New faces, the same dynamics

Migratory processes in Mexico.
2018 report

DECEMBER 2019

The transitory mobility flows through Mexico have become more diversified and complex over the last few years. People in transit in this country have very heterogeneous socio-demographic characteristics, and the reasons for leaving their countries of origin vary greatly: from violence to the impossibility of living due to the economic context.

This report outlines all this reality, with an emphasis on the right to move freely.

This text is a European version of the report prepared by the Documentation Network of the Migrant Defence Organisations (Red de Documentación de las Organizaciones Defensoras de Migrantes or REDODEM in Spanish) in 2018.

What is REDODEM?

The Jesuit Migrant Service-Mexico and seven other organisations1 launched the Documentation Network of the Migrant Defence Organizations (REDODEM) in 2013 as a response to the absence of reliable information and the increasing vulnerability of people in transit in Mexico.

Currently, REDODEM is composed of 23 shelters, homes, residences, canteens, and organisations, distributed in 13 states of the Mexican Republic. Each entity directly accompanies and provides humanitarian aid to people in transit.

The accompaniment that the network performs for people in transit goes beyond the labels that can be assigned to them or the manner of classifying them by the State. The network caters to the needs of these people simply for the fact of being vulnerable people, without considering the reasons which led them to leave their countries of origin. The only clear motive is the hope that led them to seek a better life for themselves and their families. The network does not share the criteria used by the governments to classify persons in transit and to decide who has the right, or not, to leave their place of origin. Everybody has the right to free mobility, and therefore, it is necessary to guarantee such mobility in dignified and safe conditions.

In addition to the accompaniment, the objective of REDODEM is to record and document the situation of people in transit, as well as the crimes and human rights violations committed against them, on which to base advocacy actions from a human rights perspective.

To collect data and evidence, REDODEM uses a system of information registration that is unique. There are no governmental records (they only record information relating to arrests and deportations of persons in an irregular situation of transit), nor is there any other documentation initiative by active civil society in Mexico. With the information gathered, REDODEM analyses the context of the people in transit in Mexico, denounces the crimes and human rights violations committed against them, sensitises the population regarding the situation of these persons, initiates advocacy actions, and contributes to the study of the migration.

From 2013, REDODEM has published six annual reports that summarise the situation of more than 160,000 people in transit to whom it responded directly.

As external strategic allies, REDODEM counts on Entreculturas, Caritas France, UNHCR, and the European Union.

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1 Albergue Decanal Guadalupano (Tierra Blanca, Veracruz), Albergue Hermanos en el Camino (Ixtepac, Oaxaca), Casa del Migrante San Carlos Borromeo (Salamanca, Guanajuato), Centro de Orientación del Migrante de Oaxaca (Oaxaca, Oaxaca), Centro de Derechos Humanos Juan Gerardi (Torreón, Coahuila), Dignidad y Justicia en el Camino, A.C. FM4 Paso Libre (Guadalajara, Jalisco) and La 72: Hogar-Refugio para Personas Migrantes (Tenesique, Tabasco).
Geographical distribution of the members of REDODEM

7. Irapuato  14. Tierra Blanca

Source: Own elaboration based on the map prepared by REDODEM
Introduction: all persons have the right to move freely

The migratory policy implemented in Mexico during the six-year Peña Nieto period (2012-2018) showed a lack of interest and/or state and institutional incapacity to respond to the needs of people in transit from a human rights perspective. It should be remembered that those years were marked by a policy of repression and militarisation so that many people in transit to the United States were arrested and deported.

2018 was a particularly complex year due to the presidential electoral process and the absence of a stable spokesperson due to the constant change of public servants. Containment remained the focus of migration policy. However, Mexico, together with Switzerland, promoted the negotiation of the Global Compact on Migration at the international level, with both countries acting as co-facilitators of the consultative process. This process was completed in December 2018 in Morocco, without the presence of the USA.

During the last third of 2018, there appeared a new dynamic of mobility, known as “migrant caravans” (massive flows of people travelling together), composed of people from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala heading toward the United States. The Mexican Government reinforced measures of access to international protection but, at the same time, the Federal Police was paralysing these people, showing once again that the migration policy is dominated by issues of national security. Moreover, a response and activation of humanitarian protocols are lacking by the State to address these situations. The report does not collect data on the migrant caravans.

