

# FOMIGRA

2nd National Conference on Migration, Refuge, and Statelessness

November 8 to 10, 2024

Brasília - DF



SUPPORT:



ORGANIZATION:



GOVERNO FEDERAL



UNIÃO E RECONSTRUÇÃO

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# Introduction

A decade after its first edition, the 2nd National Conference on Migration, Refugees and Statelessness (2nd COMIGRAR) has established itself as a key participatory body in the construction of public policies for the migrant, refugee and stateless population. Held on November 8, 9 and 10, 2024, at the *Darcy Ribeiro Campus* of the University of Brasília (UnB), the 2nd COMIGRAR was convened by SENAJUS/MJSP Ordinance No. 81, of September 20, 2023 and had the guidelines for its national stage established by SENAJUS/MJSP Ordinance No. 103, of July 13, 2024, which set up the National Organizing Committee, made up of representatives of the Federal Public Administration, migrants, refugees and stateless persons, International Organizations and academia.

The national stage of the 2nd COMIGRAR was preceded by extensive mobilization involving 119 preparatory conferences throughout the country and abroad. This process brought together approximately 14,000 participants and generated more than 2,000 proposals aimed at improving public policies at federal level, strengthening dialogue between the state, territories and civil society. The preparation also included an extensive participatory process with the 271 elected delegates, who evaluated, made suggestions and approved the Rules of Procedure, as well as taking part in 5 training meetings on the conference's structuring themes.

Social participation as an instrument for establishing rights is a priority guideline under Lula's government, as set out in the Final Report of the Transitional Government of December 2022. The 2nd COMIGRAR has been added to other important national conferences held from 2023 onwards, such as those on Social Assistance, Food Security, Education, Culture and the Rights of Children and Adolescents. The holding of the 2nd COMIGRAR reaffirms the Brazilian state's commitment to defending the rights of the migrant, refugee and stateless population and resumes the debate and mobilization around improving public policies aimed at this public.

This report presents the development and results of the national stage of the 2nd COMIGRAR, organized in two main axes of simultaneous activities: the activities of Discussion and Deliberation of Proposals and the Extended Program. The document details the debates, activities, prioritized proposals and approved motions resulting from the conference proceedings.

# Reporting on the Work

## Opening Table

**Date: November 8, 2024**

The **opening table** of the 2nd COMIGRAR took place in the main auditorium of the UnB Professors' Association (ADUnB). A panel of 16 guests was formed, including authorities from the Public Authorities and academia, experts in migration, refuge and statelessness, representatives of International Organizations and migrant, refugee and stateless leaders, as listed below:

- **Olgamir Amancia Ferreira** – Dean of Extension at the University of Brasília (UnB);
- **Daniel Diowo Otshudi** - Migrant leadership, member of the National Organizing Committee of the 2nd Comigrar;
- **Hennis Marielis Moraleda Borja** - Warao indigenous migrant leadership, member of the National Organizing Committee of the 2nd Comigrar;
- **Rockymillys Basamante** - Venezuelan migrant leadership, member of the National Organizing Committee of the 2nd Comigrar;
- **Richardson Yonel Civil** - Migrant leadership, member of the National Organizing Committee of the 2nd Comigrar;
- **Floriano Texeira Filho** – President of the Special Committee on Immigration Law of the Federal Council of the OAB;
- **Leonardo Magalhães** - Federal Public Defender General (Public Defender's Office of the Union - DPU);
- **Nicolao Dino** - Federal Attorney for Citizens' Rights (Federal Public Prosecutor's Office);
- **Davide Torzilli** - Representative of the UN Refugee Agency in Brazil (UNHCR);
- **Paolo Caputo** - Chief of Mission of the UN Migration Agency (IOM);
- **Soraya Pimentel** - Technical Director of the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF);
- **Benazira Djoco** - Migrant and Migrant Counselor at the Council for Sustainable Social Economic Development (CDESS), of the Presidency of the Republic;
- **Jérzey Timóteo Ribeiro Santos** - Deputy Secretary of the Secretariat for Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health;
- **Anna Paula Feminella** - Secretária Nacional dos Direitos da Pessoa com Deficiência do Ministério dos Direitos Humanos e Cidadania;
- **André Quintão Silva** - National Secretary for Social Welfare (Ministry of Development and Social Welfare, Family and Fight Against Hunger);
- **Jean Keiji Uema** - National Secretary of Justice of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.



Soon after the table was set up, the opening of the 2nd COMIGRAR featured a performance by a group made up of Venezuelan migrants and refugees, members of the Roraima SESC Symphony Orchestra.





An institutional video was then presented from the **Minister of Justice and Public Security, Mr. Ricardo Lewandowski**, highlighting the federal government's commitment to the socio-economic integration and cultural appreciation of migrants, refugees and stateless people. The minister emphasized the promotion of migratory regularization and the guarantee of full access to health and education as fundamental pillars for building a more welcoming and inclusive Brazil.

Subsequent speeches highlighted the importance of the 2nd COMIGRAR as a place for the collective construction of public policies, issues related to indigenous migration in Brazil and the urgency of the issue of migration caused by the impacts of climate change.

The first edition of the conference, held 10 years ago, was also highlighted as part of the historic process of drafting and approving the Law No. 13.445, of May 24, 2017, the Migration Law.



In addition, initiatives such as the booklet on social assistance services in different languages, launched by the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS), were presented. The speeches during the opening session reinforced the importance of the 2nd COMIGRAR as a strategic space for consolidating public policies in line with the demands of the migrant, refugee and stateless population.

Remarkable speeches were made during the opening session of the 2nd COMIGRAR. Sister Rosita Milesi, winner of the Nansen Prize for her work on behalf of the refugee and forced displacement population, was applauded by the audience when she was introduced. Indigenous *Warao* migrants and refugees took to the stage to collectively present their demands for access to quality, culturally sensitive public services.







Also during the opening table, delegates stood in front of the stage in a symbolic act to draw attention to the need for concrete and effective action. On that occasion, a letter was read demanding, among other things, the social participation of this population in the formulation of public policies. The delegates also asked for the final document to be expanded to include 60 prioritized proposals, 10 for each thematic area. The demand was accepted by the event organizers and announced the following day.



The opening session ended with a speech by the **National Secretary of Justice, Mr. Jean Uema**, who thanked everyone for attending and stressed the importance of public policy proposals built through social participation. The secretary highlighted the role of civil society in advancing the agenda, especially women, and stressed the importance of holding the 2nd COMIGRAR concurrently with the drafting of the National Policy on Migration, Refuge and Statelessness and, in the future, its relevance to the construction of the National Plan on Migration, Refuge and Statelessness. Finally, he highlighted Brazil's leadership in driving a positive agenda in Latin America and the world.



# Master Class

Date: November 9, 2024

The **Master Class** started the work of the 2nd COMIGRAR on November 9. Given by Professor Leonardo Cavalcanti, scientific coordinator of the UnB Migration Observatory (OBMigra), the presentation entitled “Migration Policies on the Move: Between Liquid Flows and Solid Policies” highlighted the importance of spaces like the 2nd COMIGRAR for building a plural dialogue and strengthening public policies that recognize the complexity of the phenomenon of migration, refuge and statelessness. Cavalcanti explained how globalization has intensified human displacement and made borders more permeable, although no less challenging.

The professor structured his analysis of migration policies around two main axes - flow and integration - and identified inadequate practices that still influence public policies, such as the use of outdated historical paradigms and the unfounded fear of a “migratory avalanche”. In contrast, he argued that migration policies should be treated as open and complex systems, based on concrete data on migratory flows and not on exceptional cases. Cavalcanti concluded by emphasizing that migration must be understood as an asset for development, not only economically, but also socially, culturally and politically.



# Working Groups and Mini-Plenaries

Date: November 9, 2024

Once the Master Class was over, the delegates, guests and observers moved on to the two activities for discussion and deliberation of proposals that took place in the rooms of the UnB Faculty of Education (FE) and in the ADUnB spaces throughout the second day: the **Working Groups (WGs)** and the **Mini-Plenary** sessions. Both worked on the content of the Proposal Booklet, made from the systematization of the proposals from the preparatory stage and consolidated into 180 proposals, 30 for each thematic axis.

The **WGs** were formed based on the conference's 6 thematic axes, totaling 12, with 2 WGs per thematic axis, and their activities took place in 2 shifts, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. With the participation of previously appointed delegates, guests and observers, the WGs were spaces for discussion, qualification and deliberation, and were able to propose amendments (additive, suppressive or substitutive) to the proposals relating to each thematic axis. At the end of the discussions, each WG prioritized 12 proposals to send to the Mini-Plenaries.



The **Mini-Plenaries** were held at the end of the second day, bringing together the participants and the proposals approved by the two WGs for each thematic area. In these spaces, the proposals that had been amended and prioritized by the 2 WGs were harmonized in their wording. After this process, each Mini-Plenary selected 12 proposals, which were forwarded to the Final Plenary. The main discussions that took place in the WGs and Mini-Plenaries are listed below, divided by thematic axis.

**Axis 1, “Equal treatment and access to public services”**, was divided into WGs 1 and 2. WG1 was attended by 36 people and WG2 by 27 people. The need to create specific quotas in housing programs for migrants, refugees and stateless people and to make the documentation required more flexible were discussed. The need for specific adjustments to the CadÚnico system and the integration of migrants, refugees and stateless people into existing social assistance services were also discussed. Continued training for public school professionals and language and intercultural service training for civil servants was advocated by the participants. Finally, the development of an integrated multilingual information and service system was discussed, connecting public services and facilitating access to documentation and records.



**Axis 2, “Socio-economic integration and the promotion of decent work”**, was divided into WGs 3 and 4. WG3 registered 32 participants and WG4, 27 participants. Participants highlighted the urgent need to pay special attention to preventing and eradicating child labor and work analogous to slavery, as well as facilitating the entry of migrants, refugees and stateless people into the formal labor market. The importance of awareness campaigns for companies on the rights of this population was highlighted, with the aim of eliminating racism and xenophobia and promoting fair pay and treatment. With regard to intercultural mediators, there was a call for them to be hired in various sectors and for their professional work to be regulated. With regard to the revalidation of diplomas acquired abroad, the need to make the documentation required more flexible, to increase the number of institutions authorized to carry out the process and to meet the established deadlines was discussed.

**Axis 3, “Interculturality and Diversity”**, was divided into WG5, which had 20 participants, and WG6, with 21 participants. The WG participants debated the need to expand compulsory language teaching in schools and the creation of a National Program for Teaching Portuguese as a Host Language (PLAc). Participants repeatedly emphasized the importance of including black and indigenous people in existing programs and policies, as well as progress in creating specific programs and policies for intercultural and linguistic mediation in the public service. With regard to the production of research, the importance of creating incentives for migrants, refugees and stateless people to be researchers and protagonists in the production of knowledge was pointed out.



**Axis 4, “Governance and Social Participation”**, was divided into WG7 and WG8. WG7 had 37 participants, while WG8 had 28. In the field of governance, the discussions initially focused on the institutional and administrative structure for the governance of the migration, refuge and statelessness agenda and the development of new regulatory frameworks to organize the provision of services for this population. The intersectorality of public policies received special attention, with emphasis on integration between different sectoral policies and the inclusion of the environmental agenda, recognizing its cross-cutting nature with migration issues. The strengthening of social assistance services was also widely debated, as was the need for specific attention to vulnerable groups, including repatriated Brazilians.



**Axis 5, “Migration and document regularization”**, was discussed in WG9 and WG10. WG9 had 30 participants and WG10 had 37. The debates initially focused on the processes for requesting recognition of refugee status, with an emphasis on the need to speed up procedures and guarantee access to basic services during the process. Participants also called for the granting of humanitarian visas to be expanded and made less bureaucratic, especially for nationals of countries in a situation of humanitarian crisis. They also discussed simplifying and speeding up naturalization processes by establishing maximum analysis times and making documentary requirements more flexible.



Finally, **Axis 6, “Confronting rights violations”**, was divided into WG11 and WG12. WG11 registered 28 participants, while WG12 had 37. The creation of specialized protection mechanisms and the development of service flows for specific vulnerable groups were discussed, with an emphasis on gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation and disability. Proposals focused on gender issues and the condition of migrants, refugees and stateless people in situations of deprivation of liberty were approved. The strengthening of the participation of migrants, refugees and stateless people in decision-making processes was widely debated in both WGs, as was the need for continuous training of public servants to guarantee a humanized and culturally sensitive service.

# Final Plenary Session

## Date: November 10, 2024

The third and final day of the 2nd COMIGRAR was devoted to the **Final Plenary Session** and the activities of the Extended Program. The Final Plenary was led by a board made up of representatives from the Migration Department of the National Justice Secretariat of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (DEMIG/SENAJUS/MJSP), with technical support from a specialized consultancy.

The activities of the Final Plenary began with a speech expressing appreciation from Ms. Luana Medeiros, director of DEMIG/SENAJUS/MJSP, for the work of the delegates, guests and observers during the conference, as well as the entire organizing team, highlighting the importance of the event. A change was then proposed to the order of the reading of the Final Plenary, which was approved by acclamation by the delegates present. The motions that had been validated because they met the requirements of the Internal Regulations were then read out.



The voting methodology for prioritizing 60 proposals, 10 per thematic axis was then presented. Voting on the proposals took place by counting the badges and was conducted in blocks of thematic axes, starting with the reading and discussion of proposals from thematic axes 1, 2 and 3. Delegates were able to defend specific proposals on each axis. In thematic axes 4, 5 and 6, the proposals were presented in abbreviated form, and the vote took place without prior reading, which was acclaimed by the delegates in the plenary, with time remaining for demonstrations in favor or against the proposals presented.



The debates covered a range of crucial issues, from the rights of indigenous peoples, inclusive education, the eradication of work analogous to slavery, the revalidation of diplomas and governance in migration, refuge and statelessness. There was strong advocacy for universal access to healthcare and the creation of data platforms on migration, refuge and statelessness, as well as the structuring of specific bodies such as the National Council on Migration, Refuge and Statelessness. Delegates also highlighted in their speeches the need to simplify regularization processes and access to social assistance services and policies, with special attention to the gender perspective and the protection of vulnerable groups.





The Final Plenary had a break between the two thematic blocks for a performance by the musical group “Sabor de Cuba”, which allowed for greater integration and celebration among the delegates. Because of this break, and in order to maintain the quorum present at the start of voting on the second block (thematic axes 4, 5 and 6), it was proposed by the board of directors and acclaimed by the delegates present that those who returned after the start of voting on each axis should wait for the next axis in order to be able to vote. After the 60 proposals had been prioritized, the Final Plenary ended with the celebration of those present.



# Extended Program Activities

Date: November 9 and 10, 2024

The 2nd COMIGRAR was designed to be integrated with the various sectors of society and to be widely participatory. For this reason, an Extended Program was developed on November 9 and 10, going beyond the already planned spaces for discussion and deliberation of proposals aimed at delegates and guests, offering non-deliberative activities to the general public.

The Extended Programme of the 2nd COMIGRAR took place in parallel to the discussion and deliberation of proposals and included activities organized by Public Bodies, International Organizations, migrant and refugee leaders, civil society and invited institutions, with the aim of promoting social participation, integration and the exchange of experiences.



During the event, the **Services Fair** brought together various bodies and institutions that provided direct assistance to the migrant, refugee and stateless population. DEMIG/SENAJUS/MJSP offered information on refugee processes, migratory regularization and naturalization; the Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) provided legal assistance; the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB) and the Federal Police (PF) provided documentation services; the Federal Department of Health (SES-DF) and the Ministry of Health (MS) provided guidance and health kits; the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) registered people in vacancy banks; the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS) presented SUAS services and the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) offered guidance on rights, services and public policies available in Brazil. Operation Welcome, international organizations (UNHCR, IOM, UN Women and PADF), civil society (FOMIGRA and Continental Cry of the Excluded), academia (UnB), trade associations (CNC, CNI and OAB) and the S system (SENAC-DF and SENAI-DF) also took part in the activities.



