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# A Fractured Response

Policy Recommendations to Strengthen  
Regional Collaboration on Migration in the  
Americas

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## Introduction

Throughout Latin America, multiple overlapping humanitarian crises continue to force the displacement and movement of millions of people seeking safety and protection. Violence, economic instability, and environmental distress continue to be the primary driving factors behind the increasing mixed and onwarded annmentd5(ncreasi)6(ng

*The IRC operates across the arc of the humanitarian and migration crises in Central America, South America, and Mexico. Our presence has allowed the IRC to gain a deep understanding of the root causes of migration through a humanitarian and development lens by delivering services and humanitarian assistance to migrants on the move, refugees, asylum*



Colombia, which hosts approximately [32%](#) of displaced Venezuelans, took on the extraordinary move of granting Venezuelans [Temporary Protected Status](#) in February 2021, which will [provide](#) work permits, access to healthcare, educational opportunities, and a path to regularization to Venezuelans in Colombia. Such a commitment will require sustained technical, financial, and political support from donor countries to ensure the program is a success. Further north in [Mexico](#), communities of people on the move in Tapachula, Monterrey, and Ciudad Juárez have put pressure on educational, healthcare, and migration systems that have been strained for years. Increased international support is required to strengthen these public services and provide essential wrap-around services to migrants and host communities alike.

[R4V](#): Established in 2018 by IOM and the UNHCR, the R4V is a forum to "coordinate the response efforts [to the regional



government or -society, approach is needed to address the complex overlapping factors that drive migration from, through, and within the region.

Simultaneously, the misperception that the United States is the destination for all people on the move in the region continues to have traction, despite Mexico, Costa Rica, Belize, and Colombia all being considered [viable options](#) for international protection. As a result of these dynamics, donors, multilateral institutions, and civil society organizations must rethink their approaches to responding to these crises to consider humanitarian and protection needs throughout the region.

The political and economic realities of protracted displacement in the Americas demand a more coordinated approach that responds to both the immediate, short-term needs of refugees and migrants, host communities,