As in previous years, the report has been prepared based on information gathered by the daily work that is done in the homes, canteens, residences, and shelters that are part of REDODEM. The report aims to reveal the diversity of the people and mobility flows that converge in the spaces that make up the network, regardless of their statistical representation. Secondly, the report reflects the sociodemographic analysis of the persons in transit who gather in the spaces of the network and informs of the multiple aggressions that they suffer as a result of migration policies implemented by the States, especially by Mexico.

"The treatment received by the members of the Central American Exodus, who stayed for days waiting to be allowed to enter, represented an exemplary case of both omission, and discrimination by Mexican institutions towards their human rights and the right to request international protection in dignified conditions and non-detention"

Collective of Observation and Monitoring of Human Rights in Southeastern Mexico.
The data record of REDODEM demystifies some topics, such as how all the migratory flows that pass through Mexico are from south to north, that all persons in transit come from Central America, or that those in transit require little time to stay in Mexico. At the same time, the report informs that the people who pass through the support and accompaniment spaces of the network have different profiles and motivations, forming mixed flows of mobility (people with different types of motivations, with different profiles, whether Mexican or foreign, deported, asylum seekers, or refugees).

The report shows the great existing difficulties to attend the needs of the population in transit with the limited resources available.

Finally, we cannot forget that there are causes of, and those that cause the displacement. The knowledge of the responsibility of the countries and governments of the places of origin of the population in transit can only lead to avoid blaming and punishing people as a result of their displacement.

“To those [migrants] who do not die in transit and are not immediately captured and returned, a spectral existence of “invisible men” awaits them, exploitable bodies without documentation that guarantees minimum rights. They will be tolerated, exploited and permanently threatened at the same time”

José A. Zamora, 2017.
Mexico has been, for more than a century, a country of people leaving on their way to the United States in search of employment. However, for decades, Mexico has also become a country of transit for thousands of people travelling from Central America and is likely to become a destination country increasingly for them.

In 2018, 36,190 foreign and Mexican people in transit were registered in the 23 homes, canteens, residences, hostels and/or organisations that form part of REDODEM, which implies an increase of 27% compared with the previous year.

The majority of records are made in the south of the country, mostly in Chiapas (46%), Veracruz (16%) and Oaxaca (7%)².

The profile of people registered during 2018 was primarily male: 91.7%. Only 8.1% of women and 0.1% of trans people were registered.

For the future, a possible activity for improvement would be to try to collect data from hostels in other parts of the country where the migration transit routes also operate, such as Tamaulipas, Baja California, and Sonora.
The majority age group continues being very young people. A large portion (83.2%) was of working age (between 18 and 44 years of age), and 58.2% are people between 18 and 30 years. There was also 10.7% of children and adolescents (between 0 and 17 years of age) and 6% of people over the age of 45 (only 163 records correspond to persons of 60 years or more). As can be seen, it is the young population of working age that is mostly leaving their countries. The testimonies collected reflect the infeasibility of maintaining an economic activity in their countries of origin due to the conditions of insecurity, condemning the young population to exile.

Regarding the educational profile, these are people with a low educational level. 31.7% of the registered people reported having completed primary education, while 29.2% had not been able to complete it. Only 7.6% had no studies. 6.1% of the registered persons were illiterate, the majority of whom were under the age of 15 years. These children need access to compulsory education, whether in Mexico or another country. On the other hand, a little less than 1% had a bachelor’s degree (barely 358 people) and 1.3% indicated they had uncompleted professional studies (458 people).

47.9% of persons 15 years and older worked in the primary sector in their country of origin.
Particularly vulnerable profiles

Beyond the figures, REDODEM wants to emphasise the high degree of vulnerability of an undocumented person in transit through Mexico. The migration authorities implement an activity of criminalisation and persecution which REDODEM tries to confront with its limited resources, assisting the large number of people in transit that arrive in Mexico each year and trying to fill the gaps that the Government leaves in the recognition and defence of human rights.

Pregnant women, together with children and adolescents, accompanied or not, are the two sub-groups in transit that present the most vulnerable profiles.

Pregnant women in transit require specific medical attention, and they also face multiplied risks. 5% of the registered women indicated they were pregnant, with an average age of 23 years, the minimum age of 14, and the maximum of 43 years.

