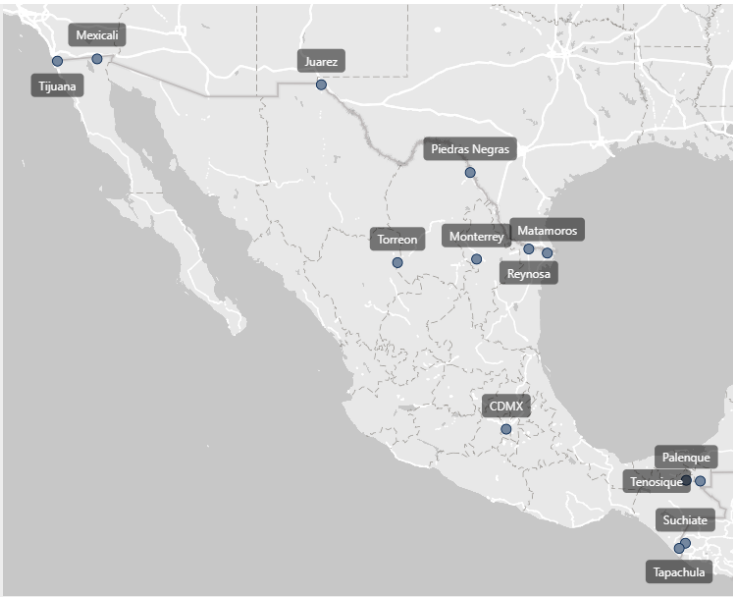
Mixed Movements Monitoring

Mexico | November 2024

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency | WFP World Food Programme | unicef for every child

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 November 2024, 456 interviews were conducted consisting of 982 people.
- Surveys were carried out in 13 locations across Mexico. The Northern region: Juarez, Matamoros, Mexicali, Monterrey, Piedras Negras, Reynosa, Tijuana and Torreon. The Southern region: Palenque, 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 79% 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 69% of the population stating that they fall in this category.

Demographics

53% Girls & Women

47% Boys & Men

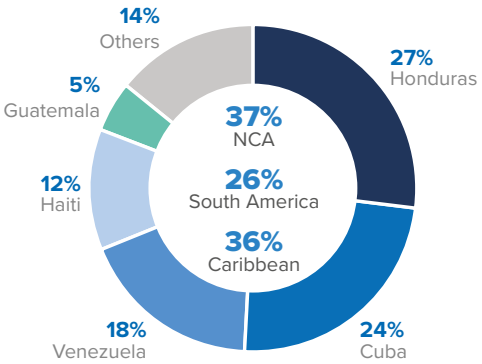
70% Adults

30% Children

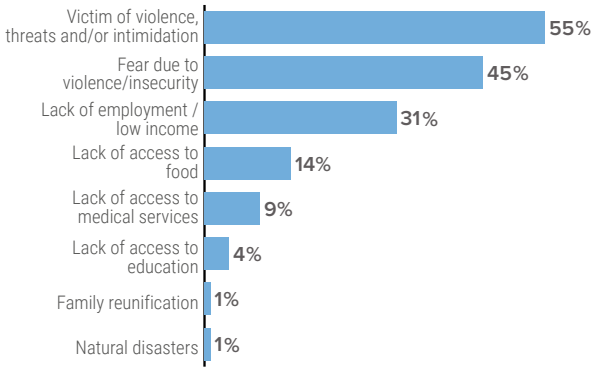
Group composition
42% groups with children
22% groups with children under 5yrs
48% lone adults

Country of Origin

Nationality



*Reasons for leaving**



*Multiple selection question

Risks upon return

57%
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.

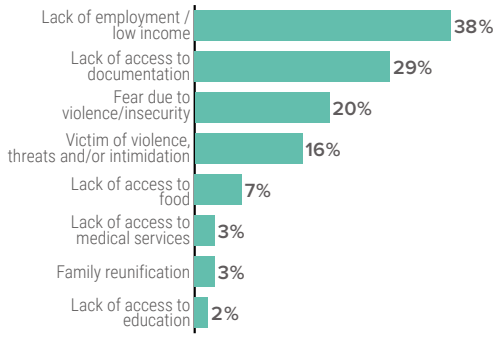
Journey & Incidents during transit

The route

19%
of the interviewed individuals reported living in a country other than their country of origin for more than **six months.** Main countries: Chile, Colombia, Brazil & Dominican Republic.

