



#MEXICOGP2017

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

22-26 May 2017 - Cancun, Mexico

Chair's Summary

Cancun, 26 May 2017

From Commitment to Action

A. Introduction

1. The Fifth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction took place from 24 to 26 May 2017 in Cancun Mexico. It was chaired by H.E. Enrique Peña Nieto, the President of the United Mexican States, with the participation of H.E. Bujar Nishani, President of the Republic of Albania, H.E. Mr. Jovenel Moïse, the President of Haiti, H.E. Mr. Taneti Maamau, the President of Kiribati, H.M. King Mswati III, Head of State of Swaziland, H.E. Mr. Robert Mugabe, the President Zimbabwe, H.E. Mr. Mattlan Zackhras, Minister in-Assistance to the President of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, H.E. Mr. Khurelsukh Ukhnaa, the Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia, H.E. Ms. Inonge Wina, the Vice President of Zambia, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Vice-President for Sustainable Development of the World Bank, and 60 Ministers and Deputy Ministers, parliamentarians, representatives of intergovernmental organizations, local governments, business and civil society executives. The Global Platform benefited from the remote participation of persons with disabilities from Asia, the Americas, Europe and the Pacific. It was the largest ever Global Platform with over 7000 persons registered.
2. The Global Platform hosted the Leaders' Forum co-chaired by the President of the United Mexican States and the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, which adopted the Cancun High-Level Communiqué on ensuring the resilience of infrastructure and housing. The Global Platform comprised over 300 events, including two Ministerial Roundtables, plenary sessions, special sessions, working sessions and special events. It was preceded on 22-23 May by a Multi-hazard Early Warning Conference which focused on increasing for people the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments, and on 21-23 by a "Climate and Disaster Resilience in Small Island Developing States: Practical Solutions" event.
3. Within the overarching framework set by the Sustainable Development Goals (the SDGs), the program and deliberations of the Global Platform reflected the priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (the Sendai Framework), the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Agenda for Humanity and the New Urban Agenda, and built on and benefited from the very rich and pragmatic outcomes of, and positions expressed by, the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction which were kindly hosted by the Governments of Fiji for the Pacific on 24-26 October 2016, India for Asia on 2-5 November 2016, Mauritius for Africa on 22-25 November 2016, Paraguay on 8-9 June 2016 and Canada for the Americas on 7-9 March 2017, and Finland and Turkey for Europe on 3-5 October 2016 and 26-28 March 2017, respectively as well as the Third Arab Preparatory Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 30 April-1 May 2017 hosted by Qatar.

B. Taking the Sendai Framework implementation forward

4. The 2017 Global Platform was the first to take place after the adoption of the Sendai Framework. It was an opportunity for countries, international organisations and other stakeholders to assess implementation, identify measures to drive action further, share lessons, forge partnerships and strengthen cooperation, as well as to fundamentally restate the value of the Sendai Framework as an effective guiding instrument and the commitment to its implementation.
5. The Leaders' Forum, Ministerial Roundtables, plenary sessions, special sessions, working sessions and special events generated substantive exchanges on key issues and concrete guidance for further action, clustered as follows according to the Sendai Framework's four priorities for action:

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

6. Accelerated efforts are required to ensure all countries systematically account for disaster losses by 2020, as a pre-requisite to achieve Sendai Target (e). Disaster loss data is also expected to contribute to the understanding of loss and damages from climate change. In parallel, efforts are required to ensure that loss data is widely disseminated and used to provide statistical evidence of risk for policymakers, development planners and disaster risk reduction practitioners.
7. Investment and technical capacity to support the development and maintenance of loss databases and the conduct of risk assessments are required for Least Developed Countries, Land-Locked Development Countries and small island developing States .
8. Methodologies and guidelines for the collection of data to build and maintain national disaster loss databases and conduct risk assessments need to be strengthened and developed into global standards for use by the public and private sectors in the efforts to implement the Sendai Framework. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction should facilitate these efforts.
9. Practical examples regarding the use of open data platforms that present geo-referenced risk information across hazards and exposure data in open source and interoperable formats need to be documented and shared. This includes documenting the cost effectiveness and the multiple sustainable development benefits of such open risk data platforms for the public and private sector.
10. Countries are encouraged to incentivize the collection of risk information by local authorities, which can enable higher levels of data disaggregation. When consolidating the data nationally, it is recommended to preserve similar levels of disaggregation.
11. Risk assessments should include data on displacement as well as data disaggregated by sex, age, income and persons with disabilities. Further improvement is required to achieve this. Identified good practices include the connection and active engagement of stakeholder groups who are already compiling such data through household survey or other means.
12. Risk information is the foundation for awareness-raising and the development of educational material on disaster risk. Risk assessments and guidance for risk assessments can be strengthened through systematic integration of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices.
13. There is inconsistent availability of risk information to drive effective multi-hazard early warnings. The number of countries compiling data on casualty risk and developing scenarios to establish thresholds for impacts-based warnings needs to increase.
14. Risk information of the exposed population, including aspects of vulnerability and the identification of people with special needs, is required to target warnings and identify suitable communication channels. Progress in this area will need to be measured against Target (g) of the Sendai Framework.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

15. Disaster risk governance mechanisms at the global, regional and national levels continue to evolve. Efforts are required to adopt specific norms and regulations aimed at enabling partnerships between the public and private sectors, ensuring participation of stakeholders in disaster risk governance mechanisms and developing and implementing disaster risk reduction plans and strategies, guiding the coordinated work of institutions, and generating incentives for investments.

16. Accountability in disaster risk management needs to be strengthened. Independently audited risk disclosure, particularly when made mandatory, is important and should become common practice.
17. The empowerment of local authorities to manage disaster risk remains a priority and the Declaration of Local and Regional Governments on the implementation of the Sendai Framework adopted at the Global Platform provides practical guidance to achieve this aim.
18. Community participation, ownership and buy-in is important to build sustainability and long-term community resilience. Local governments are encouraged to base their disaster risk reduction strategies and plans on local communities' needs, knowledge and engagement.
19. Volunteerism continues to be a fundamental resource which needs to be leveraged and supported. The critical role in this regard of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement was repeatedly emphasized.
20. Considerable room remains for improvement and innovation to reduce disaster risk in development sectors, as well as for achieving coherence in implementation across sectors. Managing disaster risk is a crosscutting endeavor which requires effective, inclusive and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, such as national and local platforms, and their strengthening in order to ensure institutional coherence in accordance with the Sendai Framework.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

21. It is imperative to apply disaster risk management in the overall economic planning across sectors at national and local levels, as key for sustainable growth and development as well as resilience building and job creation, and the broader implementation of the SDGs.
22. Risk-informed investments for the resilience of infrastructure and housing was the focus of the Leaders' Forum, which concluded with practical and achievable commitments. The Forum highlighted that resilient and sustainable investment depend on the ability to ensure integration and coherence across policy instruments and regulatory frameworks, and this can only happen through strong coordination, collaborative partnerships that bridge institutions and stakeholders, and inclusive approaches that leave no one behind.
23. Significant work is required to ensure effective accounting of disaster risk in infrastructure and housing when developing economic strategies and budgets, and to continue enhancing risk transfer mechanisms and their increased availability to the poor and low-income groups. Normative and regulatory frameworks on risk-informed investments and budget allocations, incentives, cost-benefit analysis, risk assessments for both existing and future infrastructure, maintenance, and building standards need to be developed further in order to guide both the private and the public sectors and to ensure enforcement and accountability. The building industry needs to be guided by risk informed codes and by the application of expertise to assess losses using probabilistic scenarios.
24. The Global Platform recognized the value of investment practices which deliver significant impact, such as agricultural investments that meet the needs for healthy abundant food while also protecting biodiversity, land and water resources. In forest communities, investments in local fire monitoring systems were highlighted for their ability to reduce fire risk, protect forests and create jobs that build on scientific and indigenous knowledge systems. The development of standards for green infrastructure is necessary in order to stimulate investments in nature-based solutions.
25. Social safety nets, whether through community-led support systems or formal national schemes, are essential tools to eradicate poverty, reduce climate risk and disaster risk and more

broadly to enhance resilience. Consideration was given to investment in communication systems that can promote a culture of prevention and accountability.

