

Conclusions and Recommendations

First Thematic Consultation of the Cartagena +40 Process “Protection of Persons in Situations of Human Mobility and Statelessness” Mexico City 4-5 April, 2024

I. INTRODUCTION

The First Thematic Consultation on "Protection of Persons in Situations of Human Mobility and Statelessness" organized within the framework of the commemorative process of the 40th anniversary of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (Cartagena+40), took place in Mexico City on April 4 and 5, 2024.

Prior to the Consultation, the Cartagena+40 Technical Secretariat, led by the Government of Chile with the support of Mexico, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), developed a [concept](#) note.

Over 150 participants attended the meeting, including government representatives from Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Additionally, representatives of Refugee Organizations (five persons), Civil Society Organizations (five persons)¹, two Municipalities or local governments², National Human Rights Institutions and Ombudspersons (two representatives from RINDHCA), Academia (three representatives from GAIN), as well as eleven United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programs³, three International and Intergovernmental Organizations⁴, two International Financial Institutions⁵, three Regional Organizations⁶, and three subregional Mechanisms represented by their Pro Tempore Presidencies (Costa Rica representing the Quito Process, Belize representing the MIRPS, and Paraguay representing the MERCOSUR CONARES Meeting) participated. Finally, the presence of seven observer countries was noted⁷.

¹ Representatives of GAR-PAB; the Jesuit Service for Refugees in Mexico and the Coalition LAC RMD, and Red Clamor, and Sin Fronteras.

² Cordoba, Argentina and Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico.

³ The Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System in Mexico, IOM, UNAIDS, OHCHR, UNODC, UNWOMEN, FAO, UNOPS, OCHA, UNICEF, WTO.

⁴ PDD, ICRC, IFRC.

⁵ World Bank, IMF.

⁶ IACHR, OPS, CLARCIEV.

⁷ Canada, Germany, European Union, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, and USA.

During this consultation, more than 110 interventions were made, highlighting the need for a coordinated and collaborative regional response. The importance of addressing the realities in countries of origin, transit, and destination was emphasized, based on the principles of solidarity, regional cooperation, and shared responsibility to tackle the challenges of human mobility and displacement in the region. There was also reflection on current and future protection needs, and good practices developed at the national level were shared with a view to adopting them as regional standards. Initiatives developed to protect people in human mobility and stateless persons were presented, and regional solutions for designing common measures, programs, and strategies were proposed. Several interventions referenced the commitments made within the framework of the Second Global Refugee Forum of 2023.

The conclusions and recommendations presented here will serve for the drafting and subsequent adoption of the Declaration and the Action Plan of Chile for the period 2024-2034.

II. INAUGURATION

The inauguration was done by Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Ms. Alicia Bárcena; the Secretary General of Foreign Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Ambassador Rodrigo Olsen; the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms. Ruvendrini Menikdiwela; and the Rapporteur on Persons in Human Mobility of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Commissioner Andrea Pochak.

During the opening, the enduring relevance of the spirit and guiding principles of the Cartagena Declaration was emphasized, along with the expanded regional definition of a refugee. The three fundamental pillars of the Cartagena Process were highlighted: the necessity for continuous diagnostics on the situation and dynamics of displacement, the need for adaptability and innovation in operational responses, and the recognition of the importance of a coordinated and collaborative approach to address the challenges of human mobility.

The inclusive and participatory nature of the Cartagena+40 consultative process was emphasized, which involves contributions from states, organizations led by refugees, civil society, academia, the private sector, municipalities or local governments, the United Nations system and other international or regional organizations, national human rights promotion and protection institutions, as well as the support of donor and cooperating countries.

Reflections were made on the new dynamics of forced displacement and statelessness, characterized by a context of conflicts, insecurity, human rights violations, and the increasing actions of organized crime, which impose new challenges in the region. The crucial role of Latin

America and the Caribbean in the global multilateral architecture to address displacement was acknowledged. Countries in the region recognized their changing characteristics as countries of origin, transit, destination, and return in a context of large-scale mobility.