48%
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

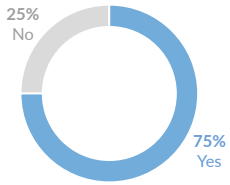
Theft **30%**

Intimidation **10%**

Extortion **7%**

South

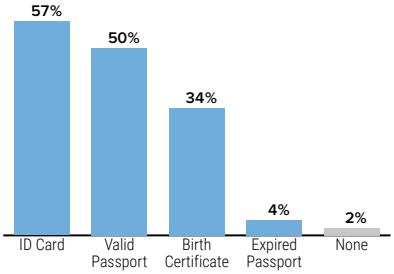
Have applied for asylum (or intend to)



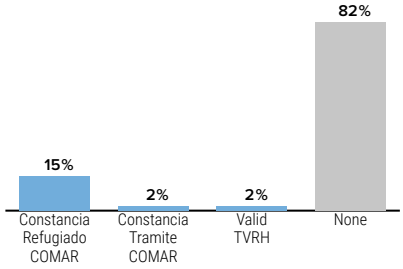
In November 2024, COMAR received 7,122 new asylum applications, a similar figure compared to the previous month, (7,527) and a slight decrease than the number observed in November 2023 (8,701). 77% of these applications submitted during November were made in Southern Mexico. Main nationalities in the South were Honduras (44%), Cuba (21%), Haiti (9%) and El Salvador (8%).

Source: COMAR

Personal Documentation

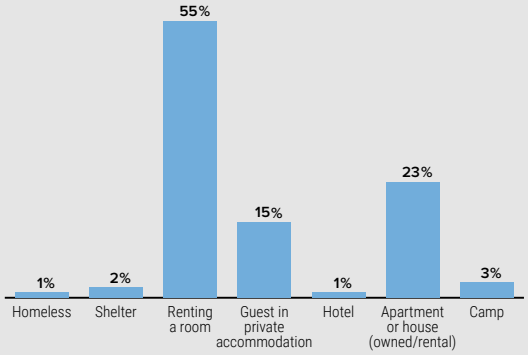


Documentation obtained in Mexico

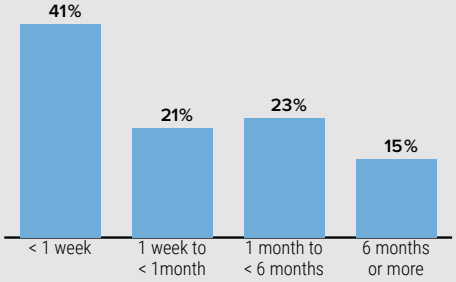


Mexico City

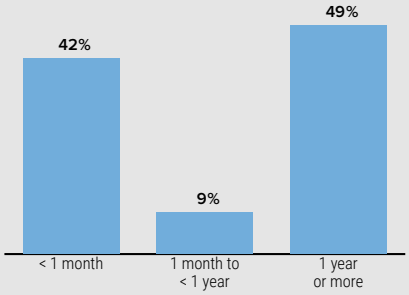
Current accomodation



Current length of stay



Expected length of stay



North

Main protection incidents within Mexico

71% of the interviewed individuals in the northern region described facing a protection incident in Mexico

32% Theft

12% Extortion

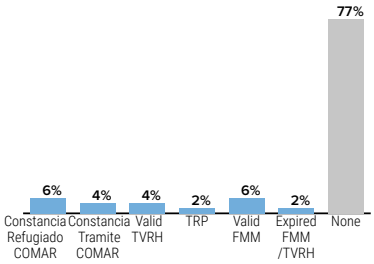
14% Intimidation

17% Kidnapping

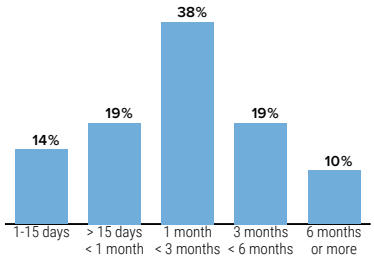
7% Physical assault

19% Fraud/Scam

Documentation obtained in Mexico



*CBP One - waiting time for appointment**



* Includes Mexican population

Access all our mixed movements monitoring publications here
Feedback: mexmeim@unhcr.org

In collaboration with:

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency · WFP World Food Programme · unicef for every child · Alternativas Pacíficas · DHIA · Casa Refugiados · Frontera con Justicia · HIAS Welcome the stranger. Protect the refugee. · JRS Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados México · Save the Children

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.