26. Increasing investments in disaster risk reduction requires a clear articulation and communication of gains, and an understanding of risk-reward trade-offs. Economic methodologies need to be used to demonstrate how investments in risk reduction can benefit businesses in terms of financial performance and indirect corporate value and unveil the cost of inaction. Partnership between the public and the private sectors is a catalyst for new investment and requires the building of trust, spaces where conversations about vested interests and accountability can be held, and the necessary incentives and checks.

27. It is important to establish predictable financing mechanisms with increasing investment towards more balanced spending between disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response, such as the EU goal of a 50/50 ratio in funding.

28. Risk information needs to be systematically embedded in planning, zoning and investments and is instrumental to avoid unnecessary extra costs.

29. Strengthened investment in reducing disaster risk to cultural heritage was urged, including through resource mobilization to build capacity of local authorities and heritage managers and by combining the best of science and traditional knowledge. Emphasis was also placed on increasing the integration of traditional knowledge of the sustainable use of natural resources into modern social and economic life to promote disaster resilient development.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

30. There remains space for improvement to ensure risk information contributes to better preparedness as well as to guide efforts to "Build Back Better". Such efforts require a whole of-society approach, including the engagement of all stakeholders, strong partnerships to support scientific and technical research and its applications, and clear political commitment before and after disasters.

31. The Global Platform identified important elements to enhance existing "Build Back Better" practice, including risk-informed preparedness and recovery plans; strengthened multi-stakeholder platforms at both national and local levels, in accordance with the Sendai Framework, for effective collaboration and coordination among national, local governments, and communities; having a policy framework and legal system for reconstruction in place in advance to facilitate the recovery process; community capacity development; and local ownership.

32. The Global Platform also included examples of how countries, including less developed ones, can successfully design and implement early warning systems. However, it was noted that operations and maintenance budgets remain insufficient and unreliable in small island developing States, Landlocked Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries, hindering access to early warning and pre-emptive action to reduce vulnerability.

33. Increased efforts are needed to address the gap between demand and available resources for effective early warning systems in small island developing States, Landlocked Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries. In this regard, the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative was recognized as a significant contribution.

34. An innovative concept for a global multi-hazard alert system was announced by the meteorological community, to strengthen the issuance of impact based warnings and information related to high-impact weather, water, ocean and climate events.

35. The direct impacts of health disasters are significant, and their cascading and cumulative human and economic impact is even greater. The impacts are often exacerbated by environmental degradation and weather-induced factors. There is a need to shift the focus from response to epidemics to prevention through a multi-disciplinary and ecosystem-based approach and by ensuring the operationalization of the *Bangkok Principles* for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework.

Areas of special focus

36. Participants noted that water is central to the achievement of the SDGs, while floods and storms threaten lives and basic services infrastructure. Sustainable water management is necessary for successful disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. In this context, all countries, provinces and cities were urged to make integrated flood and drought management central to their planning and management processes. The Action Plan of the High-level Panel on Water (HLPW) is an important contribution to advance the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Sendai Framework in an integrated manner given their close linkages.

37. Furthermore, the deliberations across sessions identified the following additional priorities:

a. Monitoring implementation of the Sendai Framework

38. The prototype of the online *Sendai Framework Monitor* was presented at the Global Platform and was well received by countries and stakeholders, many of which committed to piloting it. The *Sendai Framework Monitor* will allow for data collection and aggregation at national and sub-national level as well as regional level, and will be instrumental to monitor progress against the SDGs.

39. The inclusion of shared indicators between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework was welcomed as a practical achievement in ensuring coherence in the implementation of policy frameworks.

