

Migration Dynamics and Conditions at the U.S.-Mexico Border August 2026



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INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, millions of migrants have arrived at the U.S.-Mexico border—with some attempting to irregularly enter the country and others seeking asylum at or between ports of entry. The United States' policy approach toward clandestine migrants who attempt to cross without detection has largely remained the same. This approach focuses on identifying, detaining, and removing those individuals. However, U.S. authorities have enacted a range of different policy responses for asylum seekers claiming protection at ports of entry. In recent years, these responses have included channeling asylum seekers into specific legal pathways, the establishment of a digital lottery system, and the partial or complete blocking of access to the U.S. asylum system. During each shift, asylum-seeking migrants have reacted in varying ways, such as by creating asylum waitlists or encampments along the border.

On January 20, 2025, U.S. President Donald Trump assumed office for a second term and enacted the most recent changes to the asylum processing system at the U.S.-Mexico border. On that date, the president halted all asylum processing, including both at and between ports of entry. This shift left hundreds of thousands of asylum seekers in limbo across Mexico, without any path to make an asylum claim in the United States. Officially, unaccompanied minors are still able to seek asylum at ports of entry along the U.S.-Mexico border.¹ However, from March 2025 through July 2026, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data shows that CBP officers processed only 96 non-Mexican unaccompanied minors at border ports of entry.² By comparison, in January 2025 alone, CBP processed 361 non-Mexican unaccompanied minors at these ports of entry.³

Simultaneously, in Mexico, the Mexican federal government is engaged in its own immigration enforcement approach at the country's borders and throughout the country's interior. Specifically, the Mexican government has expanded the number of migration-focused checkpoints on highways heading north, deployed more soldiers and National Guard (*Guardia Nacional*) members to the U.S.-Mexico border, and bused apprehended non-Mexican migrants to cities in southern Mexico. The Trump administration's elimination of foreign assistance has also impacted Mexican civil society organizations that work with migrant populations, with some shelters struggling to provide food and other basic resources, or even keep their doors open.

Since January 2025, the number of migrants waiting at the U.S.-Mexico border dropped dramatically. In recent months, some cities have continued to report declining numbers, while others such as Tijuana and Piedras Negras have noted a marginal uptick in the number of arriving migrants. This report estimates that approximately 4,620 individuals remain in Mexican border cities. These individuals are concentrated in Tijuana and Mexicali, which host roughly two-thirds of the border's estimated migrant population.

Migrants residing in northern Mexican border cities are less visible than in the past. Many people have moved out of shelters and into rented rooms and apartments, and there are no longer any tent encampments along the border. Non-Mexican migrants are often seeking to obtain refugee status—or another legal status—in Mexico, in order to work and travel freely throughout the country. However, due to higher numbers of applications and reduced international support, the country's refugee processing agency has been taking up to two years to process applications.⁴ Some migrants in these Mexican border cities are also attempting to cross without detection.

This August 2026 Migration Dynamics and Conditions Update focuses on current U.S. asylum restrictions at ports of entry and migrants' experiences in Mexican border cities. It draws on phone and WhatsApp interviews

with Mexican government officials and members of civil society organizations on both sides of the border from August 17, 2026 through August 21, 2026. It also relies on local news articles to fill in any gaps.

ASYLUM PROCESSING PHASES

Since 2018, CBP has passed through seven different asylum processing phases at U.S. southern border ports of entry. These phases have alternated between allowing asylum seekers to make protection claims at ports of entry and either partially or fully blocking asylum processing. See Figure 1 for a breakdown of each phase.

Figure 1: Asylum Processing Phases at Ports of Entry Along the U.S.-Mexico Border (June 2018 - August 2026)

Phase	Time Period	Phase Name	CBP Processed Asylum Seekers at Port of Entry	Methods to Access Port of Entry	Asylum Seekers Processed by Date of Arrival at Border
1	June 2018 - March 2020	Metering	Yes	Waitlist and lines at port of entry	Yes ⁵
2	March 2020 - April 2022	Title 42	No	N/A	N/A
3	Summer 2021 & April 2022 - January 2023	Title 42 Exemptions	Only vulnerable individuals	Waitlist	Varied by organizing entity
4	January 2023 - May 2023	CBP One and Title 42	Yes ⁶	CBP One Appointment	No
5	May 2023 - June 2024	CBP One and Walk Ups	Yes	CBP One Appointment Waitlist and lines at port of entry	No Varied by organizing entity
6	June 2024 - January 2025	CBP One and June 2024 Emergency Declaration	Yes	CBP One Appointment	No
7	January 2025 - Present	Executive Order Against Invasion	No	N/A	N/A