As mentioned, REDODEM registered 3,881 children and adolescents, which represents 10.7% of the total number of records. 80.7% of the registered minors were boys, and slightly less than 20% were girls and trans people. 57.7% of the minors were travelling alone. The fact is very striking that 51.8% of boys and male adolescents were travelling unaccompanied, while 83% of girls and female adolescents were unaccompanied. Because of their gender and the characteristics of the trip, the girls and young women are much more vulnerable throughout the trip than the males.

Source: Own elaboration based on the map prepared by REDODEM

It should be noted that the number of children and adolescents who are migrating has increased considerably compared to previous years. Their testimonies show that they refuse to live in countries where their future is doomed due to violence and widespread poverty. The dangers that threaten them during their transit through Mexico are much greater than those suffered by adult people in transit.
**Country of origin**

In 2018, 94.2% of people registered by REDODEM came from three countries in Central America: 28,254 from Honduras, 3,013 from Guatemala, and 2,154 from El Salvador. **For the fourth year in a row, the majority of the registered population comes from Honduras**, and the records of people from that country increased considerably in 2018 (44.6% compared to 2017). People also came from other countries in South America (160), the Caribbean (77), Africa (41), Europe (10), and Asia (10).

REDODEM also attended 1,771 people born in Mexico. The **people born in Mexico that move internally** do so mainly for three reasons: they are people who have been deported from the U.S. or another country, they are looking for better working or living conditions in another city, or are people fleeing situations of violence within their families, communities, or similar. These people have been using the routes, means of transport, and strategies that traditionally were used by the population coming from abroad, especially from Central America. In this manner, they face the same risks and insecurity as the people in transit from other countries, without their migration process being necessarily more secure.

**Country of destination**

Frequently, the people say they are not clear about the country they are aiming at, seeming that the country of destination is defined as they advance based on the degree of difficulties that arise along the way. However, the **United States continues to be the main destination of people in transit, and we note that Mexico is increasingly a country of destination**. 66.4% of persons registered by REDODEM indicated their wish to go to the United States and 28.6% expressed their desire to stay in Mexico.

![Map showing migration patterns](source: Own elaboration based on the map prepared by REDODEM)
We note that, although Mexico is not the originally planned destination, many people are choosing to stay. The immigration control, reinforced by the United States in collaboration with Mexico, is causing the inability of people in transit to continue advancing toward their desired destination, and they find better living conditions in Mexico than in their countries of origin. The most important factors influencing the decision to not continue toward the United States are the anti-immigrant and xenophobic rhetoric of the Trump government, the criminalisation processes of migrants in the United States, and the closure and militarisation measures of the Mexico-USA border and the Mexico-Guatemala borders.

For those who continue their journey to the United States, the immigration control has turned Mexico into a "waiting territory" because of the impossibility to continue advancing toward the desired goal. Hostels, hotels, or public spaces have been transformed into waiting territories, where the traditional short stays have been extended to longer duration, strengthening relations with the local residents. In contrast, the shelters, soup kitchens, and reception spaces of the social organisations continue to be 'transit points'. This new dynamic shows the importance of strengthening the hospitality through concrete actions to accommodate people in transit.

**Reasons for leaving**

The reasons for deciding to migrate are multicausal. The persistence of poverty and inequality in the countries of origin is part of the causes. But also the very high levels of violence in the countries of Central America - among the highest in the world. The natural phenomena have a strong impact on the living conditions of the most vulnerable people, as it leaves them without places to live and without infrastructure.

84.6 % of the people registered indicated having left their countries for economic reasons, 11.7 % stated reasons of violence, 2.1 % for family reasons, 1.2 % for personal reasons, 0.2 % for social reasons, and 0.1 % for environmental reasons. The reasons with the greatest statistical representation are those of economics and violence. With respect to the economic reasons, the lack of employment and the search for a better quality of life are the predominant reasons. With respect to the reasons for violence, the context of widespread violence in the countries of origin and the persecution by organised crime are emphasised.

In spite of this and considering the situation in which the Central American countries are immersed, it is very difficult to differentiate the reasons for departure with precision. People no longer migrate for economic reasons only; today, many other causes influence this decision, such as the precariousness of life, institutional deficiency, climate change and natural disasters, and the widespread violence. It seems that migration has become the only option to preserve life. Migration is an extremely complex phenomenon that involves a constant commitment and creative ways of influencing in an attempt to change these desolate scenarios.
It is imperative to recognise the existence of people with a profile of international protection, who have other types of vulnerabilities in addition to those they already have by being in transit.

