

## Conclusions and Recommendations

### Second Thematic Consultation of the Cartagena+40 Process

#### *Inclusion and Integration through Alternative, Comprehensive, and Sustainable Solutions*

16-17 May, 2024, Brasilia

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Second Thematic Consultation on Inclusion and Integration through Alternative, Comprehensive, and Sustainable Solutions, organized within the 40th anniversary commemorative process of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (Cartagena+40), was held in the city of Brasilia on May 16 and 17, 2024.

Prior to the Consultation, the Cartagena+40 Technical Secretariat, led by the Government of Chile with the support of Brazil, the Inter-American Development Bank, 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, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Additionally, representatives of Refugee Led Organizations (five persons), Civil Society Organizations (five persons)<sup>1</sup>, two Municipalities or local governments<sup>2</sup>, National Human Rights Institutions (one representative from Brazil), Academia (two representatives from GAIN), Private Sector (five representatives)<sup>3</sup> as well as eleven United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programs<sup>4</sup>, three International and Intergovernmental Organizations<sup>5</sup>, three International Financial Institutions<sup>6</sup>, three Regional Organizations<sup>7</sup>, 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 ten cooperating countries was noted<sup>8</sup>.

During this Consultation, more than one hundred interventions were made. Through these, participants highlighted that socioeconomic inclusion is key to peaceful coexistence and social

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<sup>1</sup> Representatives of GAR-PAC; the Jesuit Service with Migrants LAC, the Coalition LAC RMD, Red Clamor, and Missao Paz, Brasil.

<sup>2</sup> Intendency of Montevideo and Uruguay and Municipalities of Pacaraima, Roraima, Brazil.

<sup>3</sup> From Brazil, ACCOR and Foundever (representing, also the Companies with Refugees Forum and the Global Compact for Refugees. From Mexico: Mabe and FEMSA.

<sup>4</sup> The Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System in Brazil, UNODC, UN Women, FAO, UNOPS, OCHA, ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDRR, ECLAC.

<sup>5</sup> PDD, ICRC, IFRC.

<sup>6</sup> World Bank, IMF, CAF

<sup>7</sup> IACHR, CLARCIEV.

<sup>8</sup> Canada, European Union, Germany, Republic of Korea, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United States.

cohesion between displaced persons and host communities; reaffirmed the relevance of the triple nexus approach, which promotes cooperation, collaboration, and coordination between humanitarian action, development, and peacebuilding; emphasized the interconnection between solutions and protection – ensuring integration and basic rights such as work, health, education, and identity is inseparable from effective protection; and underscored the importance of gender, intersectionality, and interculturality as integral elements of inclusive policies.

Moreover, the importance of promoting regularization and the issuance of documentation was highlighted; along with the need to recognize academic degrees, diplomas, and work related skills.

The potential of complementary pathways for admission, including family reunification, admission for study purposes, and labor mobility, including humanitarian visas, was also emphasized, and participants discussed how these pathways could be expanded at the regional level. However, these actions should not be established to replace the right to seek asylum or the obligation of States to provide international protection. The value of private sponsorship as a strategy to support resettlement and humanitarian visas was stressed.

Partnerships with the private sector, greater involvement of development actors, and specific attention to the role of cities and municipalities were widely recognized as fundamental elements to achieve comprehensive, sustainable, and lasting solutions.

Regarding repatriation to the country of origin, it was reiterated that it must be voluntary and in observance of the principle of non-refoulement; there was consensus on the need to accompany the reparation process with adequate, sustainable, and durable reintegration policies to avoid new displacements.

Finally, there were numerous references to the Global Refugee Forum and the commitments made by the countries of the region in 2023.

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

## II. INAUGURATION

The Consultation was inaugurated by the Secretary General of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Ambassador María Laura da Rocha; the Director General of Consular Affairs, Immigration, and Chileans Abroad of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Ambassador Marta Bonet; the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System in Brazil, Ms. Silvia Rucks; and the Assistant High Commissioner for Operations of UNHCR, Mr. Raouf Mazou.

During the opening and consultation, participants expressed their solidarity with Brazil in light of the devastating floods in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

They highlighted the inclusive and participatory nature of the Cartagena+40 Process and specifically mentioned the contributions from refugees in responding to displacements, including those occurring in disaster contexts.

