



Updated April 29, 2022

## Latin America and the Caribbean: U.S. Policy Overview

The United States and neighboring Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) maintain strong linkages based on geographic proximity and diverse U.S. interests, including economic, political, and security concerns. The United States is a major trading partner and source of foreign investment for many of the 33 countries in LAC, with free-trade agreements enhancing economic linkages with 11 countries. The region is a large source of U.S. immigration, both authorized and irregular; major factors driving migration include proximity, economic and security conditions, natural disasters, and familial ties. Curbing the flow of illicit drugs has been a long-standing component of relations, involving close cooperation with Mexico, Colombia, Central America, and the Caribbean. U.S. Administrations have long supported democracy and human rights in the region, with a current focus on Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, as well as on democratic backsliding and corruption in other countries.

### Increasing Challenges in the Region

Over the past several years, the quality of democracy has eroded in a number of countries in LAC, along with public satisfaction with how democracy is working. In addition to Venezuela, Cuba, and Nicaragua—all ruled by authoritarian governments repressing the political opposition—human rights groups have expressed concerns about democratic backsliding in several other countries. Many countries in LAC experienced social unrest in 2019, fueled by such political factors as weak democratic institutions, politicized judicial systems, corruption scandals, and high levels of crime and violence and by such economic factors as declining or stagnant economic growth and high levels of income inequality and poverty.

Since 2020, the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had widespread public health, economic, and political effects in LAC. As of late April 2022, the region reported nearly 1.7 million deaths (over 27% of deaths worldwide). According to the Pan American Health Organization, more than 66% of the region's population was fully vaccinated as of April 20, 2022. Nevertheless, in four Caribbean countries, less than 30% of the population was fully vaccinated and in eight other LAC countries, less than half was fully vaccinated.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported a 7.0% regional economic decline in 2020; as a result, poverty and inequality increased. Most LAC countries began to recover economically in 2021, with the IMF estimating a regional growth rate of 6.8% and projecting more modest growth of 2.5% in 2022. Nevertheless, many countries may struggle with protracted recoveries. The pandemic-related economic setback contributed to increased protests in LAC in 2020 and 2021. The region's economic decline, along with difficult security and political conditions, also has fueled

migration. Russia's invasion of Ukraine is likely to affect LAC countries due to increased energy and food costs.

The region faces numerous political challenges. In Venezuela, the ongoing political and humanitarian crisis under the government of Nicolás Maduro has resulted in an estimated 6 million migrants and is a challenge for the entire hemisphere. Haiti remains in turmoil after the July 2021 assassination of President Jovenel Moïse, contending with uncertainty over future elections, a surge in gang violence, and the aftermath of a severe earthquake that struck in August. In Nicaragua, President Daniel Ortega's government escalated repression ahead of the country's 2021 elections, in which Ortega claimed victory, and has continued repressing political opponents. In Cuba, the government's responded to widespread anti-government protests in July 2021 with mass arrests and detentions, and harsh sentences for hundreds of protestors.

### Biden Administration Policy

In its initial months, the Biden Administration focused extensively on addressing the root causes of Central American migration. President Biden ended some of the Trump Administration's restrictive immigration policies, while contending with a large increase in the number of undocumented Central American and other migrants seeking to enter the United States. In July 2021, the Administration released two new strategies to address the underlying causes that push Central Americans to migrate and to manage migration in the region collaboratively. The Administration also has imposed targeted sanctions for corruption against dozens of current and former officials of the governments of Central America's Northern Triangle countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras).

The Administration also has fleshed out its broader approach toward the region. Its priorities include efforts to promote public health and economic recovery from the pandemic; to work with partners to promote inclusive democracy throughout the region; to provide support to address Haiti's humanitarian, security, and political challenges; and to engage more broadly with the region to address migration challenges as the Administration prepares to lift public health-related immigration restrictions imposed pursuant to Title 42 of the U.S. Code.

To advance these and other initiatives, the Administration's budget requests for foreign assistance to LAC amounted to almost \$2.1 billion for FY2022 and \$2.4 billion for FY2023, respectively nearly 16% and 33% over the FY2021 enacted level. The Administration also is providing significant pandemic-related assistance to the region. As of late April 2022, the United States had donated over 66 million vaccine doses to 29 LAC countries. As of November 2021, the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development reported providing more than \$614 million in aid to support the pandemic response.

On Venezuela, the Biden Administration continues to pressure the Maduro government through sanctions and has stated its commitment to working multilaterally to press for a return to democracy. In 2021, the Secretary of Homeland Security granted temporary protected status (TPS) to Venezuelans in the United States. The Administration continues to provide humanitarian support to Venezuelans inside and outside the country. In March 2022, Administration officials met with Maduro to discuss detained U.S. citizens (two were released), restarting negotiations with the opposition, and energy issues.