The program of **free activities**, meanwhile, included conversation circles and lectures on LGBTQIA+ rights; migration of indigenous populations; gender issues; health; Portuguese teaching, among other pertinent topics.



The **Children and Youth Program**, with the support of the Protagonist Children's Network, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UnB, IOM and SESC-DF, developed continuous activities, which included spaces for reading and listening to children's narratives; workshops, a "little band"; itinerant islands of games; storytelling; a film club and a youth forum, culminating in a parade led by children. The activities of the Children and Youth Program were attended by 43 children, promoting the protagonism of this audience and enabling the full participation of mothers, fathers and guardians of children and young people in the 2nd COMIGRAR.



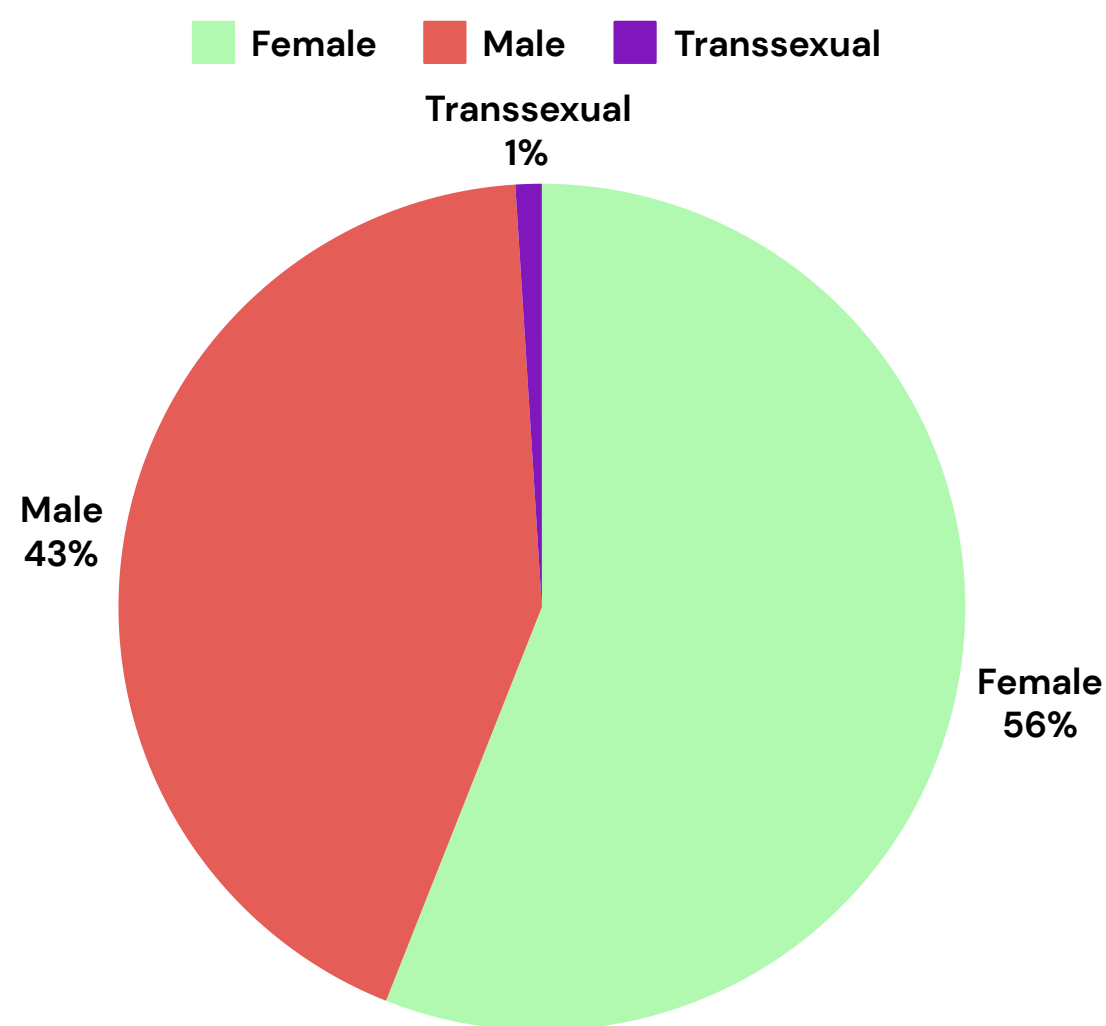
At the same time, the **Entrepreneurship Fair**, organized with the support of UNHCR, IOM, UN Women, the Jesuit Service for Migrants and Refugees (SJMR) and the Federal District Secretary of State for Justice and Citizenship (SEJUS-DF), brought together **30 exhibitors** of 8 different nationalities in the ADUnB Auditorium. Migrants, refugees and stateless people were present offering services such as massage and selling handicrafts, clothes, embroidery, crochet, paintings, accessories and aromatic candles to the public. Of particular note was the presence of 20% indigenous entrepreneurs and the leading role played by women, who made up 96% of the exhibitors present.



In total, the **Extended Program of the 2nd COMIGRAR** registered **481 participants**, including 22 organizations in the service fair and 41 free activities, as well as the entrepreneurship fair and the children and youth program.

## Event overview: profiles and challenges

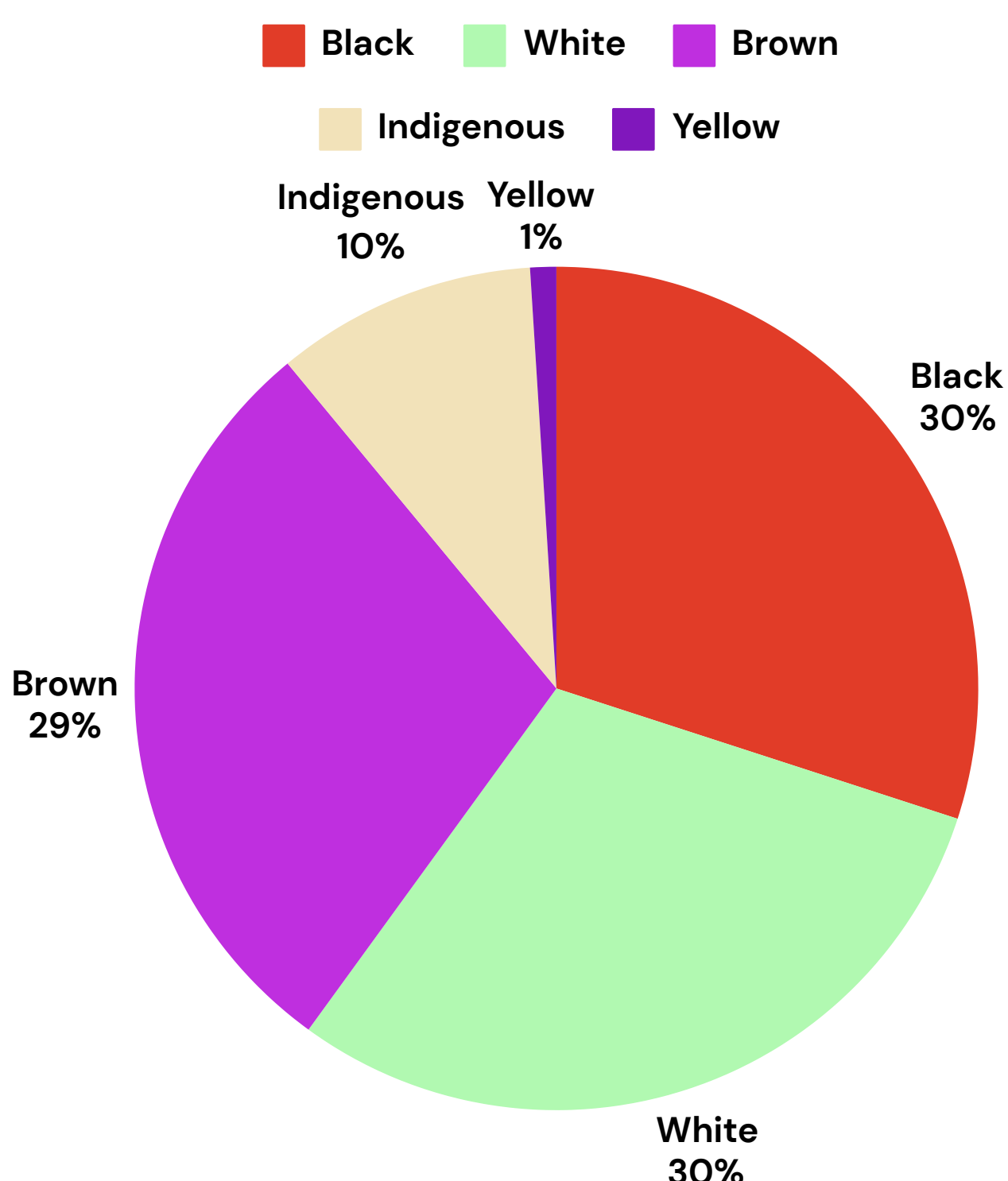
The 2nd COMIGRAR concluded its activities with significant numbers: around **700 people** took part in the event, including delegates, guests, observers and the general public. From the registration form made available to delegates and filled out by 242 people between September 19 and October 26, 2024, it was possible to extract some information about the profile of the delegates elected to take part in the 2nd COMIGRAR, illustrated in the following graphs.



Regarding the gender with which the registered person identifies, 56% indicated female, 43% male and 1% transsexual.



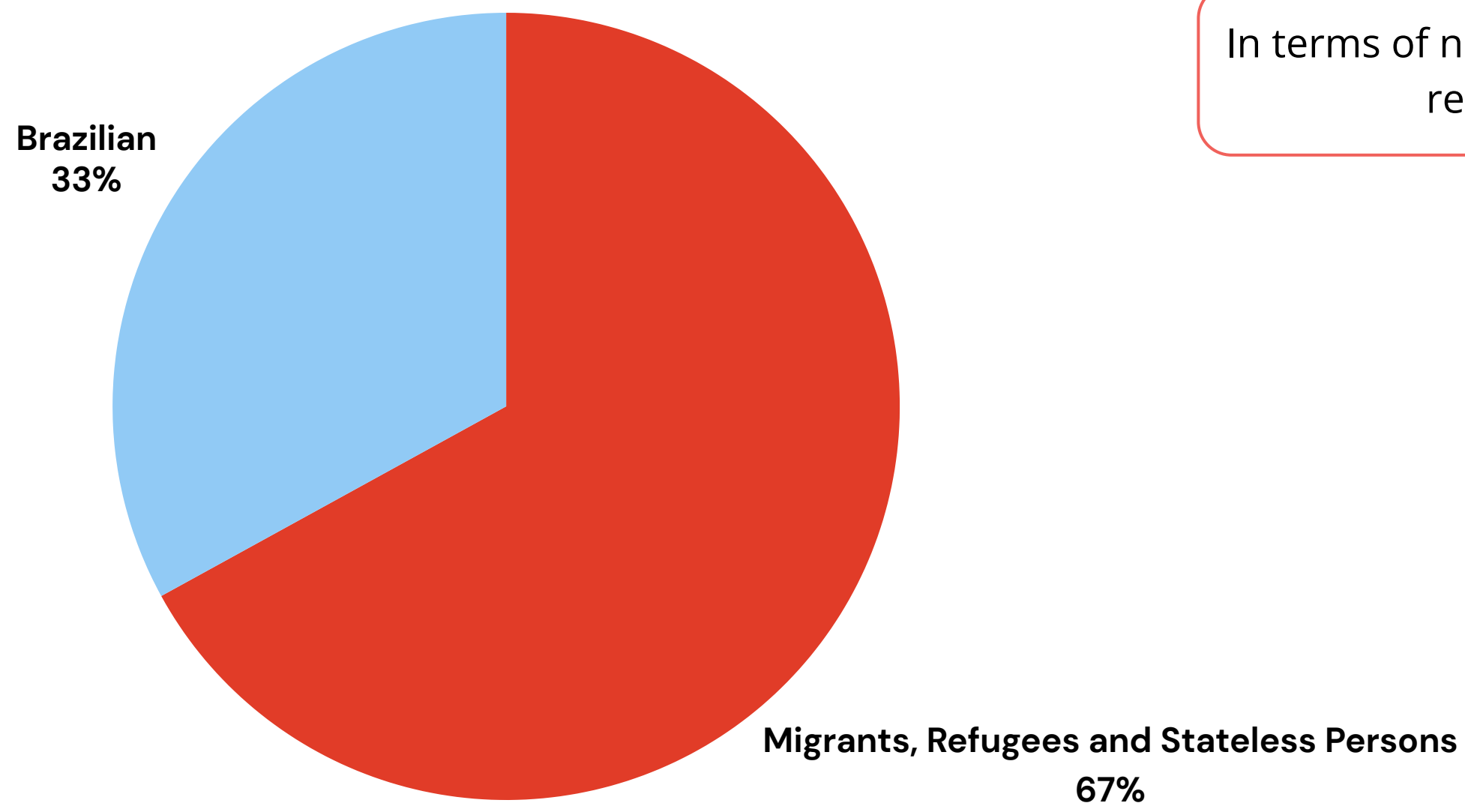
As for the sexual orientation of those registered, 80.9% said they were heterosexual, 6.8% bisexual, 4.1% gay, 0.8% lesbian and 7.9% preferred not to answer.



With regard to race and ethnicity, 30% said they were black, 30% white, 29% brown, 10% indigenous and 1% yellow.