Authors' elaboration

Beginning in June 2018, CBP launched its first attempt to restrict asylum seekers' access to ports of entry. During this first phase, CBP officers initiated a process that came to be known as "metering." As part of metering, port officials informed arriving asylum seekers that U.S. ports of entry were full and only accepted a specified number of individuals per port of entry each day. In response, migrants waited in physical lines in front of the ports of entry and later relied on self- or externally-run waitlists in Mexican border cities, which acted as proxy lines for asylum seekers to subsequently claim asylum with U.S. authorities.

In March 2020, as Covid-19 began to spread across the United States, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) issued a public health regulation for Covid-19—referred to as Title 42 authority—that eliminated all asylum processing at ports of entry. This second processing phase resulted in the suspension of asylum waitlists in Mexican border cities and migrants were stuck in limbo at the U.S.-Mexico border. The following year, in 2021, CBP created various temporary Title 42 exemption programs, which then became permanent in April 2022. These exemption programs constituted the third processing phase, whereby CBP officers allowed certain migrants—who were deemed to be particularly vulnerable—to cross at ports of entry and seek asylum.

In January 2023, CBP launched a new model of asylum processing: the "CBP One" mobile application. At this time, Title 42 remained active but CBP required that asylum seekers use the mobile application to request an appointment at a U.S. port of entry, leading to the fourth processing phase. Individuals located in Mexico could submit certain information on the CBP One application—including biographical and demographic details, travel history, and their sponsor information—and request a processing appointment at one of the participating ports of entry along the U.S.-Mexico border.

In May 2023, the Covid-19 era Title 42 public health order expired, and CBP began its fifth processing phase. During this phase, CBP processed 1,450 asylum seekers a day through the CBP One application's lottery system, and also accepted small numbers of individuals without CBP One appointments at ports of entry, who were referred to as "walk ups." At the same time, the Biden administration put forward a final rule titled "Circumvention of Lawful Pathways," which banned access to asylum for non-Mexicans who crossed the border in between ports of entry or as walk ups.⁷ This meant that CBP officials continued to process walk ups, but that any non-Mexican individual who entered the United States as a "walk up" was then subsequently ineligible to apply for asylum once in U.S. territory.

In June 2024, CBP entered its sixth asylum processing phase. At this time, the Biden administration issued a presidential proclamation and an interim final rule titled "Securing the Border."⁸ This policy change allowed officials to restrict access to asylum during "emergency" conditions, which it defined as periods when the Border Patrol's daily apprehensions surpassed an average of 2,500 encounters between ports of entry per day over a seven day period.⁹ That month, the Biden administration began applying the emergency restrictions at the border, and suspended walk up processing. Notably, during this phase, CBP officers continued to process 1,450 CBP One appointments each day across eight border cities.

Finally, on January 20, 2025, President Trump assumed office for his second term and immediately halted asylum processing along the border. In a series of changes, the new administration launched the seventh asylum processing phase by shutting down the CBP One application and notifying asylum seekers that all scheduled appointments were cancelled. Later that day, the Trump administration issued the "Guaranteeing the States Protection Against Invasion" executive order, which declared an invasion at the U.S.-Mexico border and barred

