



CIVIL SOCIETY POSITION PAPER OF MERCOSUR COUNTRIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COMMEMORATION OF CARTAGENA +30

Buenos Aires, 14th of March 2014

We, the civil society organizations from this region are pleased that our proposals to strengthen the right to asylum in our region are reaching the States and UNHCR in the framework of the commemoration of the 30 years of the Cartagena Declaration and in compliance with the monitoring of the Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America, adopted in 2004. Our organisations are interested in continuing with these tri-party mechanisms for observation and monitoring that involve participation from civil society, academia, UNHCR and the States and recognise the central role of these partnerships in promoting the rights of people in need of international protection.

In addition, we believe this is an opportunity to approach, in an integrated manner, migration in our region, with the clear conviction that all improvement of the general conditions in which people migrate has a direct impact on the possibility of offering better and timelier assistance to those with specific protection needs. In this spirit we urge the States to continue to make progress in their co-responsibility and in the conformation of a region united for the defence of human rights, reaffirming the full validity of the Cartagena Declaration. This could be an historic opportunity for the Cartagena Declaration to become a binding instrument and to strengthen the regulatory regional framework for asylum.

We note the commitment assumed by the MERCOSUR countries, as highlighted in the *Declaration of MERCOSUR's Principles on International Protection for Refugees* that adopts common measures to allow for the identification of people that are in need of international protection in the migration context. In addition, we would like to highlight that in various countries from the region, the international protection systems have improved to include important changes and innovations in the last few years. These are evident in new national legislation in accordance with legal guarantees and due process established at regional and international levels. In addition, there are exemplary programs focused on guaranteeing access to rights for people in need of international protection, which include the right to work for asylum seekers as well as the rights to housing and to access education programmes. Finally, it is important to note that various countries from the region have implemented the Solidarity Resettlement Programme as a strategy that supports international co-responsibility in relation to people in need of international protection.

Beyond this progress, the region is still facing challenges that should be responsibly analysed by the States in order to address the new socio-political problems that impact the region. It is particularly pertinent to mention the continual and systematic violation of human rights caused by internal armed conflict, the impact of organised crime and drug dealing with their multiple types and forms of aggression-, economic mega projects and climate change.

Finally, we urge the States to ratify all of the international instruments in the area of Human Rights and International Refugee Law, including the Conventions on Statelessness.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF BORDERS AND PORTS OF ENTRY

The border zones and ports of entry in the region are complex scenarios that States haven't addressed correctly. This has caused precarious conditions that affect the population in need of international protection, as well as the population that is already settled in border regions. It is necessary that the States modify their security approach to these territories and amplify their social presence in such a way that it is possible to develop sustainable and long-lasting integration actions, as well as to provide appropriate assistance to people in need of international protection and migrants.

In this context, it is necessary to review restrictive entry measures, the absence of appropriate information available at ports of entry, the precarious resources allocated to the identification, guidance and protection of people in need of international protection and the absence of specialised, differential, appropriate and timely treatment for cases that require international protection which result in a lack of compliance with due process.

Recommendations:

Human Rights

- Adopt guided migration policies that are based in a human rights approach and are consistent with the *Declaration of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace*, signed by the CELAC Member States (January 2014). For this reason it is necessary to improve and democratise the migration entry system in an integrated manner, creating a broad, diverse and common legal framework that is capable of responding, based on the recognition of a variety of basic rights. At the same time this system would allow for an identification of specific protection needs for people, including people asylum seekers, as a response to the complex dynamics of migration flows.

Regional Integration

- Implement accessible and simple procedures, both for migratory processes as well as for applications from asylum seekers that are based on human rights criteria and are not conditional depending on a person's original nationality. While it is important to highlight the regional willingness to eventually create the MERCOSUR Citizenship Statute, the Andean Migratory Statute and the Single Centro-American Visa for the CA4 countries, these integration processes should ensure standards for basic human rights - based on the legal principle of equality - for the treatment of all migratory phenomena and for all people in a situation of international mobility. This will favour the construction of an inclusive and plural citizenship while respecting the principle of diversity.
- Establish a regional integration instrument that contemplates the free circulation of refugees and stateless people between the different countries and that adopts the principle of rights portability, with the person considered a subject of rights. It is also important to project these integration efforts towards the harmonisation of legislation in migratory terms in general, and in terms of asylum-seekers and stateless people in particular, in a way that respects all of the guarantees.