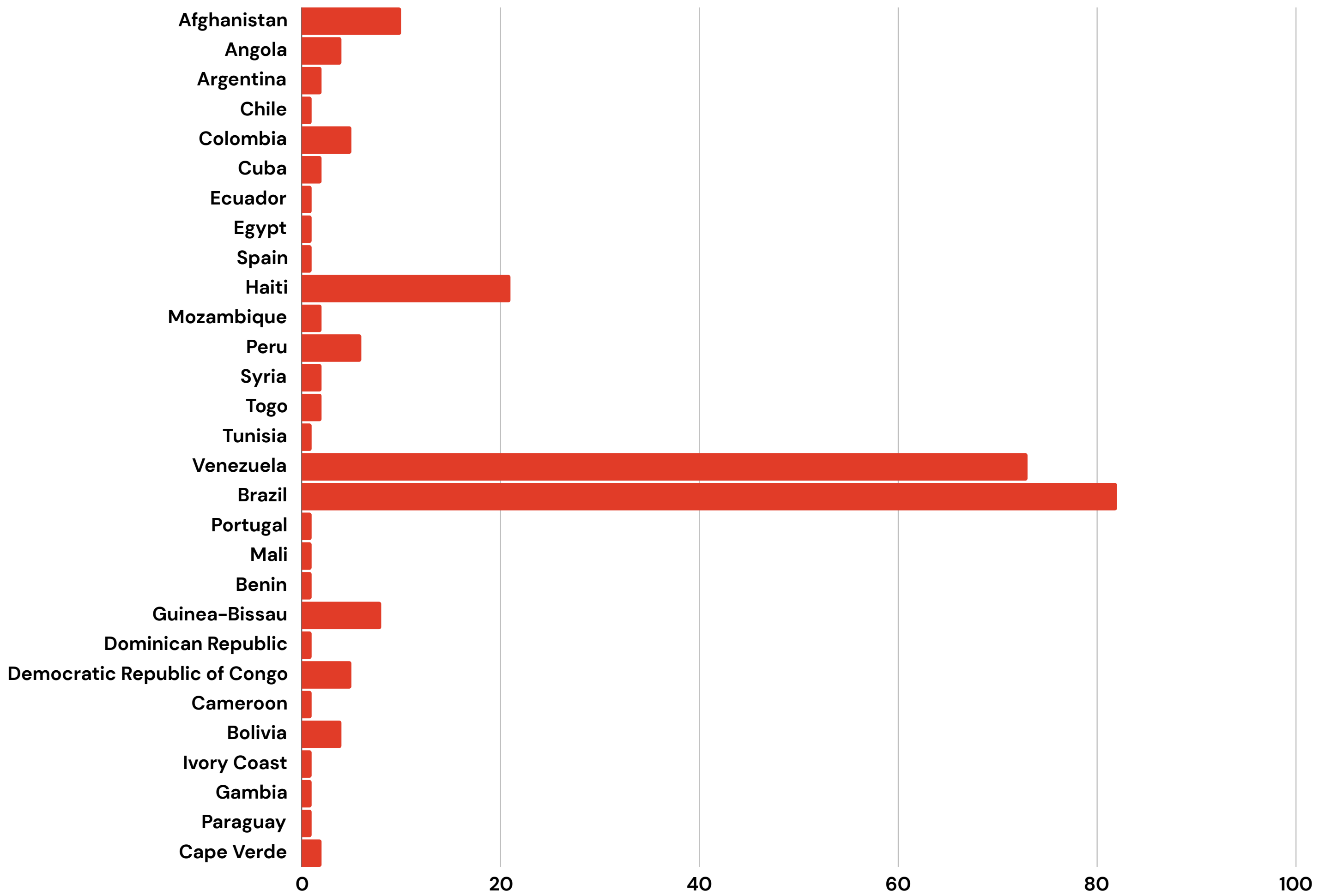
■ Migrants, Refugees and Stateless Persons

■ Brazilian

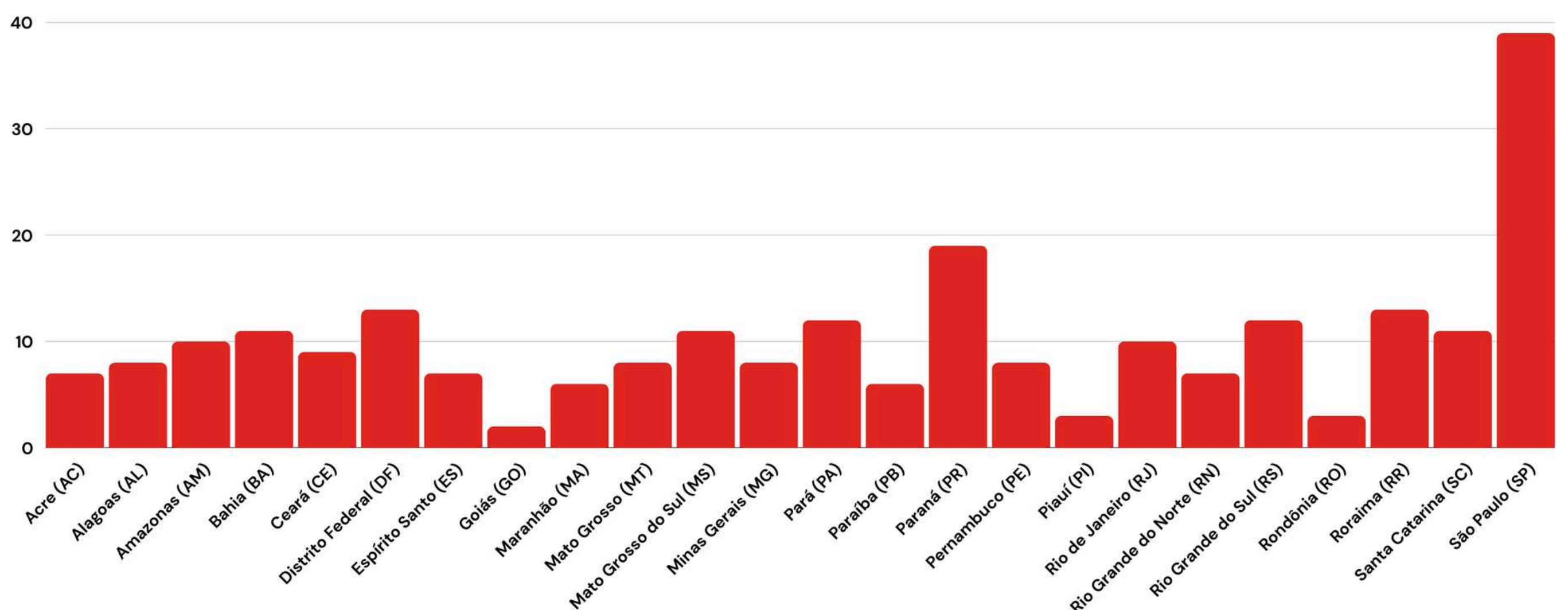


In terms of nationality, 67% were migrants, refugees or stateless.

29 different nationalities.



Finally, when identifying the states of residence of the delegates in Brazil, the highest numbers were **São Paulo, Paraná** and the **Federal District**.



In an effort to improve COMIGRAR, its Executive Secretariat made an **event evaluation form** available to all those who attended the conference between November 25 and December 8, 2024. **182 people** responded to the form, **111 of whom were delegates**. Among the contributions received both via form and email, some challenges for future conferences were identified.

One of the main challenges in this regard was the **limited time** of the conference, which consequently resulted in shorter periods for debates. There were also **operational and structural challenges**, such as language accessibility issues due to the lack of interpreters, especially for indigenous participants, which caused delays and interruptions in activities. In addition, there was an interest among delegates in participating in the Expanded Program activities, which needed to take place in parallel with the activities of discussions and deliberations of proposals.

Tensions in the debates were mainly expressed in disagreements about the specification of nationalities in the proposals and discussions on ethnic groups, highlighting the complexity of the issues. There were important demands for greater participation of migrants, refugees and stateless people in the decision-making and organizational process, in addition to demands for means of control and transparency for the actions taken after the conference, demonstrating civil society's concern with the progress of the approved proposals.

It is also possible to highlight moments of **collective organization** that made the activities during the conference more dynamic, in an effort to overcome the challenges of time management. At the beginning of the Final Plenary, for example, the list of proposals that would be voted on at the time was sent to the delegates, which provided efficient and proactive coordination for defining priorities, making the vote count faster. Some WGs and Mini-Plenaries also made similar changes, always in a democratic manner and with the consent of the delegates.

## Prioritized Proposals

During the **Final Plenary** Session of the 2nd COMIGRAR, **60 proposals were prioritized**, 10 for each thematic axis, and are presented below. It is worth noting that the 180 summary proposals are contained in the Proposal Booklet in their original versions.

The proposals presented in this report were debated and qualified in the spaces of the WGs, Mini-Plenaries and Final Plenary Session, with the possibility of including additive, suppressive and substitutive amendments.

In addition, the two proposals not prioritized during the Final Plenary Session will be presented, by thematic axis, as well as the comparative voting tables.

### Axis 1: Equal treatment and access to public services

#### Prioritized Summary Proposal

#### Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Ensure the participation of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons in Brazilian indigenous policies by fostering the creation of indigenous communities for these groups through land grants or other legal avenues, thus ensuring autonomy and the continuity of ancestral practices. Include migrant indigenous populations in existing programs, making them beneficiaries of public income-generation policies through the establishment of productive agro-villages and access to university-based business incubators. Provide credit lines for activities related to agriculture and livestock that generate income while preserving cultural identity and autonomy for these populations.

**CN\_E1\_T1\_S1\_P1**

Ensure the inclusion of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons in existing housing plans and programs in Brazil through federal budget allocation and coordination with other federal entities. Measures include: setting aside a housing quota for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons (MRA) within the "Minha Casa Minha Vida" program; easing documentation requirements to address the needs of these populations; facilitating access to credit for purchasing, building, and renovating homes; social rent programs with contracts translated into the primary languages spoken by these communities; land regularization for properties occupied by vulnerable populations; affordable housing projects tailored to sociocultural specificities; and incentives for employers to provide housing subsidies to migrant, refugee, and stateless employees.

**CN\_E1\_T1\_S2\_P1**



## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Develop or adapt public policies to address the realities of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons, with a comprehensive approach to healthcare, ensuring universal access to the SUS (Unified Health System) regardless of documentation status. This includes implementing specific programs for immunization, mental health, women's health, as well as healthcare for indigenous, Black, and LGBTQIA+ populations. Guarantee access to the Rede Cegonha program, providing intercultural support and humanized childbirth; strengthen women's protection networks, especially in border regions; and implement initiatives to ensure access to information on sexual and reproductive health for cisgender and transgender women, and people with gestational capacity. Recognize and integrate indigenous traditional medicine practices; implement Complementary Integrative Practices in Health; develop occupational health strategies for workers; create specialized services for incarcerated populations, including post-incarceration care; ensure support persons for people with disabilities accessing public services; and promote health literacy for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons.

CN\_E1\_T1\_S3\_P1

Enhance the guidelines of the SUAS (Unified Social Assistance System) to integrate migrants, refugees, and stateless persons, including specific services in the National Typology of Social Assistance Services, benefits such as Bolsa Família and BPC (Continuous Cash Benefit); adjust the CadÚnico (Unified Registry) to register distinct family units at the same address; and implement adapted institutional reception protocols. Create a Social Service and Psychology department within the Federal Police (PF) and develop services for individuals in conflict with the law. Establish the "Community Mothers" Program as a support network initiative offered by migrant, refugee, and stateless women, providing care spaces for children from these populations, public funding, and monitoring services such as those offered by the Child Protection Council, Public Defender's Office, and Public Ministry, with support from the Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of Education (MEC), Ministry of Social Development (MDS), and Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC).

CN\_E1\_T1\_S3\_P2

Based on the National Education Plan (PNE), Resolution 1/2020 of the National Council of Education (CNE), and the National Common Curricular Base (BNCC), develop and promote a permanent national program in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MEC), in coordination with state and municipal education secretariats and accredited universities, focusing on the continuous training of school directors, administrators, and public school professionals, addressing the specificities and vulnerabilities of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons in the school environment. This includes opening specific calls for enrollment in higher education, facilitating registration and reception regardless of complete documentation; promoting educational rights for children and youth; organizing multilingual and intercultural teaching and supplementary materials in school libraries; and hiring at least one migrant, refugee, or stateless (MRA) university professor per subject or discipline in accredited universities. Additionally, facilitating the mobility of native Portuguese-speaking assistants from other countries and indigenous speakers to help during lessons and translate documents, aiming to improve the teaching of Portuguese as a language of reception.

CN\_E1\_T2\_S2\_P2

Include in the National Education Plan (PNE) goals to ensure access and retention in daycare centers and preschools for migrant, refugee, and stateless infants and children, regardless of their migration or documentation status; universalize access to public education (Elementary and Secondary Education), expanding affirmative action vacancies for migrant, refugee, and stateless children and youth; promote the expansion of the quota policy in technical courses within the S System, Federal Institutes (IFs), and Higher Education, by reducing the cutoff score and offering full scholarships aligned with the minimum wage; expand the reach and access to the PEC-G (Graduate Student Exchange Program); increase the budget for PROMISAES (Support Program for Migrant and Refugee Students in Higher Education); conduct periodic evaluations with specific indicators, focusing on vulnerable populations; and publicize and ease access to ENCCEJA and ENEM exams. Furthermore, ensure student retention through affirmative actions that guarantee mobility, food, and housing.

CN\_E1\_T2\_S3\_P2

## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Develop and implement an integrated information and service system for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons, including a multilingual digital platform and/or mobile app that connects national public services, simplifies documentation and registration processes, prioritizes the timely guarantee of rights, and provides a national multilingual migrant helpline for guidance on public and private services. The system should also include monitoring and feedback collection on service quality, using this data for continuous improvements. Additionally, conduct national information campaigns with materials in different languages and across various communication channels.

**CN\_E1\_T3\_S1\_P1**

Develop and strengthen guidelines for the creation of Reference Centers in capitals, border areas, and Brazilian municipalities with over 100,000 inhabitants, managed by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC), Ministry of Social Development (MDS), and Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), co-financed by federal entities, with the possibility of aligning with the National Typology of Social Assistance Services of the SUAS (Unified Social Assistance System). The focus of these centers would be on providing services to migrant, refugee, and stateless populations, as well as other vulnerable groups such as indigenous populations, women, children, elderly people, LGBTQIA+ individuals, and persons with disabilities (PcDs), prioritizing those with violated rights. Services should include integrated assistance in social services, health, education, psychology, documentation guidance, legal support, and socioeconomic inclusion. Additionally, these centers should establish multidisciplinary teams, including migrant, refugee, and stateless professionals.

**CN\_E1\_T4\_S1\_P1**

Promote the creation of a national program for institutional reception infrastructure for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons, including the indigenous community, through the establishment of temporary housing spaces, social rent programs, or the construction of reception houses in border states, with the active participation of these populations in the management of the locations. These centers should include a qualified multidisciplinary team, with services such as basic healthcare, education, psychologists, doctors, social workers, and translators. Additionally, regulate the creation of shelters, transit houses, and humanized service posts, particularly at bus stations and airports, respecting family and cultural ties, and including specific spaces for women and LGBTQIA+ populations who are victims of violence. The focus should be on providing quality food, access to dignified housing, and organizing cultural events that promote social cohesion and mutual respect among populations.

**CN\_E1\_T4\_S2\_P1**

Implement border and airport Federal Police (PF) posts, as well as advanced humanized service points, with the presence of intercultural mediators and translators, especially in dry border regions, airports, ports, and bus stations. These posts should operate 24/7 at the borders, with a trained reception team to provide humanitarian assistance and offer materials that inform migrants, refugees, and stateless persons about their rights and guarantees. Additionally, standardize and enhance the PF scheduling system, enabling the creation or improvement of multilingual digital platforms to facilitate access to information and services, such as online scheduling, monitoring of regularization processes, and other related services.

**CN\_E1\_T4\_S2\_P2**

## **Non-prioritized Summary Proposal**

**Source Code of the  
Summary Proposal**

Ensure the expansion of national urban mobility programs/plans for migrant, refugee, and stateless populations, in coordination with federal entities, by establishing guidance flows and protocols at airports, ports, and bus stations where these populations are present. Guarantee free school transportation for students at all levels of education, including Adult Education (EJA), in all educational networks, and create specific transport lines or adapt existing ones for communities displaced by disasters and/or emergencies, as well as indigenous groups, considering the Amazonian context. Additionally, implement an integrated transportation system that facilitates access to essential health and education services, particularly in remote and rural areas, and develop multilingual informational materials about the local transportation system and the right to mobility.

**CN\_E1\_T1\_S2\_P2**

Implement a national linguistic training and intercultural service program for public servants at all levels of government, covering employees from SUAS (Unified Social Assistance System), SUS (Unified Health System), SUSP (Public Security System), Education, the Justice System, civil society professionals, and multidisciplinary teams of translators and cultural mediators. The program will integrate functional progression, offering free courses in relevant languages (such as English, Spanish, Persian, Arabic, French, Creole, Yoruba, Warao, Aymara, Quechua, and other African and Indigenous languages) in partnership with Federal Institutes (IFs), universities, and government schools. A multilingual and intercultural service system will be implemented, including the hiring of community interpreters, migrant intercultural mediators, simultaneous translation equipment, a multilingual call center, and ensuring bilingual service in sectorial public services.