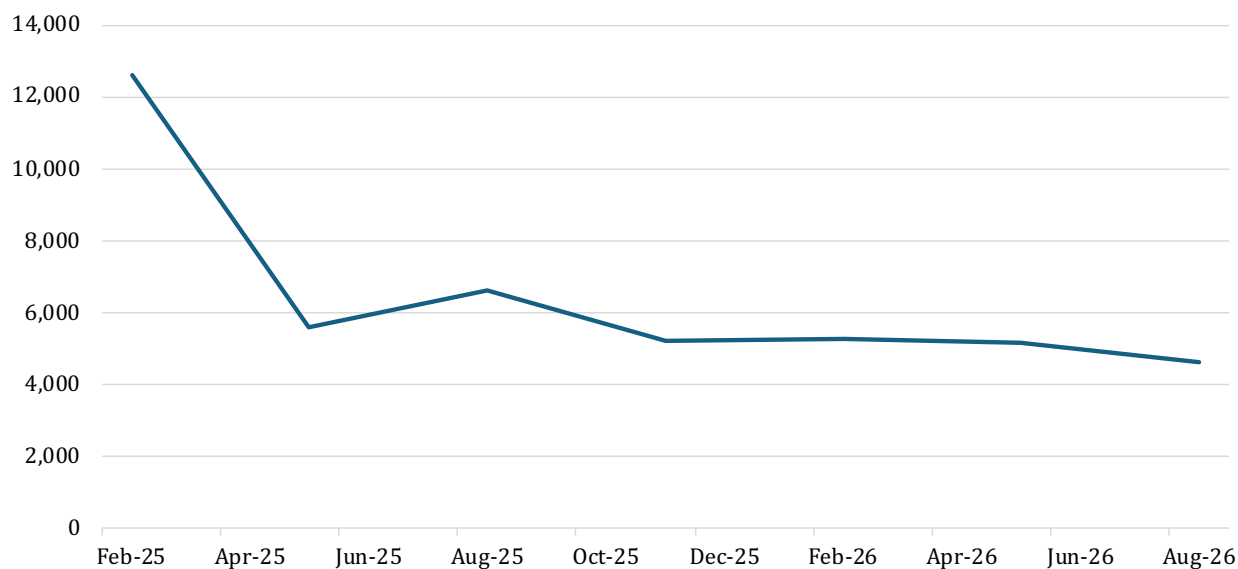
asylum seekers from both entering the United States and accessing the U.S. immigration system.¹⁰

The Trump administration also called for additional programs to send asylum seekers to Mexico and other countries. Specifically, the January 20, 2025 “Securing Our Borders” executive order stated an interest in resurrecting the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP)—which sends asylum seekers to Mexico while their cases move through the U.S. court system—and establishing agreements with various countries to send them arriving asylum seekers.¹¹ Since early 2025, the U.S. government has signed both asylum cooperative agreements and third-country repatriation agreements with at least 37 countries to accept citizens other than their own.

CURRENT CONDITIONS ACROSS MEXICO AND ALONG THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER

Since the Trump administration assumed office and halted asylum processing in January 2025, the conditions for migrants along the border have changed significantly. Many migrants initially left Mexican border cities, with some returning to their communities or countries of origin or crossing into the United States as clandestine migrants. Other migrants traveled to larger interior cities—such as Monterrey, Guadalajara, and Mexico City—with thousands of migrants continuing to live on these cities’ streets and in rented spaces.¹³ Many others were apprehended by Mexican immigration and security authorities in northern Mexican border cities and subsequently bused to cities along Mexico’s southern border. However, as of August 2026, an estimated 4,620 migrants continue to reside in northern Mexican border cities.

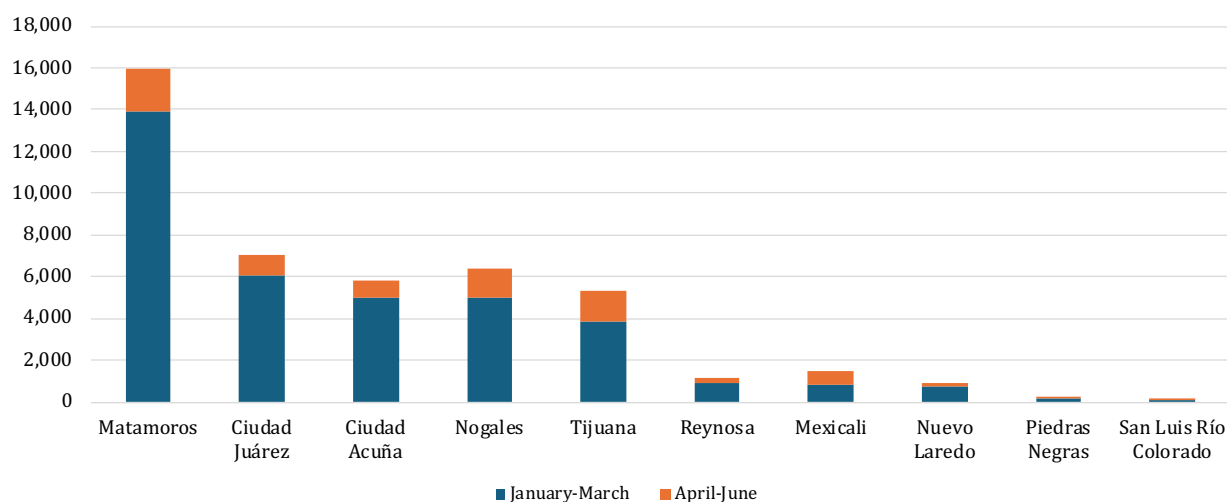
Figure 2: Migrants Living in Mexican Border Cities (February 2025 to August 2026)