Ensure Protection at the Border and Ports of Entry

- The democratisation of borders and ports of entry can't be based on the utilitarian, instrument and security-focused paradigm that currently dominates migration management. It is essential to guarantee the protection of the people's rights including the right to non-return, with specific and

appropriate measures implemented at the border points. The borders should be international spaces that are managed through co-responsibility and integration, in accordance with the obligations assumed by the States in the area of international protection, which should be independent from the degree of control that they can legitimately exercise over their borders.

- Implement regional strategies that institutionally strengthen the group of national entities that are responsible for refugee status determination, insisting that these should be civil, social and humanitarian processes.
- Create a standardised and harmonised protocol, at the regional level, that is capable of detecting and acting in regards to complex situations in which different violations occur (victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied minors, victims of drug-trafficking networks, gender-based violence, domestic violence, mental health conditions and other types of violations). This protocol should contemplate the creation of a unified migration system, respecting the principle of confidentiality and the protection of people, which allows them to contemplate the actual state of the situations in which people migrate in the region in order to develop regional strategies.
- Strengthen coordinated actions between civil society, academic centres, UNHCR and the States to improve the inclusion of a rights-based perspective in decision-making processes and for the treatment of the distinct protection needs of migrants in border areas. Contemplate the creation of specialist groups (in human rights, social assistance, training in the areas of gender and childhood, human trafficking, people smuggling, etc.) that can help meet the most immediate protection needs of vulnerable groups in border areas.
- The States should provide appropriate human and financial resources in order to ensure the protection of people in need of international protection in border zones.
- Eliminate detention and any form of holding a person against their will due to migration reasons, given that in general terms, this is a violation of human rights that affects an individual's application for refugee status. As has been demonstrated in different studies, people that are detained and are eligible to apply for refugee status prefer not to do it in order not to spend any more time in detention.
- Ensure that border staff receives appropriate training to detect and manage potential cases that require international protection. For this recommendation, it is necessary that CONARES have an administrative coverage of integrated actions in all national territories (permanent or itinerant) in terms of the guarantees already described, ensuring their presence in the borders and different ports of entry.
- In order to tackle the generalised violence that exists in some countries, human rights and litigation mechanisms should be enabled to facilitate access to justice and reparation for the damage caused to individuals and families. States are responsible for the integrated protection of all people in their territory, independent of their migration status.
- A mechanism of observance and monitoring of civil society organizations and academia is proposed,

recognising these groups' role in the defence of the rights of migrants and their right to participation, as well as in monitoring the implementation of governments' public policies in this area.

PROCEDURES FOR THE REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION

The right to asylum isn't guaranteed and protected in an integrated and sufficient manner in the region. The definitions of refugee status included in the legislation don't always include the definitions from the 1951 Refugee Convention, the 1967 Protocol, the Cartagena Declaration and the *sûr place* concept for refugees. The procedures for determining an individual's refugee status, as well as for the cancellation, reversal and termination of said status demonstrate significant gaps in terms of guaranteeing due process.

General Principles

Dignified Treatment:

- It is the criteria through which all procedures should be developed upon entering national territory and with the provision of protection and the guarantee of human dignity as the guiding principle.

Access to Information:

- Information should be available for people who try to enter national territory, as well as staff with the capacity to resolve communication barriers (languages, sign language, cultural dialects).

Gender Balance:

- States should guarantee the criteria of gender balance at the ports of entry and during all procedures, in such a way that they could respond to the needs of people in a human mobility situation in interviews.

Humanitarian and Social Character:

- The procedure should be social and humanitarian due to it being a protection action.

Assistance for Children and Adolescents:

- When the procedure includes a child or adolescent as an applicant or member of the family group, professionals with specialised training in childhood should be involved.

No-detention during the process:

- Asylum seekers can't be detained during the procedure. Refugees whose status is being considered for cancellation, reversal or termination can't be detained either.

No-return Guarantee:

- States should ensure the implementation of the no-return principle, which is defined in the 1951 Refugee Convention, the Convention against Torture and in other instruments.

Right to Asylum:

- Protect and guarantee the right to asylum at ports of entry and within the national territory. Procedures relating to pre-admissibility and time limits on seeking asylum should be eliminated. Abbreviated procedures should be established that always respect due process, particularly in the cases of mass exoduses.

Confidentiality:

- Protection and guarantee of the principle of confidentiality, in particular the prohibition of gathering information through diplomatic and consular representation by the country of origin, as well as the elimination of the requirement of producing documents from the country of origin that people in need of international protection do not possess or have access to.