**CN\_E1\_T5\_S3\_P1**

## Axis 1: Vote counting

Reference number for voting	Axis	Proposal number in the Proposal Booklet	Number of votes	Approved in the Final Plenary (Yes or No)
1	1	CN_E1_T1_S1_P1	167	Yes
2	1	CN_E1_T1_S2_P1	196	Yes
3	1	CN_E1_T1_S2_P2	80	No
4	1	CN_E1_T1_S3_P1	210	Yes
5	1	CN_E1_T1_S3_P2	184	Yes
6	1	CN_E1_T2_S2_P2	203	Yes
7	1	CN_E1_T2_S3_P2	178	Yes
8	1	CN_E1_T3_S1_P1	178	Yes
9	1	CN_E1_T4_S1_P1	182	Yes
10	1	CN_E1_T4_S2_P1	156	Yes
11	1	CN_E1_T4_S2_P2	192	Yes
12	1	CN_E1_T5_S3_P1	150	No

## **Axis 2: Socio-economic integration and promotion of decent work**

### **Prioritized Summary Proposal**

### **Source Code of the Summary Proposal**

Create a comprehensive national labor enforcement plan focused on migrants, refugees, and stateless persons, aimed at preventing labor exploitation and ensuring equal pay, benefits, and working conditions, in line with the provisions of the Brazilian Labor Code (CLT) and supplementary legislation. Establish specific restrictions and harsher penalties for employers who violate rights, including holding major brands in the supply chain accountable. Additionally, coordinate the creation of specialized departments or areas within the Public Ministry of Labor (MPT), the Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU), and the Ministry of Labor to address the needs of this population.

**CN\_E2\_T1\_S1\_P1**

Develop a database profiling refugees, migrants, and stateless persons through public consultations in municipalities, with diagnoses to implement a national plan for the prevention and fight against labor analogous to slavery for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons. Special attention should be given to the prevention and combating of child labor, with resource allocation. The plan should include measures for labor inspection and victim rescue, their reception in safe spaces, inclusion in social programs, access to labor insertion, and permanent housing, as well as psychosocial support for one year post-rescue. Strengthen intersectoral flows, including coordination with COETRAEs (State Committees on Refugees, Statelessness, and Migration), train public agents, expand enforcement of the production chain, prevent and combat organized crime, utilize existing databases to strengthen labor market integration processes, and monitor job search efforts for individuals involved in internal relocation programs.

**CN\_E2\_T1\_S1\_P3**

Implement a national program for promoting decent work, awareness-raising, and business training to include and hire migrants, refugees, and stateless persons. This program should provide guidelines on workplace inclusion, with attention to cultural and religious diversity, through informational booklets. Create training courses for HR departments, develop an integrated portal with centralized information about job vacancies and training opportunities, and promote awareness campaigns on interculturality and migrant rights in Brazil. Establish partnerships and implement effective, strategic actions with the "Sistema S" (a group of Brazilian institutions focused on professional training and welfare) and trade unions to promote labor integration, including raising awareness among migrants about qualifying their professional experience to prevent exploitation.

**CN\_E2\_T2\_S1\_P1**

## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Include the role of Intercultural Mediator in the Brazilian Occupational Code and the National Classification of Economic Activities, as well as in other relevant legislations. Define a financing policy for their activities through co-financing programs under SUS (Unified Health System) and SUAS (Unified Social Assistance System). Expand social security agreements to consider professional experiences from the country of origin, and create a program to offer support and care for children of migrant, refugee, and stateless women, prioritizing vacancies in public daycare centers, full-time schooling, or afterschool activities. Furthermore, expand eligibility criteria in the "Solidarity Academic" call for proposals to hire not only refugees but also migrants and stateless individuals as professors and researchers, recognizing their strategic potential for local and regional development. Ensure continuity of temporary or permanent contracts through public examinations, when coming from special calls like CAPES PNpD or PrOFIX from CNPq.

**CN\_E2\_T2\_S3\_P2**

Implement a national socioeconomic inclusion program for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons, under interministerial responsibility. This program should create a unified, multilingual national employability platform that includes: a resume database, information on diploma revalidation, job opportunities, and professional training. Establish partnerships with SINE (National Employment System), public and private companies to promote hiring, ensuring fair working conditions, and implementing quotas, with a focus on vulnerable groups such as women, youth, LGBTQIA+ individuals, Indigenous people, Black people, migrants, refugees, stateless individuals, and persons with disabilities (PcDs). Additionally, create a qualified Youth Apprentice program focused on Industry 4.0.

**CN\_E2\_T3\_S1\_P1**

Design and implement a national entrepreneurship support program for migrants, refugees, and stateless individuals, offering credit lines with flexible guarantees and supporting entrepreneurs through partnerships. Establish a specific investment fund for businesses from this population. Promote and ensure access to training through partnerships with institutions linked to the sector, as well as commercial institutions both in Brazil and abroad, with support from organizations like Apex, SEBRAE, SENAI, Sistema S, and public, community, and private universities. Create dedicated spaces for the commercialization of products and services, facilitating participation in public tenders, with special attention to highly vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, women, mothers, Black people, and Africans. Expand the dissemination of these initiatives and information to the broader population.

**CN\_E2\_T3\_S3\_P1**

Establish comprehensive support centers for refugees, migrants, and stateless individuals in municipalities with significant populations of these groups to strengthen case management and implement awareness-raising actions. Additionally, set up interministerial coordination to strengthen Labor Inspection by increasing the number of qualified auditors sensitized to migration-related issues. This will aim to enhance the inspection and prevention of forced labor and discrimination in workplaces, taking into account the cultural diversity of migrants, refugees, and stateless individuals. Provide free legal advisory campaigns and financial education programs tailored to the specific needs of this population, along with restrictions on incentives and benefits for companies that engage in discriminatory or rights-violating practices.

**CN\_E2\_T1\_S1\_P4**

## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Implement a national education and labor training program with multilingual components that includes awareness-raising actions and monitoring against discrimination and prejudice in the workplace. The program should provide information on Brazilian labor legislation, rights and duties, and social protection, in collaboration with institutions such as the Ministry of Labor (MTE), Public Ministry of Labor (MPT), SINE, labor unions, federations, and syndicates. The program should focus on promoting socioeconomic inclusion and preventing forced labor through educational and preventive campaigns, considering the cultural diversity of migrants, refugees, and stateless individuals, and offering free legal advice and financial education programs with the active participation of these populations. Additionally, implement policies to prevent harassment in the workplace, combat discrimination based on race, disability, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, and nationality, and promote workplace diversity and inclusion.

**CN\_E2\_T1\_S2\_P1**

Implement within the Ministry of Education (MEC) and the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC), in collaboration with professional councils, a national integrated system for the revalidation and equivalence of diplomas and certificates for higher education, technical education, and initial and continuing professional education, as well as basic education for migrants, refugees, and stateless individuals, regardless of their documentation status, ensuring the recognition and validation of universal knowledge. Streamline and expedite the process by exempting fees and charges for individuals with economic hardship, providing access to free public Portuguese language courses offered by the federal government, and relaxing document requirements such as the Apostille of The Hague and certified translations, while waiving the nomination of teachers. Create committees with migrant professionals for knowledge assessment exams to supplement the required documentation, and encourage the expansion of the federal network of professional, scientific, and technological education, along with state councils for revalidation of basic and technical education diplomas.

**CN\_E2\_T2\_S2\_P1**

Enhance and simplify the Carolina Bori Platform, making it multilingual and reducing processing time to 45 days, as well as expanding the network of authorized institutions to carry out the process, including public, community, and private universities recognized by MEC. Implement standardized processes for evaluating competencies and recognizing professional experiences as alternatives to formal documentation. Ensure uniformity and transparency in revalidation processes and timelines across the entire national territory.

**CN\_E2\_T2\_S2\_P3**

## **Non-prioritized Summary Proposal**

## **Source Code of the Summary Proposal**

Develop an integrated system for monitoring labor practices and protecting migrants, refugees, and stateless individuals, which includes a strong and efficient ombudsman channel and a multilingual app for reporting rights violations, with diligent case follow-up. Provide informational materials with QR codes in at least four languages. This system should promote coordination between federal and local agencies for effective control of working conditions, using public health equipment as indicators of exploitation cases, with special attention to the prevention and combat of child labor. The system should also include intercultural mediators in the inspection of workplaces.

**CN\_E2\_T1\_S1\_P2**

Establish an interministerial and interinstitutional coordination (including MPT, DPE, DPU, labor unions, and civil society organizations) to strengthen labor inspection and enforcement, focusing on preventing slave-like labor and formalizing the sector. Increase the number of qualified and migration-sensitive labor auditors. Create mechanisms to require documentation proving slave-free production throughout the entire supply chain, restricting the granting of incentives or benefits to companies that adopt discriminatory practices or violate labor rights.

**CN\_E2\_T1\_S1\_P5**



## Axis 2: Vote counting

Reference number for voting	Axis	Proposal number in the Proposal Booklet	Number of votes	Approved in the Final Plenary (Yes or No)
13	2	CN_E2_T1_S1_P1	204	Yes
14	2	CN_E2_T1_S1_P3	199	Yes
15	2	CN_E2_T2_S1_P1	201	Yes
16	2	CN_E2_T2_S3_P2	207	Yes
17	2	CN_E2_T3_S1_P1	203	Yes
18	2	CN_E2_T3_S3_P1	191	Yes
19	2	CN_E2_T1_S1_P2	61	No
20	2	CN_E2_T1_S1_P4	169	Yes
21	2	CN_E2_T1_S1_P5	94	No
22	2	CN_E2_T1_S2_P1	176	Yes
23	2	CN_E2_T2_S2_P1	197	Yes
24	2	CN_E2_T2_S2_P3	181	Yes

## Axis 3: Interculturality and diversity

### Prioritized Summary Proposal

### Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Develop an MEC guideline on inclusive and intercultural education policies, acknowledging diversity and implementing measures such as adding options for cultural dietary restrictions and ethnicity names on school registration forms, and allowing flexibility in school attendance for religious or cultural holidays. Create multilingual and intercultural educational materials, including textbooks, supplementary resources, and literary works for school libraries. Adapt dress codes for physical education and hire intercultural mediators. Additionally, promote the concept of multicultural welcoming schools through increased participation of migrant, refugee, and stateless communities in the development, review, and adaptation of each school's Pedagogical Political Project (PPP). Establish incentives for schools to engage with migration and refugee topics, including funds for purchasing intercultural educational materials and ensuring that intercultural themes are covered in national programs such as FNDE and PNLD. Support Brazilian students abroad in completing their basic education by fostering partnerships with local associations to provide study spaces, libraries, and educational guidance for the ENCCEJA.

**CN\_E3\_T1\_S1\_P4**

Implement a national program for intercultural and linguistic mediation, prioritizing the hiring of migrants, refugees, and stateless individuals, with gender, sexual orientation, race, color, ethnicity, and origin diversity, especially for Indigenous women, African and Afro-descendant populations, and LGBTQIA+ individuals. This program would include training in human rights, public policies, and cultural diversity. Intercultural mediators, health mediators, and community health agents in SUS would receive training on health rights, medical confidentiality, the SUS structure, and ethnic-racial and gender issues. Additionally, review and approve Bill No. 5182/20, which mandates the allocation of translators, community interpreters, and cultural mediators at major entry points in Brazil, covering sign languages and various spoken languages. This includes the provision of simultaneous translation technologies and platforms within SUS, SUAS, education, prison, and justice systems, including DELEMIG, and the creation of a National Network of Intercultural Mediators.

**CN\_E3\_T1\_S2\_P1**

Implement training and professionalization programs for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons to support their participation in cultural, artistic, sports, culinary, and technical sectors, among others. These programs would facilitate access to public funding initiatives with affirmative policies in permanent or provisional cultural incentive laws, such as Rouanet, Aldir Blanc, and Paulo Gustavo. Additionally, ensure the translation of grant announcements into various languages and their broad dissemination. Provide training for participation in selection processes, ensuring the inclusion of diverse groups (women, African or Afro-descendant individuals, youth, Indigenous people, and LGBTQIA+), simplifying documentation requirements, and establishing quotas for these segments in federal, state, and municipal cultural grant calls. These initiatives would guarantee transparency, equity, and non-discrimination principles.

**CN\_E3\_T2\_S1\_P1**

## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Establish cultural centers managed by migrants, refugees, and stateless individuals to promote the visibility of specific cultures through artistic and entrepreneurial activities. These centers would encourage the creation, sale, and intercultural exchange of art, including handcrafted and cultural items, with a particular focus on Indigenous and African knowledge, sciences, and technologies. Support solidarity economy initiatives and traditional crafts by ensuring access to raw materials and sales spaces, such as fairs and cultural events. Additionally, allocate federal resources based on principles of transparency, equity, and non-discrimination. Develop a publicly funded calendar of cultural events celebrating diversity and promoting cultural leadership within these communities, including memory archives, awards, and recognition titles for popular culture through the Ministry of Culture and IPHAN.

**CN\_E3\_T2\_S1\_P4**

Create a national policy on culture, livelihoods, and employability for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons, with incentives for entrepreneurship. This policy should provide information on enrolling in the MEI (Individual Microentrepreneur Program) and support for artisans, especially for Indigenous, African, Afro-descendant, and other historically marginalized groups. Regularize and ensure financial and technical support for labor enterprises, fairs, festivals, and art exhibitions, offering access to public policies focused on creative development and cultural practices, especially targeting women, Indigenous peoples, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and the LGBTQIA+ community. Additionally, establish a National Migrant, Refugee, and Stateless Persons Week in June to foster dialogue, cultural exchanges, and awareness through thematic activities. Promote the creative and solidarity economy by facilitating access to raw materials, sales spaces, and cultural exchanges, and encourage startups that celebrate interculturality and diversity.

**CN\_E3\_T2\_S2\_P3**

Establish a unified and user-friendly "Migrant, Refugee, and Stateless Platform," integrating existing systems (SISMIGRA, SISCONARE, GOV.BR, and others) and the Federal Government's app to centralize information on ministerial actions, migration legislation, rights and duties, public services, and those offered by civil society organizations. This platform should also include job opportunities, healthcare, social assistance, and professional training. Facilitating mechanisms will be implemented, such as simplified language, accessibility for persons with disabilities (visual and auditory), and translation into languages common in the regions. The platform will allow migrants, refugees, and stateless persons to track their regularization processes, make online appointments with the Federal Police in a standardized and transparent manner, and provide access to a national ombudsman for reporting abuses and dishonest practices.

**CN\_E3\_T3\_S3\_P1**

Promote research, partnerships, and policy evaluation on migration through the establishment of a national program that encourages knowledge production on migration, refuge, and statelessness. This program will fund research prioritizing these populations as primary actors and researchers, support university studies, and foster partnerships with civil society organizations, consulates, embassies, and migrant, refugee, and stateless collectives to produce qualitative and quantitative data. Additionally, it will establish an observatory to periodically assess the effectiveness of implemented policies, ensure regular publication of data and findings, and use generated data and indicators as a foundation for formulating, implementing, and evaluating policies at all government levels.

**CN\_E3\_T3\_S4\_P2**

## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Implement an inclusive, democratic, and equitable linguistic policy plan to promote linguistic and cultural diversity across all educational levels. This would include integrating migration and refugee-related topics into the National Common Curricular Base (BNCC), reinstating the requirement to teach Spanish and non-Portuguese languages prevalent in specific regions, particularly in border areas, and creating incentives for schools. These incentives could include resources for purchasing multilingual and culturally diverse educational materials to ensure the principle of interculturality in programs like FNDE and PNLD. Additionally, update the Law of National Education Guidelines (LDB) and the National Education Plan (PNE) to reflect these goals. Develop intercultural curricula with content on the history, languages, and cultures of migrants' countries of origin, fostering inclusivity and respect for diverse backgrounds in the classroom.

