

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

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4.1 Recognizing that armed conflicts [and instability] are among the factors which give rise to large refugee movements, we will work to prevent or resolve conflict by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, security and justice are not endangered. We will tackle the root causes of conflict situations through

! e reaffirm the 1+, 1 -onvention relating to the "tatus of Refugees and the 1+. / 0rotocol thereto as the foundation of the international refugee protection regime as well as relevant regional instruments. ! e recognize the importance of their full and effective application by "tates parties and the values they embody. ~~[! e note with satisfaction that 141 "tates are now parties to one or both instruments]. ! e encourage "tates not parties to consider acceding to those instruments and "tates parties with~~

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<p>4.4 We underline the [centrality] of "8649: R4; < : 59 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, and we will : -8>0R7&75"4?7 06: 5 [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>

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We believe that ~~member States and~~ ~~UNHCR~~ 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.~~

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<p>4.1 We recognize that statelessness is a root cause of forced displacement; in turn, forced displacement can lead to statelessness. We welcome the UNHCR 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.+ 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, 45-6' 945# ?86' 5; : R< R7; ' R5 ! &7R7 08""4D67, 68-: 6 45; 7#R: ; 485, : 59</p>	

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4.12 We will pursue this target through

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4.1+ ; o meet the challenge posed by large movements of refugees, close coordination will be re=uiired between a range of humanitarian and development actors. &ost #overnments and communities will re=uire support from relevant ' 5 agencies, local authorities, international financial institutions, regional development banks, bilateral donors, the private sector and civil society. ! e strongly encourage oined3up responses involving all such players which would strengthen the neAus between the humanitarian and development dimensions, facilitate cooperation across institutional mandates and, by helping to build self3reliance and resilience, lay a basis for

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4. *E 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.

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