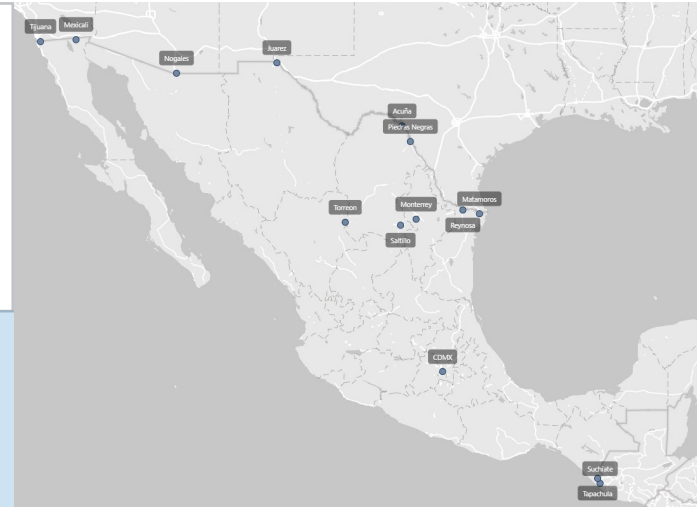


MIXED MOVEMENTS MONITORING MEXICO

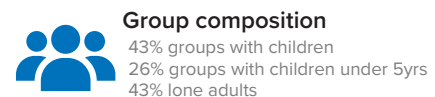
Background & Methodology

- 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 July 2024, 611 interviews were conducted consisting of 1,501 persons.
- Surveys were carried out in 14 locations across Mexico. The Northern region: Acuña, 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.

- During the month of July, 72% of all individuals surveyed expressed having left their country of origin due to generalized violence and/or individual persecution. While the needs for international protection seem to have increased, asylum applications filed with COMAR are lower than last year. This is explained by various factors, such as the lack of documentation issued for asylum-seekers, a key protection against refoulement, and other administrative changes implemented by Mexican authorities in 2023.

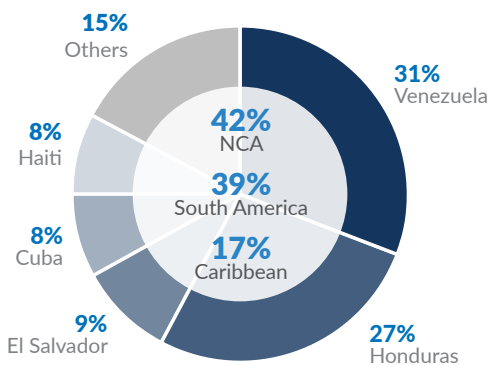


Demographics

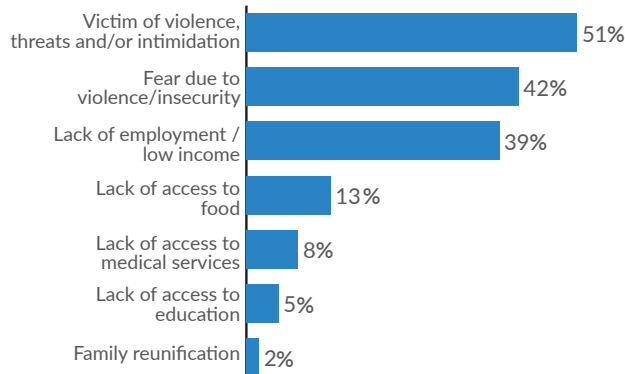


Country of Origin

Nationality



Reasons for leaving*



*Multiple selection question

Risks upon return

53% of the interviewed individuals expressed facing a risk upon return to their country of origin due to threats, extortion, and/or persecution.

24% of the interviewed individuals expressed facing a risk upon return to their country of origin due to general violence, and/or discrimination.

Journey & Incidents during transit

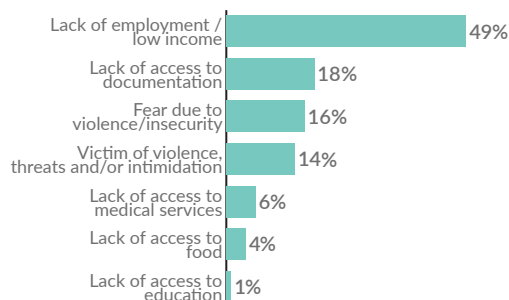
The route



24% of the interviewed individuals reported living in a country other than their country of origin for more than **6 months**. Main countries: Colombia, Peru, Chile & Brazil.

60% of the interviewed individuals described facing a protection incident in countries of transit prior to entering Mexico

Reasons for leaving last country of residency*

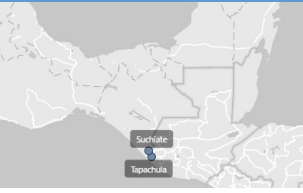


*Multiple selection question

Main protection incidents during transit

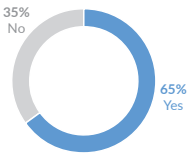


South



Lack of documentation issued by the authorities continues to prevent people 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.