Cultural and Ethnic Diversity

- Duly informed consideration of cultural and ethnic diversity, with special consideration of the needs of members of indigenous communities that travel between border zones.

Entry and access to procedures in borders and ports of entry**Ports of Entry:**

- Ports of entry should be safe places for people.

States from which they are rejected:

- Re-entry should be permitted for a reasonable period of time for those people that leave a State and are rejected upon trying to enter another.

Differentiated Reception Protocol:

- A public protocol should be developed and implemented to determine the entry of foreigners and people in need of international protection.

Procedure for refugee status determination: inclusion and exclusion criteria**Legal Definition:**

- Inclusion of the definition from the Refugees Convention , the 1967 Protocol and the application of the broadened definition of refugees established in the Cartagena Declaration.

Composition of the Eligibility Commissions:

- The Eligibility Commissions should have a tri-party structure with the presence of representatives from State institutions, civil society and UNHCR.

Guarantee due process in the procedure**Reasonable Timeline:**

- The procedure for the refugee status determination should be undertaken and decided upon within a reasonable timeline. There shouldn't be any unjustified delays.

Competency, Independence and Impartiality:

- The people that form the eligibility commissions, as well as Eligibility Officers, should be competent, independent and impartial and use an interdisciplinary approach.

In dubio pro refugee:

- The *in dubio pro refugee* principle should be applied when analysing the testimony and information provided by the refugees.

Free Legal Assistance:

- Free legal assistance should be guaranteed from the beginning to the end of the procedure.

The Right to an Interpreter and Intercultural Mediator:

- The right to an interpreter and intercultural mediator should be guaranteed.

The Right to Information and to Address Doubts in Relation to the Status that is granted:

- Applicants should be informed about the reasons of doubt that exist regarding their status as refugees, so that they can contribute through information and arguments. The possibility of addressing doubts should be guaranteed within the procedure.

The Right to Contribute Evidence:

- A sufficient timeline should be granted for the applicant to contribute evidence related to their refugee status determination and to include information regarding psychosocial assistance that they are receiving.

Due Consideration of Persecution due to Gender-Based Reasons:

- Guarantee that the gender category is duly included in the definition of refugee eligibility, understanding that this can be a reason for persecution or an issue due to a person's social group.

Progressive Interpretation:

- Adopt a progressive interpretation of the definition of refugee: including new profiles and contexts of persecution in the framework of the Refugees Convention and of generalised violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, mass violations of human rights or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order in compliance with the Cartagena Declaration. It is also necessary to include the concept of *sûr place* in the refugee's definition.

Always assume Good Faith in the Refugees' Testimony:

- Understand that there is an expected level of errors, inconsistencies and contradictions in the accounts given by refugees, and for that reason, these should not be determining factors for denying recognition of their refugee status. The possibility of criminal prosecution for giving these testimonies needs to be eliminated.

Eliminate the Requirement to Demand Consistency in the Accounts given by Multiple Family Members:

- Understand that inconsistencies can be the result of social and cultural patterns and efforts to protect family members.

Motivation of Decisions:

- All administrative and legal decisions regarding the refugee status determination, its cancellation, reversal or termination, should include due motivation that involves an analysis based on the components involved in the granting of refugee status.

Right to Administrative and Legal Appeals:

- In the case of having their appeal rejected, applicants should be guaranteed a second administrative appeal before a higher authority than the one that made the decision, as well as the right to a legal appeal.

Family Reunification:

- Family reunification should be guaranteed during the procedure to determine refugee status.

Right to Documentation:

- Documentation should be provided to asylum seekers as of the commencement of the procedure in order to allow them to work and effectively access their rights.

Decisions related to Cancellation, Reversal and Termination of Status and other actions (Expulsion, Extinction)

- States should apply the guarantees of due process and the definitions of the 1951 Refugees Convention when making decisions related to the cancellation, reversal and termination of refugee status.

STATELESSNESS**Right to a Nationality:**

- The right to a nationality should be protected and guaranteed for all people that are born in and are under the jurisdiction of a State.

Definition of Nationality:

- The definitions of nationality shouldn't include indeterminate and arbitrary concepts.

Non-retroactivity:

- The right to nationality is not retroactive. A legislative or constitutional definition and a legal interpretation can't reverse the nationality of someone that received this nationality despite changes in current legislation.