**CN\_E3\_T1\_S1\_P1**

Develop and implement a National Portuguese Language for Integration (PLAc) Program, including Brazilian Sign Language (LIBRAS), specifically for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons. This program should be in partnership with public educational institutions or private institutions where public options are unavailable, including universities, institutes, and schools, offering free courses. Expand course availability, schedule flexibility, and instructional hours while establishing retention policies such as scholarships, flexible documentation requirements, and options for in-person or multilingual online learning platforms. Special attention should be given to vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, trans individuals, LBQIAP+ women, African and Afro-descendant communities, Indigenous people, children, youth, the elderly, and incarcerated populations. Certificates issued through this program should be recognized by the Ministry of Education (MEC), with validity for naturalization processes and linguistic proficiency requirements. Additionally, include the development of a Portuguese language learning app to facilitate access and promote language acquisition.

**CN\_E3\_T1\_S3\_P1**

Implement a national multilingual service hotline ("Disque Migrante") with a single number, leveraging technology to incorporate bilingual interpreters and a multidisciplinary team trained to provide guidance on public and private services, including those offered by civil society organizations. This service should clarify questions and receive reports from the migrant, refugee, and stateless population, paying special attention to the needs of LGBTQIA+ individuals, Indigenous people, and African and Afro-descendant communities. To ensure full accessibility (digital, physical, auditory, and visual), prioritize options for physical, telephone, and online support. The hotline will serve as a comprehensive resource, aiming to support and protect migrants' rights and well-being in Brazil.

**CN\_E3\_T3\_S3\_P2**

## **Non-prioritized Summary Proposal**

## **Source Code of the Summary Proposal**

Develop and implement an integrated information system that unifies data from federal, state, and municipal agencies related to migrants, refugees, stateless persons, and Brazilians abroad. This system should include georeferenced data, disaggregated by name (respecting the use of social names), gender, age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and disability. Additionally, the system should consolidate data at least every four years related to access to public services, with indicators on employment, health, housing, financial situation, and skills of these populations. Ensure broad dissemination of this data, enabling the generation of statistical information for the evaluation, monitoring, and implementation of specific public policies.

**CN\_E3\_T3\_S4\_P1**

To develop and periodically review multilingual informational materials in partnership with government agencies, civil society organizations, and migrant, refugee, and stateless community leaders and representatives, with the goal of providing permanent access to materials in various formats (brochures, apps, websites, flyers, posters, and QR codes). These materials will contain comprehensive information on document regularization, visa issuance, rights and duties of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons, as well as access to public and private services and social programs. The materials will also address mechanisms for combating rights violations, information on human trafficking and smuggling, sexual and reproductive health, and diversity issues related to sexual orientation, gender, age, race, ethnicity, and disabilities (for PWDs), as well as specific rights for children, adolescents, women, and the elderly, in line with Brazilian legislation. Additionally, they will include information on the Tenant Law and housing policies, ensuring access to safe housing, and protocols for workplace inclusion, with a focus on the needs of specific communities.

**CN\_E3\_T3\_S2\_P1**

## Axis 3: Vote counting

Reference number for voting	Axis	Proposal number in the Proposal Booklet	Number of votes	Approved in the Final Plenary (Yes or No)
25	3	CN_E3_T1_S1_P4	188	Yes
26	3	CN_E3_T1_S2_P1	187	Yes
27	3	CN_E3_T2_S1_P1	180	Yes
28	3	CN_E3_T2_S1_P4	177	Yes
29	3	CN_E3_T2_S2_P3	171	Yes
30	3	CN_E3_T3_S2_P1	20	No
31	3	CN_E3_T3_S3_P1	178	Yes
32	3	CN_E3_T3_S4_P2	184	Yes
33	3	CN_E3_T1_S1_P1	142	Yes
34	3	CN_E3_T1_S3_P1	179	Yes
35	3	CN_E3_T3_S3_P2	157	Yes
36	3	CN_E3_T3_S4_P1	35	No

## **Axis 4: Governance and social participation**

### **Prioritized Summary Proposal**

### **Source Code of the Summary Proposal**

Create a National Secretariat for Migration, Refugee, Statelessness, Internal and International Displacement, with a budget, with regional branches, linked to the Presidency of the Republic that, among other actions, coordinates, implements, and monitors public policies for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons; promotes the creation of committees with direct participation of migrant, refugee, and stateless organizations, in an intersectoral manner, considering gender, sexuality, race, and country of origin; provides guidance on labor market insertion, diploma revalidation, and access to Portuguese language education; develops programs for reception of low, medium, and high complexity; promotes the implementation of multilingual services and the acquisition of IT equipment and internet in border states; conducts public competitions to expand technical teams in migration-related agencies; creates and/or expands Social Services and Psychology departments in the Federal Police for reception and qualified assistance.

**CN\_E4\_T1\_S1\_P1**

Establish a National Council for Migration, Refuge, and Statelessness, by law, permanent and with a deliberative nature, with federal resources provided for in the Annual Budget Law (LOA) and the Fiscal Responsibility Law (LDO), respecting the federative pact composed in a tripartite manner between the public sector, civil society, and representatives of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons, with 50% representation from migrants, refugees, and stateless persons. This council will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the National Migration, Refugee, and Statelessness Policy, with mandates defined through elections held according to the council's internal regulations. The council must consider gender, sexual orientation, age, ethnicity, indigenous peoples, disabilities, and linguistic diversity.

**CN\_E4\_T1\_S1\_P2**

Create a National Fund for Migration, Refuge, Statelessness, and Internal and International Displacement, with its own budget allocation guaranteed in the LDO (Fiscal Guidelines Law) and LOA (Annual Budget Law), also composed of assets and funds expropriated from criminal organizations involved in human trafficking, donations, and other sources of funding, respecting the federative pact. This fund will be managed by a tripartite National Council (Civil Society, Government, and beneficiaries), with supervisory and proposal-making duties, and with mechanisms for transferring resources to states and municipalities, ensuring transparency and efficiency, including indicators in planning instruments and the creation of basic operational standards for migration policy. The fund will be responsible for co-financing social assistance and health services, education, culture, work, and income programs, with a focus on border regions, capitals, cities with migration movements, and areas with higher environmental disaster risks. Furthermore, it will promote the implementation of housing programs and professional training; expand consular services for Brazilians abroad; support dialogue to expand consular services in Brazil; facilitate migration regularization; and fund research on migration, refuge, and statelessness.

**CN\_E4\_T1\_S2\_P1**

## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Develop, monitor, and implement a National Plan for Migration, Refuge, Statelessness, and Internal and International Displacement, with a dedicated budget, involving direct participation from migrant, refugee, and stateless organizations or migrant leaders. This plan should have intersectoral guidelines for actions in health, education, employment, housing, social assistance, environment, and disaster risk reduction, considering gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, and disability issues. The plan should establish mechanisms to consolidate rights under the Migration Law, promote social participation through councils at federal, state, and municipal levels, set standards for the integration of migrants, refugees, stateless persons, and repatriated Brazilians, establish a national migration data system, ensure access to public services without barriers, include specific budgetary provisions, and encourage co-financing between different levels of government, as well as strategies to combat racism and discrimination. The plan will be updated every four years, with mandatory consideration of the latest COMIGRAR proposals and the deliberations of the National Council for Migration, Refuge, Statelessness, and Internal and International Displacement.

**CN\_E4\_T1\_S3\_P1**

Decentralize the operations of government entities responsible for migration and documentation regularization through specialized, multilingual regional reference centers to serve the migrant, refugee, and stateless population. Implement service models that integrate and streamline procedures in locations where other types of documents (e.g., ID cards, driver's licenses, CPF, and RNM) are issued. Additionally, provide ongoing training for public agents in various professional fields to promote socioeconomic integration.

**CN\_E4\_T1\_S4\_P2**

Promote the "Aqui Vivo, Aqui Voto" campaign to reopen and expand PEC n° 25/2012, which seeks to guarantee the right to vote for migrants, refugees, and stateless persons in elections for president, governor, mayor, deputies, senators, city councilors, and guardianship councilors. This should respect the right to use a social name and gender identity, emphasizing the full political participation of women, especially Black (both African and mixed-race) women, indigenous women, and migrants who self-identify as indigenous. Additionally, develop more suitable residency duration criteria for voting rights, considering two years for municipal elections and four years for state and federal elections.

**CN\_E4\_T2\_S1\_P1**

Ensure the representation of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons in decision-making processes of existing sectoral councils and committees at the federal, state, and municipal levels, such as those related to health, education, culture, and social assistance, ensuring that at least 50% of this representation is composed of women. Promote the direct participation of these populations through forums, assemblies, and biennial national conferences on migration, refugee, and statelessness, as well as link the validation of public hearings and working groups on migration policies through the majority presence of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons.

**CN\_E4\_T2\_S1\_P1**



## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Create a federal autonomous agency specializing in migration, refuge, statelessness, internal and international displacement, linked to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), covering states and municipalities, with the participation of migrant organizations. This agency would be responsible for centralizing documentation processes, including humanitarian visas, temporary residency, and asylum requests; implementing differentiated flows for regular migration, forced displacement, internal and international displacement, and family reunification processes. Additionally, it should have an ombudsman to receive complaints and assist migrants, refugees, and stateless persons with documentation and socio-economic integration. The agency should also regionalize, ensuring the installation of service points in all capitals, the Federal District, cities affected by environmental and climatic disasters, and unify services in one location, including a digital platform, making it easier to access various types of documentation and services.

**CE\_E4\_T1\_S1\_P3**

Revise and regulate Article 37, item I of the Federal Constitution of 1988, allowing migrants, refugees, and stateless persons to participate in public tenders and occupy positions, jobs, and public functions at all levels of government, without the need for naturalization.

**CN\_E4\_T2\_S2\_P1**

Provide financial and technical support to encourage the creation of associations, collectives, committees, and councils that promote the inclusion and permanence of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons in these spaces. Encourage leadership roles within councils and committees, as well as the creation of support networks and mentorship programs to strengthen the representation of these communities. Implement capacity-building and political empowerment programs, especially targeting women, youth, and indigenous peoples, through training in public policies and social participation.

**CN\_E4\_T2\_S3\_P2**

## **Non-prioritized Summary Proposal**

## **Source Code of the Summary Proposal**

Expand and strengthen, with budget guarantee in the LOA, partnerships between government, civil society organizations, Academia and international agencies that work with or were founded by migrants, refugees or stateless persons. Promote capacity building programs in leadership and advocacy for migrants, refugees and stateless persons, allowing their participation in the defense of rights and decision-making; strengthen the participation of civil society in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies; promote support initiatives for networks that offer guidance and document assistance, including continuing education, cultural and linguistic mediators, computer equipment and the construction of referral flows and protocols.

**CN\_E4\_T1\_S5\_P1**

Promote and guarantee the right of migrant, refugee and stateless people to freely affiliate with political movements and political parties, ensuring the right to be chosen as representatives/candidates for elective positions in the different spaces of political/social participation, respecting the right to the social name and gender identity, and guaranteeing the right to be elected for elective offices at the municipal, state and federal levels for permanent residents, with a minimum length of residence in the country.

**CN\_E4\_T2\_S2\_P2**

## Axis 4: Vote counting

Reference number for voting	Axis	Proposal number in the Proposal Booklet	Number of votes	Approved in the Final Plenary (Yes or No)
37	4	CN_E4_T1_S1_P1	138	Yes
38	4	CN_E4_T1_S1_P2	137	Yes
39	4	CN_E4_T1_S2_P1	133	Yes
40	4	CN_E4_T1_S3_P1	141	Yes
41	4	CN_E4_T1_S4_P2	139	Yes
42	4	CN_E4_T2_S1_P1	128	Yes
43	4	CN_E4_T2_S3_P1	128	Yes
44	4	CE_E4_T1_S1_P3	114	Yes
45	4	CN_E4_T1_S5_P1	17	No
46	4	CN_E4_T2_S2_P1	126	Yes
47	4	CN_E4_T2_S2_P2	18	No
48	4	CN_E4_T2_S3_P2	128	Yes

## Axis 5: Migration and document regularization

### Prioritized Summary Proposal

### Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Improve the asylum application process through a more agile system, accelerating procedures and ensuring efficient and fair evaluation of applications, without compromising the quality of the assessment. This includes greater availability of service vacancies by the Federal Police, the optimization and greater accessibility of SISCONARE, and the implementation of measures to reduce the waiting time to a maximum of 12 months for the final decision by CONARE on the request, ensuring that applicants have access to basic services by presenting the asylum application protocol or DPRNM during the process, in addition to allowing consultation of their exact status. Facilitate the validation of foreign driver's licenses and expand the issuance of the Brazilian Passport for Foreigners ("Yellow Passport") for asylum seekers.

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S1\_P1**

Create a centralized online system for the application and processing of humanitarian visas to expand the granting of these visas to nationals of countries in a situation of humanitarian crisis recognized by the Brazilian State, in addition to resuming the issuance, without community sponsorship requirements, of visas for nationals of Afghanistan. Also, relax the documentary requirements for family reunification visas for individuals who are nationals of the aforementioned countries and whose family members are already in Brazil.

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S4\_P1**

Implement a national family reunification program for migrants, refugees and stateless persons, simplifying and expediting the process of obtaining visas for family members, with priority analysis and a maximum period of 30 days, recognition of gender and race, prioritization of vulnerable groups and people from countries in humanitarian crisis, substantiation of refusal decisions, and the possibility of covering travel expenses for exceptional cases, with the possibility of family reunification for applicants for refugee status recognition. Create a unified and transparent system for online application and monitoring of family reunification requests, with the creation of a specific body within DEMIG to process such requests.

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S6\_P1**

Develop an integrated system between the various national public services to simplify the documentation and registration processes for migrants, refugees and stateless persons through the creation or revision of a platform similar to the CadÚnico and Gov.br systems for the collection and permanent storage of documents, guiding the pre-documentation submission process, safeguarding the confidentiality of the procedures, directing to scheduling and allowing consultation on the process. Additionally, integrate this system with the Migrant Digital Wallet app, facilitating the monitoring of processes and requirements with public agencies.

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S7\_P2**

## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Establish specific migration statuses for "environmental displaced persons", internal or international, which guarantee these people priority access to public services, public financing and credit, in addition to optimizing their documentary regularization. Legally recognize that environmental disasters (according to Law 12.608/2012 and Law 14750/2023) and climate change (Law 12.187/2009) can lead to serious and widespread human rights violations, in accordance with Article 1, item III of Law 9.474/97. Create an intersectoral committee, with the participation of civil society, to produce data and sociodemographic mapping of internal and international environmental displaced persons, with inclusion in the PN-PDC and the PNA of specific service measures and protocols for these populations, and listening mechanisms.

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S2\_P3**

Extend the validity period of the temporary residence authorization and/or student visa to cover the entire duration of the course, whether it is a technical, undergraduate or postgraduate program, preventing situations of irregular stay in the country. In addition, grant an additional period of at least one year, without renewal fees, after the completion of the course. The diploma, the certificate of completion or the CELPE-BRAS proficiency declaration must be accepted as valid documents for the renewal of the temporary residence and/or student visa, without the requirement of other documents. Propose changes in the current decree, ordinances and in the candidate's manual of the PEC-G and PEC-PG programs to:

1.Allow students to work legally during the course, through the granting of a temporary work permit, in the same way offered to asylum seekers.

2.Adjust the PROMISAES scholarship amount so that it corresponds to at least the value of a minimum wage.

3.Ensure agility in the issuance of diplomas, enabling students who wish to remain in Brazil after completion to receive the diploma directly in the country, either in physical or digital format, without the need to return to the country of origin to pick it up at a diplomatic mission.

4.Exempt students from the PEC-G and PEC-PG programs from the costs of certifying signatures on diplomas, transferring these expenses to the MEC and/or the higher education institution where the student completed the course.

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S3\_P1**

Simplify the naturalization process by relaxing the requirement for documents from the country of origin of refugees, humanitarian residents and stateless persons, especially from countries that do not have diplomatic representation in Brazil, who fall into the category of serious and widespread human rights violations and for underprivileged persons who cannot afford the consular fees, facilitating the acquisition of the necessary documentation.