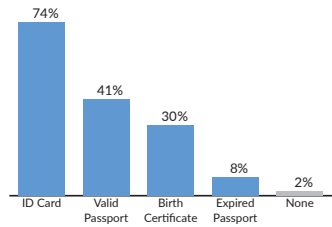
Have applied for asylum (or intend to)



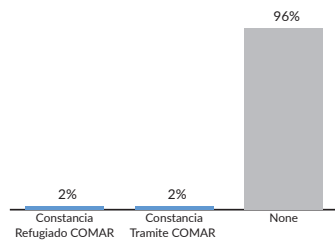
In July 2024, COMAR received 5,115 new asylum applications, only a slight increase compared to the previous month, (4,593) and less than half of the figure observed in July 2023 (11,841). 95% of these applications were made in Southern Mexico. Main nationalities in the South were Honduras (45%), Cuba (21%) and El Salvador (9%).

Source: COMAR

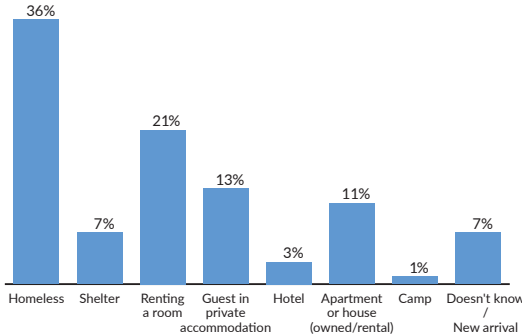
Personal Documentation



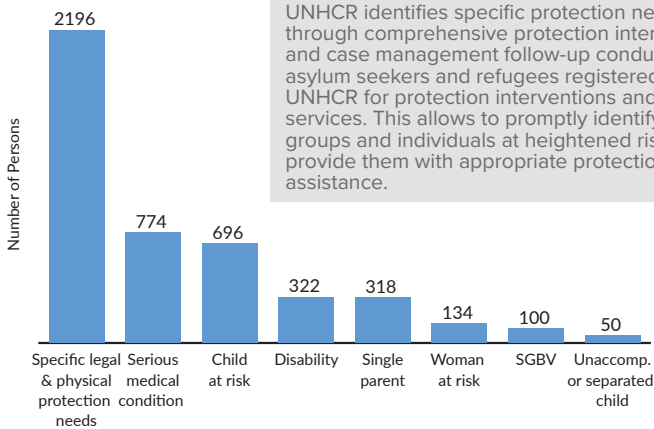
Documentation obtained in Mexico



Current accommodation in Southern Mexico



Specific Protection Needs in Southern Mexico



UNHCR identifies specific protection needs through comprehensive protection interviews and case management follow-up conducted with 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

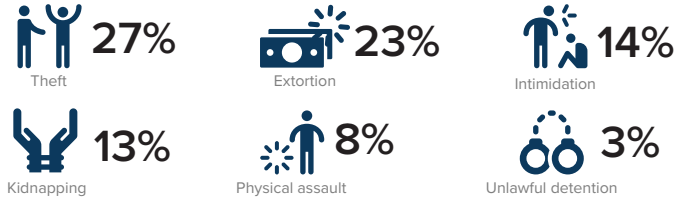
North



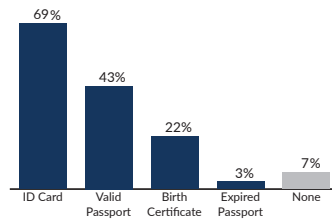
Security remains a main concern as there is an increase in protection incidents within Mexico. Interviews were carried out at border cities (83%) and other cities (17%) in the northern region. People with the intention of staying in Mexico were included, as well as those in transit to the United States.

Main protection incidents within Mexico

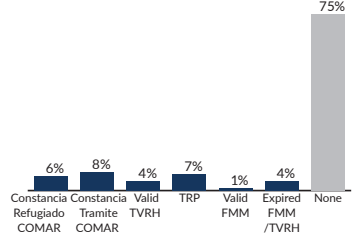
67% of the interviewed individuals in the northern region described facing a protection incident in Mexico



Personal Documentation



Documentation obtained in Mexico

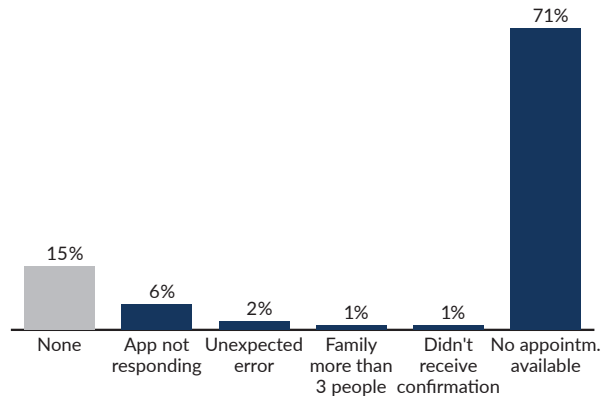


CBP ONE

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



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

