaigners, continued their lobbying of Parliamentarians to demand that the draft legislation (initiated by the people) be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in March 2008, and that aiming to declare Italy a ‘non-nuclear-weapon State’, should be debated in Parliament.

Many initiatives took place in Italy based on President Obama’s vision of a nuclear- weapon- free- world and the search for how Italy can play its role in achieving this goal.

The traditional events, marking the anniversaries of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, in August 2009 succeeded in engaging many new cities, several of which joined Mayors for Peace. All cities and towns along the route of the bicycle ride from Ghedi to Aviano (the sites of the two airbases hosting US nuclear weapons) received a lovely print containing a message by Mayor Akiba.

Thanks to Mayors for Peace campaigning, the number of PNND members for Italy has considerably increased, as has the awareness of the need for civil society, Mayors and elected officials and Parliamentarians to work together towards the goal of a nuclear- weapon- free- world.

Although no confirmation can be obtained from official sources, most Italian 2020 Vision campaigners are convinced that nuclear weapons have been removed



NETHERLANDS, Women for Peace Netherlands asked the Mayors of their 5 communities to join Mayors for Peace. Through NGOs, churches, political parties and private persons they encouraged the Mayors to join. All Mayors were paid a visit during the Hiroshima or Nagasaki commemorations in 2009. All five mayors agreed and their city councils gave their approval, except the city council of Beverwijk.  
Credit: Women for Peace

from Ghedi, while about 50 still remain in the Aviano US Air Force base. The Mayor of Aviano welcomed the World March for Peace and Nonviolence in November 2009 on its way through Italy, reaffirming his will to do everything in his power to rid the world of these weapons.

Many initiatives have been planned for 2010: in May, halfway through the Review Conference, the Local Governments for Peace will hold its biennial Peace March from Perugia to Assisi; and again in August, on the anniversaries of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, abolitionists, other peace activists and local government representatives will criss-cross the country to meet up in front of the US Air Force base at Aviano, where they will demand support for the vision of a nuclear-weapon-free world, starting with the elimination of the nuclear weapons in Italy.

### Netherlands (50)

Women for Peace Ijmond started in 2008 a plan to ask the Mayors of their five communities to join Mayors for Peace. Through NGOs, churches, political parties, and private individuals they encouraged the Mayors to join. All Mayors were paid a visit during the Hiroshima or Nagasaki commemorations. All five mayors agreed, and their city councils gave approval, except the city council of Beverwijk.

In 2009 the Mayors of Heemskerk and Velsen agreed to give a peace lesson in a primary school. The

children made wonderful drawings about peace which resulted in exhibitions in the local libraries during the whole month of May. In 2010 Women for Peace intend to approach the Mayors of the other communities for follow-up.

### Portugal (28)

In Portugal 12 new members were welcomed during 2009. At the start of the summer 2009 four Portuguese Mayors from different political parties launched an appeal to their colleagues to join Mayors for Peace. Here we wish to thank Mr. Manuel Alves de Oliveira, Mayor of Ovar, Mr. Joao Manuel de Jesus Lobo, Mayor of Moita, Mr. Jose Eduardo A.V. De Matos, Mayor of Esterreja and Mr. Arlindo Pintos Gomes, Mayor of Lobos. The cross-party letter was co-ordinated by Portuguese EVS volunteer Juliana Santos who was based for six months at the international campaign office in Ypres, Belgium.

### Spain (261)

In 2009 Mayors for Peace continued to grow rapidly in Spain. With 114 new members Spain has the largest increase in members worldwide after Japan. The success of Mayors for Peace in Spain is the result of a firm commitment by the Mayor of Granollers, who was elected



SPAIN, The founding meeting of Mayors for Peace Spain in Granollers on December 11<sup>th</sup> 2009. Over fifty mayors and representatives of local authorities met in Granollers to discuss the surge of the importance of local governments in the international arena. The mayors issued a final declaration establishing a new section of Mayors for Peace in Spain and endorsing the total elimination of nuclear weapons by recalling the Hiroshima - Nagasaki Protocol. Credit: Toni Torillas, Granollers

SWEDEN, Campaigning for a nuclear weapon free world in the freezing cold in Sweden. 'Budkavlen för en kärnvapenfri värld'. Budkavlen is a Swedish word difficult to translate. In ancient times important messages were sent from village to village written on a document that was rolled and put into a cylindrical wooden box with handles, 'budkavlen'. In each village, one elected peasant had the responsibility to forward the budkavle to the next village soon after reading, so the message was spread over distant areas in a short time, whether it be about peace, war or common duties.

Credit: IPPNW Sweden



as a Vice-President of Mayors for Peace during the General Conference in Nagasaki in August 2009.

The support of several associations of local governments was instrumental to further establish Mayors for Peace in Spain. Also the support of civil society, and especially Greenpeace Spain, has contributed to further expansion of the network and its objectives in Spain.

This resulted in the establishment of a section of Mayors for Peace within the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces during the first Spanish Mayors for Peace conference in November.

Over fifty mayors and representatives of local authorities met in Granollers in the north of Spain on Tuesday November 3rd 2009 to discuss the importance of local governments in the international arena. The mayors issued a final declaration establishing a new section of Mayors for Peace in Spain and endorsing the total elimination of nuclear weapons by recalling the Hiroshima - Nagasaki Protocol.

This first Mayors for Peace event in Spain was organized by the municipality of Granollers, the Federation of Municipalities of Catalonia, and the Spanish FEMP (Federation of Municipalities and Provinces), in collaboration with the Provincial Council of Barcelona and the Catalan Association of Municipalities and Regions.

The Conference served to reflect on the international role of local governments and to urge strong actions in the direction of a total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Granollers led the meeting as a Vice-President City of Mayors for Peace. Mr. Josep Mayoral, Mayor of Granollers, argued that cities should have a strategy towards peace and that they should work both on the local and the global stage. Mr Mayoral added that peace can be

built through education, dialogue and participation.

The Conference expressed its support for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol led by Mayors for Peace, which promotes the realization of diplomatic efforts at all levels to achieve nuclear disarmament, and endorsed the call of Nagasaki, agreed at the 7th World Conference of Mayors for Peace: "As mayors, our greatest responsibility is to protect the lives and prosperity of the people we represent".

The Final Declaration also included an articulate, strong appeal to the Prime Minister of Spain for the promotion of mechanisms to recognize the role of local governments. It requested that in the course of the NPT Review Conference to be held next May, the Prime Minister defends unequivocally the willingness expressed by the European Parliament to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

### Sweden (11)

With six new members in 2009 Sweden more than doubled its membership last year. At the start of 2010 another three Swedish mayors joined, amongst these Gothenburg, the second largest city.

The newcomers last year were all a result of the campaign 'Budkavlen för en kärnvapenfri värld'.

Budkavlen is a Swedish word difficult to translate. In ancient times important messages were sent from village to village written on a document that was rolled and put into a cylindrical wooden box with handles, 'budkavlen'. In each village, one peasant had the responsibility to forward the budkavlen to the next village soon after reading, so the message was delivered to distant areas in a short time, whether it was about peace, war or common duties.