Authors’ elaboration

One of the Trump administration’s central policy promises was to increase the number of deportations. From the start of the Trump administration through August 13, 2026, U.S. authorities deported 271,193 Mexican citizens to Mexico.¹⁴ During this period, about half of all U.S. deportations to Mexico occurred through ports of entry along the U.S.-Mexico land border. These deportations were not evenly distributed among border cities. During the first six months of 2026, approximately two-thirds of all Mexican citizen deportations by land occurred through Matamoros, Ciudad Juárez, and Nogales. However, since mid-April 2026, U.S. authorities have largely paused deportations along the U.S.-Mexico land border and have instead flown most Mexican migrants to the country’s interior, including both the Mexican southern border cities of Tapachula, Chiapas and Villahermosa, Tabasco and cities within Mexico’s Yucatan Peninsula (Campeche, Tulum, and Mérida).¹⁵ These deportation flights to southern Mexico have included deported Mexican adults and minors from the country’s northern states who, then subsequently lack the necessary resources to take buses to the north where their homes are located.

Figure 3: U.S. Land Deportations of Mexican Citizens by Border City (January 2026 to March and April 2026)



Source: Mexican government data¹⁶

Additionally, according to Mexico’s own data, between January 20, 2025 and July 10, 2026, the Trump administration also sent around 19,000 non-Mexican individuals to Mexico.¹⁷ This includes third-country nationals who previously had a temporary or permanent legal status in Mexico and individuals without any status. The majority of these third-country nationals are from Cuba, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Honduras. Yet, local organizations have also reported the deportation of individuals from various countries in Africa, Asia, and Europe. Mexican authorities generally fly or bus these non-Mexican citizens to Villahermosa, Tabasco. Once in southern Mexico, non-Mexican deportees receive no comprehensive assistance from the Mexican government. These individuals frequently lack work permits and often do not have a means of subsistence.

The situation on the ground in Mexico for migrants continues to be challenging. For migrants seeking refugee status in Mexico, there is a two year wait time—placing many individuals and families in legal limbo.¹⁸ Meanwhile, all migrants face unstable living conditions and security risks throughout the country. Individuals living in Mexican cities without legal status are often unable to formally work, access medical care, or obtain adequate

housing.¹⁹ Further, even when migrants obtain employment, the salaries are often so low that they cannot obtain a basic standard of living. Civil society organizations have also detailed widespread violence against migrants, both in southern Mexico and in cities along the U.S.-Mexico border.²⁰ Certain groups of migrants continue to experience additional challenges, with Black, LGBTQ+, Indigenous, and non-Spanish speaking asylum seekers often facing targeted discrimination.

Civil society organizations have long supported Mexico’s migrant population, including by providing legal and social services for waiting asylum seekers, people in transit, and deportees. However, the Trump administration’s actions—particularly dismantling the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and halting foreign aid in January 2025—have left many of these organizations with limited funding. In addition to foreign aid cuts, shelters along the border also report fewer individual donations, which is disproportionately affecting small, local shelters that provide migrants with food, housing, and basic services.²¹ As the number of migrants has decreased, international and local organizations have also closed some operations in Mexican border cities. The following sections of this report detail the current conditions for migrants in ten Mexican border cities.