The urgent need to identify solutions from the onset of displacements in the countries of origin was emphasized, which, among other things, can reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance and, more significantly, address the root causes of displacement.

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees and the search for solutions, it was mentioned that good practices and regional responses need to be identified in countries of origin, transit, destination, and return. There was agreement on the importance of advancing strategically in inclusion, particularly highlighting the role of the private sector as an effective ally in achieving sustainable and effective solutions.

Concrete examples were provided to demonstrate how programs for the interiorization and strengthening of the inclusion and integration of refugees and migrants benefit host countries. Through formal employment, they can contribute to the socioeconomic development of the country and host communities, generating numerous benefits, including tax revenue, GDP growth, and the revitalization of local economies. Social inclusion and access to essential rights and services such as health, education, and social security were emphasized, along with the promotion of psychosocial well-being, crucial services for strengthening social cohesion and avoiding stigmatization and discrimination. Additionally, it was mentioned that a comprehensive territorial approach that includes host communities, the participation of cities, municipalities, development actors, and the private sector as key partners in this inclusion process are critical.

In summary, the Cartagena+40 Process was highlighted as a favorable instance for translating the different countries' good practices into regional commitments to be embodied in the Chile Plan of Action.

### **Presentation of the Inter-American Development Bank – BID/IADB**

For years the narrative has been that the region lacks the capacity to respond to the phenomenon of human mobility, which affects countries, cities, and local communities. Today, however, the idea of a “crisis” must be overcome and human mobility needs to be recognized as the new normal. In fact, more than 50 percent of refugees and migrants in the region have already surpassed five years of residence in their host countries. These phenomena are intraregional, and countries are becoming points of origin, transit, destination, and return.

This presents a new opportunity for development: the displaced population is mostly young and of working age, with significant potential and, in some cases, higher educational levels than the residents of the host countries. In this context, the validation of academic degrees and

certification of competencies are key to transforming the presence of displaced persons into a development opportunity.

It was discussed how migration and the presence of people on the move represent an important contribution, not only in terms of labour but also financially. The positive effects of their integration into local economies are also reflected in the gross domestic product and fiscal health, as well as generating remittances for the country of origin, among other macroeconomic indicators.

The excellent work of numerous national statistical entities was highlighted, as well as their role in consolidating information on the economic impact of refugees and migrants. The importance of involving them to characterize the population was emphasized.

The advances in regularization processes in countries such as Ecuador, Colombia, Belize, the Dominican Republic, and Uruguay were also noted: despite ongoing integration challenges at the regional level, these examples demonstrate adequate progress in Latin America.

It was emphasized that a large number of the people on the move will remain in the host countries, which requires an optimal response, including social programs and the need to overcome the informal market, at least for the second generation of refugees and migrants. It is crucial to involve the private sector and legalize degrees, as well as consider the role of cities.

The importance of social cohesion was reiterated as a vital element to change negative perceptions about refugees, forcibly displaced persons, and migrants.

In this context, some key ideas were proposed to stimulate the debate:

- Change the narrative to address current challenges and analyze how banks, as strategic financial institutions, can contribute to this process.
- Consider legal visas and regularization or labor mobility policies as continuous tools rather than crisis responses, moving away from short-term solutions and understanding that the impacts of human mobility on host countries should be analyzed with a medium- to long-term perspective.
- Recognize the importance of including statistical and measurement institutions and consider using artificial intelligence tools that can support public policies and better decision-making.
- Strengthen the discussion in cities as key spaces in the current context.
- Identify and strengthen synergies between existing regional and sub-regional platforms around human mobility issues, and engage Ministries of Labor and Finance as imperative for identifying and expanding development opportunities.

### III. SEGMENT I – Supporting host communities as a structural element of social integration, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion

It was highlighted that the benefits of human mobility are increasingly evident; integration has generated new opportunities for sustainable and cultural development for host communities and countries, and it is necessary to consider a medium- and long-term development approach, benefiting both, people on the move and the host communities.

In this segment, participants recognized, in a transversal manner, that the challenges of integration and inclusion fall mainly on the communities that host forcibly displaced persons and migrants. It is essential to ensure that they receive support at various levels and services from the State, as well as from the international community and the various actors involved. During the meeting, representatives from the municipalities presented the [Montevideo Declaration on Contributions of Solidarity Cities](#) to the Chile Plan of Action (2024-2034).