The participants' interventions revealed a clear consensus on the unprecedented increase in mixed movements in the region, which has put pressure on national reception mechanisms and refugee status determination systems. There was a noted increase in the adverse effects of disasters on forced displacement and the need to consider new solutions. Additionally, the persistence, and even increase, of limitations on access to asylum procedures and international protection, the persistence of deportations and forced returns, and difficulties in accessing justice, especially in border areas, were mentioned. The fundamental nature of the principles of non-refoulement—including non-rejection at the border and indirect refoulement—access to territory and protection procedures, access to justice and international protection, and family unity were recalled. The unrestricted respect for the human rights of people in mobility and statelessness, the importance of preventing statelessness, and international cooperation for seeking solutions were emphasized.

The complementarity of the Global Compacts on Refugees and on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, as well as between regional and sub-regional processes regarding human mobility, was emphasized. The need for comprehensive responses that ensure international protection was also discussed. The Cartagena +40 Process was highlighted as an opportunity to chart a path towards international protection and the prevention of statelessness in the region for the future, underscoring the importance of the Declaration and the Action Plan of Chile incorporating a human rights approach and directing efforts towards guaranteeing the effective implementation of rights in practice.

The Cartagena+40 Process presents an opportunity to renew the commitments of the States in the region to the spirit of solidarity, international cooperation, and shared responsibility that has characterized it over the past four decades.

I SEGMENT - Eradication of Statelessness

There was consensus among the participants on the importance of including this issue as one of the priorities of the Declaration and Action Plan of Chile.

Progress was acknowledged regarding the reduction of under-registration rates in the region, notwithstanding the persistent obstacles in birth registration in contexts of human mobility, particularly for people in transit.

Participants reflected on possible alternatives to address crises that may result in risks of statelessness, highlighting the importance of identifying the causes that generate them. Good practices that could be implemented in the region were shared, including measures aimed at facilitating birth registration in situations of mobility, including late registration; simplifying procedures for validating and issuing copies/identity and civil registry documents to people in situations of mobility; and the importance of strengthening cooperation and information exchange between the civil registry institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean, among others.

Additionally, the relevance of promoting other key actions aimed at protecting stateless persons and preventing statelessness in the region was mentioned, including the establishment of procedures for determining stateless status, the flexibilization and facilitation of naturalization procedures for refugees and stateless persons, and the importance of strengthening civil registries. The commitments formalized by several States and by the Latin American and Caribbean Council of Civil Registry, Identity, and Vital Statistics (CLARCIEV) made at the Second Global Refugee Forum were highlighted, and there was a call to align the Action Plan of Chile with the Global Alliance to End Statelessness.

Based on the interventions, six priority areas of focus were identified, to be addressed transversally with a gender, intersectional, and intercultural approach, with a special focus on children:

Normative Framework: The commitment to eradicate statelessness as a human right to identity and nationality was reaffirmed. It was mentioned that the adherence of States to international conventions on statelessness – the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness – remains crucial, as well as the development of national legislative frameworks in line with international and Inter-American standards. It was underscored that the standards of the Inter-American Human Rights System can provide guidance on this issue.

Determination of Stateless Status: It is necessary to establish specific procedures for determining stateless status that are efficient, accessible, and reasonable timewise. The proposal included establishing procedures that allow the simultaneous application for international protection (refugee status, temporary or complementary protection) for stateless persons in need. The importance of ensuring access to identification, travel, and residence documents for stateless persons was emphasized. Strengthening collaboration between States, legal defense organizations, and UNHCR to provide legal support to vulnerable individuals was advocated.

Registration and Documentation: Valuable suggestions were presented on this topic, all highlighting the importance of integrating the best interests of children in addressing birth

registration and access to documentation. The proposals included adopting specific measures to facilitate such registration, including late registration; introducing flexibility in criteria; ensuring free access to documentation and registration even in situations of irregular migration, among others. It was also suggested to separate migration procedures from personal identity documentation, including birth registration, avoiding the requirement of migration documents in public services, especially in health centers and educational institutions. The importance of facilitating the registration of children born to people in transit to avoid risks of statelessness was emphasized. The importance of implementing universal birth registration at borders for indigenous and cross-border populations through bilateral agreements and cooperation, and deploying mobile brigades for rural or remote areas was noted.