Budkavlen for a nuclear-weapons free world, starting November 2008, reaching two or three new communities for a public event each Saturday, has thus far reached 130 out of our 290 Swedish cities/communities. It works hand in hand with an appeal to the Swedish Foreign Office requesting the government do much more for nuclear disarmament. A petition has been signed by more than 50,000 people, and all the lists have been sent to the Swedish Foreign Office.

The Budkavlen provides a strong example of an effective way by which to raise the question of Mayors for Peace membership in the local authority. If you look up the new member cities on a map, you will see that they follow a route pathway from the north to the middle of Sweden, along the pathway of Budkavlen.

Inger Holmlund, the 80+ year-old lady who almost singlehandedly has driven this campaign up until the end of last year, working 12-hour days, extensively travelling in the north of Sweden, has now left for a well-needed rest. The next phase of Budkavlen has just started, now managed by 'Women for Peace' in Gothenburg. Ms. Meit Krakau, Medical Doctor and Secretary of IPPNW Sweden, has taken responsibility for raising the profile of Mayors for Peace within the Budkavlen campaign.

### UK (62 members)

With eight new members, Mayors for Peace in the UK has shown steady growth last year. A recruitment drive in Scotland was particularly effective, with membership growing from 4 to 13 members. The increase is largely due to a joint letter sent by Glasgow, Edinburgh and Shetland, followed by good work by NFLA councillors. A presentation on the work of Mayors for Peace

has recently been given to local authorities in Northern Ireland and a cross-party letter is being developed to go out in Wales and England.

The Mayors for Peace UK Working Group met in Birmingham and in Manchester in 2009 and developed an action plan to encourage membership and develop its activities and fundraising. With this in mind, Mayors for Peace in the UK, in co-operation with the UK and Ireland Nuclear Free Local Authorities (NFLA), is planning to commemorate the 30th anniversary of Manchester's ground-breaking declaration as a 'nuclear weapons free city' in November with the Mayor of Nagasaki as its guest of honour. It is also planned to host a Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb exhibition in Manchester and take this around the country to other Mayors for Peace members in the UK.

UK Mayors for Peace delegates from Manchester, Dundee, Glasgow and Renfrewshire attended the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Conference at the United Nations in May 2009 and spoke in the Mayors for Peace Forum at the Conference. They also lobbied Ambassadors and attended official functions.

Lobbying work has continued with correspondence and a recent meeting with the UK Foreign Office Minister Ivan Lewis. In a highly productive meeting, the UK Government agreed to consider carefully the three key Mayors for Peace demands: to show support for a nuclear weapons convention, to show support for the twenty point statement 'A New Consensus for Action on Nuclear Disarmament', and to consider declaring that the UK would treat the use of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity and push for this to be incorporated into international law.

Presentations of the work of Mayors for Peace in the UK were made at a NATO Conference lobby meeting in the Scottish Parliament in November 2009. Following on from this, the Mayors for Peace have written to Members of the Scottish Parliament to encourage them to sign up to the Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (PNND) call for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. Similar letters are being planned for members of other UK Parliamentary assemblies in Westminster, Cardiff and Belfast.

Finally, as a Vice President City of Mayors for Peace, Manchester is developing a 'Manchester City Centre Peace and Justice Trail' which will emphasise its support for the work it undertakes in the campaign for a nuclear weapons free world. It is planned to launch this walk with a special event on November 5th 2010 led by the Lord Mayor of Manchester and the Mayor of Nagasaki.

UK, London, March 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 - UK Foreign Office Minister Ivan Lewis MP (center) meeting a UK Mayors for Peace delegation to lobby the UK position at the NPT Review Conference. From left to right: George Regan, Peter Burt, Euan McLeod and Sean Morris.  
Credit: Nuclear Free Local Authorities UK



Latin America and the Caribbean has been historically the champion for a world free of nuclear weapons. The Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty of Tlatelolco was the first treaty declaring an entire continent free of the weapons that destroyed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

Meeting in the Tlatelolco district of Mexico City on 14th February 1967, the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean drafted this treaty to keep their region of the world free of nuclear weapons. Though Antarctica had earlier been declared a nuclear-weapon-free zone under the 1961 Antarctic Treaty, this was the first time such a treaty was put in place over a populated area.

However, membership and campaigning by Mayors for Peace remained low compared to Europe and Asia. It was therefore decided to prioritize organizational development in Latin America and the Caribbean, seeking political leadership from Mayors to build capacity. At the end of 2009 Pol DHuyvetter, one of the Executive Advisors of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation and the newly appointed International Development Director, moved to the region. One of his tasks is to consolidate our presence there.



## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (230)

In Latin America there is substantial progress with a motion being adopted by the Executive Bureau of the Federation of Latin American Cities, Municipalities and Associations of Local Governments (FLACMA). FLACMA was founded in 1981 and is the representation of United Cities and Local Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Meeting on March 13th 2010 in San Juan (Puerto Rico), the Executive Bureau of FLACMA adopted a motion with unanimity. FLACMA *'decides to encourage its members to become a member of Mayors for Peace before and beyond the next NPT Review Conference Meeting at the UN in May 2010. It also recommends that national governments urgently consider the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol as a direct means of fulfilling the promise of the NPT by the year 2020, thereby meeting the obligation found by the International Court of Justice in 1996 "to conclude negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all*

*its aspects under strict and effective international control'*.

In February 2010 we welcomed both Mexico City and Montevideo in the political leadership through Associate Membership. The past year we also saw membership in Latin America grow from 97 members on January 1st 2009 to 263 members on March 1st 2010. In 2010 we intend to increase this number dramatically and further develop leadership.

### Argentina (7)

On Friday the 12th February 2010 the second Vice-President of legislative power, Mr Julio Raffo, welcomed the Peace Boat and Mayors for Peace delegation during an official ceremony at the Buenos Aires Legislative City Palace. During the event two atomic bomb survivors, Mr Morita Takashi and Ms Junko Watanabe, shared their testimonies with city representatives, deputies, Argentinian NGO representatives and media.

Pol Dhuyvetter, as representative for Mayors for Peace, congratulated the City of Buenos Aires for their valuable support of Mayors for Peace and highlighted the importance of Hibakusha testimonies in the campaign for the abolition of nuclear weapons. The future partnership with FAM, the Federation of Argentinean Municipalities, counting over 2000 Mayors, was highlighted by several speakers. FAM expressed interest in joining the political leadership structure of Mayors for Peace.

### Brazil (9)

On Monday February 8th 2010 a delegation of two Hibakushas, Mr Takashi Morita and Ms Junko Watanabe, gave their testimonies during an official welcome at the City Palace in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Wanderley Mariz, Under Secretary of International Affairs Secretary of Development, and Katie Angelo Pierozzi, consultant for

PUERTO RICO, San Juan, March 13<sup>th</sup> 2010 - The Mayor of Fortaleza (Brazil) joins Mayors for Peace during the Executive Bureau meeting of the Federation of Latin American Cities, Municipalities and Associations of Local Governments in Puerto Rico. Credit: Mexico City





COSTA RICA, San Jose, November 10th 2009 - Member of Parliament Ms. Edine von Herold (center) invited Mayors across Costa Rica to join Mayors for Peace during a meeting in the National Parliament in the capital San Jose. Six months later almost 60% of all Costa Rican Mayors joined the campaign to rid the world of nuclear weapons by 2020. Credit: Mayors for Peace

International Affairs, were representing Mayor Eduardo Paes during the official ceremony in this historical former British Embassy.