Participants also recognized that local integration is a process that generates shared opportunities and exchanged best practices regarding the implementation of policies and programs focused on providing various social services, including health, education, and housing, as well as facilitating social cohesion.

Additionally, programs built from an integral and collaborative approach, considering gender, intersectionality, and interculturality, were highlighted, and it was recommended to implement programs centered and focused on the best interests of children, including the principle of non-refoulement.

The importance of public policies being universal and non-discriminatory based on nationality or legal status was emphasized, recognizing that regularization and documentation are essential for achieving full inclusion. It was noted that several countries in the region are implementing regularization programs, while in others, refugees and stateless persons receive the same identification documents as nationals of those countries, even being exempted from costs for those with international protection needs. The private sector also called for the issuance of high-quality and recognizable documentation to facilitate access to work and banking services.

There was discussion on improving the dissemination of available programs, particularly to facilitate displaced persons' access to social benefits, which necessarily requires directing information to host communities as well. Furthermore, the importance of developing statistics and having disaggregated data to generate accurate information for creating efficient and tailored public policies and programs was stressed.

Several initiatives were highlighted as best practices in the field of higher education regarding human mobility. These include the expansion of academic offerings for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in both public and private higher education institutions, as well as

specialized courses aimed at the community to strengthen technical knowledge in various areas and to raise awareness about issues of forced displacement and migration. Additionally, the importance of revalidating diplomas was mentioned, including the total or partial elimination of administrative fees and facilitated access to higher education, especially in public universities offering free education. The European project University Corridors for Refugees (UNICORE) was referenced, which creates a university corridor through which refugees access higher education opportunities in the host country.

The importance of providing support to host communities in programs for receiving returnees was also noted; including them in planning and having initiatives for disaster management. Furthermore, the significance of having comprehensive centers for psycho-social care, including individual and group support, was emphasized.

Based on the contributions from this segment, participants highlighted the following best practices and recommendations:

- Regularization and the provision of documentation are indispensable preconditions for inclusion, integration, and access to services, and need to be prioritized.
- Systems of registration should be established to identify specific needs and enable differentiated care in collaboration with international organizations, civil society organizations, and refugee-led organizations.
- Decentralizing services and establishing one-stop shops to expedite procedures and avoid duplication of efforts by the State are key to meeting demand and improving responses, which will favorably impact integration, particularly when prioritizing attention to vulnerable groups.
- Socioeconomic inclusion and the observance of human rights are essential for peaceful coexistence, and there is a close link (triple nexus) between humanitarian assistance, development investment, and peace promotion.
- Access to higher education, training, and university networks should be facilitated –with academia already having good practices at the regional level–; free language courses promoted by public and private higher education institutions; training programs at universities; scholarship offers; and housing for refugees and stateless persons.
- Universal access to health services should be ensured, and tools and policies for the prevention and response to gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, and free psychosocial care should be strengthened.
- An articulated network of the private sector should be established, similar to that of academia and other actors, to benefit refugees, other forcibly displaced persons, and

migrants, generating greater development opportunities for both host communities and those seeking to integrate into them. To this end, the creation of a Regional Network of Companies in Solidarity with Refugees was proposed, expanding on the good practice already developed in Brazil (Companies with Refugees Forum).

- The Solidarity Cities and Borders of Solidarity programmes should continue, emphasizing that a network of host cities is relevant to support the integration policy of refugees and migrants.
- Refugees, forcibly displaced persons, and migrants should be included in the generation of public policies, highlighting the importance of strengthening youth leadership to organize and mobilize activities for process management in their communities.
- Specific public policies for the protection of internally displaced persons should be established, ensuring their participation, inclusion, and identifying solutions from the beginning of displacement. In this regard, community articulation and integration centers were mentioned as a good practice for preventing forced displacement, along with other initiatives that seek to restore the social fabric through culture, art, and sports, particularly for children and adolescents.
- Dissemination and communication actions should be developed so that information about programs and projects reaches refugees, displaced persons, and migrants, as well as host populations.
- Initiatives, policies, and adapted strategies should be developed to eradicate xenophobia and discriminatory practices, such as campaigns that strengthen social cohesion and include community-based interventions with the participation of displaced persons; including information and awareness for civil servants, journalists and media to play a role in changing narratives and promoting the inclusion and integration of people in human mobility.
- Support from the World Bank and other financial entities should be sought to conduct diagnostics on migration narratives, identifying challenges and providing visibility to cultural contributions, helping to make evidence-based decisions which include the voice of the displaced population to address current challenges.
- Support from the international community should be sought, under the principle of shared responsibility, emphasizing the importance of the United Nations system organizations and their presence to promote integration, coordination, and sustainability.