It has been demonstrated that the duration of the humanitarian assistance to people with an international protection profile has been increasing over time (some REDODEM spaces have accommodated these people for up to 8 or 10 months).

Mexico signed the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees of 1984. It also recently signed the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants of 2016. At the national level, Mexico adopted the Law on Refugees, Complementary Protection, and Political Asylum in 2011, and its Regulation of Development in 2012. All of these instruments are key to understanding the complexity of the definition of a refugee and to identifying the government actions in the framework of their obligations.

Between January and September of 2018, there were 17,166 applications for international protection to the Mexican Commission To Help Refugees (COMAR - initials in Spanish). Of the 36,190 people registered by the REDODEM in 2018, at least 4,244 demonstrated a refugee profile. These are the people who clearly demonstrated having left their countries of origin for reasons of different forms of violence.

The following data correspond to a more in-depth analysis of 1,925 of these records, which represents 45.3% of the total number of records with a refugee profile.

The impacts of migration on children’s health are devastating in the long term.
Socio-demographic profile of the population with a refugee profile

Most of the people came from Honduras (62.2%), followed by El Salvador (20.1%), Guatemala (8.8%), and Nicaragua (5.5%). The levels of violence, crime, and homicides in these countries are among the highest in the world, particularly in Honduras and El Salvador.

42.6% of people with a refugee profile stated their intention to apply for recognition of their refugee status in Mexico. 29.9% of these people wished to reside in Mexico, 9.4% were not sure if they should go to the United States or to stay in Mexico, and 3.4% thought to use the application for protection to be able to travel through Mexico to the United States. The rest of the people (57.4%) had no interest in applying for recognition of their refugee status in Mexico, despite having the profile.

76.2% of these people were men, 23% women, and 0.9% trans people. Of the 442 women with a refugee profile, 22 were pregnant.

With respect to age, 69.5% were between 18 and 40 years, 18.9% were minors, and 11.7% were older than 40.

The educational level of people with a refugee profile is higher than that of the general population in transit. Only 5.5% of people over the age of 15 had no schooling, 45.5% had completed all or part of elementary school, 28.8% had secondary education, 13.4% had a bachelor’s degree, and 6.9% were people with college degrees or another type of higher studies.
With regard to the **reasons of persecution**, the principal indications were **widespread violence (48.2%)**, internal conflict in the country (10.6%), being part of a particular social group (9.7%), massive violation of human rights (7.5%), public opinion (4.9%), gender (2.4%), race (1.2%), nationality (0.5%), serious disruptions to public order (0.5%), and religion (0.4%).

The main **agents of persecution** mentioned by people with a refugee profile were the *maras* (54.6%) and the *gangs* (29%).

Only 61.7% of all these people reported having information about the right to seek international protection. This shows that there lacks an effort by the Government and civil society to ensure that people are aware of the possibility to seek asylum.

**REDODEM shelters are essential to provide information and, therefore, protection for people in transit.**
Violence against persons in transit: from secrecy to aggressions

The restrictive migration policies do not guarantee the safety of persons in transit but rather encourages irregular migration and the development of the business of trafficking in persons. The conditions of hiding of the people in transit passing through Mexico allow that condition to become the object of multiple attacks that threaten their dignity and physical integrity.

REDODEM, when registering people in transit who are subjected to assaults committed against them, distinguish between victims or witnesses. 90.3% of the registered persons stated that they had been victims, and 9.7% were witnesses of some type of crime or aggression.

Children and adolescents are a part of the population that is highly vulnerable to suffer crimes and aggression, not only by private agents and criminal organisations but also by state agents. Thus, there were 282 victims of crime/attacks between 16 and 18 years, 24 of them under the age of 15 years, and of the latter, eight were under the age of five.

The effects on the mental and psychological health of children and adolescents can be devastating, and they may suffer social, cognitive and emotional problems in the long-term that they can hinder their reintegration into their communities after the crime.

Most of the people who suffered some aggression came from Central American countries (93.4%), with a similar representation between both the victims and witnesses, mainly from Honduras (67.8%), secondly from Guatemala (13.1%), and thirdly from El Salvador (9.8%). The rest of the nationalities is varied: Nicaragua, Colombia, United States, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Venezuela, Argentina, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic.

