

First Thematic Consultation of the Cartagena+40 Process
Protection of people in situation of human mobility and statelessness
Mexico City, 4 and 5 April 2024

AGENDA

DAY ONE Thursday 4 April 2024	
8:30	Registration of participants
OPENING	
9:00	Welcoming remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome by host country (10') Opening remarks by Chile (10')
9:20	Presentation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR (15') <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cartagena Process throughout its 40 years The Global Compact on Refugees, its axes, and objectives Synergies and complementarities Fundamental elements of the PAB (to be reaffirmed by countries) and main achievements. Panoramic introduction to the comprehensive protection approach based on needs, and gender, age and diversity perspective.
9:35	Presentation of the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights- IACHR (15') <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional context, data, current challenges and a glimpse towards the next decade Standards and guidelines to strengthen the protection of people on the move and stateless persons.
9:50	Presentation of the agenda, methodology of the meeting, and introduction to the Technical Secretariat and Rapporteur (10')
10:00	Coffee break
FIRST PANEL – ERADICATION OF STATELESSNESS (1h30)	
10:15	Moderator Under the Brazil Action Plan, the region has made significant progress in eradicating statelessness. At the end of the 10 years of the global campaign for the eradication of statelessness #IBelong, the region can reiterate its commitment to the prevention and eradication of statelessness and the protection of stateless persons in Latin America and the Caribbean with the support of new key actors (i.e. CLARCIEV). Likewise, as we look to the next decade, the region can reflect on how to prepare to face any crisis that might generate risks of statelessness (not only in terms of prevention of statelessness, but also protection of

	<p>stateless persons), taking into account the need to identify the causes (origin, transit and destination countries) of statelessness and the risk of statelessness; the usefulness of regionally expanding good legislative practices, including mechanisms for determining stateless status and facilities for naturalization; the importance of strengthening civil registries – (late registration - support for families in transit) and of incorporating new technologies as relevant factors in the next decade to guarantee legal security.</p> <p>Plenary debate: States, civil society, IO, Municipalities, Ombudsperson's Offices, academia, refugee-led organizations, subregional mechanisms, other interested parties (3' each participant).</p>
11:45	Break
SECOND PANEL - COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION OF PEOPLE IN HUMAN MOBILITY IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT, DESTINATION AND RETURN (4h)	
12:00	<p>Presentation of the Thematic - Moderator</p> <p>Throughout history, a great number of the countries in the region have been, at different times, either countries of origin, transit, destination or return. Today, a large part of forced displacement occurs within the region, hence it has become evident that protection needs and finding solutions not only concern the countries of destination, but also those of transit, and origin.</p> <p>All of them must work together, since solutions can only be found in solidarity and collaboration, inspired by the humanitarian, peaceful and non-political spirit that characterizes the Cartagena Process. All countries must come together, no matter where on the route they are or will be in the future, to agree on mechanisms that promote attention to the underlying causes of displacement, strengthen protection in transit—where people suffer the greatest violence—, and consolidate access to refugee status determination systems and other protection mechanisms in host countries.</p> <p>Plenary debate: States, civil society, IO, Municipalities, Ombudsperson's Offices, academia, refugee-led organizations, subregional mechanisms, other interested parties (3' each participant).</p>
13:30	Lunch break
SECOND PANEL CONTINUED	
14:30	Continuation of plenary debate (3' each participant)
CONCLUSIONS AND CLOSING REMARKS	
17:00	Conclusions - First day summary and key results
18:00	Closure of the first day
<i>Interpretation will be available in Spanish and English</i>	

DAY TWO Friday 5 April 2024	
09:00	Plenary presentation and approval of the recommendations and conclusions of the first day.
THIRD PANEL – STRENGTHENING REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION 3h	
09:20	<p>Presentation of the Thematic - Moderator</p> <p>In the last decade, the countries of the region have seen the need to address large-scale movements of refugees and migrants, often without adapted legal and institutional tools and having refugee status determination systems designed for other realities. These emerging challenges, which will possibly increase in the coming years, require deep reflection to find adapted solutions that are efficient and pragmatic, and count on the solidarity and cooperation between countries. The regional approach is and will continue to be crucial to maintain the tradition of asylum and protection that has characterized Latin America and the Caribbean throughout its history. Strengthening refugee status determination systems is the basis for sustaining protection in the countries in the region and responding to the original mandate of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol.</p> <p>Plenary debate: States, civil society, IO, Municipalities, Ombudsperson's Offices, academia, refugee-led organizations, subregional mechanisms, other interested parties (3' each participant).</p>
10:45	Coffee break
THIRD PANEL CONTINUED	
11:00	Plenary debate continues (3 minutes each participant)
12:30	Lunch break
FOURTH PANEL - COMPLEMENTARY PROTECTION MECHANISMS 1h30	
13:30	<p>Presentation of the Thematic - Moderator</p> <p>Temporary protection mechanisms can constitute a provisional protection response through the provision of temporary permits, stay agreements, humanitarian visas or labour migration mechanisms. These allow the extension of protection to a broader category of people than those stipulated in the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, regional instruments or complementary forms of protection. Those mechanisms are, however, subsidiary, and priority must always be given to international protection mechanisms. Temporary protection can constitute an appropriate emergency response to humanitarian crises, complex or mixed population movements and large-scale displacements, especially when existing responses do not allow for an immediate and emergency reaction or are insufficient. Equally, this tool can be based on multilateral cooperation and favor an equitable distribution of burdens and responsibilities.</p> <p>Plenary debate: States, civil society, IO, Municipalities, Ombudsperson's Offices, academia, refugee-led organizations, subregional mechanisms, other interested parties (3' each participant).</p>

15:00	Coffee break
FIFTH PANEL – COOPERATION AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY MECHANISMS (1h15)	
15:15	<p>Presentation of the Thematic - Moderator</p> <p>The Action Plan may provide for support, where necessary, to develop each of the areas using the tools of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), including the Asylum Capacity Support Group (ACSG), the perspective from multiple stakeholders, including additional financial resources, political support, technical assistance or institutional strengthening activities. It can also request UNHCR's support through the Quality Asylum Initiative (QAI), implemented within the framework of the Quality Asylum Program of the Brazil Plan of Action, or resort to the Support Platforms of the GCR. Among the existing frameworks at the regional and subregional level, alignment and complementarity can be sought with the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection, and the Inter-American System for the protection of human rights, and with regional mechanisms such as the Latin American and Caribbean Civil Registry, Identity and Vital Statistics Council (CLARCIEV), the Comprehensive Regional Framework for Protection and Solutions (MIRPS) and the Quito Process; including the MIRPS Support Platform and the Group of Friends of the Quito Process.</p> <p>Plenary debate: States, civil society, IO, Municipalities, Ombudsperson's Offices, academia, refugee-led organizations, subregional mechanisms, other interested parties (3' each participant).</p>
16:30	Break

CONCLUSION

16:45	<p>Conclusions of the Consultation</p> <p>Plenary presentation and approval of the recommendations and conclusions of the Consultation.</p>
CLOSING	
17:40	<p>Closing of the Thematic Consultation on Protection of people in situation of human mobility and statelessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Closing remarks host country (10') ● Closing remarks Chile (10')
18:00	Closure

Interpretation will be available in Spanish and English