The use of new technologies was highlighted as a useful tool for accessing documentation, even without the need for in-person visits. Simplifying birth registration procedures was emphasized, eliminating requirements such as the apostille of parent documents to register their children; providing attention to children for late birth registration, facilitating evidence for registration, and more generally, resolving obstacles for the registration of foreign children. As a regional proposal, establishing processes for validating documents between countries – favoring direct and expeditious exchange between registry entities – was suggested, implementing measures that would require inter-institutional agreements and regulatory adjustments to simplify the legalization of documents and standardize registration procedures with international standards. Finally, the need for information and awareness campaigns on the importance of universal birth registration was mentioned.

Access to and Loss/Deprivation of Nationality: It is necessary to facilitate access to naturalization for stateless persons within flexible and simplified procedures, ensuring due process in cases related to the loss or deprivation of nationality, maintaining the principle of non-discrimination as a transversal axis in matters of access, loss, or deprivation of nationality.

Consular Protection/Assistance: The importance of strengthening consular networks was emphasized, along with attributing competencies to consular offices for the issuance of documentation and the conduct of registrations, including late registrations. In these coordinations, the necessity of guaranteeing the right to confidentiality and integrity of the personal data of the concerned individuals was underlined, ensuring the safety of those in need of international protection.

Regional Coordination and International Cooperation: Strengthening coordination among the countries of the region is fundamental for validating registrations and establishing links, as well as for compiling and regionalizing best practices. The need for regional studies to document processes and conduct analyses of human mobility, including in countries of origin, transit,

destination, and return, was mentioned. Developing regional information and alert systems to improve the quality of responses was also highlighted. In this regard, the relevance of promoting intersectorality at the national level and reinforcing coordination among consulates to disseminate official, adapted, and accurate information about rights and mechanisms was noted.

II SEGMENT – Comprehensive Protection of People in Human Mobility in Countries of Origin, Transit, Destination, and Return

It was agreed that it is essential to adopt comprehensive strategies that address the challenges of human mobility in countries of origin, transit, destination, and return. This entails adopting approaches that promote regional cooperation to strengthen assistance and comprehensive protection along the entire route. Additionally, it is important to have a “whole-of-society approach” that fosters joint work and collaboration among States, international and regional organizations, civil society, displaced persons or those in mobility, as well as academia, local governments, and host communities.

It was emphasized that virtually all countries in the region have been or continue to be countries of origin, transit, destination, or return, and solutions can only be achieved through concerted efforts that integrate protection approaches addressing the specific needs of people in mobility.

During the consultation, participants discussed various mechanisms and initiatives in the region to address internal displacement in countries of origin and promote local protection responses. These included efforts to strengthen legislation and policies to protect internally displaced persons and their socioeconomic integration, as well as considerations regarding their return.

Based on the interventions, four priority areas of focus were identified:

- **Mechanisms for addressing internal displacement in countries of origin:** Emphasis on preventing displacement triggers in communities of origin, including the growing impact of natural disasters and climate change, through greater state presence and initiatives to protect vulnerable groups, especially children, women, and vulnerable individuals. Recognition of the adoption of normative frameworks on internal displacement in Central American countries and the adoption of protection and care policies for displaced persons. Actions by origin countries to facilitate access to work and programs to enhance security and prevent displacement were mentioned. The contribution of the National Red Cross Societies in meeting the needs and providing protection to people in mobility was

highlighted, considering their fixed or mobile humanitarian service points along migration routes as neutral and safe spaces for care, protection, guidance, and listening.

