

# Mixed Movements Monitoring

Mexico | October 2024



## Background & Methodology

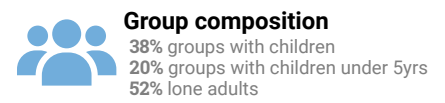
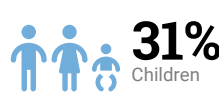
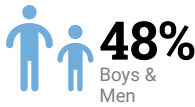
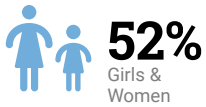
- The mixed movement monitoring survey in Mexico regularly collects and analyzes data to identify violations of rights and protection risks for refugees and migrants for the purpose of informing effective responses by UNHCR and its partners.
- During October 2024, 522 interviews were conducted consisting of 1,078 people.
- Surveys were carried out in 15 locations across Mexico. The Northern region: Acuña, Juarez, Matamoros, Mexicali, Monterrey, Nogales, Piedras Negras, Reynosa, Saltillo, Tijuana and Torreon. The Southern region: Suchiate, Tapachula and Tenosique.
- The results presented are indicative and should not be interpreted as representative of the total population of refugees and migrants in Mexico.



## Highlight

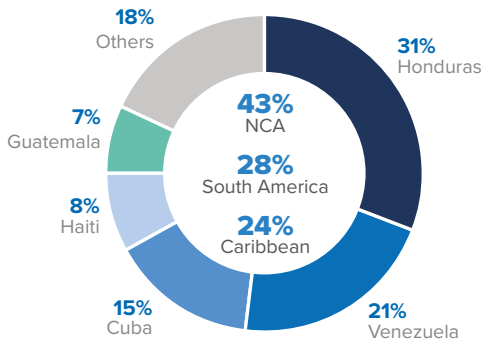
- The reasons for leaving countries of origin continue to show an alarming number of persons fleeing situations of violence and persecution, a number that reached 80% of the total population interviewed. A great number of persons has signaled that they would face risks of violence or persecution if returned to their countries of origin, with 63% of the population stating that they fall in this category.

## Demographics

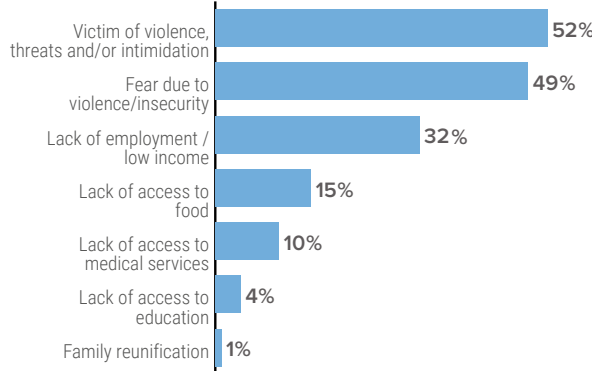


## Country of Origin

### Nationality



### Reasons for leaving\*



\*Multiple selection question

### Risks upon return

**52%** of the interviewed individuals expressed facing a risk upon return to their country of origin due to threats, extortion, and/or persecution.

**27%** 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

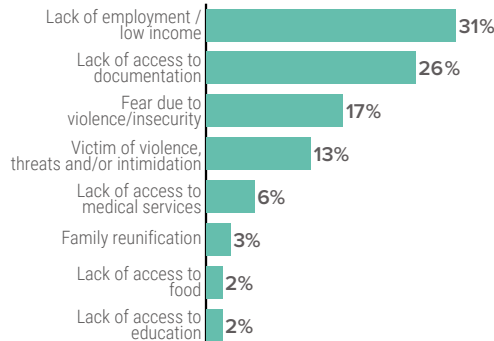
### The route



**18%** of the interviewed individuals reported living in a country other than their country of origin for more than **six months**. Main countries: Colombia, Chile, Peru & Ecuador.

