

case of a Colombian teacher affected by internal armed conflict in his/her community, who in order to save his life and security due to the frequent clashes between the army and guerrilla members crosses an international boundary into a neighboring country (i.e. Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil or Panama). Later on, the person is granted refugee recognition and then, opts for permanent residence and naturalization to end or disrupt the cycle of displacement in the hosting country.

2) In many parts of the world refugee crisis tend to be **cyclic**. In the Americas, in the 50 and 60's, refugee movements came mainly from the Caribbean. In the 60 and 70's refugees came from the southern part of South America (i.e. Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile). Then you had the humanitarian crisis in Central America and in recent years, the majority of the Latin American refugees come from the Andean region (mainly from Colombia). In many countries, a person or a whole community might suffer forced displacement and become refugees more than once. Think about Haiti, Afghanistan, and Somalia, and how their nationals have been affected by forced displacement many times over the past decades. At the same time, when root causes of forced displacement are not properly addressed or new forms of violence emerge, this might lead to new refugee situations. Hundreds of persons are currently fleeing violence at the hands of drug cartels in Mexico and criminal gang organizations in the northern triangle of Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador). Violence, armed conflict and refugee situations tend to be cyclic all over the world (Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia, Western Africa, the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, etc.)

3) Political will, international cooperation and support are needed to find **durable solutions** for refugee situations. However, the humanitarian commitment of the international community, States and populations varies according to different political, cultural and socioeconomic circumstances. This explains why some cycles of human history are characterized as more **humanitarian** than others or we might say that some **cycles of human history** are more conducive for the adoption and the provision of protection responses for those in need. The end of the cold world did not put an end to forced displacement; new conflicts erupted due to ethnic and religious differences. Refugees are no longer welcome in many parts of the world where a new emphasis on security and migration control measures is on the rise.