- **Protection of persons with specific needs along the route:** A protection approach along the route with particular attention to people with specific needs, identifying appropriate and adapted tools and policies was proposed. This includes responses to address protection risks and strengthen care with a gender, intersectional, and intercultural perspective, such as for children and adolescents, LGBTIQ+ people, indigenous peoples, survivors of gender-based or ethnic violence, and the prevention of gender-based sexual violence along the route, exploitation, trafficking, and smuggling. Efforts to counteract prejudices and discrimination in the context of mobility were highlighted, with campaigns warning about the dangers along the routes for refugees and migrants throughout the continent. The need to distinguish between migrants and refugees to ensure effective international protection was emphasized, noting the risks associated with increased border control measures, including militarization and externalization.

Alternatives to administrative detention for irregular entry into a country's territory were suggested, while also ensuring security conditions in host countries through orderly and safe movement during transit and stay.

The importance of strengthening infrastructure to serve people in transit and ensuring free access to protection and humanitarian assistance services, regardless of status or migratory condition, was stressed.

The need for accurate and updated information to ensure evidence-based actions, reinforcing coordination and information exchange between countries with specific mechanisms, was highlighted.

The establishment of fixed or mobile service points along high-movement routes and a referral network for people needing various forms of protection was proposed to guarantee humane treatment and protection for people in mobility.

Improved coordination between different government offices and including municipal and local authorities in decision-making spaces to ensure better protection responses was emphasized.

The importance of incorporating the opinions and significant contributions of refugees, with a gender-differentiated, intersectional, and intercultural approach (women, LGBTIQ+ people, children, etc.), in the design and implementation of policies and management and protection mechanisms was highlighted. A strengthened gender perspective in future action plans was recommended, considering recommendations 32, 33, and 38 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

Initiatives by States in the region to promote access to legal stay alternatives and documentation in the context of recent population movements were noted. Initiatives aimed at facilitating access to such programs and the level of rights recognition and protection granted to their beneficiaries were highlighted. Expanding legal stay and

regularization options to complement asylum or refugee international protection systems was recommended.

Facilitating the naturalization of stateless persons through flexible and simplified procedures, ensuring due process in cases of loss or deprivation of nationality while maintaining the principle of non-discrimination as a key factor in access, loss, or deprivation of nationality was deemed necessary.

The importance of strengthening consular networks and empowering consular offices to issue documentation and perform registrations, including late registrations, was emphasized.

The need to guarantee the confidentiality and integrity of personal data and ensure the safety of individuals in need of international protection during such coordinations was highlighted.

Strengthening coordination among countries in the region to validate records, establish links, and compile and regionalize best practices was deemed fundamental.

Conducting regional studies to document processes and analyze human mobility, including in countries of origin, transit, destination, and return, and developing regional information and alert systems to improve response quality were mentioned as necessary.

Promoting intersectoral collaboration at the national level and reinforcing coordination between consulates to disseminate accurate, adapted information on rights and mechanisms was highlighted as relevant.

- **Coordination, Protection, Access, Assistance, and Non-refoulement Guarantees at Borders in Transit and Host Countries:** - The fundamental principle of non-refoulement in the international protection of refugees was reiterated. The importance of coordination to protect and assist people in transit and host countries was highlighted, including management measures and mechanisms to implement safe, supportive, and even protective borders, emphasizing access, identification, and case referral, as well as developing specific protocols and coordination between border and asylum authorities. - The relevance of developing registration and tracking systems in transit, including biometric registration systems, was noted. Temporary stay permits, removal of fines or sanctions for irregular entry, and the importance of traceability to protect family unity or prevent and respond to cases of missing persons in mobility situations were emphasized. The relevance of developing analytical mechanisms to identify new trafficking and smuggling routes was also mentioned. - Provisional identity documents for refugee applicants, facilitating access to rights and having the same characteristics as national identification, were proposed. These documents should have an initial validity of two years, renewable, with the possibility of obtaining permanent residence for adequate integration. The importance of granting permanent residence to recognized refugees or stateless persons was underscored. - Existing protocols for the care of children and adolescents