#### IV. SEGMENT II – Building policies and strategies for economic inclusion, self-reliance, financial access for resilience, integration and contribution to host communities

In this segment, it was highlighted how recipient economies in Latin America and the Caribbean can significantly increase their productivity and growth by successfully integrating refugees and migrants into the formal job sector and into skilled positions. In addition to reducing fiscal pressures, this approach enables people on the move to cover their living expenses and pay taxes, thereby maximizing the economic benefits of their inclusion for the host communities.

The private sector agreed on the need for government support to facilitate access to banking, financial services, and bank accounts, and acknowledged the contributions that refugees make to the economic growth of businesses. They explained that the labor inclusion of refugees improves organizational competitiveness, as it is associated with notably lower turnover rates, among other benefits.

##### Discussion Panel - World Bank (WB), International Labour Organization (ILO), and ACCOR (Brazil)

According to studies conducted by the **World Bank (WB)**, several areas demonstrate the contributions of displaced, refugee, and migrant populations to local economies: 1) demographic dividend: there is a growth in the economically active population due to the arrival of refugees and migrants; 2) macroeconomic: positive impact on GDP and other economic indicators; 3) fiscal: the costs resulting from the provision of social services are financed through tax payments.

These studies show that in recent years there has been a growing multicausal displacement, including due to climatic factors, and it is necessary to protect and integrate displaced persons by strategically and systematically recognizing their economic potential. To achieve this, the need to remove potential barriers to inclusion and create integration spaces that adapt to the context was highlighted. Efficient and organized management is required, taking into account forced displacements and mixed movements and their implications for development. It was emphasized that it is crucial to center people in the processes, alongside regional coordination to achieve protection and development solutions.

The **ILO** highlighted its regional strategy for the economic integration of refugees, emphasizing the following priorities: 1) the importance of sharing best practices for inclusion, whether from the public or private sector; 2) systematically investing in labor market integration and social cohesion; 3) working towards gender equality and developing specific policies for refugee and migrant women; 4) promoting systemic investment in development considering the triple nexus—humanitarian, development, and peace; 5) systematically investing in public services and the inclusion of refugees in them, avoiding the creation of parallel systems; 6) supporting inclusive and sustainable public systems, involving employers and private sector unions to facilitate access to the formal market, along with other support mechanisms such as company or union-supported childcare to enhance women's inclusion; 7) fostering equitable hiring policies.

The representative from **ACCOR**—one of the largest hotel companies present in the region—discussed the collaborative work with UNHCR in Brazil. Since 2022, they have trained leaders and recruiters and



created a guide of best practices for hiring refugees and migrants. They also developed an internal training module through which they provide support for resume creation and preparation for interview and selection processes. Last year, ACCOR celebrated the inclusion of over 100 refugees in their hotels, promoting the same management model in franchise hotels.

The benefits for the company include the advantage of multilingualism, cultural diversity, and the contribution of refugee-community interactions. The panelists also reinforced that the formal inclusion of refugees in the labor market is a significant asset for countries, generating revenue and fiscal contributions.

Based on the interventions, several recommendations were provided:

- Recognize the contributions of refugees and migrants to host communities by implementing active labor policies to foster formal employment opportunities in line with their human potential, skills, and competencies.
- Establish mechanisms to streamline, facilitate and promote hiring refugees and migrants within countries and address the need to identify ways to prevent labor exploitation and human trafficking.
- Facilitate the issuance of appropriate documentation regarding work permits and ease access to the financial system and the opening of bank accounts.
- Identify jobs where additional labor is needed beyond what is available in the country, implement mechanisms for voluntary internalization and relocation of labor, work with the private sector to promote development, and include national statistical agencies to ensure updated and accurate data.
- Undertake concrete actions to enable the local integration of refugees, such as establishing national provisions that facilitate their naturalization.
- Consider the socioeconomic integration of refugees and migrants as an effective measure to reduce or counteract discrimination and xenophobia.