The Administration has imposed sanctions on Cuba and Nicaragua as their governments have become more repressive. As the human rights situation has deteriorated in Cuba, the Administration has imposed targeted sanctions against security officials and entities involved in the repression. In Nicaragua, the Administration has imposed targeted sanctions on officials involved in undermining democracy, including a new round of sanctions in the wake of the country's 2021 "sham election."

On Haiti, the Administration is working to support conditions for free and fair elections, including support to restore security and address gang violence. The United States remains Haiti's largest donor of humanitarian aid.

Among other issues, the Biden Administration has reincorporated cooperation on climate change into the U.S. policy approach toward LAC. The next Summit of the Americas, scheduled to be hosted by the United States on June 6-10, 2022, in Los Angeles, with the theme of "building a sustainable, resilient, and equitable future," could provide an opportunity for the Administration to deepen U.S. engagement with hemispheric leaders.

### Legislative Action in the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress

Congress traditionally has played an active role in policy toward LAC in terms of both legislation and oversight. Since 2020, Congress has appropriated some \$17 billion in international affairs funding to respond to COVID-19 globally. In the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress, this funding included \$10.8 billion appropriated in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2), enacted in March 2021. The funding has supported contributions to multilateral efforts and health interventions, humanitarian assistance, and donation of COVID-19 vaccine doses worldwide, including to LAC.

In November 2021, Congress approved the Reinforcing Nicaragua's Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021 (RENACER Act; P.L. 117-54), which directs the Administration to use diplomatic tools and targeted sanctions against antidemocratic actions and corruption.

In December 2021, Congress approved the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (P.L. 117-81), which includes provisions on Colombia, Central America, and China's presence and influence in the region.

In March 2022, Congress completed action on the FY2022 foreign aid appropriations bill, included as Division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103). Although the law and its explanatory statement do not specify total LAC funding, they do include funding directives for several key countries (Colombia, Haiti, Mexico, Venezuela) and regional programs for the

Caribbean and Central America. P.L. 117-103 also included, as Division V, the Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act, to promote the sustainable rebuilding and development of Haiti and the prioritization of U.S. support for anti-corruption efforts and human rights.

Both houses approved broad bills aimed at positioning the United States to better compete with China that include numerous LAC provisions. In June 2021, the Senate approved S. 1260, the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021, and in February 2022, the House approved H.R. 4521, the America Creating Opportunities for Manufacturing, Pre-Eminence in Technology, and Economic Strength Act of 2022 (America COMPETES Act of 2022). The Senate approved H.R. 4521 in March 2022, substituting the language of S. 1260, and the measure went to conference in April 2022. Both versions would require a strategy to strengthen U.S. economic competitiveness and promote good governance, human rights, and the rule of law in LAC; require a report assessing China's engagement in international organizations and the defense sector in LAC; support U.S. defense cooperation in the region; and increase U.S. engagement with civil society regarding accountability, human rights, and the risks of pervasive surveillance technologies. The Senate bill would also require a strategy to increase U.S. goods and services exports to LAC and authorize an Inter-American Development Bank capital increase. The House version would also increase U.S. engagement with the Caribbean, require a strategy to expand U.S. educational and cultural diplomacy and to report on China's related activity in LAC, and require reports on multilateral efforts to address Latin American fentanyl trafficking and on major Chinese infrastructure investments in LAC.

The House and Senate approved several resolutions on U.S. relations with LAC. On the human rights situation in Cuba, the House approved H.Res. 760 in November 2021 and the Senate approved S.Res. 37, S.Res. 81, S.Res. 310, and S.Res. 489 from April 2021 to January 2022. The Senate also approved S.Res. 22, on Ecuador, in April 2021 and S.Res. 120, on the Summit of the Americas, in May 2021.

Among other actions, the House approved H.R. 6 in March 2021, which would provide a pathway to citizenship for those brought to the United States as children and those from countries with TPS designations. In April 2022, the House passed H.R. 4133, which would authorize Caribbean Basin Security Initiative assistance from FY2022 through FY2026 and establish monitoring/reporting requirements.

Also see CRS Report R46781, *Latin America and the Caribbean: U.S. Policy and Key Issues in the 117th Congress*; CRS Report R47028, *U.S. Foreign Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean: FY2022 Appropriations*; CRS In Focus IF11581, *Latin America and the Caribbean: Impact of COVID-19*; CRS In Focus IF10982, *China's Engagement with Latin America and the Caribbean*; and CRS In Focus IF12031, *Anti-corruption Efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

**Mark P. Sullivan**, Specialist in Latin American Affairs

---

## Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.