The meeting was a very important step to promote Mayors for Peace in Brazil and to invite the city of Rio to take a leadership role by becoming an associate member of Mayors for Peace. The Mayor of Rio has expressed great interest in playing a more active role and making an important effort to work towards a 'world without nuclear weapons.' The event in Rio was the first event in the partnership between Mayors for Peace and Peace Boat in Latin America.

During an Executive Board meeting of FLACMA in Puerto Rico on March 13th 2010, Ms. Luizianne Lins, Mayor of Fortaleza, announced that she would ask the

'Frente Nacional de Prefeitos' (FNP - National Front of Mayors) from Brazil to get involved with Mayors for Peace. Ms. Lins is 1st Vice-President for International Relations of the FNP.

FNP has since decided to fully support Mayors for Peace. Our representatives Pol DHuyvetter and Cinthia Heanna made a presentation at the opening of the 57th General Meeting of FNP in Florianopolis on April 26th 2010. FNP officially joined Mayors for Peace, along with 30 Brazilian Mayors. Cinthia Heanna was nominated 2020 Vision Campaigner in Brazil to acknowledge her important contribution.

Finally, Rio de Janeiro announced just before the NPT review Conference their acceptance of Associate Membership.

### Costa Rica (36)

During 2009 we witnessed a rapid growth of 33 new members in Costa Rica. These results highlight the cooperation between Mayors for Peace and PNND (Parliamentarians for Non-proliferation and Nuclear Disarmament).



BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro, February 8<sup>th</sup> 2010 - Mr. Takashi Morita and Ms. Junko Watanabe, two Hiroshima survivors, traveling with Peace Boat to share their heart-breaking stories and call for a world free of nuclear weapons. Rio de Janeiro decided to join the campaign leadership of Mayors for Peace. Credit: Peace Boat

ECUADOR, November 2009 - The Mayors of Montecristi, Manta and Portoviejo join Mayors for Peace during an event with the visit to Ecuador by Peace Boat. Credit: Peace Boat



As a direct result of the PNND annual meeting held in New York in October 2009, Costa Rican MP Ms. Edine von Herold invited all 81 Costa Rican Mayors to the launch of the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign on November 10th. In her letter to the Mayors she also urged them to join the growing movement of local governments rallying around “Cities are not targets”. Almost 30 cities were represented during the meeting where the Mayor of San José and Mayors for Peace representative Pol DHuyvetter stressed the need to step up efforts 20 years after the end of the Cold War.

With 34 out of 81 Mayors on board by the end of 2009, Costa Rica became one of the countries with the highest percentage of members (44.44%). New initiatives were discussed to increase cooperation between local governments, members of parliament and the national government. The Costa Rican Association of Cities and Municipalities will be asked to support the campaign to eliminate all nuclear weapons by 2020.

The successful launch of Mayors for Peace in Costa Rica combined with the surge of membership promises even stronger leadership from the national government. With its strong support for the Nuclear Weapons Convention, Costa Rica is already viewed by many as the champion of a nuclear-weapon-free world. Costa Rica is

also respected around the world for having abolished its army in 1949 in order to invest its valuable resources in education, health and environmental protection. The Mayor of Mora announced just before the NPT Review Conference that he would accept Associate Membership.

### Ecuador (5)

Peace Boat Japan organized a Mayors for Peace event during an International Peace Constitutions Conference in Montecristi on November 5 - 6th 2009. During this event the Mayors of Manta, Montecristi and Portoviejo decided to join Mayors for Peace. Ten Hibakushas travelled with Peace Boat as part of a successful “Global Voyage for a Nuclear Free World, Hibakusha Project-Peace Boat” that began in 2008.

### Mexico (5)

Mayor Marcelo Ebrard from Mexico City became a member during a special ceremony with the Mayor of Hiroshima at Mexico City Hall held on September 10th 2009. Mayor Ebrard expressed his support for our membership drive in Mexico and Latin America.

On February 11th Mayor Ebrard officially accepted the invitation to join the leadership of Mayors for Peace

through Associate Membership. Mexico City thus became the first Latin American city to join our leadership. Mexico City is also the host of OPANAL, the intergovernmental Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

MEXICO, Mexico City, September 10 2009 - Mayor Akiba met with the Mr. Marcelo Luis Ebrard Casaubon, the Mayor of Mexico City. During a ceremony the Mayor of Mexico officially joined Mayors for Peace. Mayor Ebrard expressed his support for our membership drive in Mexico and Latin America. Credit: Mayors for Peace



NICARAGUA, Matagalpa, January 18<sup>th</sup> 2010 - Mayor Akiba participated in a conference of the Association of Municipalities of Nicaragua (AMUNIC) in support for Mayors for Peace and the elimination of nuclear weapons. About 200 participants including H.E. Pablo Fernando Martínez Espinoza, Minister of the Transportation and Infrastructure, attended the meeting. Minister Martínez worked closely with Matagalpa Mayor Sadrach, also President of AMUNIC, to enroll 100% of all Nicaraguan Mayors. Credit: Mayors for Peace



## Nicaragua (120)

During the first weeks of 2010 another 33 Nicaraguan Mayors joined Mayors for Peace. Today 153 (100%) Nicaraguan Mayors have joined Mayors for Peace thanks to the outstanding efforts of several leaders at the national level as well as the AMUNIC, the Association of Nicaraguan Municipalities. In addition to the 153 Mayors, one prefecture (Chontales) and one district (Bilwi) have also joined, giving us a total of 155 members in Nicaragua.

The Mayor of Matagalpa, also the President of AMUNIC, announced just before the NPT Review Conference that he would accept Associate Membership. An event is now being prepared in cooperation with Peace Boat for the end of September.

## Peru (3)

In 2010 a new initiative is being developed by a volunteer of World without Wars. Having effectively doubled membership in Peru at the start of 2010, Lizett Vasquez from WwW was nominated a 2020 Vision Campaigner and will receive official status to facilitate her work.

## Uruguay (1)

During a visit of Peace Boat to Montevideo on February 13<sup>th</sup> 2010, Mr. Luis Polakoff, Director General of the

Dept. of Economic Development and Regional Integration, announced during a press conference that Montevideo had accepted the invitation to join the leadership of Mayors for Peace through Associate Membership. As a first step they are now working through the Congress of Mayors of Uruguay to invite the other 18 Mayors to join Mayors for Peace.

## NORTH-AMERICA (225)

### Canada (74)

During 2009 we welcomed four new members in Canada. In Toronto Mayor for Peace David Miller gave the welcoming address at a public forum on nuclear weapons on November 13, 2009. Speakers at the forum, “Zero Nuclear Weapons”, included Mayor Akiba of Hiroshima via video link from Japan. Miller praised Akiba as “a remarkable leader” for spreading the message about nuclear weapons across the world. Miller reaffirmed the rationale behind Mayors for Peace as he said that, on the basis of his own experience, “Mayors are able to make change”.

