

MPP is an agreement between the United States and Mexico whereby asylum seekers wait in Mexico for their U.S. court hearings.

Who is subject to MPP?

Asylum seekers entering the United States through Mexico.

CBP has ultimate discretion to determine who is subject to the program. Exemptions are not consistently implemented.

Who is supposed to be exempt from MPP?

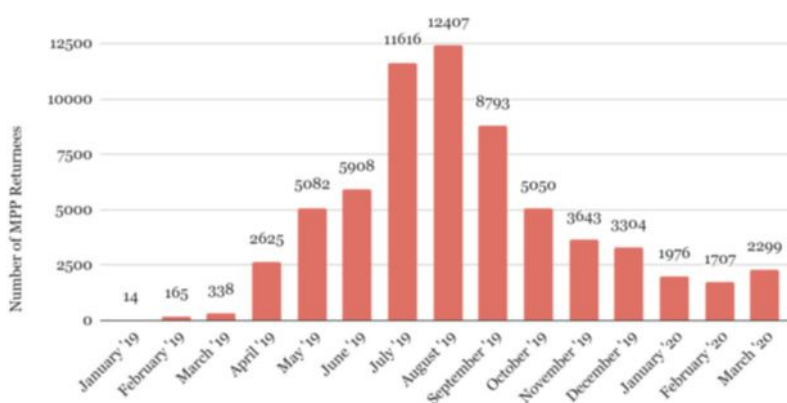
Unaccompanied minors, citizens of Mexico, non-Spanish speakers, and asylum seekers in certain “special circumstances” (e.g. people with disabilities, pregnant women, and members of the LGBTQ+ community)

Roll out of MPP:

- January 29, 2019 - San Diego/Tijuana
- March 14, 2019 - Calexico/Mexicali
- March 21, 2019 - El Paso/Ciudad Juárez
- July 9, 2019 - Laredo/Nuevo Laredo
- July 19, 2019 - Brownsville/Matamoros
- October 28, 2019 - Eagle Pass/Piedras Negras
- January 2, 2020 - Nogales/Nogales



MPP Returnees by Month



Source: TRAC

MPP Returnees by Country of Origin

Country	Number of Returnees	% of Total
Honduras	23,037	36%
Guatemala	15,764	24%
El Salvador	8,120	12.5%
Cuba	8,258	12.7%
Ecuador	4,681	7%
Venezuela	2,341	3.6%
Nicaragua	1,698	2.6%
Brazil	359	0.5%
Peru	227	0.3%
Colombia	174	0.2%
Mexico	69	0.1%
Other	206	0.3%
Total (all countries)	64,934	100%

From January 2019 to March 2020, 64,934 asylum seekers have been returned to Mexico under MPP.

Conditions in Mexico and Challenges Due to MPP

Education	Employment	Healthcare	High-Risk Groups	Violence
Minors are not attending Mexican public schools, delaying their educational and social development.	INM has not provided all people in MPP with temporary work authorization. There are also few jobs and low wages.	Asylum seekers do not always have access to medical services because of discrimination or a lack of knowledge regarding Mexico's healthcare system.	Members of high risk groups are often targeted for crimes or face discrimination in Mexico. There is almost always impunity for the perpetrators.	Asylum seekers have experienced physical and sexual assault in Mexico. Human Rights First has documented more than 1,000 crimes against people in MPP.

Crimes Against Migrants

Bubble size indicates number of asylum seekers who were victims of crimes



90+

reported incidents of sexual assault

500+

reported kidnappings and attempted kidnappings

80%

of asylum seekers treated by Doctors Without Borders in Nuevo Laredo were victims of violence

Source: Human Rights First *Delivered to Danger* (through Feb 2020)

Shelter Capacity Per City

City	Total Shelter Capacity	Asylum Seekers Present
Tijuana	1,573	17,270
Mexicali	2,080	7,790
Nogales	630	500
Ciudad Juárez	769	29,891
Nuevo Laredo	383	11,225
Matamoros	420	17,121
Piedras Negras	120	1,286

Source: Interviews with shelters (Feb 2020)

Policy Recommendations

Encourage Diplomatic Negotiations

Negotiations to end MPP should be conducted with full transparency and with a focus on asylum seekers' rights.

Make Security Exemptions

Asylum seekers should not be returned to cities where the U.S. State Department has issued a threat level of three or four.

Exempt High-Risk Populations

CBP should clearly define high-risk groups exempt from MPP and INM should hold them accountable.