Protection against Statelessness:

- Legislation, public policies and measures should be adopted to avoid statelessness.

LOCAL INTEGRATION

Among the countries from the region, there is an unequal development in the recognition of guarantees and rights to integration. In all cases this constitutes a gap between the formal recognition of rights and the effective guarantee of these rights, as well as a lack of knowledge and lack of coordination between government entities that are responsible for issues related to integration. These factors have a negative impact and generate obstacles for the exercising of the asylum seekers and refugees' rights, making their situation of vulnerability more compelling. In this context, in the majority of the countries of the region there are no government programs that provide assistance to refugees or asylum seekers, delegating the provision of this assistance to civil society organizations.

The States should move from a position of solidarity to a position of guaranteeing rights. Integration policies are indispensable for making the right to asylum and migration effective as well as to guarantee the right to remain in a place and not to be obliged to move.

General Recommendations:

- The States from the region should assume the commitment of fully guaranteeing standards for accessing rights that are established through the ratification and adoption of international instruments. States should always respect the principle of progressiveness in terms of social policy as

well as the inclusion of migrants and the population in need of international protection in these policies.

- The States should detail in the legislation that refers to the treatment of international protection and migration their responsibilities for integration as well as for the provision of protection and humanitarian aid. In addition, local integration policies should contemplate the singularity and specific nature of the needs of refugees and asylum seekers, taking into account the criteria of age, gender and diversity.
- The effective application of integration policies requires hosting States to allocate sufficient resources for their implementation.
- The design, implementation and monitoring of public policies for integration should involve the effective participation of refugee, asylum seekers and migrant population as well as civil society organizations.
- People in need of international protection maintain their rights to truth, justice and integrated reparation, which should be guaranteed by their countries of origin. The States should allow reparation processes in the hosting countries without this affecting an individual's protection status, understanding that this will positively benefit integration opportunities for this population.
- It is necessary to implement actions so that the States elevate and harmonize protection standards and integration conditions based on a human rights perspective.
- It is necessary to guarantee the appropriate and timely implementation of mechanisms that ensure integration. The exchange and systematisation of good practices implemented in the region is suggested.
- Public policies should attend to unavoidable questions that concern integrated assistance for health, including mental health, unrestricted access to all levels of education, dignified housing, employment training and access to dignified work, independent of their migratory condition.
- The States should generate inter-ministerial entities that are capable of constructing and implementing integrated policies that address the multiplicity of variables involved in guaranteeing the rights of these population groups. This recommendation should include the principle of facilitating the participation of civil society organizations and the affected populations in these processes.
- It is necessary that the States modify their security approach for border territories and increase their social presence in such a way that it is possible to develop sustainable and long-lasting integration actions, as well as to provide appropriate assistance to people that are in transit.

Particular Recommendations:

Documentation:

- It is necessary that there are mechanisms that permit the delivery of documentation at short notice and from the beginning of the procedure of refugee status determination. The format should be the same as for the rest of the population and shouldn't indicate the refugee or asylum seeker status.

Residency deadlines:

- Refugees should access permanent residencies as part of long-lasting solutions and as an indispensable element for complete social integration. In addition the right to naturalization and/or nationalization should be guaranteed for those who request it.

Language:

- The teaching of the language of the hosting country supports integration processes and therefore should be a responsibility of the State. It is recommended to include this component in a broad integration policy.

Work:

- It is imperative that all of the countries in the region guarantee the right to work for asylum seekers.

Access to Social Programs:

- Access to social programs has been impeded by requirements that demand a particular type of application and or a minimum period in which legal proceedings have to start. It is indispensable to eradicate these types of requirements that limit the effective exercising of rights with the same level of equality as nationals.

Discrimination:

- We demand that authorities avoid discriminatory and/or xenophobic actions by public officials and we also propose that training policies are developed, along with public campaigns that promote the topics of hospitality, reception and awareness raising campaigns in the society in general. These programs will have the goal of preventing discrimination and xenophobia.

Family Reunification:

- We urge the relevant authorities to facilitate the processes of family unity while respecting the culture, cosmovision, life stories, sexual diversity and religion of people affected.

RESETTLEMENT

In the current worldwide context, each day there are more people in need of resettlement and the available spaces in resettlement programs are not sufficient. In addition, the solidarity resettlement programs are financed in large part by the international community through UNHCR, with limited contributions from the States, while their implementation is solely the responsibility of civil society.