Significant news came from Canada early in 2010 when both the Mayor of Montreal and the Mayor of Whistler accepted the invitation to join the campaign leadership of Mayors for Peace through Associate membership.

USA, Washington DC, May 2009 – Mayor Taue from Nagasaki and Mayor Akiba from Hiroshima meet US Congressman Dennis Kucinich during lobby events in the US capital. Credit: Mayors for Peace





USA, New York, May 2009 - Meeting of Board of Directors during the 2009 NPT PrepCom. The Board Meeting of the 2020 Vision Campaign Association was attended by representatives of executive cities including Hiroshima, Akron, Malakoff, Florence, Ypres and Manchester. Credit: Mayors for Peace.

The decision of Montreal in February 2010 was reached after careful consideration by Mayor Gerald Tremblay and the international relations department. Montreal is a sister city of Hiroshima and agreed to represent and build capacity in the French speaking part of Canada. As a firm sign of commitment, Montreal also agreed to donate 5,000CAN\$ towards the 2020 Vision Campaign. Following the Whistler City Council decision in March 2010 we now count a second Canadian city in our political leadership.

Mayor Tremblay from Montreal and Mayor Melamed from Whistler are now taking the lead as our two new Associate member cities in Canada. The Mayors of Montreal and Whistler are currently preparing a letter to be sent to their colleagues across Canada inviting them to join Mayors for Peace. The 82 Canadian members will also receive a letter through which Mayor Tremblay and Mayor Melamed will encourage Canadian members to make a voluntary financial contribution towards the 2020 Vision Campaign.

### US (150)

In 2009 Mayors for Peace membership in the USA continued its steady growth, adding 18 new cities in 13 states. These include Burnsville, Minnesota, whose Mayor Elizabeth Kautz was inaugurated as President of the US Conference of Mayors (USCM) in January 2010.

In the most significant US Mayors for Peace development of 2009, at its annual meeting in June, the USCM unanimously adopted a sweeping resolution, "Affirming the Role of Cities in Achievement of a Peaceful World Free of Nuclear Weapons by 2020." The resolution recognizes that "as long as nuclear weapons exist, cities around the world will be vulnerable to instantaneous devastation on a scale exceeding even that experienced by Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945." Citing the USCM's history of support for the abolition of nuclear weapons, the resolution "welcomes enthusiastically the new leadership and multilateralism that the United States is demonstrating toward achievement

of a nuclear-weapon-free world, and calls on President Obama to announce at the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference the initiation of good faith multilateral negotiations on an international agreement to abolish nuclear weapons by the year 2020."

Mayor Akiba addressed a plenary session of the USCM annual meeting and updated the International Affairs Committee on the Mayors for Peace campaign for the global elimination of nuclear weapons by 2020.

In 2009, Mayor John Stromborg of Ashland, Oregon issued a Proclamation declaring August 6<sup>th</sup> as "Hiroshima Day" and August 9<sup>th</sup> as "Nagasaki Day," supporting the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign and declaring: "This year on August 6 through August 9, 2009, Ashland will join cities around the world for a Hiroshima-Nagasaki Vigil in order to remember the events of 1945 and to promote the goal of a nuclear- weapons-free-world." In a similar vein, Mayor Bob Kiss of Burlington, Vermont and Mayor John DeStephano of New Haven, Connecticut, issued Proclamations declaring August



USA, White House, Washington DC, January 20th 2010 - Mayor Akiba at the White House shaking hands with President Obama. Mayor Akiba invited President Obama to visit Hiroshima. President Obama replied: "I would like to come." Credit: US Conference of Mayors

This Peace Crane sculpture was unveiled in April 2009 in front of City Hall of the of Biograd, at the Adriatic coast in Croatia. The Peace Crane became 'the' symbol for nuclear abolition with the story of Sadako. Sasaki Sadako was a Japanese girl who was two years old when the atomic bomb was dropped in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. She was diagnosed with leukemia in 1955. Her mother referred to it as the "atom bomb disease". In reference to the ancient Japanese story that promises that anyone who folds a thousand origami paper cranes will be granted a wish by a crane Sadako started folding cranes while ill. She fell short of her goal of folding 1,000 cranes, having folded only 644 when she died in October 1955. Her friends completed the 1,000. Ever since millions of origami paper cranes are folded every year in memory of Sadako and for a world free of nuclear weapons. The sculpture in Biograd was made by a local artist. Credit: Ivan Čupić, Biograd na Moru.



6<sup>th</sup>, "Nuclear Disarmament Day," and asking that all citizens "pause and reflect on ways in our lifetime to bring about world peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons."

In November, US nongovernmental organizations, including Western States Legal Foundation (CA), Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy (NY) and the Liberty Tree Foundation (WI) co-convoked Future Cities 2009: Local Democracy in Action for a Greener, More Peaceful World, hosted by Madison, Wisconsin Mayor David Cieslewicz, a member of Mayors for Peace. The conference brought together a diverse array of presenters and workshops to explore global problems of nuclear disarmament and climate change and local initiatives to address them. These ranged from participatory budgeting, to carbon-reduction programs and green jobs, to Mayors for Peace, and more. The conference featured an impressive array of speakers including special guest, Hiroshima A-bomb survivor Iwao Nakanishi, as well as former Nuclear Regulatory Commissioner Peter Bradford, now an outspoken critic of nuclear energy, and Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation Chair, Steve Leeper. A number of positive articles appeared in the Madison press in connection with the conference.

A Hiroshima – Nagasaki poster exhibit, provided by the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, was displayed in the Wisconsin State Capital during the conference, and was seen by hundreds of state employees and conference participants. In 2009, as in the previous year, this poster exhibit was shown in schools, colleges, churches and other venues around the country.

In December, a Mayors for Peace recruitment drive was launched. In the US, appeals were sent to various NGO networks, as well as the USCM. Mayors for Peace Executive Advisor and North American Coordinator Jacqueline Cabasso is leading these efforts, with the assistance of Harvey Zandt, who is working to establish a network of individuals in the US who will support Mayors for Peace in a variety of ways.

In January 2010 Mayor Akiba was again invited to speak at the USCM winter meeting, where he had the

opportunity to address a plenary session and to shake hands with President Obama during a USCM delegation visit to the White House.

In 2010, Mayors for Peace will continue to strengthen its relationship with the USCM in order to raise its public profile and political effectiveness in the US. To the same end, at the local level, US NGOs will seek to engage their mayors in activities to raise community awareness about nuclear dangers and to mobilize public opinion for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

## OCEANIA (96)

### Australia (56)

We welcomed seven new members from Australia in 2009. For 2010 the NGO campaign ICAN worked closely with Councillor Helen Relph, the national convener for Mayors for Peace in Australia, to draft a plan to build capacity in Australia. ICAN Australia, a partner of Mayors for Peace with shared aims, has recently secured funds to support coordinating Mayors for Peace activities in Australia for the next six months.