CONDITIONS AT THE BORDER: AUGUST 2026

Mexican City	# of People Estimated in City	City Conditions
Matamoros, Tamaulipas	~250 people <i>August 17, 2026</i>	As of August 2026, there are approximately 250 migrants living in Matamoros. Some are staying in the city’s shelters and others are living in apartments or rented rooms. These migrants are from a range of countries, including Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, and Colombia. Individuals residing in Matamoros have generally attempted to regularize their migratory status in the city. They have found work in the food, hospitality, and construction industries. Many have also enrolled their children in local schools. However, some individuals have resisted regularizing their legal status in Mexico, with the goal of waiting until the United States changes its immigration policy, and they can cross the border to seek asylum. From January 2026 through March 2026, U.S. authorities sent the most land-based deportations of Mexican citizens to Matamoros. These deportations averaged around 4,000 people per month. However, in April 2026, this number plummeted. In June 2026, U.S. authorities deported only 16 Mexican citizens to the city, and deported just 132 Mexican citizens the following month. The Mexican government transfers the deported Mexican citizens to the city’s federal government shelter and then buses them to the country’s interior.

Conditions at the Border: May 2026 (continued)

Mexican City	# of People Estimated in City	City Conditions
Reynosa, Tamaulipas	~450 people <i>August 17, 2026</i>	In August 2026, there are an estimated 450 migrants in Reynosa. The city's shelters remain relatively empty. The Senda de Vida shelter is currently hosting 40 to 60 people each week, with Mexican citizens making up 15 to 20 percent of these individuals.²² Most of the migrants in Reynosa are living in apartments or rented rooms. They are well established in the city with stable employment, and are generally seeking to regularize their legal status in Mexico. Overall, the vast majority of the migrants in Reynosa are from Mexico, Cuba, Honduras, and Haiti. During the first six months of 2026, U.S. authorities deported 1,172 Mexican citizens through Reynosa. However, there were only 47 total deportations in the months of May and June 2026.²³ Given the limited number of deportations through Reynosa, the Tamaulipas state government has begun dismantling its Center for Attending to Migrants (<i>Centro de Atención a Migrantes del Parque Cultural</i>) that was set up for receiving deported Mexican citizens.²⁴ The Senda de Vida shelter has reported that it continues to receive deported families.²⁵ Additionally, Reynosa continues to receive deportations of non-Mexican individuals. In recent months, local organizations have reported the arrival of deported Cubans, Haitians, and Venezuelans who hold asylum or residency in Mexico.
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	~50 people <i>August 18, 2026</i>	As of August 2026, there are an estimated 50 migrants in Nuevo Laredo. There are currently no migrant shelters operating in the city.²⁶ Most migrants in Nuevo Laredo are residing in hotels, apartments, or rented rooms. In contrast to other border cities, these migrants are not seeking to regularize their status, but rather hope to cross irregularly into the United States with the assistance of a smuggler. During the first seven months of 2026, CBP reported approximately 50 percent more irregular crossings through the Laredo sector compared to the previous year.²⁷ The vast majority of migrants in the city are Mexican, followed by people from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Conditions at the Border: August 2026 (continued)

Mexican City	# of People Estimated in City	City Conditions
		In July 2026, the World Trade Bridge connecting Nuevo Laredo and Laredo was temporarily closed after flooding washed CBP installed buoys more than 150 miles downriver. The buoys piled up along the bridge's beams, leading to the bridge closure.²⁸ U.S. authorities removed the buoys and binational traffic resumed. During the first six months of 2026, U.S. authorities deported 937 Mexican citizens to Nuevo Laredo. However, these numbers dropped significantly after April 2026, with only 59 deportations in May and June 2026.²⁹
Piedras Negras, Coahuila	~250 people <i>August 18, 2026</i>	Currently, there are an estimated 250 to 350 migrants in Piedras Negras. Local organizations report that there are approximately 70 migrants staying in the city's shelters.³⁰ The remaining migrants are living in apartments or rented rooms. Migrants in the city are from a variety of countries including Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. While some migrants are seeking to regularize their status and find work, most of the people that reach Piedras Negras are attempting to cross irregularly into the United States. This latter group is primarily composed of recent deportees but also includes people who are attempting to cross for the first time. Piedras Negras is not one of the designated ports of entry for land-based deportations. During the first six months of 2026, U.S. authorities deported only 182 Mexican citizens to the city, totaling around 30 deportations per month.³¹
Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	~500 people <i>August 17, 2026</i>	As of August 2026, there are an estimated 500 migrants living in Ciudad Juárez.³² This is a drop from earlier in the year, as some migrants have lost hope that U.S. policy may change in the near future. The city's shelters are close to empty. The individuals who remain in Ciudad Juárez are generally not looking to cross into the United States. Instead, they are seeking ways to stay in Mexico, regularize their status, and find stable employment. The security situation in Ciudad Juárez continues to be challenging. In July 2026, Chihuahua state authorities rescued 14 kidnapped migrants, including minors. The kidnappers were demanding