## V. SEGMENT III - - Extending legal admission channels to third countries as a shared responsibility strategy

Establishing legal pathways for refugees, forcibly displaced persons, and migrants is one of the major challenges in migration management for future international protection. There was consensus that mobility will continue due to significant pull factors in destination countries and the persistence of humanitarian crises, human rights violations, transnational displacements in contexts of disasters and climate change, which are expected to increase in the coming years.

In this context, the need to establish regular admission pathways to third countries was recognized as a legal, humanitarian, and pragmatic solution to strengthen solidarity and to support

countries receiving the highest number of refugees and others in need of international protection. This approach can also help address the widely held perception in many host communities that there is no control over the massive influx of displaced persons, which has contributed to the rise of xenophobic rhetoric and discriminatory practices. This should be complemented by awareness-raising and informational efforts directed at host communities.

Additionally, countries in the region indicated that they have developed humanitarian visas, which have proven useful for protection and enhancing shared responsibility. The importance of ensuring the right to family unity was also emphasized, with a specific call to urgently simplify the procedures and requirements to make this admission pathway effective, particularly for refugees. It was also recommended to consider migration regularization for individuals who have not been recognized as refugees but have established ties in the host country.

Based on the participants' contributions, the following elements of interest and recommendations were highlighted:

- Expand and strengthen resettlement programs, focusing on enhancing existing legal admission pathways.
- Adopt innovative measures to broaden legal admission pathways to third countries, including through family reunification. Emphasize the need for these pathways to be accessible through expedited and efficient processes, which would also help avoid the dangerous journeys undertaken by displaced persons to reach host countries, ensuring respect for non-refoulement principles, family unity, family development, and the best interests of the child.
- Consider private sponsorship as a means to reduce the cost of resettlement programs for states and to contribute to peaceful coexistence and social cohesion by involving the host community.
- Consider labor visa measures and implement facilitated labor migration pathways with protection guarantees. Although initially designed for migrants, these could also include refugees and others in forced displacement situations as solutions for third countries.
- Strengthen policies on student visas as innovative and adapted protection solutions. Universities can play a significant role in facilitating access to higher education for refugees and other forcibly displaced individuals.
- As innovative and adapted protection solutions, the establishment of accessible requirements should be considered, the formality of documents - such as apostilles - need to be made more flexible, understanding that refugees flee from countries with political instability and whose consulates do not provide a timely response
- Leverage digitalization and new technologies to streamline and simplify the visa application processes and access to regularization mechanisms, ensuring these processes are efficient, simple, and secure.
- Develop a differentiated approach for children and adolescents in procedures, particularly for those separated or unaccompanied.

## VI. SEGMENT IV – Voluntary return and support to local reintegration

There was consensus on the need to establish guarantees for voluntary, safe, dignified, informed, and, above all, sustainable repatriation through support for reintegration, which requires significant participation from multiple stakeholders, particularly the returnees themselves.

It was noted that repatriation policies should incorporate a gender perspective and consider the views of children and adolescents in decisions that affect them. There was also agreement on the need to respect family unity during this process and to pay particular attention to children born abroad to returning individuals.

Based on the interventions, several specific guidelines for voluntary repatriation were highlighted:

- Ensure that voluntary repatriation programs allow for informed decision-making, with a humanitarian and rights-based approach, emphasizing the principle of non-refoulement in this context.
- Address the preparation phases within the programs, such as facilitating the issuance of documents for travel and ensuring adequate consular assistance.
- Develop reception and reintegration policies, including the establishment of national return offices as a state mechanism, creating reception centers and comprehensive support services for returnees, and setting up specialized territorial offices upon arrival.
- Guarantee access to employment and other rights, and facilitate access to services as elements for successful and effective socio economic reintegration. This includes priority access to public schools, healthcare, and specific needs such as mental health support.
- Consider expedited validation mechanisms for skills and qualifications acquired abroad.
- Directly involve civil society and local communities as fundamental requirements for effective and sustainable reintegration policies, particularly municipalities, which play a crucial role in facilitating access to employment, services, and other rights.
- Generate statistics and collect data, define indicators, and conduct analyses to develop adapted inclusion policies for returnees.
- Consider budgetary investment to address the needs of returnees, including support during transit and reintegration. Emphasis was placed on the need to foster international cooperation to strengthen countries' capacities to address the risk factors and needs faced by returnees.