Twenty-seven types of crime were reported: robbery, injury, kidnapping, abuse of authority, and extortion, among others. There were also intimidation, illegal deprivation of liberty, threats, discrimination, sexual violence, and homicide.

The registration and systematisation by the shelters and civil society organisations of the violence against the population in transit are crucial as they become the only source of information.
With regard to the perpetrators, individuals were identified (28.3% of the aggressive agents), criminal gangs or gangs (26.4%), and state actors. Of the latter, the security personnel of the train were identified (8.2%), Federal Police (7.9%) and Municipal police (7%). The aggressions on the train constitute one of the main threats faced by people in transit and which take the form of abuse of authority, extortion, intimidation, sexual abuse, theft, threats, and attempted robbery. On the other hand, REDODEM has recorded that the major assaults committed by State agents toward people in transit are theft, abuse of authority, and extortion.

The reported events of violence took place mostly in the south of Mexico: Chiapas (30.7%), Veracruz (22.4%), and Oaxaca (11.8%). 2.6% were unaware of the place where the events occurred, which shows the lack of knowledge of the areas by the travellers and its consequent risk. The number of recorded crimes and aggressions is related to the number of shelters that REDODEM has in each state and with their location (since some of them are closer to the migratory routes). However, another factor involved in the incidence of crimes is the presence of migration control operations that force people to seek more clandestine and, therefore, more dangerous routes. For example, Chiapas is the border state that has more records of offences, and, according to data from the Migration Policy Unit 2018, is the State where there were most arrests.
The increase in violence toward people in transit is also related to the growth of organised crime. The networks of “smugglers” and “coyotes”\(^3\) have had a wide presence in Mexico for decades, but the tightening of immigration control has led to the emergence of more extensive and more sophisticated networks that traffic in people. These networks, in addition to trafficking in persons, are funded through abductions of people in transit.

**Of the total number of victims and witnesses, only 5% made a complaint:** 173 victims and 15 witnesses. There is much fear when making a report, especially if the aggressors are civil servants. The victims fear being deported and don’t trust the independence of the justice system in Mexico. Often, not even the media echo this type of aggression/offences suffered by the people in transit.

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\(^3\) Colloquial name with which those who lead the movements of people in transit through certain territories are known.

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In conclusion: there remains much to be done

While the figures of human transit are constantly increasing, the focus of migration policies in Mexico maintains the same direction, regardless of who holds power at any given time. This is a restrictive approach in which the national security and the closing of borders prevail over the protection of the human rights of the people in transit. The countries involved have to ensure respect for the human rights of the persons in transit.

The border control policies lead to an increase in violence to the people in transit. The children and adolescents are the most vulnerable to suffer this violence, especially by State agents but also by gangs and organised groups. It is notable that the attacks on the people in transit by security agents of the trains, which, added to the dangerous conditions of this type of travel, obliges them to take other methods of transportation such as walking, buses, or caravans.

The people in transit are especially vulnerable to restrictive migration policies. The impunity and widespread violence by state actors and by organised crime, as well as the lack of access to justice, reflect that nothing is done to protect the lives of people in transit, but rather, on the contrary, they are criminalised. The government, with these policies, undermines the rule of law without fulfilling its international obligations for human rights.

Mexico has become, in recent years, a territory of transit for those people who want to get to the United States and for those who do not have a fixed destination. The network spaces have become spaces of reference and survival as well as key spaces to identify and channel the victims of human rights violations, asylum-seekers, and other vulnerable people.

It is necessary that governments and organisations that accompany the people in transit recognise the nature that is not merely economic but also forced (and not free) of the displacements. Both in and outside the REDODEM spaces, people must be guaranteed their access to information on the right to seek international protection, as well as access to the procedure for recognition of the refugee condition.

It is necessary to share experiences, knowledge, and skills with other actors so that the support processes are effective, efficient, sustainable, and relevant.

A challenge is to address the integration process in the host communities and cities. There is a need for actions of coexistence and peace to counteract the rejection of the migratory flows that often occur and whose increase was evident at the end of 2018.