**50%** of the interviewed individuals described facing a protection incident in countries of transit prior to entering Mexico

### Reasons for leaving last country of residency\*



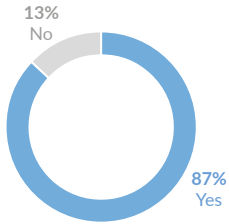
\*Multiple selection question

### Main protection incidents during transit



## South

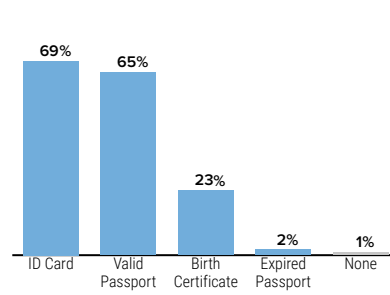
### Have applied for asylum (or intend to)



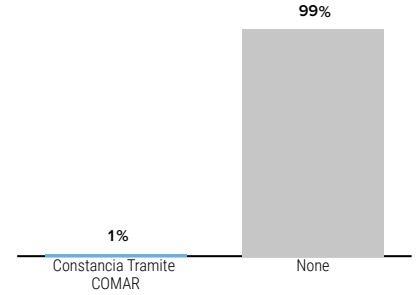
In October 2024, COMAR received 7,524 new asylum applications, an increase compared to the previous month, (6,304) and less than half the number observed in October 2023 (14,638). 73% of these applications submitted during October were made in Southern Mexico. Main nationalities in the South were Honduras (32%), Cuba (24%), Haiti (18%) and El Salvador (6%).

Source: COMAR

### Personal Documentation

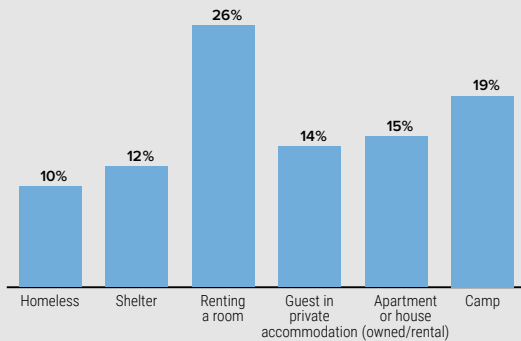


### Documentation obtained in Mexico

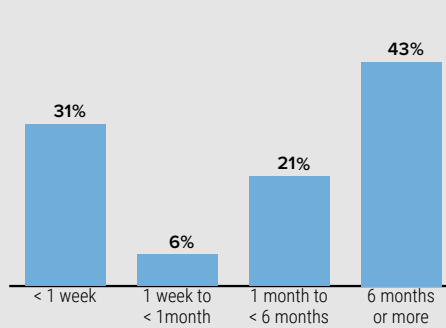


## Mexico City

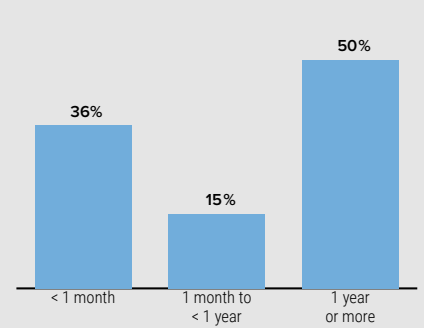
### Current accomodation



### Current length of stay



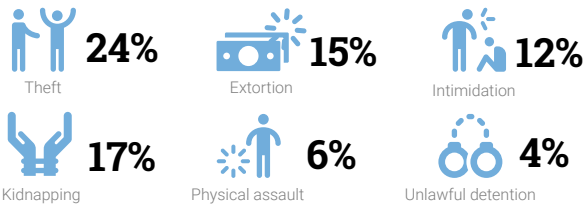
### Expected length of stay



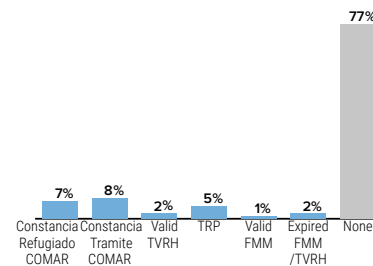
## North

### Main protection incidents within Mexico

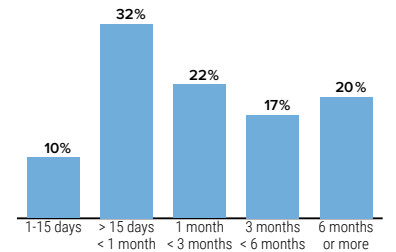
60% of the interviewed individuals in the northern region described facing a protection incident in Mexico



### Documentation obtained in Mexico



### CBP One - waiting time for appointment\*



\* Includes Mexican population

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Feedback: [mexmeim@unhcr.org](mailto:mexmeim@unhcr.org)

In collaboration with:



Note: The World Food Programme (WFP) does not have field operations in Mexico. All data and information collected in this country is managed by the WFP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, based in Panama City, and are part of the regional initiative for Mixed Movements Monitoring in the Americas.