identified at borders, inspired by Advisory Opinion OC. 21/14 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) and regional MERCOSUR regulations, as well as online procedures for the revalidation of studies and comprehensive systems for access to health care for refugee applicants, refugees, and stateless persons, were mentioned. - Improving the articulation of existing public policies at the national level and executing intersectoral strategies that promote integration were highlighted as essential. In this regard, valuable practices such as "internalization" or "internal relocation" initiatives to ensure labor and educational integration throughout the territory and the nationalization of responses to efficiently and humanely address large movements of people were presented. - The need for immediate attention at borders to identify specific needs—such as health and psychosocial care—international protection needs, and the importance of inter-institutional coordination, including the fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling, were underscored. Efforts to ensure adequate consideration in the refugee status determination process in cases of gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation persecution were recommended. - Guaranteeing differentiated assistance and protection mechanisms and meaningful participation of refugees were emphasized, as well as the effective implementation of Declarations and agreements adopted throughout the Cartagena Process and the awareness of all involved actors, including communities and authorities. - The use of temporary protection mechanisms to attend, document, and integrate people arriving in the region was proposed, along with promoting formal employment and regularizing children and adolescents to ensure their access to rights and services. - The creation of a regional travel document, following the example of MERCOSUR, which already has provisions in this regard, and meeting ICAO requirements, was suggested. The need to distinguish between migrants and refugees to ensure effective international protection was also emphasized. - Finally, the importance of socio-cultural and socio-economic integration programs and working with municipalities to promote integration in the host community and prevent xenophobia was mentioned.

- **Protection Considerations and Solutions for a Dignified and Safe Return:** - Considerations for a safe and dignified return, including policies for the socio-economic reintegration of people in mobility situations, were discussed. - Establishing inter-institutional tables to favor reintegration through strengthening development programs and generating inter-institutional strategies and mechanisms to address needs for identity, health, employment, and education access were proposed. The importance of a gender perspective as a transversal axis in the design of public policies was highlighted. - It was recalled that the return of people not in need of international protection must be carried out humanely, with full respect for human rights and dignity. - Policies aimed at ensuring dignified and safe returns pose a significant challenge for countries of origin in terms of socio-economic reintegration, making international cooperation to implement programs and public policies highly relevant. - Policies for assisting nationals abroad to

facilitate humanitarian assistance even while in other countries, including strengthening cooperation among consular networks, were mentioned.

III SEGMENT - Strengthening Refugee Status Determination Systems - Development of Asylum Capacities

The strengthening of refugee status determination systems is vital to ensure refugees their rights under international law, their protection under the 1951 Convention, the 1969 Protocol, and the regional definition of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration. There is consensus in the region regarding the exponential increase in the number of refugee status applications and the need to adjust asylum systems to new scenarios through adapted, efficient, and pragmatic solutions.

The importance of collaboration with UNHCR was highlighted, through capacity-building programs in asylum, including initiatives to ensure Quality Asylum Systems (QAI), as established in the Brazil Action Plan. This collaboration has been crucial for modernizing asylum systems or refugee status determination to be more efficient, fair, and expedient. Furthermore, the relevance of technical cooperation among different countries in the region was mentioned as another key element in this process.

Based on the interventions, three main priority areas were identified regarding the topic:

- **Regarding the definition of refugee contained in the Cartagena Declaration:** The continued relevance and importance of applying the Cartagena Declaration were emphasized. Some states highlighted its use as a pragmatic tool to manage and improve efficiency in resolving pending applications (reducing delays). There was a call to advance and bridge Cartagena +40, recommendations from human rights monitoring mechanisms (e.g., CEDAW, IACHR), and global and regional legal and substantive contributions and mechanisms. It was suggested to consider current regional needs and challenges such as displacements due to criminal violence or adverse effects of natural disasters for an expanded definition. The spirit of Cartagena was underscored as encompassing protection against emerging and current needs, emphasizing its role in regional refugee protection alongside International Human Rights Law.
- **Case management systems and modalities for refugee status determination:** Digitization of refugee status determination processes through a comprehensive case management system, including registration, management, and decision-making, was unanimously considered fundamental for efficiency and quality.