The funds will go towards employing a part-time coordinator two days a week early in 2010 to advance the efforts of the Mayors for Peace network in Australia. The position will be directed by the Mayors for Peace National Convener and work from the ICAN Australia office. The main aims are increasing numbers of member Councils in Australia to at least 100 and engaging member councils in the activities around the NPT Review Conference. Also a nuclear disarmament educational exhibition will be toured nationally through member councils. ICAN's partner organisation Soka Gakkai International has donated an exhibition towards this aim, which is currently touring in 30 countries throughout the world.

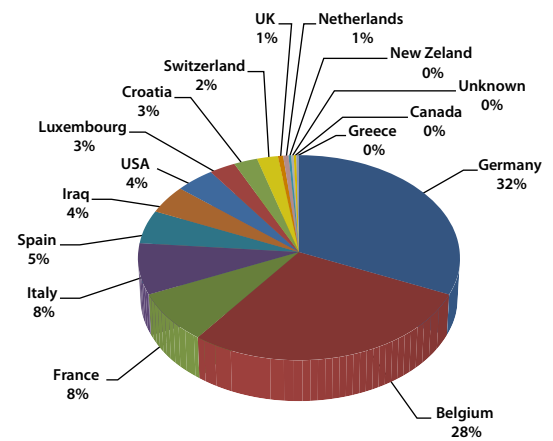
# Finances

Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign Financial Overview 2009

EXPENSES (€)	
Office staff	55258,67
EU European Voluntary Service	6975,23
Consulting (i.e. strategic, legal & financial)	3146,95
Office supplies	3787,25
Insurance	354,24
Office communications	5530,52
2020 VC Outreach materials	11021,91
International travel	4011,91
2020 VC Conferences & meetings	2983,98
Travel Belgium (staff & volunteers)	5304,2
Financial costs (bank fees)	90,17
Taxes	81,54
<b>TOTAL Expenses</b>	<b>98546,57</b>
INCOME (€)	
Member cities	84611,55
EU grant EVS Youth for Action	21361,25
Interest	543,59
<b>TOTAL Income</b>	<b>106516,39</b>
<b>BALANCE (€)</b>	<b>7969,82</b>

## Contributions by country 2009

COUNTRY	TOTAL	N. OF CITIES
Belgium	24.111,27 €	54
Canada	200,75 €	2
Croatia	2.210,48 €	3
France	7.000,00 €	1
Germany	26.925,00 €	24
Greece	100,00 €	1
Iraq	3.690,34 €	1
Italy	6.759,72 €	7
Luxembourg	2.250,00 €	1
Netherlands	460,00 €	1
New Zealand	219,42 €	1
Spain	4.532,43 €	6
Switzerland	1.952,50 €	1
UK	467,97 €	1
Unknown	210,00 €	1
USA	3.521,67 €	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.611,55 €</b>	<b>106</b>



## Contributions 2009

Cities	Country	Contribution
Affligem	BE	300
Antwerpen	BE	1000
Bastogne	BE	367,78
Beerse	BE	100
Beersel	BE	589,42
Boechout	BE	125
Boom	BE	450
Bornem	BE	510
Brasschaat	BE	928,33
Brugge	BE	2925
Brussel	BE	1000
Dendermonde	BE	1098,25
Durbuy	BE	125
Geetbets	BE	144,65
Genk	BE	1000
Habay	BE	200
Hamont-Achel	BE	100
Hechtel-Eksel	BE	100
Herzele	BE	425
Hoogstraten	BE	487,93
Ichtegem	BE	125
Ieper	BE	1000
Ittre	BE	150
Kapellen	BE	250
Kaprijke	BE	150
Knokke-Heist	BE	847,33
Kuurne	BE	315
Maaseik	BE	611
Machelen	BE	627,5
Meerhout	BE	237
Melle	BE	260
Mesen	BE	24,6
Mol	BE	827
Nazareth	BE	275
Nijlen	BE	250
Peer	BE	400
Poperinge	BE	498,43
Puurs	BE	406,25
Puurs	BE	406,25
Riemst	BE	420
Rotselaar	BE	375
Ruiselede	BE	127,65
Schelle	BE	200
Sint-Lievens-Houtem	BE	250
Stabroek	BE	433,35
Staden	BE	275
Tielt	BE	484
Voeren	BE	106
Waasmunster	BE	250
Wielsebeke	BE	225
Wortegem-Petegem	BE	157,55
Zoersel	BE	100
Zottegem	BE	621
Zwijndrecht	BE	450
Chetwynd	CDN	58,6
Duncan	CDN	142,15
Biograd	HR	600
Koprivnica	HR	992,74
Kutina Gradsko	HR	617,74
Malakoff	FR	7000
Arnstadt	DE	610
Bielefeld	DE	5000
Bietigheim	DE	250
Bobingen	DE	415
Dessau-Rosslau	DE	75
Ellwangen	DE	625
Hannover	DE	10000
Illmenau	DE	600
Kongen	DE	250
Lichtehberg	DE	2250
Lohfelden	DE	350
Mannheim	DE	1500
Marburg	DE	500
Mogglingen	DE	150
Neustadt	DE	600
Poing	DE	50
Ratingen	DE	250
Riedstadt	DE	100
Sassnitz	DE	300
Tettngang	DE	450
Tubingen	DE	2000
Uelzen	DE	100
Wernau	DE	300
Wolfschlugen	DE	200
Falerna	GR	100
Iraq	IQ	3690,34
Barlassina	IT	100
Campi Bisenzio	IT	100
Collebeato	IT	116,98
Firenze	IT	6000
Lari	IT	192,74
Vernio	IT	150
Vicopisano	IT	100
Luxembourg	LU	2250
Winschoten	NL	460
Dunedin	NZ	219,42
Castelldefels	ES	1557,85
Gernika	ES	400
Lumoko	ES	1500
Granollers	ES	1500
Riudecanyes	ES	19,58
Vila-Seca	ES	1025
Vinaixa	ES	30
Lausanne	CH	1952,5
Manchester	UK	467,97
Akron	US	3521,67
Unknown	Unknown	210
<b>Total</b>		<b>84611,55</b>

# Fundraising

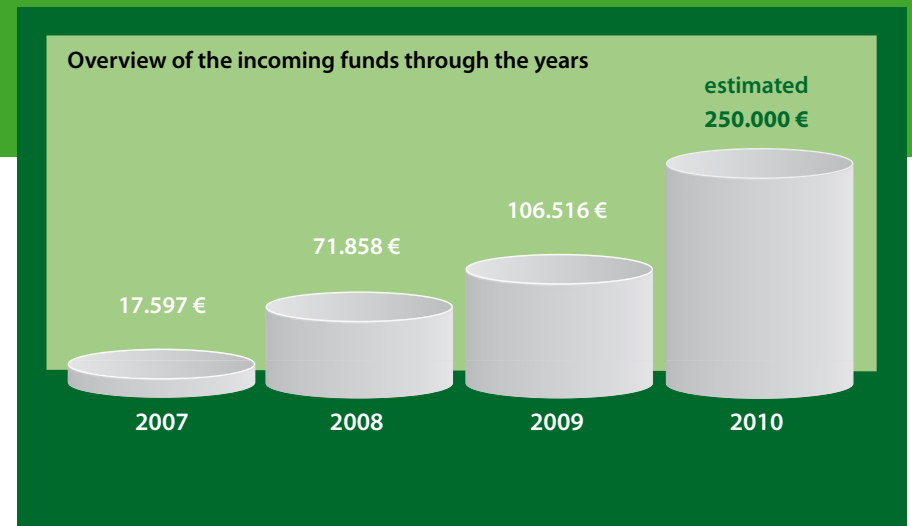
Since 1982 Mayors for Peace has been financed almost entirely through the generosity of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

A timid change came after the November 2007 decision by the Executive Conference of Mayors for Peace when they decided to solicit voluntary financial contributions from the entire membership.

