

Comments by Brazil on behalf of Argentina, Brzil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru

<p>4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u></p>	
<p>4.1 Recognizing that <u>armed conflicts</u> [and instability] are among the factors which give rise to large refugee movements, we will work to prevent or resolve conflict <u>by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, security and justice are not endangered.</u> We will tackle the root causes of conflict situations <u>through prevention, mediation and</u> early response to human rights violations and abuses. [is critical and we note in this respect the Secretary General’s valuable “Human Rights Up Front” initiative.] We will also promote good governance and the rule of law at the international, regional and national levels. Recognizing that violations of international humanitarian law are a further contributory factor, we renew our commitment to uphold humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law. We confirm also our respect for the norms which safeguard civilians in conflict.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU.</p> <p>We WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE MENTION TO THE INITIATIVE HUMAN RIGHTS UP FRONT FURTHER DOWN IN THE TEXT</p>

4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u>	
<p>4.2 We reaffirm the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto as the foundation of the international refugee protection regime <u>as well as relevant regional instruments</u>. We recognize the importance of their full and effective application by States parties and the values they embody. {We note with satisfaction that 148 States are now parties to one or both instruments}. We encourage States not parties to consider acceding to those instruments and States parties with reservations to give consideration to withdrawing them. While recognizing that a number of States not parties to the international refugee instruments have shown a generous approach to hosting refugees, <u>we encourage</u> States not parties to consider acceding to those instruments and States parties with reservations to give consideration to withdrawing them.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU.</p>
<p>4.3 We reaffirm respect for the institution of asylum and for the right to seek asylum. We reaffirm also respect for the fundamental principle of non-refoulement.</p>	<p>WE SUPPORT AS IT IS. ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, PANAMA, PERU.</p>

<p>4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u></p>	
<p>4.4 We underline the [centrality] PRINCIPLES of SOLIDARITY AND responsibility-sharing [and burden-sharing] within international refugee protection. Echoed in the emphasis on international cooperation in the preamble to the 1951 Convention, this has been reaffirmed in successive General Assembly resolutions. We commit to an equitable sharing of responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, while taking account of the differing capacities and resources among Member States [for shouldering the burdens involved]. We will consider ways in which an equitable sharing can be determined, THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN [either formally or informally], in specific situations of large-scale movement and protracted refugee situations].</p>	<p>- CLARIFICATION ON THE LAST SENTENCE AND ON ITS PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS. AND IN ANY INSTANCE WHERE EQUITABLE IS REFERRED WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE CONCEPT OF DIFFERING CAPACITIES AND RESOURCES INCLUDED.</p> <p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU.</p>

<p>4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u></p>	
<p>4.5 We believe that <u>Member States and UNHCR</u> should be developed, initiated and coordinated by UNHCR and a comprehensive response involving other relevant UN agencies for all situations involving large movements of refugees. This should involve a whole-of-society approach spanning the United Nations, other international organizations, national and local authorities, civil society partners, including faith-based organisations and academia, the private sector and the media. [Elements for such a comprehensive response are included in the Global Compact on Responsibility-Sharing for Refugees which we are adopting today (annexed to this Declaration).]</p>	<p>- DELETE LAST SENTENCE</p> <p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, PANAMA, PERU</p>
<p>4.6 We will not implement restrictive refugee admission policies or arrangements which may curtail rights. We will reduce wish also to see administrative barriers eased with a view to accelerating refugee admission procedures to the extent possible.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU.</p>
<p>4.7 We encourage the adoption of measures which would facilitate access to civil registration and documentation for refugees <u>including children birth certificates</u>.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU.</p>

4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u>	
<p>4.8 We recognize that statelessness is a root cause of forced displacement; in turn, forced displacement can lead to statelessness. We welcome UNHCR's campaign to end statelessness within a decade and we encourage States to consider actions they could take to reduce the incidence of statelessness. We encourage those States who have not yet acceded to the two conventions for the prevention and reduction of statelessness to consider doing so.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU.</p>
<p>4.9 We recognise that refugee camps should be the exception and, to the extent possible, a temporary measure in response to an emergency. Further, we will actively promote durable solutions, particularly in protracted refugee situations, <u>INCLUDING VOLUNTARY RETURN WHERE POSSIBLE, LOCAL INTEGRATION, AND RESETTLEMENT</u> with a focus on sustainable and timely return where possible. We underline the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.</p>