40. Further efforts are needed to strengthen monitoring at local level, develop the necessary metrics, and make risk information open, accessible, sharable across data platforms, and duly disaggregated to support efforts to leave no one behind. The implementation of the UN-GGIM Strategic Framework on geospatial information and services was recognised as instrumental to the monitoring of the Sendai Framework and the SDGs.

41. It was noted that a systematic approach to monitoring can drive progress across the Sendai Framework's Priorities and enforce greater accountability by all stakeholders. There was also the recognition of the need to strengthen national statistical offices and foster close collaboration between national statistical offices and geo-information agencies in disaster-related data. Incentives are needed to foster collaborative multi-stakeholder approaches to reporting. A Global Partnership for Disaster-related Data for Sustainable Development was proposed in order to facilitate a collaborative, multi-stakeholder effort to optimize and operationalize existing and future disaster-related data in support of national and local monitoring efforts.

b. Achieving target E - Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

42. Participants recognized the priority to have disaster risk reduction strategies in place and aligned with the Sendai Framework by 2020.

43. There was convergence in recognizing that the development of disaster risk reduction strategies is a means to integrate, and render coherent, policies and programs relevant to sustainable development and climate change and thus to an effective use of resources at both national and local levels.

44. It was noted that the development and adoption of disaster risk reduction strategies would necessarily require the participation of all stakeholders in order to ensure the relevance and effectiveness of the strategies.

45. Further progress is necessary to bridge the gap between science and technology and policy-making to ensure that the strategies required by 2020 are sound, including that they anticipate emerging risk patterns.

46. Participants stressed the importance of ensuring that preparedness and recovery plans are risk-informed by 2020 as a key component of achieving the Sendai Framework target (e).

47. Disaster risk reduction education and awareness were highlighted as a critical component to be included in national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.

48. The development of disaster risk reduction strategies should consider regional and cross-border perspectives and include provisions that aim to prevent displacement attributed to disasters and reduce displacement risk, address the protection needs of displaced people and promote durable solutions to displacement.

c. Coherence with the sustainable development and climate change agendas

49. Following the lead of many countries, including small island developing States, which are pursuing coherence by incorporating disaster risk and climate change considerations into sustainable development, further work to strengthen institutions and clarify roles and responsibilities can help ensure that all public and private investments in development and growth are investments in resilience.

50. Efforts to address climate change and achieve sustainable development are strengthened when investments in the lives and livelihoods of the most excluded are put first. Inclusive approaches to planning and investment play an instrumental role in addressing the conditions that create vulnerability and exposure.

51. National and local disaster risk reduction strategies to be in place by 2020 need to be linked to national development planning and investment and to the nationally determined contributions toward the Paris Agreement. The benefits and failures of coherent approaches are felt most acutely at the local level and efforts toward risk-informed and climate-resilient development need be rooted in local priorities.

52. The Global Platform welcomed the coherence and integration achieved in the indicators for the Sendai Framework and the SDGs. Similar efforts to develop metrics for the adaptation goal of the Paris Agreement, coherently with the indicators of the Sendai Framework and the SDGs, will be essential. This will enable national and local governments to draw on similar data sets and monitor implementation more efficiently and effectively.

53. It is important to include disaster risk considerations when addressing questions concerning migration, displacement, refugees and human mobility.

54. Close ties between the preparatory processes of the Regional and Global Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction and the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development will be key to the annual monitoring of progress in disaster risk reduction-related sustainable development

goals and indicators and will contribute to the agenda of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

55. Deliberations of the Global Platform in 2019 will provide the opportunity to take stock of implementation based on the Sendai Framework Monitor and to contribute to the deliberations of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development which will be convened at the level of Heads of State and Government for the first comprehensive assessment of the SDG implementation.

d. Gender-sensitive and inclusive disaster risk reduction

56. There was a strong recognition of the persistent gender gaps in disaster risk reduction and calls to recognize and foster women and girls' leadership, empowerment and engagement in the decision-making, design, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of gender-sensitive and inclusive national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and policies by 2020, as well as to provide adequate capacity-building and education to allow women and girls' transformative role as agents for change in disaster risk management. There were also calls for women in leadership positions in the public and private sectors at national and local levels to foster gender parity in disaster risk management.