Conditions at the Border: August 2026 (continued)

Mexican City	# of People Estimated in City	City Conditions
Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua <i>(continued)</i>		thousands of dollars for the release of each migrant.³³ During the first six months of 2026, U.S. authorities sent the second highest number of land-based deportations through Ciudad Juárez, with 7,040 deportations of Mexican citizens. However, there were only 293 total deportations in May 2026 and June 2026.³⁴ U.S. authorities also deported non-Mexican individuals through the city, who were quickly transported to southern Mexico.
Agua Prieta, Sonora	~15 people <i>August 21, 2026</i>	Currently, there are an estimated 15 migrants in Agua Prieta, all living in the CAME shelter. This includes five single Mexican men and two families (one Mexican family and one Cuban and Salvadoran family). Organizations in Agua Prieta report that they are increasingly receiving Mexican deportees who were recently deported from the United States to the southern Mexican state of Tabasco. Additionally, the CAME shelter reports that despite being the only shelter in Agua Prieta, it only has funds through the end of 2026. If the shelter does not acquire additional funds, it will close in early 2027. Agua Prieta is not one of the designated ports of entry for land-based deportations, and Mexico has not registered a single deportation through Agua Prieta in 2026.³⁵
Nogales, Sonora	~100 people <i>August 17, 2026</i>	In Nogales, there are currently an estimated 100 migrants in the city. Some non-Mexican migrants in Nogales are seeking to regularize their status in Mexico, including by applying for refugee status. These individuals often face challenges with their applications and have been waiting for longer than the legal time limits. The Kino Border Initiative is expanding its operations in Nogales with its new Migrant Community Campus. This two acre campus will include expanded migrant service spaces, public spaces, recreational areas, and landscaped courtyards.³⁶ Most deportations through the state of Sonora occur through Nogales. From January through July 2026, U.S. authorities deported 6,022 Mexican citizens and 1,181 non-Mexican citizens to the city. This included people from Cuba, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Haiti. Deportations to Nogales dropped significantly after mid-April 2026.

Conditions at the Border: August 2026 (continued)

Mexican City	# of People Estimated in City	City Conditions
San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora	~5 people <i>August 17, 2026</i>	There are no longer any asylum-seeking migrants waiting in the shelter in San Luis Río Colorado. In recent days, the shelter reports hosting four to five migrants at a time. Migrants in San Luis Río Colorado are often looking to cross between ports of entry. The vast majority of these individuals are Mexican citizens. San Luis Río Colorado is not one of the designated ports of entry for land-based deportations. As such, in the first six months of 2026, the city registered only 128 deportations of Mexican citizens, which averages only 21 people per month.³⁷
Mexicali, Baja California	~800 people <i>August 17, 2026</i>	As of August 2026, there are an estimated 800 to 1,000 migrants in Mexicali. Local organizations report that about 400 migrants are currently residing in shelters and another approximately 400 to 600 migrants are renting rooms or living on the streets. The vast majority of these individuals are from Mexico—in particular, the states of Michoacán, Jalisco, and Sinaloa—as well as from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti. Some migrants in the city are attempting to cross irregularly into the United States. Most migrants in Mexicali have been there for at least a year and are looking to regularize their status and obtain steady employment. Recently, Haitian migrants have called on the Mexican government to establish a Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance (COMAR) office in Mexicali, given the high number of Haitian migrants in the city attempting to seek asylum.³⁸ Due to delays in obtaining legal status and difficulties related to finding jobs, local organizations have reported a recent uptick in the number of migrants relying on local soup kitchens. During the first six months of 2026, Mexicali registered a total of 1,457 deportations of Mexican citizens from the United States. Unlike other cities across the U.S. southern border, deportations in Mexicali have remained more steady throughout the year, and only declined in June 2026.³⁹

