

MIXED MOVEMENTS MONITORING MEXICO

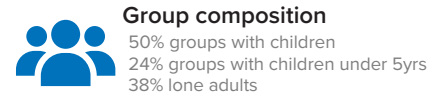
Background & Methodology

- Mixed movement monitoring survey in Mexico regularly collects and analyzes data to identify violations of rights and protection risks for people on the move for the purpose of informing effective responses by UNHCR and its partners.
- During August 2024, 537 interviews were conducted consisting of 1,385 persons.
- Surveys were carried out in 13 locations across Mexico. The Northern region: Juarez, Matamoros, Mexicali, Monterrey, Nogales, Piedras Negras, Reynosa, Saltillo, Tijuana and Torreon. The Southern region: Suchiate and Tapachula.
- The results presented are indicative and should not be interpreted as representative of the total population of refugees and migrants in Mexico.



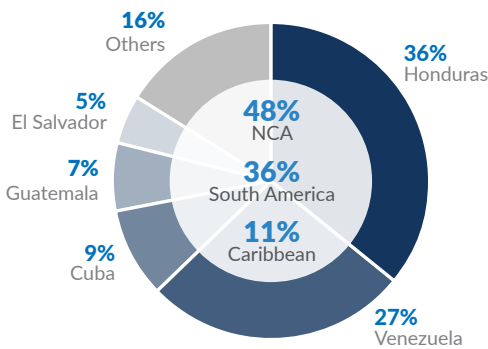
- The reasons for leaving countries of origin continues to show an increasing number of persons fleeing situations of violence and persecution, a number that reached 76% of the total population interviewed. There has also been an increase in persons signaling that they will face risks of violence or persecution if returned to their countries of origin, with 70% of the population stating that they fall in this category.

Demographics

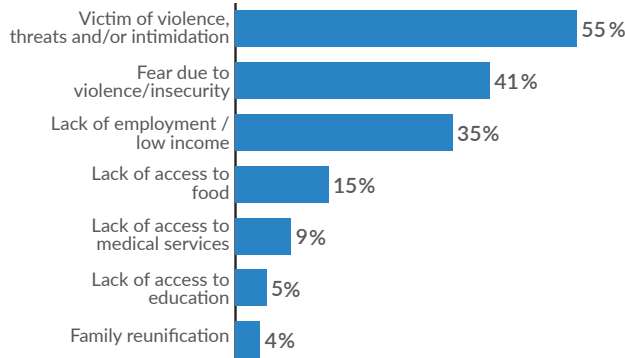


Country of Origin

Nationality



Reasons for leaving*



*Multiple selection question

Risks upon return



Journey & Incidents during transit

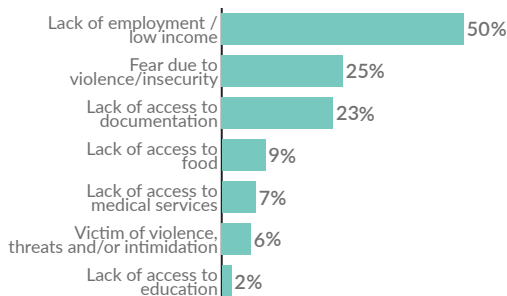
The route



20%
of the interviewed individuals reported living in a country other than their country of origin for more than **6 months**. Main countries: Colombia, Peru, Ecuador & Chile.

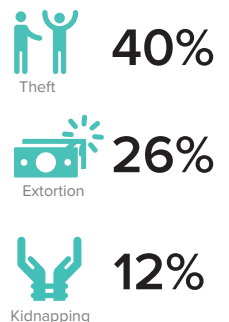
61%
of the interviewed individuals described facing a protection incident in countries of transit prior to entering Mexico

Reasons for leaving last country of residency*



*Multiple selection question

Main protection incidents during transit

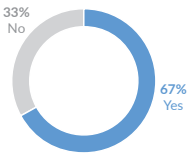


South



Lack of documentation issued by the authorities continues to prevent persons on the move from accessing basic services, while increasing the risk of refoulement and security incidents. Interviews were carried out at the border city of Suchiate (31%) and other cities (69%) in the southern region.

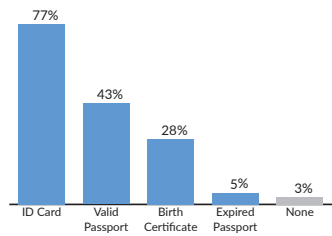
Have applied for asylum (or intend to)



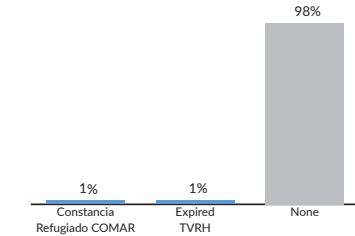
In August 2024, COMAR received 5,195 new asylum applications, only a slight increase compared to the previous month, (5,251) and 60% less than the figure observed in August 2023 (13,042). 69% of these applications submitted during August were made in Southern Mexico. Main nationalities in the South were Honduras (44%), Cuba (20%) and El Salvador (8%).