Recommendations included developing computerized and interoperable systems with digital tools and new technologies (biometric registration, digital signatures, secure remote access to files) to handle large-scale influxes effectively.

Emphasis was placed on digitalizing forms and files, establishing appropriate protocols to expedite processes, identify specific needs early on, and refer individuals to necessary assistance or protection procedures.

Concerns were raised about safeguarding confidentiality and preventing misuse of digital systems for criminalizing mobile populations or compromising their safety.

The importance of differentiated processing modalities to adapt to changes in cases, profiles, and operational contexts was highlighted, including simplified procedures such as group or prima facie determinations.

- **Addressing specific needs and applying a differentiated approach:** Promoting a differentiated approach to enhance efficiency in processing applications and prevent delays or obstacles for vulnerable profiles was deemed essential.

Prioritization of cases involving vulnerable profiles, incorporating gender perspective, intersectionality, interculturality, and non-discrimination of mobile populations, was stressed. Establishing information platforms to guide access to protection mechanisms and combat misinformation was highlighted, particularly crucial for asylum seekers and those on the move.

Technology and artificial intelligence were recommended to improve response times, overcome physical location barriers, and enhance overall process efficiency and quality.

Actions to identify and prioritize referrals for potential refugees, understanding the profile of arrivals to tailor protection schemes accordingly, were emphasized.

Special attention to vulnerable groups such as gender, children, indigenous peoples, LGBTIQ+ individuals, survivors of gender-based violence, or forced recruitment victims was underlined.

IV SEGMENT- Complementary Protection Mechanisms

In this segment, the obligation to conduct refugee status determination processes was addressed, emphasizing that these processes should not be affected by the implementation of alternative protection mechanisms or alternative legal stay arrangements inspired by humanitarian protection considerations.

On the other hand, alternative protection solutions, including procedures to access legal stay mechanisms or regularization processes, help alleviate pressure on asylum systems and safeguard

their integrity. It is essential to ensure that these solutions are used appropriately and complementarily.

Based on the interventions, two main priority areas were identified regarding the topic:

- **Alternative protection mechanisms sensitive to refugee status determination:**

Reference was made to various mechanisms such as complementary protection, protection agreements, or temporary stay alternatives inspired by humanitarian considerations. These mechanisms, though different, serve the purpose of providing protection, documentation, and residence.

It was emphasized that temporary or complementary mechanisms and other forms of legal stay inspired by protection considerations must ensure non-refoulement principles and conditions for a dignified and secure life. They should also be agile and flexible to respond promptly to crises.

To ensure a protection-focused approach, any alternative mechanism must guarantee beneficiaries access to services/rights and adopt a differentiated approach for groups with specific needs.

Practices were presented where temporary protection measures or complementary protection are provided to people displaced by natural disasters, climate catastrophes, conflicts, survivors of domestic and gender-based violence, pregnant women, victims of human trafficking, and unaccompanied children and adolescents. These measures should facilitate access to rights such as health, education, housing, and inclusion in social protection mechanisms.

There are regional statutes offering enhanced protection for children and adolescents, allowing for accumulation of residency time for subsequent regularization, as well as access to education, social security, and healthcare.

These mechanisms should be considered as a protection solution, ensuring legally recognized statutes with rights and obligations, providing documents that guarantee residency and access to rights, and facilitating integration into the host country.

Recommendations included ensuring documentation for individuals covered by these mechanisms to facilitate access to banking systems, formal employment, and developing updated contingency plans with sufficient budget to effectively protect the population in need.

It was considered relevant to strengthen the technical capacity of national refugee agencies (CONARES) on these protection alternatives and to account for spaces/centers for receiving people with specific needs.

Finally, humanitarian visas were mentioned as a development of Article 22.8 of the American Convention on Human Rights.

