INTRODUCTION:
There is an ongoing humanitarian and security crisis at the Southwest border due to historic levels of irregular migration and human smuggling. Over 72% of all the migrants apprehended at the Southwest border through August of Fiscal Year 2019 were from the countries of the northern region of Central America, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. In recognizing the push and pull factors which cause irregular migration to the U.S., DHS has entered into agreements and arrangements with each of these countries to further expand asylum capabilities and improve safety, security, and prosperity throughout the region. With these agreements and arrangements, the U.S. is committed to being a good partner to its Central American neighbors and will work to develop an economically vibrant region. Together, DHS and its partners are developing a safer and more prosperous region so that Central Americans can feel confident in creating futures in their home countries, rather than putting their lives in the hands of smugglers and criminal organizations to make the dangerous journey across the U.S. border.

AGREEMENT TYPES:

Asylum Cooperative Agreements (ACAs):
These agreements with Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, once brought into force, will allow migrants to seek protection within the region by facilitating cooperation between the U.S. and host nation governments or international organizations to expand their systems for offering humanitarian protections.

Border Security Arrangements:
The purpose of these arrangements is to deploy officials from U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to advise and mentor host nation police, border security, immigration, and customs counterparts.

Blometric Data Sharing Program (BDSP) Arrangements:
These arrangements aim to enhance cooperation between DHS and Northern Triangle countries to prevent and combat crime and other threats to public security, by expanding biometric data collection and information sharing. The exchange of biometrics and identity data will enable DHS and Northern Triangle countries to more easily verify the identities of irregular migrants in order to detect the activities of transnational criminal organizations, human smugglers, and wanted criminals.

Temporary Agricultural and Non-agricultural Workers Programs Agreements:
Department of Labor agreement to improve non-immigrant visa program operations and implementation. These agreements strengthen bilateral cooperation between the U.S. and Northern Triangle countries. This is key to ensuring that vulnerable populations are not victimized as they seek legal temporary employment by further establishing safe and lawful recruitment, employment, and working conditions.
The number of migrants moving from the northern region of Central America through Mexico to the United States has created a security and humanitarian crisis at our Southwest border. Many of these migrants are vulnerable populations from the Northern Triangle countries, exploited by transnational criminal organizations and pushed into the very long and dangerous journey. DHS is seizing a historic opportunity to work with our partners in the region to help identify and confront many of the problems that allow for human smuggling and trafficking to occur and to provide vulnerable populations protection as close to home as possible.

"Border Security Arrangement (Guatemala Arrangement on Irregular Migration):
Signed: May 31, 2019
"Agreement between the United States of America and the Ministry of Government of the Republic of Guatemala on Security Activities that Make it Possible to Address Irregular Migration"

"Asylum Cooperative Agreement:
Signed: Sept. 25, 2019

"Border Security Arrangement:
Signed: Sept. 27, 2019
"Agreement between the United States of America and the Ministry of Government of the Republic of Honduras on Security Activities that Make it Possible to Address Irregular Migration"

"Asylum Cooperative Agreement:
Signed: Sept. 20, 2019