However, in 2008 over 2,000 member cities, and in 2009 over 3,000 member cities, failed to match the annual financial contribution made by the two cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, estimated at an average of 250,000€/annually.

In 2009 the Executive Cities from Japan, Russia and the US informed us that it would be advisable to introduce a system with dues to be able to successfully raise funds.

Because of the remaining danger of nuclear proliferation and the risk of a renewed use of nuclear weapons, the General Meeting of Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign decided to invite all the members of Mayors for Peace to make an annual financial



contribution in solidarity with the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who have carried the financial burden for over 25 years.

Appropriate financial contributions are calculated depending on the size of the City or Municipality and the Gross National Income per capita. The fees reflect the differing financial realities of our members, taking into account the size of the local authority and ensuring equality in the contribution structure globally by referring to the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, as reported annually by the World Bank.

The global financial campaign contribution structure is based on the Euro, with the international campaign office being based

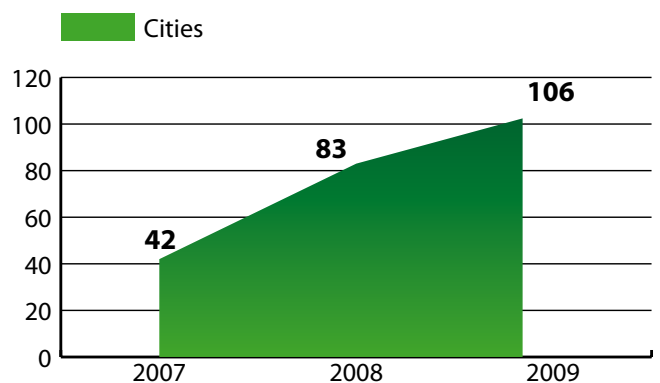
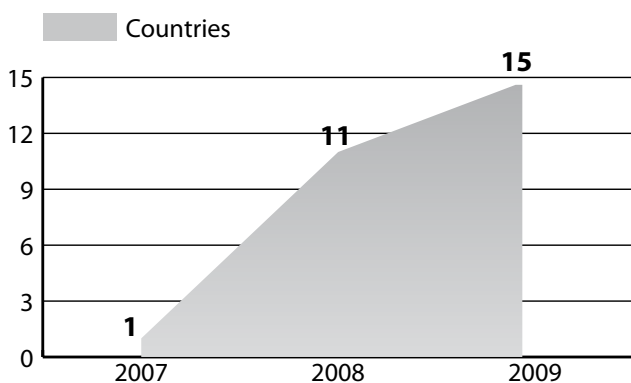
in Ypres, Belgium.

To determine the annual financial campaign contribution for your local authority we refer to the table below.

The fee structure is successfully used by ICLEI, a growing international network of local authorities working together towards sustainable development counting over 1,000 members worldwide.

Non-payment of the invoice will not result in the exclusion of the member. The system will be evaluated and reviewed at the next General Conference in 2013.

## Amount of countries and cities through the years



# The World Bank

Gross National Income per capita 2009, Atlas method

Group I: < 975 per Capita		Group II: 976 - 3.855 per capita		Group III: 3.856 - 11.905 per capita		Group IV: > 11.906 per capita	
Country	GNI	Country	GNI	Country	GNI	Country	GNI
Afghanistan	370*	Angola	3490	Albania	3950	Andorra	41130*
Bangladesh	590	Armenia	3100	Algeria	4420	Antigua & Barbuda	12070
Benin	750	Belize	3740*	American Samoa	N/A	Aruba	11906
Burkina Faso	510	Bhutan	2020	Argentina	7570	Australia	43770
Burundi	150	Bolivia	1620	Azerbaijan	4840	Austria	46850
Cambodia	650	Cameroon	1170	Belarus	5540	Bahamas, The	21390*
Central Africa Rep.	450	Cape Verde	3010	Bosnia & Herzeg.	4700	Bahrein	25420*
Chad	610	China	3590	Botswana	6240	Barbados	11906
Comoros	870	Congo, Rep.	1830	Brazil	8040	Belgium	45310
Congo, Dem. Rep.	160	Côte d'Ivoire	1060	Bulgaria	5770	Bermuda	N.A.
Eritrea	300*	Djibouti	1280	Chile	9420	Brunei Darussalam	11906
Ethiopia	330	Egypt, Arab. Rep.	2070	Colombia	4930	Canada	42170
Gambia, The	440	El Salvador	3370	Costa Rica	6230	Cayman Islands	N.A.
Ghana	700	Georgia	2530	Cuba	N/A	Channel Islands	68610*
Guinea	370	Guatemala	2620	Dominica	4870	Croatia	13810
Guinea-Bissau	510	Guyana	1450*	Dominican Rep.	4510	Cyprus (excl. Tur. Cyp)	26940*
Haiti	975	Honduras	1820	Ecuador	3920	Czech Rep.	17310
Kenya	770	India	1180	Fiji	3950	Denmark	58930
Korea, Dem. Rep.	975	Indonesia	2230	Gabon	7370	Equatorial Guinea	12420
Kyrgyz Rep.	870	Iraq	2210	Grenada	5550	Estonia	14060
Lao PDR	880	Jordan	3740	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4530	Faeroe Islands	11906
Liberia	160	Kiribati	1890	Jamaica	4990	Finland	45680
Madagascar	420*	Kosovo	3240	Kazakhstan	6740	French Polynesia	11906
Malawi	280	Lesotho	1030	Lebanon	7970	France	42680
Mali	680	Marshall Islands	3060	Lithuania	11410	Germany	42560
Mauritania	960	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2220	Macedonia, FYR	4400	Gibraltar	11906
Mozambique	440	Moldova	1590	Malaysia	7230	Greece	28630
Myanmar	975	Mongolia	1630	Maldives	3870	Greenland	32960*
Nepal	440	Morocco	2790	Mauritius	7240	Guam	11906
Niger	340	Nicaragua	1000	Mayotte	N/A	Hong Kong, China	31420*
Rwanda	460	Nigeria	1140	Mexico	8920	Hungary	12980
Sierra Leone	340	Pakistan	1020	Montenegro	6550	Iceland	43220
Solomon Islands	910	Papua New Guinea	1180	Namibia	4290	Isle of Man	49310*
Somalia	975	Paraguay	2270	Palau	8940	Israel	25740
Tajikistan	700	Philippines	1790	Panama	6710	Ireland	44310
Tanzania	500	Samoa	2840	Peru	4150	Italy	35080
Togo	440	Sao Tomé & Príncipe	1140	Romania	8330	Japan	37870
Uganda	460	Senegal	1030	Russian Fed.	9370	Korea, Rep.	19830
Zambia	970	Sri Lanka	1990	Serbia	5990	Kuwait	4930*
Zimbabwe	975	Sudan	1220	Seychelles	8480	Latvia	12390
		Swaziland	2350	South Africa	5770	Libya	12020
		Syrian Arab. Rep.	2410	St. Kitts & Nevis	10100	Liechtenstein	113210*
		Thailand	3760	St. Lucia	5170	Luxembourg	74430
		Timor-Leste	2460*	St. Vincent & Gren.	5110	Macao, China	35360*
		Tonga	3260	Suriname	4760*	Malta	16690*
		Tunisia	3720	Turkey	8730	Monaco	203900*
		Turkmenistan	3420	Uruguay	9360	Netherlands	49350
		Tuvalu	N/A	Venezuela, RB	10150	Netherlands Antilles	11906
		Ukraine	2800			New Caledonia	11906
		Uzbekistan	1100			New Zealand	26830*
		Vanuatu	2620			N. Mariana Islands	11906
		Vietnam	1010			Norway	86440
		West. Bank & Gaza	N/A			Oman	17890*
		Yemen, Rep.	1060			Poland	12260
						Portugal	20940
						Puerto Rico	11906
						Qatar	N.A.
						San Marino	50670*
						Saudi Arabia	17700*
						Singapore	37220
						Slovak Rep.	16130
						Slovenia	23520
						Spain	31870
						Sweden	48930
						Switzerland	56370*
						Trinidad & Tobago	16490
						Turks and Caicos Isl.	11906
						United Arab. Emirates	N.A.
						United Kingdom	41520
						United States	47240