4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u>	
<p>4.10 Welcoming the extraordinarily generous contribution made to date by countries which host large refugee populations, and the global public good which this constitutes, we will work to increase the support needed for these countries and call for pledges made at recent relevant conferences to be disbursed promptly. We commit to sharing in an equitable manner the enormous burden these countries have been carrying.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.</p>
<p>4.11 We will expand the number and range of legal pathways available for refugees to be admitted to, or to be relocated or resettled in, third countries. In addition to easing the plight of refugees, this has benefits for countries already hosting large refugee populations and it also assists receiving countries to meet, for example, labour market needs.</p>	<p><u>As done by previous delegations, we ask what is the difference between relocated and resettled.</u></p> <p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.</p>
<p>4.12 We encourage Member States who have not yet established resettlement programmes to consider doing so at the earliest opportunity; those who have already done so are encouraged to consider increases in the size of their programmes. We are setting as a target the provision of resettlement places and other legal pathways for admission on a scale which would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by UNHCR, or at least 10% of the total refugee population, to be met.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.</p>

4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u>	
<p>4.13 We will pursue this target through measures such as the expansion of existing humanitarian admission programmes; possible temporary evacuation programmes (including evacuation for medical reasons); flexible arrangements to assist family reunification; private sponsorship for individual refugees; and opportunities for refugees with particular skill sets, for labour mobility (including through private-sector involvement) and for education (e.g. scholarships and student visas). We will increase substantially the opportunities for skills training and vocational education for refugees.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.</p>
<p>4.14 We <u>will ensure to provide</u> commit to providing humanitarian assistance to refugees so as to ensure essential support in key life-saving sectors, e.g. <u>protection, health care,</u> food, water and sanitation, shelter.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.</p>
<p>4.15 We <u>will ensure to provide</u> commit to providing <u>accesso to</u> quality primary and secondary education for all refugee children and to do so within a few months of the initial displacement. <u>OK</u> We recognize that access to education gives fundamental protection to <u>refugee</u> children and youth in displacement contexts, particularly in situations of conflict and crisis.</p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.</p>

4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u>	
4.16	<p>We highlight also the role of <u>skill training, vocational and</u> tertiary education; we recognize that, in crisis situations, higher education protects a critical group of young men and women, helps to build resilience, fosters inclusion and non-discrimination and provides a foundation for the rebuilding of <u>war-torn</u> societies.</p>
<p><u>SUPPORT THAILAND PROPOSAL</u> skill training and vocational education</p> <p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.</p>	
4.17	<p>We will ensure that the health needs of refugee communities are met. We will also develop national strategies for the protection of refugees within the framework of national social safety nets. Welcoming the positive steps taken by individual Member States, we encourage host governments to open their labour markets to refugees. We will work to strengthen host communities' self-reliance and resilience, assisting them, for example, with employment creation and income generation schemes.</p>
<p><u>NO COMMENT</u></p>	
4.18	<p>We will develop improved data collection systems to identify and monitor the needs of refugees and host communities.</p>
<p><u>DELETE AND SUPPORT EU PROPOSAL TO INCORPORATE ELEMENTS IN PARAGRAPH 2.14, TO WHICH WE ALREADY PROVIDED LANGUAGE SUGGESTIONS</u></p> <p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.</p>	

4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u>	
4.19 To meet the challenge posed by large movements of refugees, close coordination will be required between a range of humanitarian and development actors. Host Governments and communities will require support from relevant UN agencies, local authorities, international financial institutions, regional development banks, bilateral donors, the private sector and civil society. We strongly encourage joined-up responses involving all such players which would strengthen the nexus between the humanitarian and development dimensions, facilitate cooperation across institutional mandates and, by helping to build self-reliance and resilience, lay a basis for sustainable solutions. In addition to meeting direct humanitarian and development needs, support will be needed to assist with environmental and infrastructural rehabilitation in areas affected by large movements of refugees.	<u>NO COMMENT</u>

<p>4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u></p>	
<p>4.20 We note with concern a significant gap between the needs of refugees and the available resources. We encourage support from a broader range of donors, and with flexible multi-year funding, in order to close this gap. UN agencies such as UNHCR and UNRWA must have sufficient funding to be able to carry out their mandates effectively and in a predictable manner. We welcome the increasing engagement of the World Bank and multilateral development banks and improvements in access to concessional development financing for affected communities. It is clear, furthermore, that private sector investment in support of refugee communities and host countries will be of critical importance over the coming years. Civil society will also be a key partner in every region of the world in responding to the needs of refugees.</p>	<p><u>NO COMMENTS</u></p>
<p><u>4.20bis We note the Secretary-General Human Rights Up Front initiative as a tool to provide early response to human rights violations and abuses as a way to prevent large movement of refugees.</u></p>	<p>ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PERU, PANAMA, PARAGUAY.</p>

4. <u>Commitments for refugees</u>	
4.21 Welcoming the high-level meeting on refugees which the United States will host on 20 September 2016, we look forward to the pledges of support which individual Member States are expected to make there.	ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.
4.22 We have agreed a Global Compact on Responsibility Sharing for Refugees, the text of which is attached to this Declaration.	ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, VENEZUELA.