It is necessary to address and resolve the causes of the movements through socio-economic and political processes built on a regional, structural, and integral base, involving the countries of origin, transit, and destination.
Recommendations for public policy with a focus on human rights

THANKS TO THE INFORMATION COLLECTED, CLASSIFIED, AND ANALYSED BY REDODEM: THE ENORMOUS HETEROGENEITY CAN BE APPRECIATED OF THE PROFILES OF THE PEOPLE IN TRANSIT IN MEXICO AND THEIR GROWING NEEDS. THE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS HAVE TO FOCUS THEIR EFFORTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF MIGRATION POLICIES WITH A FOCUS ON HUMAN RIGHTS. IT IS, THEREFORE RECOMMENDED:

**To México:**

**To ensure** the following rights of persons in transit: the right to life, the right to freedom, integrity and personal security, the right to equality and non-discrimination, the right to health, the right to decent work, the right to education, the right to identity, the right to legal security, the right to seek and receive asylum, and the right to live in family and community.

**To create** a Secretary of State for Migration to be responsible for all the administrative processes for the regularisation of the immigration status. There should also be secretariats or executive directors responsible for:

- the preservation of the family unity of persons in transit
- the integration of foreign persons in Mexico
- the attention to stateless persons
- the reintegration of deported Mexicans
- the attention to internal labour migration
- the attention to the communities formed by people in transit

**To train**, with a focus on human rights and with a gender perspective, all persons who serve as civil servants in government institutions that have some responsibility for the attention to people in transit.

**To seek** partnerships with shelters, civil society organisations, and organised citizen groups with experience in the direct care of people in transit. The public recognition of the work of non-governmental organisations, as well as of human rights defenders of people in transit, is vital for the functioning of a democratic state.

**To eradicate** the manifestations of criminalisation of the work of such persons.

**To develop** a participatory diagnosis that has spaces for dialogue between deported persons, civil society organizations and government authorities, which allows to identify the current situation in order to design and implement a public policy that articulates community, municipal, state and federal efforts, and whose purpose is the attention to the Mexican people deported for the reconstruction of their life project.

**To articulate** effectively, and from a base of mutual respect and dialogue between the regional Governments, a response to the migratory flows based on the respect for human rights. Negotiations or agreements between governments that are based on economic and governance precepts that use the dignity and integrity of people in mobility and/or human rights defenders as exchange currency are inadmissible.
To the European Union and Spain as a Member State:

To address comprehensively, together with the actors concerned, the humanitarian crisis of forced displacement and deportation of the Central American population, from the focus of protection and full assistance.

To join in the efforts to ensure the human rights of Central American migrants.

To recognise the needs of international protection of many of the people fleeing from Central America as a result of the structural violence in their countries of origin. These are people who also have the right to request and obtain international protection in Europe, Spain, and any other Member State.

To promote safe and legal avenues for migration, which is the only way to combat trafficking networks and to mitigate the human rights violations suffered by people in transit.

To strengthen democracy and the rule of law in the Central American States. Only then will we have a region that is inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous.

To contribute to the networking of all the stakeholders, facilitating spaces for dialogue and collaboration, including civil society organisations.

To promote the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, as well as to ensure that the European migration and asylum policies are aligned with the goals of the Compacts.

To strengthen the financing of European humanitarian aid and, within this action, education in emergencies.

To make an appeal at the international level regarding the humanitarian crisis in Central America and its consequences in Mexico so that the entire international community knows the situation and does not cease providing humanitarian assistance to contribute to a reduction in the risks of violence and displacement.

To contribute to the creation of legal and safe channels for migration and to encourage Member States to recognise and implement the right of asylum for people coming from the Central America region.

To Spain as well, particularly in the field of their policies of cooperation and humanitarian action:

To align the policies of development cooperation and humanitarian aid with the Global Compact on Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, promoting the principle of shared responsibility. Participate actively in the follow-up to the Compacts and the various forums for their review.

To allocate 0.7% of national income to Development Aid and, of this figure, 10% to Humanitarian Action, of which 4% should be for education in emergencies.

To the European and Spanish citizens:

To contrast critically and truthfully the information received to confront the "hate speech" that criminalises persons in transit. Reflect in a committed way about the true reality of these people to contribute to a calm discussion from an empathetic point of view.

Be aware that we all have a duty to promote a culture of international solidarity and acceptance, in which everyone has a place and especially those most vulnerable who are in a situation of transit or are foreign unaccompanied minors. The compliance of human rights must be prioritised above political interests.