## How to calculate the financial contribution for my city.

Mayors for Peace 2020 vision campaign tries to be fair in its suggestion of what each city should contribute to the 2020 Vision Campaign. Therefore, the amount is calculated according to the population of your city, and the Gross National Income per Capita (GNI) of your country, as reported annually by the World Bank.

Steps:

- 1: Look in which group your country is on the World Bank table on the right.
- 2: Search the population of your city.
- 3: Follow the table below using the information you have gathered in step 1 and 2 to find the suggested amount for your city.

Local Authority			GNI per capita in USD			
			Group World Bank			
			I	II	III	IV
Population			< 936	396 3,705	3,706 11,455	> 11,456
		< 25,000	50€	150€	200€	300€
25,001	-	50,000	100€	300€	400€	600€
50,001	-	100,000	150€	350€	450€	1,200€
100,001	-	200,000	200€	400€	500€	1,750€
200,001	-	300,000	250€	450€	550€	2,250€
300,001	-	500,000	300€	500€	600€	2,750€
500,001	-	750,000	350€	550€	650€	3,500€
750,001	-	1,000,000	400€	650€	750€	4,500€
1,000,001	-	2,000,000	450€	750€	1,000€	5,750€
2,000,001	-	4,000,000	500€	1,000€	2,000€	7,000€
		> 4,000,000	750€	1,500€	3,000€	8,000€

\*: 2009 data not available, data is approximate

# Nuclear disarmament: an overview



MEXICO, Mexico City, September 10<sup>th</sup> 2009 - In conjunction with the campaign led by the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon "WMD - We Must Disarm", participants including Secretary-General Ban, Under Secretary-General Akasaka, the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs Mr. Sergio Duarte, as well as Mayor Akiba joined a Twitter event and posted messages for nuclear disarmament.  
Credit: Mayors for Peace

**N**uclear weapons are weapons of mass destruction. As such, the proper means of addressing the threat they pose to humanity is to ban them outright. There is no question of regulating their use in order to minimize danger to noncombatants, as you would do with a conventional weapon.

Prohibiting the use of a weapon of mass destruction can be helpful, as in the case of the 1925 Geneva Protocol against the use of chemical and biological weapons, which played a role in keeping chemical weapons from being used in World War II as they had been in World War I. But without a prohibition on possession, there was always the risk of chemical weapons being used, as indeed they were during the Iraq-Iran War (1980-'88). The same would apply to nuclear weapons, but, as we now know, with incomparably direr consequences.

The horrific experience of World War II and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki actually pushed governments to prohibit the possession of nuclear weapons. The very first resolution of the UN General Assembly established that objective as a top priority of the international community. This was the thrust of all proposals and international efforts for the remainder of the 1940s.

## Nuclear disarmament and the Cold War

Nevertheless, as World War II ended, an intensive arms race took place between the two super-powers. The

deepening Cold War thwarted all good intentions. In 1949 the Soviet Union tested its first nuclear weapons, followed by the United Kingdom (1952), France (1960) and China (1964).

The level of mistrust between East and West was such that each suspected that the other side would retain a secret cache of nuclear weapons, if it believed that the cache could evade detection. At the same time, each was unwilling to permit the intrusive verification that might achieve such detection because they suspected that information gathered in the course of such verification would be abused for military advantage. In this intensely distrustful atmosphere, prohibition was sidelined and could only persist as an aspiration.

The strategic concept of nuclear deterrence was established, referring to the assumption that a credible threat of retaliation would forestall enemy attack. It is not surprising that the military doctrine behind nuclear deterrence was called *Mutually Assured Destruction* (MAD).

The question naturally arose: What to do until more propitious times? Inaction was not an option. The proliferation of nuclear weaponry beyond just the United States and the Soviet Union was a growing concern. Ireland proposed a treaty to address it; the United States and Russia agreed upon and presented a draft; and then the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee negotiated the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT). Throughout the negotiations, it was



MEXICO, Mexico City, September 10<sup>th</sup> 2009 - During a meeting with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Mayor Akiba highly appreciated his leadership for nuclear disarmament, and asked his support for the activities of Mayors for Peace. The Secretary-General responded saying: "Let's work together toward the success of 2010NPT Review Conference". Credit: Mayors for Peace

understood that this was essentially a holding action; it was not meant to supersede the objective of prohibition. The NPT entered into force in June 1970.

If effective, nonproliferation would ensure that, when the time came to refocus on prohibition, the task of elimination would involve as few states and as few weapons as possible. Articles I and II of the NPT were meant to close the doors to the 'Nuclear Club' from both the inside and the outside so that the number of states would be kept to a minimum. Article VI called for an end to the nuclear arms race "at an early date" so that the number and types of weapons needing to be eliminated would also be kept to a minimum. It also called for pursuit of negotiations on "effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament."

To a certain extent, the containment objective of the NPT was achieved (apart from India, and Pakistan and Israel afterwards). Despite this, the world has found itself on the brink of disaster several times. In 1986, the arms race reached its peak. At that time, the two superpowers together had some 70,500 nuclear weapons in their arsenals.