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S5\_P1**

## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Develop and implement a national protocol for welcoming migrants, refugees and stateless persons in Brazil by establishing guiding parameters for effective access to all public and private services; ensure equitable and humane care; reduce bureaucracies and eliminate barriers to access to migration regularization processes, document issuance, programs, projects, services, social assistance benefits and public policies; include technical guidelines for nationally standardized care, promoting intercultural welcoming and accessible language, considering the languages spoken by the local migrant population, as well as creating a flowchart involving all agencies that have activities in the subject matter

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S7\_P1**

Promote normative review to make it more flexible to present documents from the country of origin in migration regularization processes, prioritizing cases from countries without diplomatic representation in Brazil, situations of serious human rights violations, and cases of people in economic vulnerability, or through an amnesty process or general regularization by law or ministerial ordinance.

**CN\_E5\_T2\_S1\_P1**

Implement a flexible migration regulation that expands the criteria for exemption from fees and fines, waiver of sworn translation, with acceptance of simple translation, and for the first National Migration Registry (RNM) of children and adolescents.

**CN\_E5\_T2\_S1\_P2**

## Non-prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Standardize and simplify migration regularization flows throughout the national territory, creating national legislation that flexibly unifies the criteria for all migrants, refugees and stateless persons, regardless of country of origin; create integrated specialized service centers and conduct joint service efforts by the Federal Police, Federal Revenue and other services; ensure the availability of cultural and community mediators in services; and make document renewal more flexible within 30 days from the expiration date shown on the identification document.

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S7\_P3**

Reaffirm the Brazilian State's commitment to recognizing refugee status according to the definition of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration, expanding the criteria for granting refugee status and adopting such recognition for reasons associated with widespread violence and massive human rights violations. Furthermore, propose the validation of foreign driver's licenses and the withdrawal of the yellow passport requirement for asylum seekers, indigenous people, and beneficiaries of humanitarian reception.

**CN\_E5\_T1\_S1\_P2**

## Axis 5: Vote counting

Reference number for voting	Axis	Proposal number in the Proposal Booklet	Number of votes	Approved in the Final Plenary (Yes or No)
49	5	CN_E5_T1_S1_P1	143	Yes
50	5	CN_E5_T1_S4_P1	144	Yes
51	5	CN_E5_T1_S6_P1	150	Yes
52	5	CN_E5_T1_S7_P2	120	Yes
53	5	CN_E5_T1_S1_P2	17	No
54	5	CN_E5_T1_S2_P3	143	Yes
55	5	CN_E5_T1_S3_P1	145	Yes
56	5	CN_E5_T1_S5_P1	133	Yes
57	5	CN_E5_T1_S7_P1	117	Yes
58	5	CN_E5_T1_S7_P3	55	No
59	5	CN_E5_T2_S1_P1	137	Yes
60	5	CN_E5_T2_S1_P2	138	Yes

## Axis 6: Confronting rights violations

### Prioritized Summary Proposal

### Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Create, implement, monitor and evaluate a specialized multilingual service and monitoring flow for migrants, refugees and stateless persons who are victims of gender violence, taking into account the specificities of territories, involving various facilities and services to facilitate access to protective, social assistance and health services, including people from the migrant community itself. Promote and/or facilitate the recruitment of migrants in teams. Train the entire network of services addressing violence against women on humanized and inclusive care for migrant, refugee and stateless women, ensuring the effectiveness of these actions at the national level through the formulation of a national policy or plan to combat racism and xenophobia. Pay attention to territorial demands to map the needs that each service must consider and promote the performance and training of cultural mediators on gender violence and women's rights issues in an intersectional manner.

**CN\_E6\_T1\_S1\_P3**

Create a multilingual and continuous human rights education training program for migrants, refugees and stateless persons focused on disseminating information about existing forms of rights violations and which Brazilian laws can serve as a basis for reception and protection of the rights of women, children and adolescents, elderly people, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and LGBTQIA+ population. Ensure the participation of migrant, refugee and stateless populations in the formulation and implementation of the program.

**CN\_E6\_T2\_S2\_P5**

Promote continuous awareness and education campaigns, with the participation of migrants, refugees and stateless persons in municipal schools, state schools, technical education institutions and higher education institutions, as well as family associations linked to educational spaces and community networks, considering the cross-cutting nature of content related to gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, race, ethnicity, belief, religion, culture and nationality, among others, with a focus on migrants, refugees and stateless persons, in addition to the rights and duties of this population, forms of violence they face and available protection and reporting mechanisms. The campaigns should include strategies for preventing xenophobia-based bullying, aligned with MEC (Ministry of Education) guidelines for education in the country. Implement the Conflict Mediation Commission, as provided by MEC, in States and Municipalities.

**CN\_E6\_T1\_S2\_P2**

Ensure legal protection for indigenous communities in situations of migration, refuge and statelessness, facilitating the recognition of people who identify as indigenous peoples in the race/color categories of IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) research and censuses. Guarantee specific spaces for indigenous peoples, promoting their inclusion in Brazilian indigenous public policies, according to rights guaranteed in the 1988 Federal Constitution. Coordinate with FUNAI (National Indian Foundation) to recognize refugee and migrant indigenous ethnicities, adapting policies for social assistance, education, health, work and income generation, housing and culture for their insertion into the Brazilian community, considering the peri-urban, urban and rural context and facilitating access to differentiated rights.

**CN\_E6\_T2\_S2\_P1**



## Prioritized Summary Proposal

## Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Ensure access for migrant, refugee and stateless women to formal employment, expanding the provision of daycare centers and early childhood support. Ensure access to the Stork Network (*Rede Cegonha*), considering ethnic-racial diversity, especially for indigenous migrants, with intercultural assistance and linguistic mediation, respecting the right to humanized and culturally sensitive childbirth. Include in the national policy on migration, refuge and statelessness the gender approach and transnational motherhood, guaranteeing access to house arrest and other rights that facilitate remote care for their children, including incarcerated and former incarcerated women. Include migrant, refugee and stateless women in the elaboration, planning and implementation of the national care policy.

**CN\_E6\_T2\_S2\_P4**

Establish a national policy and plan for migrant, refugee and stateless women, addressing intersectionalities, with the participation of migrant, refugee and stateless professionals, preferably women. Ensure specific federal budget allocation, guaranteeing protection and establishing a specialized flow of care and monitoring for migrant refugee and stateless women who are victims of gender violence, protecting transnational motherhood. Ensure equal access to housing, education, work, income generation, health and social assistance. Create and strengthen support centers or points in the Brazilian Woman's House (*Casa da Mulher Brasileira*) and other public spaces, offering information about rights, public services, employment opportunities and Portuguese language courses. Implement programs focused on mental health and promote culturally sensitive campaigns against gender inequality, domestic violence and femicide, using multilingual informational materials. Train the entire network of services addressing violence against women.

**CN\_E6\_T2\_S2\_P3**

Creation, by the Federal Government, of a platform where migrant, refugee and stateless persons can report violations of social, civil and political rights through the generation of statistics, facilitating data collection and analysis to inform public policies, in the most accessible way possible, and allowing quick and efficient identification of the main areas of vulnerability and rights violations.

**CN\_E6\_T2\_S1\_P4**

Promote the training of public service professionals, focusing on intercultural mediation, racial literacy and human rights, for qualified service to migrants, refugees, stateless persons and indigenous peoples. Implement anonymous reporting mechanisms in different languages and ensure effective responses to human rights violations, creating specific service protocols and flows. Establish monitoring and evaluation schedules for implemented actions, with the aim of identifying and adjusting strategies as needed. Promote the adaptation of public institutions to ensure accessibility and inclusion of all groups, especially those in vulnerable situations.

**CN\_E6\_T1\_S1\_P5**

## Prioritized Summary Proposal

### Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Implement measures to ensure that detained or incarcerated migrants have access to lawyers and defenders with intercultural, linguistic and religious competence, reinforcing national guidelines on the rights of migrant, refugee and stateless persons, considering all their intersectionalities, deprived of liberty, in accordance with current norms and resolutions. Create an ombudsman's office to monitor compliance with these guidelines in prison units, providing for the hiring of previously incarcerated migrants to work in these services. Additionally, create services for the empowerment of migrants upon their release from prison.

CN\_E6\_T2\_S2\_P7

Implement a National Policy or Plan to Combat Racism and Xenophobia against refugees, migrants and stateless people through preventive educational campaigns on social media, restricted and free areas of airports and bus stations, border posts, shelters and other public assistance services regarding the various forms of human trafficking, with special attention to people in human mobility, indigenous people, children, women, migrants in conflict with the law, people of African descent, the elderly, people with disabilities and members of the LGBTQIA+ community.

CN\_E6\_T2\_S2\_P9

## Non-prioritized Summary Proposal

### Source Code of the Summary Proposal

Implement national ombudsman offices (hotlines) multilingual/with cultural mediators for migrants, refugees and stateless people, integrated into municipalities with more than 200 thousand inhabitants, states and the DF; in addition to the Human Rights Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, with extensive communication with embassies and consulates, when appropriate, according to the migrant population, including populations without consular representation in the country. The objective is to receive and register complaints about violations of rights and difficulties in accessing benefits, programs and initiatives, in addition to carrying out analyzes and referrals for improvements. Ombudsman offices must have a team specialized in humanized assistance in the main languages of these groups, prioritizing the hiring of migrants, refugees and stateless people, guaranteeing access to rights and prevention of violations, as well as safe spaces and channels for assistance and complaints.

CN\_E6\_T1\_S1\_P1

Carry out a census and create a database with the support of state and municipal Justice Departments, including data from DELEMIGs and CadÚnico and notifications of violence in health services, to identify cases of violation of rights against migrants, refugees and stateless people by region . This will allow for the establishment of national, regional and local diagnoses on this vulnerable population and rights violations, in addition to supporting the development of public policies to prevent violations.

CN\_E6\_T2\_S1\_P2

## Axis 6: Vote counting

Reference number for voting	Axis	Proposal number in the Proposal Booklet	Number of votes	Approved in the Final Plenary (Yes or No)
61	6	CN_E6_T1_S1_P1	32	No
62	6	CN_E6_T1_S1_P3	131	Yes
63	6	CN_E6_T2_S2_P5	135	Yes
64	6	CN_E6_T1_S2_P2	141	Yes
65	6	CN_E6_T2_S1_P2	14	No
66	6	CN_E6_T2_S2_P1	145	Yes
67	6	CN_E6_T2_S2_P4	153	Yes
68	6	CN_E6_T2_S2_P3	143	Yes
69	6	CN_E6_T2_S1_P4	67	Yes
70	6	CN_E6_T1_S1_P5	159	Yes
71	6	CN_E6_T2_S2_P7	140	Yes
72	6	CN_E6_T2_S2_P9	148	Yes

## Motions

The **motions** are political manifestations of the 2nd COMIGRAR and could be presented by delegates or guests using a form available to participants during the WGs.

According to the conference's Rules of Procedures, the motions should be signed by at least 25 participants, including delegates, guests, observers and the general public; present content directly related to the conference's thematic axes; respect constitutional principles and the defense of human rights; be written using the template made available by the organizing team; and be delivered by 6:30 p.m. on November 9, 2024 to the Mini-Plenaries coordination teams.

Thus, after evaluation, 34 motions on various topics were validated and are listed below.

### **Motion 1**

**Date:** 09/11/2024

**Type:** Support

**Proponents:** 111 signatures

**Recipient(s):** Public Coordination for Immigrants and Organization of the 2nd COMIGRAR

**Motion title:** Abdulbaset Jarover – Hortense Mbuyi

**Motion content:** "Honorable Motion -

"We want COMIGRAR to not take more than 10 years to happen again. We need the approved proposals to have a segment and close monitoring of the entire migrant population of Brazil. Greater social participation, independent of the Government. That at the next COMIGRAR we meet again to discuss the advances of the National Immigration, Refugee and Statelessness Policy. We propose that COMIGRAR take place at the beginning of the first half of the year 2026".

### **Same motion, second page:**

"HONORABLE MOTION

We want COMIGRAR to not take another 10 years to happen again. We need the approved proposals to be followed up and closely monitored by the entire migrant population in Brazil. Greater social participation, independent of the Government. That at the next COMIGRAR we meet again to discuss the advances in the National Immigration, Refugee and Statelessness policy. We propose that the third Edition of COMIGRAR take place in the first half of 2026. We appreciate your attention and believe that it will happen."

**Motion 2****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Support**Proponents:** 29 signatures**Recipient(s):** Ministry of Justice and Public Security**Motion title:** Climate emergency causing climate displacement and migration.**Motion content:**

“Natural disasters caused a record 32.6 million internal displacements in 2022, of which 98% were caused by climate-related risks such as floods, storms, forest fires and droughts, according to the International Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC). The emergence of climate migrants is linked not only to natural events – such as floods, cyclones, droughts or earthquakes – which are becoming more extreme due to global warming, but also and mainly to human action and the crisis of capitalism.

This motion highlights the state's responsibility to build participatory public policies that articulate the issue of migration and refuge with the issue of the climate emergency, including in light of the COP30 being held in Brazil next year.”

**Motion 3****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Proposal for administrative implementation**Proponents:** 27 signatures**Recipient(s):** Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Federal Police**Motion title:** Implementation of multilingual service in Federal Police Departments and improvement of the web system for scheduling documentation for migrants, refugees and stateless persons.**Motion content:**

“Implementation of multilingual service in Federal Police Departments to ensure efficient and accessible service to migrants, refugees and stateless persons, overcoming language and cultural barriers, hiring migrants, refugees, stateless persons or people fluent in foreign languages to act as facilitators or interpreters at service stations in capital cities and cities with high migratory volume, as well as technically improving the integrity, efficiency and quality of service of the Federal Police's online scheduling system (website), resolving the current problems of slowness, intermittent service, delays and difficulties in scheduling, in addition to implementing new technologies on this website or creating multilingual virtual service applications”.

**Motion 4****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Support**Proponents:** 46 signatures**Recipient(s):** Organizing Committee of the 2nd Comigrar**Motion title:** Support for the family reunion of Haitians.**Motion content:**

"The delegates present at the II COMIGRAR, hereby publicly state that since it was published in April 2023, it has been causing numerous inconveniences in requesting the request for family reunification, in addition to the delay in analyzing the process and even though the granting of its decision is not effective, given that the Brazilian embassy in Haiti is not meeting the demand.

Therefore, we list below that:

- The Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) stated on its website that the process would be analyzed in 30 days, however, due to the lack of transparency, it has not been possible to adequately monitor the status of the Processes, with many remaining without any movement on the MigranteWeb System consultation page.
- Failure to comply with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 1 of the ordinance, which states that: "When granting prior residence authorization and the respective temporary visa referred to in the caput, special attention will be given to the requests of women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and their family groups."
- The MigranteWeb System, created to handle work residence authorizations, was adopted for use in the family reunion requests of Haitians and has presented several problems.
- Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 6 of Ordinance 38 state that after the documents have been analyzed by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the visa must be issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the embassy in Port-au-Prince after publication in the Official Gazette, but the visa was not issued by the Embassy in Port-au-Prince.
- The requirement of the Brazilian Embassy in Port-au-Prince that the applicant's family members appear for an interview and submit documents as a condition for issuing a visa is impossible due to the situation of violence, with kidnappings and murders committed by gangs in Port-au-Prince, already widely reported by the media. In addition, it is difficult to leave Haiti and come to Brazil due to the lack of commercial flights, including for those family members who have already had their family reunion visa approved, which caused the expiration of the validity period, requiring an extension or exemption of this visa.