Source: COMAR

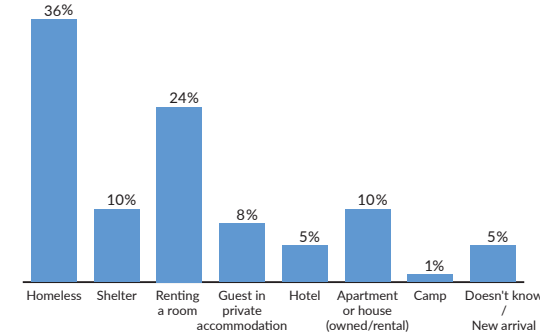
Personal Documentation



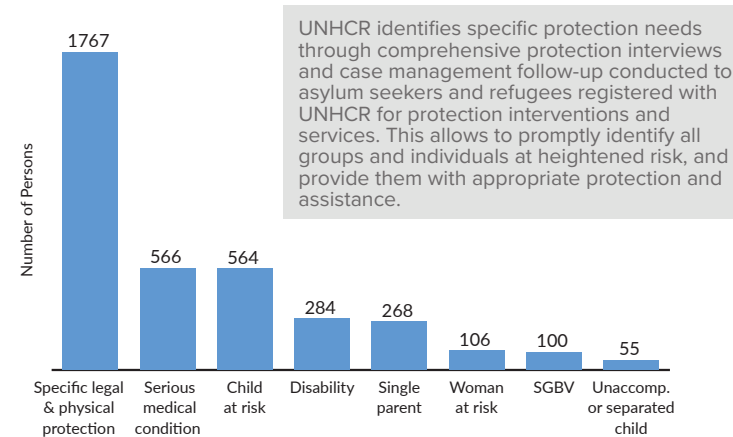
Documentation obtained in Mexico



Current acomodation in Southern Mexico



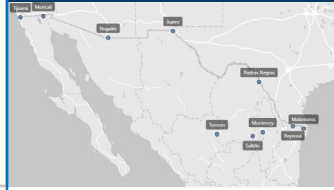
Specific Protection Needs in Southern Mexico



UNHCR identifies specific protection needs through comprehensive protection interviews and case management follow-up conducted to asylum seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR for protection interventions and services. This allows to promptly identify all groups and individuals at heightened risk, and provide them with appropriate protection and assistance.

Source: proGres UNHCR

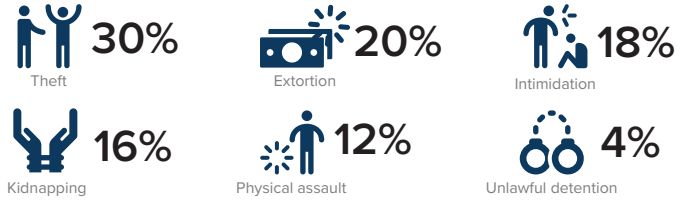
North



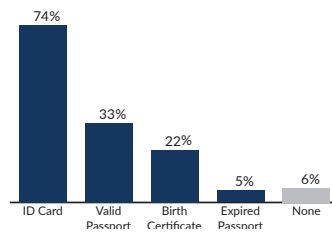
Security remains a main concern as there is an increase in protection incidents within Mexico. Interviews were carried out at border cities (84%) and other cities (16%) in the northern region. People with the intention of staying in Mexico were included, as well as those in transit to the United States.

Main protection incidents within Mexico

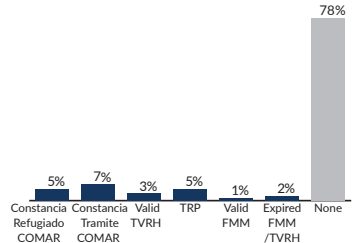
68% of the interviewed individuals in the northern region described facing a protection incident in Mexico



Personal Documentation



Documentation obtained in Mexico

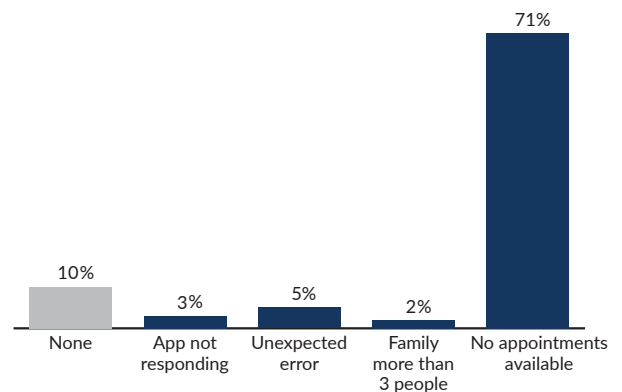


CBP ONE

This section aims at highlighting protection concerns and trends associated with persons seeking CBP One appointments to access the US territory and asylum system. Results below also include Mexican population. Almost 1 in 3 persons state their waiting time to get the appointment of more than 6 months.



Difficulties getting an appointment in CBP One



UNHCR Mexico thanks its partners for their valuable contribution to data collection efforts which enable UNHCR to produce these reports