57. A "Global Programme in Support of a Gender Responsive Sendai Framework Implementation: Addressing the Gender Inequality of Risk and Promoting Community Resilience to Natural Hazards in a Changing Climate" was launched to implement the gender commitments of the Sendai Framework, and with a specific focus on achieving Target (e).

58. To overcome systemic barriers to inclusion, three interconnected actions are needed: building knowledge and skills, changing attitudes and belief systems, and promoting inclusive governance. The application of the principles of universal design effectively opens additional space for inclusion.

59. The Global Platform recognized the importance of the *Dhaka Declaration on Disability and Disaster Risk Management* as practical guidance for inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework. Countries were urged to implement the Declaration and report progress on its implementation when reporting progress of the Sendai Framework in 2019.

60. The 2017 Global Platform strived to leave no one behind. For the first time, participants living with disability were able to join remotely through the telepresence robots and accessible webconferencing. The Platform welcomed recommendations to further increase inclusivity.

e. International cooperation initiatives

61. International cooperation is at the heart of the Sendai Framework and its implementation. Regional and global initiatives need to support countries and expedite the development and implementation of nationally-driven disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

62. In addition to public-private partnerships, private-private cooperation is an important mechanism to be leveraged as it can support and facilitate data, information and lessons-learned sharing across countries, and help countries in acquiring technology and know-how related to disaster risk, with benefits also for the public sector.

63. In light of the tens of trillions of US Dollars that will be invested in infrastructure in the next decades, it was recommended to establish a coalition of countries for critical infrastructure in order to share knowledge, tools, and best practices, and to build the capacity of engineers and architects to enhance their understanding of risk and mitigation measures.

64. Participants underscored the important role of the United Nations system in supporting countries to develop strategies that integrate climate change, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction, and to continue building national capacity. The United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience is an important instrument to realize this aim.

C. Conclusions and follow-up

65. The Chair of the Global Platform recognized the very productive and dynamic discussions which took place throughout the Global Platform and expressed strong appreciation of the leadership of co-Chairs and organizers of the various sessions and the very active and substantive engagement of all stakeholders and the United Nations system's entities. All the participants expressed strong appreciation to the President of Mexico for his leadership and to the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Head of the Civil Protection, the Governor of Quintana Roo and the Mayor of Cancun for hosting the Global Platform.

66. The Chair praised the leadership of and support from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction in co-organizing the Global Platform and requested his support in taking forward the deliberations with fully coordinated engagement of, and support from, the United Nations system's entities, through the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.

67. There was a broad appreciation expressed that the deliberations of the Global Platform were pragmatic and key to drive the further implementation of the Sendai Framework as well as instrumental in setting the agenda for the upcoming Regional Platforms in 2018 and the next Global Platform, to be hosted by the Government of Switzerland in 2019. In this context, the importance of reviewing every two years the implementation of the regional action plans and strategies was reaffirmed.

68. There was a general sense that the Global Platform was a fundamental mechanism to foster practical coherence in implementation with other international agendas, in particular the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, and to monitor progress. Its multi-stakeholder nature is at the foundation of the very fruitful deliberations and of the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework at all levels.

69. It was indicated that the Chair would formally convey to the President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council the Global Platform's Chair's Summary and the Cancun High-Level Communiqué as a contribution to the upcoming debates of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. In addition, there was a call on all countries' representatives and stakeholders to represent the deliberations of the Global Platform in the preparation of the Forum's outcome documents and during its deliberations.

70. The Global Platform was adjourned with the commitment to reconvene in Switzerland in 2019 and an expression of strong appreciation for the Swiss Government as the future host.