In view of this scenario, we request:

- that the Union act to waive the need for a visa for those who have already had their prior authorization for family reunification granted, through a list issued by the Brazilian Government by diplomatic note, with communication to the Republic of Haiti and the responsible air transport companies. We add that this situation could be a regulated reason in accordance with articles 174 of decree 9.199/2017;
- that the request and release of travel authorization for family reunion be made only through digital channels and once the right to family reunion is released and published, the visa be immediately issued in Brazil and not by the Embassy in Port-au-Prince;
- that the situation of family members who received a visa be reversed, but due to the lack of air transport between Haiti and Brazil had their visas expired or expired.
- that paragraph § 3 of Article 1 of the ordinance that prioritizes requests from women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and their family groups be complied with;
- that the Brazilian government act to fully reestablish commercial flights between Haiti and Brazil in order to guarantee the arrival of family members who had their family reunion granted.

The undersigned request that these actions be taken immediately to guarantee the right to family reunion for Haitian families."

## **Moção 5**

**Date:** 09/11/2024

**Type:** Rejection

**Proponents:** 28 signatures

**Recipient(s):** National Organizing Committee – The Three Branches of Government and the State of Alagoas

**Title of the motion:** Letter of Rejection Regarding the Humanitarian Crisis in Maceió/AL Caused by the Company Braskem.

### **Content of the motion:**

“Since 2018, Maceió has been experiencing a context of severe human and environmental rights violations. Communities affected by the disaster caused by Braskem are dealing with mental health impacts, social and economic isolation, and the exclusion of marginalized areas from recovery processes. The case of Dona Pureza, a resident of Flexal who took her own life after years of suffering, illustrates the extreme vulnerability of populations exposed to the disaster. Her death, which occurred on October 31, 2024, associated with despair and abandonment, highlights the psychosocial effects and the lack of adequate support for the residents of the affected areas.

Despite the recognized impacts, areas such as Flexal, Mangues de Abantes Street, Beira da Lagoa in Bom Parto, and Vila Saem were excluded from the official map of affected areas. This exclusion prevents their residents from receiving the compensations and fair relocation they so desperately demand. Instead, Braskem implemented the Flexal Project, an urban revitalization program that fails to meet the real needs of the communities and is widely rejected by the residents. They report feeling like "guinea pigs" in a project aimed at improving the company's image without addressing the institutional and mental health issues of the community. This crisis created by the mining company has been suppressed by the justice system under the pretext of expediting conflict resolution, creating conditions that favor the company's unrestrained operations. For this reason, we call for the decentralization of psychological support currently managed by Braskem and the implementation of appropriate public policies that include the communities in decisions about their recovery.

Popular participation has been merely symbolic, without influencing the direction of the project. This ongoing exclusion continues to reinforce social suffering and the perpetuation of environmental injustice, as the populations of the affected areas bear the consequences of the disaster-crime while the company oversees the recovery actions. Given this, we emphasize the following demands:

- Recognition of marginal areas as affected
- Dignified and fair relocation
- Full mental health support
- Effective popular participation
- Inspection and control of Braskem
- Request for agreements
- Restructuring of areas”

**Motion 6****Data:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 27 signatures**Recipient(s):** Ministry of Racial Equality**Motion title:** The situation of Africans in Brazil.**Motion content:**

"We are hereby presenting this motion to show our concern and indignation regarding how we Africans are treated here in Brazil. Brazil has shown a lack of interest in paying attention to our demands and the various human rights violations that have been happening to our bodies within society.

Racism has been killing us, silencing us and marginalizing us in an inhumane way. It is very difficult for us Africans to access our rights and/or be heard and understood, because our positions are not taken seriously. Brazil's resistance to a specific public integration policy is yet another way of saying that we have no voice. And if there are no public policies for integration or specific reception, it is because we are not heard, because there are several forms of violence, as well as exclusion and lack of recognition as human beings who need specific support in order to change our realities, which are often made invisible."

**Motion 7****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Support**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** Ministry of Education**Motion title:** Creation and strengthening of language support programs for immigrant children in public schools.**Motion content:**

"Considering the significant increase in the flow of migrants in Brazil in recent years and the cultural and linguistic diversity of immigrant children, it is essential to adopt measures that guarantee the linguistic acceptance and inclusion of these children in the school environment and in society as a whole.

Ensuring linguistic acceptance is more than promoting the learning of Portuguese: it is ensuring that these children feel respected and valued in their language and culture of origin. This can be done, but is not limited to:

- Offering ongoing training to teachers and other education professionals on linguistic diversity and preparing them to work in multilingual and multicultural classrooms.
- Developing teaching materials to facilitate the process of learning Portuguese and the development of languages of origin.
- Use methodologies that allow translanguaging, that is, the pedagogical practice that children use all the linguistic resources they have, facilitating a more natural and respectful transition to the new language and avoiding or reducing diagnoses of disorders or ADHD, due to the linguistic difficulties presented".



**Motion 8****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Claim**Proponents:** 44 signatures**Recipient(s):** *Blank***Motion title:** Removal of deadnames from identity documents of trans, transvestite and non-binary people.**Motion content:**

"Trans people have the right to choose the name they want to be called and thus ensure respect for their identity. Currently, trans migrant people are victims of constant rights violations related to this issue. Brazilian trans, transvestite and non-binary people have the right to have their social name rectified by decision of the STF. The civil name becomes a dead name and disappears. Trans migrant people only have the right to include their social name. The dead name still appears on the CRNM on the back according to DG-PF ordinance no. 11.264/2020 and on the CPF. This violates the principle of equality between nationals and non-nationals as provided for in the Brazilian Constitution. Trans migrant people with a social name suffer, because of this, discrimination, violence, suspicions of fraud and transphobia. Every time a trans migrant person accesses a public or private service, they are victims of discrimination for having two names on their identity, the name assigned at birth and the name chosen. This further deepens the social vulnerability of our community. A proposal that addressed this issue appeared at COMIGRAR RJ, but disappeared at the II national COMIGRAR and we do not know the reason for such omission, which could potentially have violated the internal regulations of the conference. We want to reiterate the invisibility of the TRANS agenda in migration, demanding the possibility of excluding the dead name from the CRNM and CPF for trans, transvestite and non-binary migrants".

**Motion 9****Data:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Others (Unspecified)**Proponents:** 28 signatures**Recipient(s):** Ministry of Justice and Public Security/Federal Public Prosecutor's Office/Presidency of the Republic**Motion title:** Motion to repudiate the xenophobic speech of the Governor of Roraima**Motion content:**

"The undersigned come to COMIGRAR to repudiate the statements made by the Governor of the State of Roraima, which encourage prejudice and xenophobia against the Venezuelan migrant community, when he states that migrants do not present documents when entering Brazil via Pacaraima, attributing the insecurity of the State to the migrants, and with this he requested the creation of a prison exclusively for Venezuelans."

**Motion 10****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Support**Proponents:** 30 signatures**Recipient(s):** *Blank***Motion title:** Amnesty - Broad Migration Regularization**Motion content:**

"I call for broad and unrestricted regularization considering the scenario of undocumented migrants without the possibility of migratory regularization. It is worth noting that similar processes have already been carried out previously, with the [word not understood] of "Amnesty". This model is also adopted by other countries as a way of offering immigrants already residing in national territory broad access to services through documentation."

**Motion 11****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** Funai, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, MPF, DPU, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 6th Chamber of Coordination and Review of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, National Council for Human Rights and Working Group on Migration, Statelessness and Refuge of the DPU**Motion title:** Repudiation of the violence practiced by Operation Acolhida against the Yakena Ine Indigenous Community (former Pintolândia Shelter - Boa Vista – Roraima)**Motion content:**

“We, participants of the 2nd COMIGRAR, repudiate the violence practiced by Operation Acolhida against the Yakena Ine Indigenous Community (former Pintolândia Shelter) - located in Boa Vista – Roraima and formed by Warao indigenous people, refugees from Venezuela. We emphasize that, for resisting an arbitrary eviction attempt in March 2022, the aforementioned community had its tents, huts, tools and wires that served as protection for the walls removed (leaving them exposed to the sun, rain and processes of illness and death). In addition, they stopped receiving food, cleaning materials and hygiene materials; they stopped having access to public services related to social rights and, in fact, suffered and suffers a blockage of external donations. At the same time, they face a scenario of constant threat. We call for immediate reparation of the damages caused; respect for their own forms of social organization; guarantee of the rights to food, adequate housing, social assistance, health, education, work, family and community life and free, prior and informed consultation; and priority action by FUNAI and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples in this specific case.”

**Motion 12****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Support**Proponents:** 42 signatures**Recipient(s):** Federal Public Defender's Office**Motion title:** Participation, entry and taking office for African immigrants in public service exams**Motion content:**

“The proposal for participation, entry and taking office for African immigrants in public services in Brazil is an initiative that aims to repair, in a certain way, the enormous historical debt that Brazil has with enslaved Africans and their descendants. For centuries we served as enslaved labor and underpinned a large part of the economy and social structures in Brazil.

However, even today, we, their descendants, face challenges regarding inclusion, equality, and racial discrimination, which has had an impact on access to opportunities and basic rights. Therefore, the context of marginalization and exclusion experienced by African populations in Brazil highlights the importance of public policies that promote social justice and equal access to public services and other areas of society.

It is worth noting that, due to the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Consultation between Brazil and Portugal, people of Portuguese nationality do not need to go through the naturalization process to access various rights and participate in public examinations. This difference in treatment between people of different historical origins. That said, it is legitimate to consider the participation, entry and taking up of positions for African immigrants in public services in Brazil as a way of confronting the legacy of slavery and the inequalities that it continues to generate.”

**Motion 13****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** MPF, DPU, MJSP, MPI, MDS, Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic, Funai, Ministry of Defense, Federal Police, IOM, UNHCR and other institutions that make up Operation Acolhida.**Motion title:** Repudiation of the eviction carried out by Operation Acolhida against the Janokoida Indigenous Community (Pacaraima – Roraima)**Motion content:**

“We, participants of the 2nd COMIGRAR, repudiate the eviction carried out by Operation Acolhida against the Janokoida Indigenous Community, located in Pacaraima – Roraima and formed by Warao, Taurepan, Kariña, Wayu and Eñepa indigenous people, refugees from Venezuela to any and all forms of violence and violations of the human rights of refugee, migrant and stateless populations and the rights of indigenous peoples. We demand the guarantee of the right to adequate housing in Pacaraima – Roraima.”

**Motion 14****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Support**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** Funai, MPI, 6th Chamber and Review of the MPF, Working Group on Migration, Refuge and Statelessness of the DPU and Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic.**Motion title:** Prioritization of assistance to indigenous refugee and migrant communities by Funai and MPI**Motion content:**

“We request that the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (Funai) and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) prioritize assistance to indigenous refugee and migrant communities in the country - contributing directly to the necessary articulations for these communities to access the rights to food; adequate housing; social assistance; health; social security; free, prior and informed consultation; family and community life; promotion of livelihoods and justice.

We also specifically request that the Working Group established by Funai in 2024 to consider its actions on the issues described here include, in its composition, the participation of indigenous representatives from refugee and migrant ethnic groups in the country and review the current action plan based on consultation processes with such peoples.”

**Motion 15****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** *Blank***Motion title:** The crime of the Braskem Mining Company and the Omission/Neglect of the authorities**Motion content:**

"The largest environmental crime in urban areas in the world, currently underway in the capital of Alagoas, has gained national and international attention due to the Tumor that is part of Maceió, resulting from the explosion of the Braskem petrochemical plant in the city since the 1970s, due to the extraction of rock salt.

The crime directly affects the area of 60,000 people in the neighborhoods of Pinheiro, Mutange, Bebedouro, Bom Parto and part of Farol, and indirectly affects the entire city. Over the last five years, the complexities of the mining industry in the Territory have been experienced, while the omission of the Public Authorities continues, giving rise to the crime that affects approximately 20% of the city in several aspects: education, health, security, and urban mobility.

Just to highlight a few issues: 40 schools have sunk; a cemetery, 12 religious temples, in addition to the entire network of commerce/industries/services. And the worst part is that there have been 16 suicides, the last one being 10 days ago (Ms. Pureza poisoned her cat and her special needs daughter and then killed herself) due to the isolation experienced in the Flexais communities and the fact that the authorities insisted on leaving them there as if in a 'Gaza Strip'. That is why I am asking for your support to join us and the displaced people due to this terrible crime."

**Motion 16****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Support**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** Presidency of the Republic**Motion title:** Guarantee Family Reunion for Haitian Migrants**Motion content:**

"Considering the guarantee of family reunification assured in art. 37 of Federal Law 13,445;

- Considering the close relationship established between Brazil and Haiti with the Peace Mission in that country;
- Considering the large number of Haitian immigrants who have this right;
- Considering the expertise of the Armed Forces in the processes of distributing Brazilians abroad and in conflict zones;
- Considering the capacity for dialogue and the recognition of Brazilian diplomacy in dealing with conflict issues and guaranteeing rights;

We demand that the Brazilian government immediately create a program, with the operation of the Armed Forces, to guarantee Haitian families the consecrated right and legal institute of FAMILY REUNION and to operate humanitarian flights to ensure the entry of Haitians into Brazil."

**Motio 17****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** CONARE - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice and Public Security**Motion title:** Transparency of processes and possibility of monitoring requests for humanitarian and family reunion visas**Motion content:**

"We, the signatories, repudiate the lack of transparency in the stages and the lack of a deadline for issuing humanitarian and family reunion visas.

Through this motion, we request clarity in the processes and stages achieved with a platform that allows for step-by-step monitoring, the institutions responsible for the procedures, with observations of missing documents or additional processes such as translation and dates established for the conclusion of the process.

That there be the possibility of checking the status and deadlines. And the immediate formation of an investigation WG with the DPU, OAB and Ministries of Human Rights, Women and other responsible institutions with the participation of Civil Society organizations, formed by immigrants."

**Motion 18****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Recommendation**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** National Council of Justice (CNJ)**Motion title:** Request that the CNJ include the obligation for Courts to promote training for judges on issues related to migrants, refugees and stateless persons**Motion content:**

"The CNJ, through Resolution 492/2023, instituted the adoption of judgment from a gender perspective and instituted the mandatory training of judges, related to Human Rights, gender, race and ethnicity, from an intersectional perspective. This motion aims for the II COMIGRAR to file a REQUEST to the CNJ to include in the mandatory training of judges an emphasis on the human rights of migrants, refugees and stateless persons. Even though the Courts create mechanisms to prioritize the processing of cases in which the rights of these populations are discussed, considering their special condition of social vulnerability".

**Motion 19****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** National Comigrar Coordination and Ministry of Justice**Motion title:** Violation of the rights of the Warao population by the COMIGRAR organization (Absence of a translator; no mechanisms to enable the inclusion and participation of the Chief-delegate for Bahia in the WG and debates).**Motion content:**

“Considering the obstacles faced by the Warao Chief (BA), since the initial moment of his participation as a delegate elected to represent and integrate the Bahia delegation in COMIGRAR/2024.

The first situation that gave rise to this motion is due to the transfer from the city of Feira de Santana/BA to Salvador/BA, as there was no dialogue to accompany the interior to the capital, as well as the absence of public agents in the trip to the airport and their guidance to the boarding gate.

Regarding the financial support made available to the delegates, the information was not clear. Only on 11/08/2024 was an email received with the notice of deposit into the savings account, with no confirmation to date.

Warao language interpreters were not fully available at both the opening and the end of the event, and negotiations in the “governance and social participation” WG were even suspended due to the lack of fair and secure communication with the Chief”.

**Motion 20****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Others (Not specified)**Proponents:** 38 signatures**Recipient(s):** Organizing Committee of the 2nd COMIGRAR**Motion title:** Repudiation of the change in the proposal in GT07**Motion content:**

“Repudiation of the substantial change in proposal CN\_E4\_T1\_S1\_P1, whose additional amendment modified its content, violating art. 15 of the Rules of Procedure of this Conference. In this case, in addition to the creation of the National Secretariat for Migration, Refuge and Statelessness, it involved the linking of the National Council, which is the subject of another proposal. Therefore, we consider that the new wording was not complementary, but rather structural to the proposal.”