Recommendations:

- It is necessary that new States from the region develop and establish resettlement programs and also

increase the current coverage of these programs. In addition we request that an evaluation is made of extending the resettlement program to new nationalities, including those from other continents. Specific programs with a differential approach should be designed for this purpose along with the allocation of appropriate resources.

- The effective involvement of the State is necessary for the allocation of economic and human resources in all types of migration and asylum-related situations.
- It is imperative that evaluations and assessments are made with the participation of the States, UNHCR, civil society and the resettled refugees, with the goal of being able to redesign programs so that they can achieve long-lasting solutions.
- It is necessary that the States contribute economic and human resources to provide assistance to refugees for their local integration in order to minimize the existing disparity between refugees and resettled refugees.
- Appropriate and sufficient information should be provided to refugees regarding the resettlement process, conditions in the hosting countries as well as reasons for rejection, establishing clear and transparent procedures.
- Choosing the resettlement option shouldn't result in the loss of an individual's right to apply for protection from the first country where they sought asylum.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND WOMEN

Despite the ratification of international legal instruments for human rights, the States from the region continue to violate standards in relation to the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, especially children, adolescents and women.

In relation to unaccompanied children and adolescents and those who have been separated from their parents, it is important to highlight that in the majority of countries there are no special procedures for the refugees status determination, nor have special measures been adopted to provide them with assistance. In addition it is also notable that staff is not adequately trained in the provision of differentiated assistance depending on a person's background or needs.

In terms of providing assistance to females, assistance and protection policies for people in need of international protection are based on a patriarchal approach, which represents the risk of ignoring possible situations of violence within the family unit. In a dynamic in which the representation of the family is usually assumed by the adult male, and only the masculine version of events is evaluated, there are multiple risks. These include a lack of awareness of internal power relationships and domestic violence and weaknesses in the integrated assistance provided for the different needs of family members.

It is important to take into account that women, children and adolescents are those that make up the majority of victims of sex crimes, sexual and labour exploitation, femicide and sexual blackmail when they request services from institutions. This situation is worsened at the border areas and ports of entry

in which the risk of being a victim increases. Health care is also not guaranteed, especially sexual, reproductive and mental health care.

It is important to note that there are patterns of discrimination against the LGTBI population perpetrated by staff, which reflect prejudices that impede the recognition of their condition as refugees. There is also no recognition of their particular needs and their risk of being victims of sexual violence. In the areas of human trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation and people smuggling there is a general lack of knowledge of these crimes among the population, and especially among the staff responsible for providing assistance and protection to refugees and asylum seekers.

General Recommendations:

- As a principle of the public duty of the States in the region, the assistance and protection of refugees and asylum seekers should be guaranteed through the institutional coordination, co-responsibility of governments and public spending.
- The principle of non-detention should be included in all of the cases of asylum seekers, with a special consideration for the protection of female victims of the armed conflict and generalised violence, pregnant women, children and adolescents.
- In the border zones, the States should reinforce their institutional presence with staff trained in providing differential assistance, offering efficient information as well as required services.
- In border zones, it is proposed that interdisciplinary committees are established with participation from civil society organizations to provide integrated assistance to children, adolescents and females as part of the implementation of assistance and protection policies. The States are called upon to prioritise public expenses in these zones to prevent crimes such as human trafficking, people smuggling, sexual and labour exploitation and support the sexual and reproductive health of women and children.

Children and Adolescents

- Under the principle of the superior interest of the child, the States from the region are obliged to review their asylum seeker policies with the goal of guaranteeing the eradication of any policy of exclusion and expulsion from the territory and acts of discrimination. The States are also obliged to overcome obstacles in order to guarantee the rights of children, including: their right to a name; right to a nationality; right to be issued with legal documents that facilitate their access to other rights; and the right to applying for refugee status for children and adolescents that have been separated from their parents or are unaccompanied.
- Involve the institutions responsible at both national and international levels to address situations with children and adolescents in order to guarantee their integrated protection from the first moment of contact.
- Establish protocols on how to act in relation to unaccompanied minors and those separated from their parents that establishes clear standards and procedures on how to act, as well as guaranteeing inter-institutional coordination.
- Differentiate the treatment of children from the treatment of adolescents to determine differentiated assistance policies dependent on age: poor adolescents, workers, victims, etc. The

objective should be to differentiate between these groups to promote the empowerment of adolescents and not to deprive them of any freedom's rights.

- Strengthen the decentralisation process of the national integrated protection system for children and adolescents to ensure the exercising, protection and guaranteeing of this population's rights.