- **The right to family unity as a protection and regularization measure:**

While the principle of family unity is recognized in various legislations, there are variations in state practices. It is imperative to implement a protection-focused approach addressing administrative or legal obstacles that delay or sometimes prevent family reunification in practice.

The importance of taking actions to prevent family separation and broadly recognizing the right to family unity was emphasized. Family reunification is often the best way to prevent individuals from embarking on dangerous routes to reunite with their loved ones.

In the context of unprecedented human mobility across the region, the need to establish meeting points for families in transit was highlighted.

The best interests of the child should be considered as a guiding principle in all decisions related to children, including family reunification, regardless of migratory status.

Good practices were highlighted, such as documentary studies from countries of origin to properly verify family ties, adapting asylum and migration systems to include family reunification processes during procedures, flexibility in documentary requirements, and considering a notion of family based on dependency rather than consanguinity. This includes including dependents in the main applicant's request without the need to repeat the entire process, which benefits children, adolescents, and vulnerable older people.

It is crucial to establish non-discriminatory narratives and practices that fully guarantee access to justice and due process, as well as broad criteria that allow for family unity beyond economic dependence.

V SEGMENT – Mechanism of Cooperation and Shared Responsibility

In this segment, the high mobility of refugees and migrants in the region was acknowledged, along with the challenges posed by mixed movements in terms of protection, assistance, and finding solutions, as well as the multi-causal nature of human mobility. It was emphasized that this situation will not decrease in the medium to long term and is likely to intensify, while resources will diminish. In this context, a creative, coordinated, inclusive, collaborative, comprehensive, and innovative approach is required to effectively address the regional response.

Based on the interventions, two main priority areas were identified:

- **Synergies and cooperation with other regional mechanisms, strengthening solidarity, and considerations of shared responsibility:** Individual efforts were shared to strengthen regional cooperation towards achieving shared responsibility. The need to focus regional cooperation on naturalization, regularization, and family reunification was highlighted, along with promoting links between humanitarian and development work. Support from the private sector to mobilize resources and facilitate labor inclusion of people in human

mobility, harmonization of documentation processes, and addressing the climate emergency were also underscored.

The importance of reaffirming commitments and responsibilities acquired by states and other stakeholders to ensure their implementation in different regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the Global Refugee Forum, was emphasized.

It was noted that jointly achieved progress provides elements to improve and strengthen existing regional mechanisms, including those that emerged following the implementation of the Brazil Action Plan in 2014.

Adopting a practical and pragmatic approach to avoid duplication, overlap, and multiplication of efforts among various regional mechanisms and consolidating a hemispheric initiative to enhance joint work in the region was highlighted, with the Cartagena+40 Process being the most inclusive geographically, focused on protection and solutions.

The role of host communities and supporting them through different regional mechanisms, including timely and inclusive coordination between local and national governments, was emphasized as crucial to achieving a comprehensive response in line with principles of solidarity, cooperation, and shared responsibility.

- **Monitoring mechanism for the Chile Action Plan:**

A monitoring mechanism for the Chile Action Plan aligned with cycles of the Global Compact on Refugees (Global Refugee Forum and High-Level Officials Meeting) was proposed.

This coordination mechanism should optimize regional processes and strengthen them through the involvement of diverse non-state actors and promote resource mobilization.

Establishing a monitoring committee responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Chile Action Plan through periodic review mechanisms was proposed. This committee would ensure the participation of states, local governments, municipalities, civil society organizations, academia, organizations representing refugees and those in human mobility, and other relevant actors.

Some interventions highlighted achievements of the MIRPS Platform and suggested that considering a Support Platform for the Chile Action Plan involving donor countries and expanding alliances implies a commitment from states and other actors, as well as shared responsibility. This platform would showcase the regional model globally, drawing from its experience in coordinating with regional mechanisms and the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees.

Additionally, it was emphasized that with international community support, this platform would facilitate the implementation of the Solidarity Cities program and promote inclusive cooperation and coordination with municipalities, local governments, host communities, and other interested stakeholders.