ANNEX

Statements - Member States and Permanent Observer Non-member States

Afghanistan	Luxembourg
Albania	Liberia
Algeria	Madagascar
Argentina	Malawi
Armenia	Malaysia
Australia	Maldives
Bahrain	Mauritius
Bangladesh	Marshall Islands
Belgium	Mexico
Benin	Mongolia
Bolivia	Myanmar
Brazil	Nepal
Cambodia	New Zealand
Cameroon	Nicaragua
Canada	Niger
Chad	Nigeria
Chile	Norway
China	Pakistan
Colombia	Panama
Cook Islands	Papua New Guinea
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Côte d'Ivoire	Peru
Cuba	Philippines
Czech Republic	Portugal
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Qatar
Denmark	Republic of Korea
Dominican Republic	Russian Federation
Ecuador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Egypt	Samoa
El Salvador	Saudi Arabia
Ethiopia	Serbia
Finland	Slovenia
France	Solomon Islands
Gabon	South Africa
Gambia	South Sudan
Germany	Spain
Georgia	Sri Lanka
Ghana	Sudan
Guatemala	Swaziland
Holy See	Sweden
Honduras	Switzerland
India	Tajikistan
Indonesia	Tanzania
Iran	Thailand
Italy	Tonga
Jamaica	Tunisia
Japan	Turkey
Jordan	Uganda
Kazakhstan	United Arab Emirates
Kiribati	United Kingdom
Kuwait	Ukraine
Kyrgyzstan	United States of America
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Zambia
Lebanon	
Lesotho	

Statements – Intergovernmental Organizations, UN system entities and Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction’s common positions

Andean Community General Secretariat
Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction in Almaty
Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central
The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
East African Community Secretariat
Economic Community of Central African States
Economic Cooperation Organization
European Union
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
Intergovernmental Authority on Development
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
International Labour Organization
Indian Ocean Commission
International Organization for Migration
League of Arab States
MERCOSUR
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Pacific Community
Sovereign Military Order of Malta
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN Women
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Island Developing States
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations University
University for Peace
World Bank
World Food Programme
World Health Organization
World Meteorological Organization

Joint Statement on behalf of Central Asia and South Caucasus Regional Platform
Common African Position to the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Statements – Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Non-governmental Organizations, Private Sector and Stakeholder groups

Academy of diagnostics, Inc
ACHE International
ActionAid
Africa Nature Conservation Organization
Asian Disaster Reduction Centre
Asociación de Municipios de Panamá
Asociación Nacional de Bomberos Municipales departamentales de Guatemala
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
Caritas Internationalis
Center for Disaster Risk Resilience
China Charity Alliance
Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response
Consultoría Social Integral Vinni Cubi A.C.
Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe
Doctorado en Desarrollo Científico y Tecnológico para la Sociedad del Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados del Instituto Politécnico Nacional
DRR Dynamics Ltd
Earthquake Analysis Laboratory
EcoHealth Alliance and Future Earth
FM Global
Grupamento de Bombeiros Civis Voluntários
Habitat for Humanity International
Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, Chinese Academy of Science
Instituto de Protección Civil para el Manejo Integral de Riesgos de Desastres del Estado de Chiapas
International Council on Monuments and Sites, International Committee on Risk Preparedness
International Federation of Environmental Health
International Federation of Medical Students Associations
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
Iwate University
Joint Statement from the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities
Joint statement on behalf of the Human Security Network
Joint Statement on behalf of Indigenous Peoples
Joint Statement on behalf of Mayors and local governments
Joint statement on behalf of Media
Joint Statement on behalf of NGOs
Joint Statement on behalf of the Older persons
Joint Statement on behalf of the Science and Academia Stakeholder Group
Joint Statement Partners for Resilience
Joint Statement on behalf of the Private Sector
Joint Statement on behalf of Women
Major Group for Science and Technology
Mercociudades
NGO Little Bees International
Norwegian Refugee Council
Sovereign Military Order of Malta
The Indian Ocean Commission
Organizacion de Bomberos Americanos
Oxfam International
Sadeem Wireless Sensing Systems
Soka Gakkai International
The Geneva Association
The International Emergency Management Society - India Chapter
UN Major Group for Children and Youth
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Facultad de Enfermería y Obstetri
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
University of Zanjan
University of La Laguna

Voluntarios Digitales para Emergencias y Desastres
World Animal Protection
World Vision Canada
Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi
World Association for Disaster and Emergency Medicine