## VII. SEGMENT V – Regional and responsibility-sharing mechanisms

It was emphasized that the responsibility for integrating people on the move cannot continue to fall solely on certain states; it is crucial to consolidate the principle and strategies of shared responsibility at the global level.

It was noted that there are numerous mechanisms and instances in the region addressing protection or migration issues with varying geographic scopes, such as the Quito Process, the MIRPS, the Los Angeles Declaration, SICA, MERCOSUR, among others. There was broad consensus on the need to avoid duplication and overlap of actions to prevent the exhaustion of the involved countries (e.g., the multiplication of reporting and meeting requirements), to make full use of opportunities to share progress and regionalize it in a single forum, and to avoid dispersing technical or financial support from third parties such as cooperating countries, donors, or development actors. It was proposed to conduct a mapping of existing mechanisms to efficiently utilize the resources that need to be invested in these mechanisms and existing efforts.

It was recognized that the Cartagena Process provides a humanitarian and apolitical vision and includes all states in Latin America and the Caribbean. Having been in place for four decades, it constitutes a well-established tradition in protection, solutions, and even the eradication of statelessness. Its ten-year action plans have contributed to finding common and innovative solutions to the challenges faced by the region. Accordingly, it was highlighted that the Chile Plan of Action should uphold the legacy and spirit of Cartagena and continue to serve as the primary framework for solidarity, shared responsibility, and cooperation among the countries in the region. It was also noted that the Chile Plan of Action could effectively serve as an application of the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), as it shares the fundamental principles and pillars of Cartagena+40 and covers all of Latin America and the Caribbean. The GCR also provides a monitoring and implementation mechanism that could be used as a platform for the Chile Plan of Action, helping to avoid new duplications and the creation of additional platforms.

Regarding potential linkages with existing subregional mechanisms, the MIRPS also highlighted its role as an application of the GCR, focused on Central America and Mexico. It offered to share its best practices and lessons learned in this capacity, including for the design and development of the Chile Plan of Action implementation mechanism, particularly the possibility of replicating the creation of a Support Platform (a GCR tool), but at a continental level. The importance of considering synergies between Cartagena+40 and the Los Angeles Declaration was also mentioned as a framework for shared responsibility commitments on human mobility issues in the region.

As potential responses to strengthen synergies and coordination with other regional mechanisms and build effective implementation of the Chile Plan of Action, it was proposed:

- Consider Cartagena+40 as an inclusive regional platform oriented towards effective local needs, with a pragmatic and operational perspective.

- Ensure that the Chile Plan of Action serves as the regional and adapted application of the Global Compact on Refugees, utilizing its implementation mechanisms—Global Refugee Forums and High-Level Officials Meetings—thus avoiding the creation of a new monitoring forum. It was mentioned that the commitments made at the Global Refugee Forum should be considered and linked to the Cartagena+40 Multistakeholder Pledge.
- Integrate the commitments of Cartagena+40 and the future Chile Plan of Action into other subregional and regional forums, aiming for coherence in protection policies and a common benefit from the efforts.
- Prioritize in the implementation of the Chile Plan of Action those issues where Cartagena+40 innovates and is unique, to avoid duplicating issues.
- Promote the creation of a Follow-Up Commission or a Regional Cartagena+40 Observatory composed of civil society organizations, academia, and organizations led by refugees.
- Acknowledge the central role of municipalities through the Solidarity Cities program, which has been established over the past 20 years, as a line of action in protection and solutions. This should be done by considering the [Montevideo Declaration on Contributions of Solidarity Cities](#) to the Chile Plan of Action (2024-2034) as a concrete contribution to Cartagena+40.
- Create a Solidarity Business Network as an innovative platform to support the implementation of the objectives and programs of the Chile Plan of Action at a continental level.
- Include development actors, international organizations, and cooperating countries in an efficient, pragmatic, and effective mechanism to support the Chile Plan of Action.
- That the countries in the region, as many have done so far, make use of the Emergency Response Fund for Disasters through the International Federation of the Red Cross, which could serve as a reference fund for the implementation of the Chile Action Plan in contexts of disaster-induced displacements.