Women

- The States are obliged to design tools and to train staff in differential approach and in the identification of demographic instances that generate discrimination: ethnic and indigenous populations, people with disabilities, sexually diverse identities, victims of conflict, victims of mega projects, etc.
- Guarantee the principle of no-return for victims or potential victims of crimes such as human trafficking, people smuggling and sexual exploitation through procedures that ensure an evaluation of the risks of return and facilitate access to procedures for applying for refugee status.
- Guarantee health care access and assistance in all of its specific areas, with a particular emphasis on sexual and reproductive health for female refugees and asylum seekers, avoiding discrimination against this population by health workers.
- Consider the possibility of providing refugee status for women accused of the international kidnapping of minors who have left their countries of origin with their children without authorisation from the fathers in situations in which the fathers are the persecuting agents.

Buenos Aires, 14th of March 2014

This position statement document is the result of a consultation process, facilitated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), carried out in 10 countries in the Wider MERCOSUR Region: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. This process culminated with a regional meeting that took place in Buenos Aires on the 13th and 14th of March 2014, in which 22 civil society organisations, representing the civil society organisations from their respective countries, agreed on a regional position in the framework of the Cartagena+30 commemoration.

The civil society organisations that were present in the regional event were:

Argentina

Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales - CELS
Centro de DDHH de la Univ.Nac.de Lanús - UNLA
Comisión de Apoyo a Refugiados y Migrantes - CAREF

Brasil

Caritas Sao Paulo
Instituto de Migraciones y DDHH - IMDH

Chile

Ciudadano Global – SJM Chile
Clínica de Migrantes y Refugiados de la
Universidad Diego Portales

Bolivia

Pastoral de Movilidad Humana - PMH

Colombia

Project Council Services - PCS Colombia
Servicio Jesuita para Refugiados- Colombia
Corporación Humanas

Ecuador

Asylum Access Ecuador - AAE
Fundación Esperanza (Ec)
Servicio Jesuita para Refugiados –SJR Ec.

Paraguay

Comité de Iglesias para Ayudas en Emergencias - CIPAE

Uruguay

Servicio Ecuménico para la Dignidad Humana - SEDHU
Caritas Venezuela

Perú

Comisión Andina de Juristas
Servicio Jesuita para Migrantes SJM-Perú

Venezuela

Centro de DDHH Univ. Católica Andrés Bello
HIAS Venezuela

These organisations represented the civil society organisations that participated in national gatherings, including:

Argentina:

Amnistía Internacional- AI
Clínica Jurídica de Migrantes y Refugiados de la Univ. Nacional del Litoral- UNL
Clínica de Migraciones y Derechos Humanos del Obispado de Neuquén
Fundación de la Comisión Católica para las Migraciones- FCCAM
Fundación Huésped
HIAS - Regional Latinoamérica
Grupo de investigaciones sobre migraciones africanas-Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo-UNLP/CONICET.

Bolivia:

Servicio Jesuita de Migraciones -SJM
Asociación de Refugiados Peruanos- ARPEBOL
Instituto de Terapia e Investigación Contra la Tortura -ITEI
Universidad Salesiana de Bolivia.
Mesa Técnica de Migraciones

Chile:

Vicaría de la Pastoral Social y de los Trabajadores
Instituto Católico de Migraciones
Programa Prisma
Universidad Alberto Hurtado
Universidad Cardenal Silva Henríquez
Corporación Humanas
Fundación Iguales
Instituto de Ciencias Políticas, Universidad Católica

Venezuela:

Cruz Roja Venezolana
Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados
RET
Universidad Católica del Táchira
Centro de Estudios Fronterizos Univ. Los Andes
UNIANDES
CISV

Brasil:

Caritas Arquidiocesana do Rio de Janeiro
Associação Antonio Vieira
Centro de Defesa dos DDHH de Guarulhos.

Colombia:

CODHES
Universidad Nacional
Pastoral Social
CESCAMI
Misión Escalabriniana- Colombia

Ecuador:

Misión Escalabriniana - Ecuador
Fundación Ambiente y Sociedad (FAS)
Fundación Nuestros Jóvenes
HIAS Ecuador
GIZ

Perú:

Comisión Católica Peruana de Migraciones
Instituto de Democracia y DDHH -IDEHPUCP
de la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Perú
Encuentros (Conferencia Episcopal)
Pastoral de Movilidad Humana (Conferencia Episcopal)