**Motion 21****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Support**Proponents:** 29 signatures**Recipient(s):** Ministry of Education/Presidency of the Republic**Motion title:** Support for the creation of the Federal University for Africa-Brazil**Motion content:**

“Relations between Brazil and African countries in the 21st century, especially between the governments of Luís Inácio Lula da Silva (2002-2010) and Dilma Rousseff, reflect important advances in the sense of including the relationship with Africa in historical and cultural terms in the educational area. These actions are connected with demands and proposals that social movements (especially black movements) have been demanding for decades. It was in this context that the University for the Integration of Afro-Brazilian Lusophony emerged, starting its activities in 2010, in Ceará, and 2014, in Bahia.

In Bahia, the Malês Campus has been carrying out teaching, research and extension activities, both in-person and remotely, at undergraduate and graduate levels, for 10 years. Approximately 30% of the students come from the PALOP countries and East Timor. The experience accumulated over the years shows an opportunity to expand multilateral cooperation through education, with the prospect of partnerships with African countries outside the CPLP and with African diaspora countries.

Therefore, transforming the Malês Campus into the Federal University of Africa-Brazil is an opportunity to create, together with UNILAB and UNILA, a triad of international universities committed to the development of the global South and to migratory transits that contribute to regional development through the training of professionals through higher education based on the principle of solidarity among peoples. The creation of the Federal University of Africa-Brazil, in Bahia, is a measure of historical reparation and urgent South-South cooperation!”

**Motion 22****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 37 signatures**Recipient(s):** Mr. President of the Republic and Mr. Minister of Justice and Public Security**Motion title:** Rejection of the restriction on asylum requests at international airports**Motion content:**

“We reiterate our position that Technical Note No. 18/2024/GAB-Demig/SENAJUS/MJ is unconstitutional, illegal and unconventional. Not only is the instrument inadequate from the point of view of the hierarchy of norms, but its content also puts at risk people who could potentially need international protection and be recognized as refugees and aggravates the institutional racism practiced against migrants from African and Asian countries.

We recognize the need to broadly discuss the situation at international airports and find solutions to combat the crimes of migrant smuggling and human trafficking. However, this must be done in a transparent manner. Therefore, we call on the MJSP to: I) immediately suspend the effects of the Technical Note that prevents the entry of passengers without a visa and, consequently, without a request for asylum; II) Not to publish again any documents that infringe the right to non-reflection, immediate access to the asylum application procedure and non-discrimination; III) refrain from publishing any normative act that prevents, restricts the limit and access of people from countries in which there is public and notorious institutional instability, serious and widespread violation of human rights or climate disaster”.

**Motion 23****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** Organizing Committee of the 2nd COMIGRAR**Motion title:** Repudiation of the organization of the 2nd COMIGRAR**Motion content:**

"We, delegates and representatives of various entities and collectives that make up this conference, express our indignation and discontent with the conduct of the II COMIGRAR. We came to this space in the name of a democratic and participatory process, with the intention of contributing to the collective construction of proposals and approaches that truly reflect the voices and needs of the communities we represent. However, several aspects of the organization have, unfortunately, frustrated these objectives. Among the main points, we highlight:

1. Systematization of Proposal Booklet with Systematization Bias: We observed that the texts included in the proposal notebooks were presented in a biased manner, predominantly reflecting the views of those who systematized them, without respecting the diversity of opinions expressed in the plenary sessions and in the working groups of the state and free conferences. This situation compromises the plurality of the debates and delegitimizes the contributions of the delegations. In addition, the isolation of the delegates in small groups fragments the discussions, making it even more difficult to articulate common proposals and strengthen ideas. We also noted that the team responsible for systematizing the proposals had independence in preparing the text described in the notebook. During the mini-plenary sessions, the delegates were unable to contribute with adjustments that reflected the views of the people they represented, making the process centralized and distant from what was discussed in the Bases.
  2. Insufficient time and strict control of the debate: the time allocated to discussions in the working groups (WGs) has been insufficient, preventing an appropriate and constructive debate on essential topics. This strict control determined by the short time, imposed since the beginning of the activities, seems intentionally designed to stifle dialogue, limiting the exchange of ideas and, consequently, collective construction. These restrictions could have been avoided by planning a longer in-person period for the II COMIGRAR, longer for the debates, including activities on previous days. This would have ensured a truly democratic and participatory process.
  3. Lack of representatives and disarticulation of delegations: we also observed that the lack of representatives distributed evenly in each WG according to the delegations per state compromises the ability of each region and group to make themselves heard in a meaningful way. In some cases, there was a concentration of delegates from the same state in a single WG, while in others there was a lack of such representation, as in the case of delegates from Bahia, which did not have representatives in all WGs and two representatives in the same mini WG. This weakens representation and limits the defense of proposals brought from the grassroots. We consider this situation to be a deliberate strategy to disarticulate the delegations and weaken the strength of their representations.
- Taking all these points into account, we formally register this motion of repudiation with the coordination of II COMIGRAR so that such defects can be remedied for future editions of the National Conference on Migration, Refuge and Statelessness.



**Motion 24****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Advocacy for the creation of a refugee category**Proponents:** 27 signatures**Recipient(s):** UNHCR, UN and government of Brazil**Motion title:** Create the Economic Refugee category**Motion content:**

“Economic refugees are individuals forced to leave their countries of origin due to severe economic conditions, lack of food security and extreme unemployment.

258 million people face acute food insecurity according to the UN Global Report on Food Crises (2023).

Data from the World Bank (2023) indicate that extreme poverty affects 736 million people worldwide.

Supporting documentary basis:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- Convention on the Status of Refugees (1951)
- Protocol (1967)
- Vienna Human Rights Plan (1993) and mainly the Cartagena Declaration (1984) especially in its Third Conclusion”.

**Motion 25****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Advocacy for the creation of a refugee category**Proponents:** 26 assinaturas**Recipient(s):** UNHCR, UN and government of Brazil**Motion title:** Create the category of Environmental Refugee**Content of the motion:**

“Environmental refugees are individuals displaced due to environmental disasters (e.g. floods, extreme droughts, rising sea levels, etc.) and irreversible climate change that threatens life and livelihoods.

According to the World Bank, climate change could displace up to 216 million people by 2050. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) reported more than 30 million people displaced by climate disasters in 2022.

Supporting documentary basis:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- Convention on the Status of Refugees (1951)
- Protocol (1967)
- Vienna Plan on Human Rights (1993) and especially the Cartagena Declaration (1984), especially its Third Conclusion.”

**Motion 26****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** *Blank***Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** Organizing Committee of the 2nd COMIGRAR, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, National Council of Justice, Department of Migration, UN Refugee Agency, International Organization for Migration.**Motion title:** Accelerate the family reunion process**Motion content:**

“summary motion: Accelerate the process of Refugee Family Reunion

Problem: Refugees with CONARE approval are facing excessive delays in reuniting families in Brazil.

Proposed solution:

- Prioritize cases: Process family reunion requests more quickly for those who have already been approved by CONARE.
- Simplify bureaucracy: Reduce the number of documents and steps required to complete the process.
- Improve communication: Inform refugees about the progress of their processes in a timely and regular manner.
- Cooperate with other countries: Work with other countries to expedite the issuance of visas for refugee families.

Objective: To speed up the family reunion of refugees to reduce suffering and facilitate their integration in Brazil.

- Justification: The case of Mohammed-Hedeyat, who has been waiting for a year to be reunited with his family, demonstrates the urgency of the situation.
- In summary: this motion calls on the Brazilian government to take concrete measures to speed up the family reunion process for refugees who have already been approved by CONARE.”

**Motion 27****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 32 signatures**Recipient(s):** *Blank***Motion title:** Access of migrants, refugees and stateless persons to public careers at Federal Universities and Institutes**Motion content:**

“According to §3 of art. 5 of law 8.112 of December 11, 1990, federal universities and scientific and technological research institutions may fill their positions with foreign professors, technicians and scientists. Furthermore, according to migration law 13.445 of May 24, 2017, migrants are guaranteed free and equal access to public goods, education and work.

Universities and federal institutes have the prerogative to comply with migration law and guarantee equal access to public positions, however, few institutions provide for this possibility in their public selection notices. In doing so, they even remove the possibility of hiring their own former students.

Many migrants study at Brazilian public institutions but are denied access to public positions, and they only obtain them through legal action or do not even see a public position as a possibility of decent work.

It is necessary for the MEC to have clear guidelines and guide the authorities linked to it to comply with what is already provided for in the laws”.

**Motion 28****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Other (Unspecified)**Proponents:** 32 signatures**Recipient(s):** Association of Haitians in Brazil (AHB)**Motion title:** Creation of an ordinance for the creation of a Humanitarian Reception task force by the Brazilian government, prioritizing family reunion processes**Motion content:**

“Create an ordinance that establishes a federal government task force for humanitarian reception that finances and operationalizes the reception of migrants, refugees and stateless persons, prioritizing family reunion processes, from countries in situations of serious human rights violations, armed conflicts or in a state of evident loss of control by local authorities.”

**Motion 29****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Approval**Proponents:** 25 signatures**Recipient(s):** Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies**Motion title:** For the approval of Bill 405/2022**Motion content:**

“We present this motion requesting the approval, in the plenary session of the Chamber of Deputies, of the legislative decree project (PDL) No. 405/2022, which approves the text of the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families and is the result of the approval of Brazil's accession to this convention by the Special Committee designated to issue an opinion on Message 696/2010, from the Executive Branch. This is the only one of the 9 fundamental international conventions on UN human rights that has not been ratified by Brazil.

PDL 405/2022 is ready to be discussed in the plenary of the Chamber of Deputies since 12/15/22 and will represent an important advance in the protection of migrant workers and their families, a topic much debated at the II COMIGRAR”.

**Motion 30****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Rejection**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Ministry of Foreign Affairs**Motion title:** Right to family reunion in practice and flexible documentation**Motion content:**

“We, the signatories of this motion, express our repudiation of the slowness, lack of transparency and arbitrary non-granting of family reunion visas for refugees and people forcibly displaced by wars and persecution. This is a right guaranteed by the Migration Law (Law No. 13,445/2017) and the Refugee Law (Law No. 9,474/97) which are based on the principles of dignity, protection and respect for human rights. The extensive documentation does not take into account the political scenarios of such refugees who cannot request such documents in their countries of origin for political reasons, in addition to the complexity of the documents required.

This motion calls for a transparent flow and flexibility in documentary criteria according to the particularities of each community, in addition to the de facto and effective granting of visas that have not been granted as is their right. And a process that has a forecast of completion or that explains the reasons for denials or where the processes are stalled. Taking into account ethnic, political, religious, gender or sexual identity persecution and the necessary adaptation for each community recognized as having the right to refuge, as in the case of Afghans, Haitians, Venezuelans and other groups subject to political persecution and forcibly displaced people.”

**Motion 31****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Support**Proponents:** 25 signatures**Recipient(s):** Government of Brazil**Motion title:** Warao Motion on the Fortaleza Community Enno José Arzolay Cardona at theño de José Baez (interpreter)**Motion content:**

“On behalf of the Waral indigenous families.

For the 90 parents of families, with 145 children who have been living on the streets in Fortaleza since 2019. We ask the Brazilian Government for decent working and housing conditions; that our children have access to school and education; that we have access to nutritious food and drinking water, the minimum for survival with dignity.”

**Motion 32****Date:** 09/11/2024**Type:** Complaint**Proponents:** 26 signatures**Recipient(s):** *Blank***Motion title:** Warao Health in Belém**Motion content:**

“To the participants of COMIGRAR

The authorities present

To our indigenous relatives

Belém do Pará, 11/07/2024

We from the Warao Ojiduna Council, an organization representing the Warao people in the metropolitan region of Belém, are writing this letter to denounce a serious lack of health care for our Warao people in the city of Belém do Pará. It is very likely that other Warao in other states suffer from a lack of health care, which is why we believe it is important to highlight some points and seek lasting and effective solutions so that the Warao are no longer dying from curable diseases.

There are around 800 Warao in the Belém Metropolitan Region. Between 2023 and 2024, more than 12 of our Warao companions died from curable diseases that could have been treated if they had been diagnosed and monitored in time, half of whom are children. In less than 2 weeks, in Belém, we witnessed the death of 2 Warao relatives and the hospitalization of a child in a very serious condition. The two deaths and the worsening of the child's case could have been avoided if health care had been adapted to our realities and differences. The deaths could have been avoided if we did not suffer from prejudice, racism and xenophobia. But no, after more than 7 years living in the city of Belém, we are still dying from malnutrition and treatable infectious diseases.

In 2022, we are already demanding the tracking of infectious diseases and the monitoring of treatments by competent professionals. Despite the city government's promises, there has been no concrete action in the Warao communities. We continue to be abandoned and dying in the UPAs and hospitals from treatable diseases.

Since the creation of the Warao Ojiduna Council, we have demanded access to differentiated healthcare for the Warao people, through the hiring of cultural mediators or indigenous Warao health agents and the recognition of our healers, but no action has been taken. It seems that the Brazilian government, the state of Pará and the city government of Belém would rather let us die than implement simple solutions to prevent more deaths of indigenous Warao people.

One of our Warao companions, elected as a COMIGRAR delegate, is not among us today because she is taking care of her health and that of her community. If the competent bodies had done their job and kept their promises, she would be among us, participating in this event and representing our Warao people. But no, she is fighting for her life and that of her family.

We are here at COMIGRAR to choose proposals that will improve our lives as indigenous migrants, refugees and stateless people, but we could not fail to denounce cases like these. We came to Brazil to create hope for the improvement of our lives, so that our children and grandchildren will have a dignified future, valuing their Warao culture and identity. And we will fight until the end to demand respect and dignity, even if we have to confront the institutions that let us die in oblivion.

Stop killing us!

We demand access to dignified and differentiated health care for the Warao people!

Warao Ojiduna Council”.

## Conclusion

The 2nd COMIGRAR represents a fundamental milestone in the development of public policies on migration, refuge and statelessness in Brazil. The event not only consolidated a space for dialogue between the State and civil society, but also demonstrated the maturation of the public debate on the topic, as evidenced by the discussions held and the diversity and representativeness of the participants. The conference stood out as a historic moment of effective social participation of migrants, refugees and stateless people in the formulation of policies that directly affect them.

The results achieved through the 60 prioritized proposals and 34 approved motions reflect meticulous work that began in the preparatory stage and culminated in the intense debates of the conference. In this sense, the Final Notebook of the 2nd COMIGRAR presents comprehensive and intersectoral material, covering the most diverse topics that affect the lives of migrants, refugees and stateless people in the country.

It is particularly significant that the 2nd COMIGRAR is taking place at a strategic moment, when the federal government is working on the development of the National Policy on Migration, Refugees and Statelessness. The contributions consolidated during the conference will provide support for this regulatory instrument, as well as for the future National Plan on Migration, Refugees and Statelessness. This synchronicity between the participatory processes and the development of regulatory frameworks demonstrates the commitment of President Lula's government to the development of public policies led by their recipients. Given the transversal nature of the migration agenda, the submission of prioritized proposals will require a coordinated effort by different agencies, in constant collaboration with civil society.

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security would like to thank all those present for their participation and contributions, especially migrants, refugees and stateless persons, as well as the organizations and institutions that dedicated their time and effort to the success of this event. The Ministry reaffirms its commitment to systematizing, organizing and publicizing the prioritized proposals, recognizing them as legitimate expressions of migrants, refugees and stateless people in Brazil. The experiences and lessons learned from this edition will enhance future participatory processes and consolidate Brazil as a regional reference in the development of migration, refuge and statelessness policies anchored in social participation and respect for human rights.



SUPPORT:



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