### Negotiations on nuclear disarmament after the Cold War

When the Cold War ended, unequivocal commitments were made to eliminate nuclear weapons, and a step-by-step approach toward that goal, linked to the NPT review process, was adopted in 1995 in conjunction with extension of the NPT and further developed at the 2000 Review Conference. The 1996 *Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty* (CTBT) was the first outcome of this process.

At the same time, negotiations between Russia and the United States led to the signing of the *Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty* (START I, 1991), which barred its signatories from deploying more than 6,000 nuclear warheads on a total of 1,600 delivery systems. The second *Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty* (START II, 1995) went further, by limiting their strategic arsenals to 3,000-3,500 warheads on delivery systems, but did not enter into force.

In December 1993, the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution recommending the negotiation of a non-discriminatory, multilateral, and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, which became known as a *Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty* (FMCT). The Conference on Disarmament (CD) reached consensus in 1995 on a mandate for an ad hoc committee to negotiate a cut-off agreement. But internal Conference agenda disputes, including most recently disputes over landmines and nuclear disarmament, prevented the formation of this negotiating committee. Finally, in August 1998 the CD decided by consensus to establish a committee to negotiate a FMCT.

Unfortunately, within a year of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, the Bush Administration renounced nuclear disarmament as an urgent priority and refused to proceed with entry into force of the CTBT. Decisions by the other nuclear-weapon states to proceed with the development of new nuclear weapons systems and to maintain nuclear threat postures further undermined the 1995/2000 agreements. Negotiations on a FMCT, the follow-on step to the CTBT, are stalled to date.

On the other hand, already in 1995, Abolition 2000, a large network of non-governmental groups, had challenged the international community to return explicitly to the prohibition approach, offering in 1998 a model Nuclear Weapons Convention. Since 2003, Mayors for Peace has gone further, advancing 2020 as the target date for a nuclear-weapon-free world. In 2008, after five years of no progress on nuclear disarmament, Mayors for Peace went further still, elaborating its 2020 Vision in the form of a protocol to the NPT, the so-called Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol.

In fact, over ten years were lost until people who had not consistently demanded nuclear disarmament began to speak out for prohibition. The most notable example of this was the January 2007 opinion-editorial in the *Wall Street Journal* by the 'quartet' of elder statesmen, Henry Kissinger, George Shultz, William Parry, and Sam Nunn. While promoting the value of immediate



RUSSIA, Moscow, June 21st 2009 - President Tadatoshi Akiba participated in the 3rd meeting of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND) led by the Japanese and Australian governments.  
Credit: Mayors for Peace

steps, they called for work to begin on an overarching approach to the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free world. At last, Western-world diplomats felt obliged to sit up and take notice.

In October 2008, Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, called for work to begin on a Nuclear Weapons Convention, citing the model NWC as a possible starting point for negotiations. **In September 2009, at a meeting addressed by 13 Heads of State and Government and presided over by US President Barack Obama, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1887 was adopted unanimously by the United Nations Security Council, with the aim of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, reducing existing weapons stockpiles and controlling fissile material.**

On a bilateral level, the United States and Russia agreed on a new arms control treaty, signed in April 2010 in Prague. The treaty foresees a new limit for deployed strategic warheads, to be diminished to 1.550 each, as well as a new verification system.

Mayors for Peace welcomes any further advancement of the US-Russia negotiations, but it challenges the NPT States parties to take responsibility for getting Nuclear Weapon Convention negotiations underway without delay. In addition, "at the earliest possible date" all nuclear-weapons and weapon-usable fissile material are to be put in safe and secure storage, signaling an appreciation of the great risks to which nuclear weapons have subjected humanity – not least cities.

All in all, the international community and Mayors for Peace are deeply disappointed by the steps taken after the 1995 indefinite NPT extension. The NPT states have not undertaken the commitment to really eliminate nuclear weapons. Mayors for Peace will keep pushing governments to return to the initial intent of building a nuclear weapon-free world.

ISRAEL, August 6th 2009 - Hiroshima Day in Israel with Die-in in front of the Israeli Ministry of Defence calling for "No more Hiroshima".(the big banner) "not in Tehran", "not in Tel Aviv", "not in Damascus" (small banners)  
Credit: Greenpeace



# Thanks and acknowledgments

## Status May 2010

We would like to thank the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for their financial support, along with the member cities who made a financial contribution during 2009 (See list page 26 & 27).

We would also like to thank all Mayors for Peace supporters from member cities, civil society, and NGOs, as well as our staff and volunteers:

### General Meeting of Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign Association

The General Meeting annually sets the strategic directions for the campaign body, including campaign plans and budget.

**Dr. Tadatoshi Akiba**  
Mayor of Hiroshima, Japan

**Mr. Tomihisa Taue**  
Mayor of Nagasaki, Japan

**Mr. Luc Dehaene**  
Mayor of Ypres, Belgium

**Mr. Donald L. Plusquellic**  
Mayor of Akron, Ohio – USA

**Mr. Philippe Collard**  
Mayor of Bastogne, Belgium

**Mr. Ivan Knez**  
Mayor of Biograd na Moru, Croatia

**Mr. Daniel Tsakem**  
Mayor of Fongo-Tongo, Cameroon

**Mr. Josep Mayoral i Antigas**  
Mayor of Granollers, Spain

**Mr. Khder Kareem**  
Mayor of Halabja, Iraq

**Mr. Matteo Renzi**  
Mayor of Florence, Italy

**Mr. Stephan Weil**  
Mayor of Hannover, Germany

**Ms. Catherine Margaté**  
Mayor of Malakoff, France

**Ms. Alison Firth**  
Lord Mayor of Manchester, UK

**Mr. Sadrach Zeledon Rocha**  
Mayor of Matagalpa, Nicaragua

**Mr. Marcelo Ebrard**  
Mayor of Mexico City, Mexico

**Mr. Gerald Tremblay**  
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**Ms. Hyara Rodríguez**  
Mayor of Montevideo, Uruguay

**Mr. Gilberto Monge Pizarro**  
Mayor of Mora, Costa Rica

**Mr. Eduardo Paes**  
Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**Mr. Roman Grebennikov**  
Mayor of Volgograd, Russia

**Mr. Bob Harvey**  
Mayor of Waitakere, New Zealand

**Mr. Ken Melamed**  
Mayor of Whistler, Canada

### Board of Directors of Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign Association

(Elected on August 8th, 2009. The Board meets at least twice each year to deal with management issues.)

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Mayor of Ypres, Belgium

**Mr. Filip Deheegher** (Treasurer)  
Director Peace Department City of Ypres, Belgium

**Mr. Aaron Tovish** (Secretary)  
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Chief Administrator of Malakoff, France

**Mr. Sean Morris**  
Advisor Lord Mayor of Manchester, United Kingdom

**Mr. Robert Harvey**  
Mayor of Waitakere, New Zealand

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USA, New York, May 2nd 2010 - The Mayors Akiba and Taue and Chairmen of the City Councils of Hiroshima and Nagasaki hold a banner at the head of 20,000 people marching through the streets of New York. A large delegation of Mayors for Peace joined in this rally calling for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, just prior to the start of 2010 NPT Review Conference at the United Nations.  
Credit: Mayors for Peace.



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