Conditions at the Border: May 2026 (continued)

Mexican City	# of People Estimated in City	City Conditions
Tijuana, Baja California	~2,250 people <i>August 18, 2026</i>	In Tijuana, there are currently an estimated 2,250 migrants in the city. This includes approximately 1,200 migrants residing in the city's shelters. The remaining migrants are renting apartments or rooms, staying in motels, or living on the streets. Overall, the number of migrants in the city has increased in recent months. The individuals in the city come from a range of countries, such as Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and several African countries. There is also a moderate number of displaced Mexicans living in Tijuana. Most of the non-Mexican individuals are seeking to obtain refugee status in Mexico. In recent months, local immigration and legal clinics report an increased number of migrants seeking legal support. Civil society organizations also report long wait times and a lack of response from the local COMAR office. During the first six months of 2026, Tijuana registered a total of 5,329 deportations of Mexican citizens from the United States. Similar to other border cities, the average number of deportations to Tijuana decreased after April 2026. In May and June 2026, U.S. authorities deported an average of 348 Mexican citizens to Tijuana per month.⁴⁰ Despite the small number of land-based deportations through Tijuana, the government-run Flamingos shelter remains open. However, their services and operations have decreased as the number of deportations through the city have gone down.

**All numbers should be interpreted as a general range rather than an exact figure.*

ENDNOTES

1. U.S. Customs and Border Protection, “Implementation of Active Executive Orders - February 28, 2025,” February 28, 2025.
2. This number includes only non-Mexican unaccompanied minors that the Office of Field Operations personnel processed under Title 8 authority at ports of entry along the Southwest Land Border. U.S. Customs and Border Protection, “Nationwide Encounters,” accessed on August 18, 2026, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/nationwide-encounters>.
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4. Nina Kravinsky, “Stuck in Mexico, migrants meet an overstretched asylum system,” *KJZZ*, November 6, 2025, <https://www.kjzz.org/fronteras-desk/2025-11-06/stuck-in-mexico-migrants-meet-an-overstretched-asylum-system>; Salvador Rivera, “Asylum-seekers in Mexico waiting up to 2 years for resolution,” *Border Report*, November 5, 2025, <https://www.borderreport.com/immigration/asylum-seekers-in-mexico-waiting-up-to-2-years-for-resolution/>.
5. During the metering phase, some waitlist managers engaged in corrupt activities that led to non-sequential processing of waiting asylum seekers.
6. During the “CBP One and Title 42” phase, individuals using the CBP One application had to attest that they met certain vulnerability requirements, which exempted them from the Title 42 health order. However, in practice, all asylum seekers could request a processing appointment through the application.
7. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “Circumvention of Lawful Pathways,” Federal Register, May 16, 2023.
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12. “Banished by Bargain: Third Country Deportation Watch,” Human Rights First and Refugees International, accessed on August 17, 2026, <https://www.thirdcountrydeportationwatch.org/>.
13. “Frenan desalojo de un campamento irregular de migrantes en Ciudad de México,” *Noticias Telemundo*, February 21, 2026, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UpIaunV35ZU>.
14. “Reportan 271,193 mexicanos repatriados desde el retorno de Trump a la Casa Blanca,” *Forbes*, August 14, 2026, <https://forbes.com.mx/reportan-271193-mexicanos-repatriados-desde-el-retorno-de-trump-a-la-casa-blanca/>.
15. Unidad de Política Migratoria, “Eventos de devolución de mexicanas y mexicanos desde Estados Unidos, según entidad federativa y punto de recepción, 2026,” June 2026, <https://portales.segob.gob.mx/es/PoliticaMigratoria/CuadrosBOLETIN?Anual=2026&Secc=5>.
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20. Sergio Garcia, “Frontera sur, sigue siendo peligrosa para los migrantes,” *Voz e Imagen de Chiapas*, May 7, 2026, <https://nvinoticiaschiapas.com/chiapas/tapachula/07/05/2026/203278/>; “Lives in Limbo: Devastating Impacts of Trump’s Migration and Asylum Policies,” Amnesty International, February 2025, <https://www.amnestyusa.org/reports/lives-in-limbo-devastating-impacts-of-trumps-migration-and-asylum-policies/>.
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