

Understanding Mexican Mixed Migration Flows

**Emigration, immigration,
transit and return**

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Mexico Dialogues

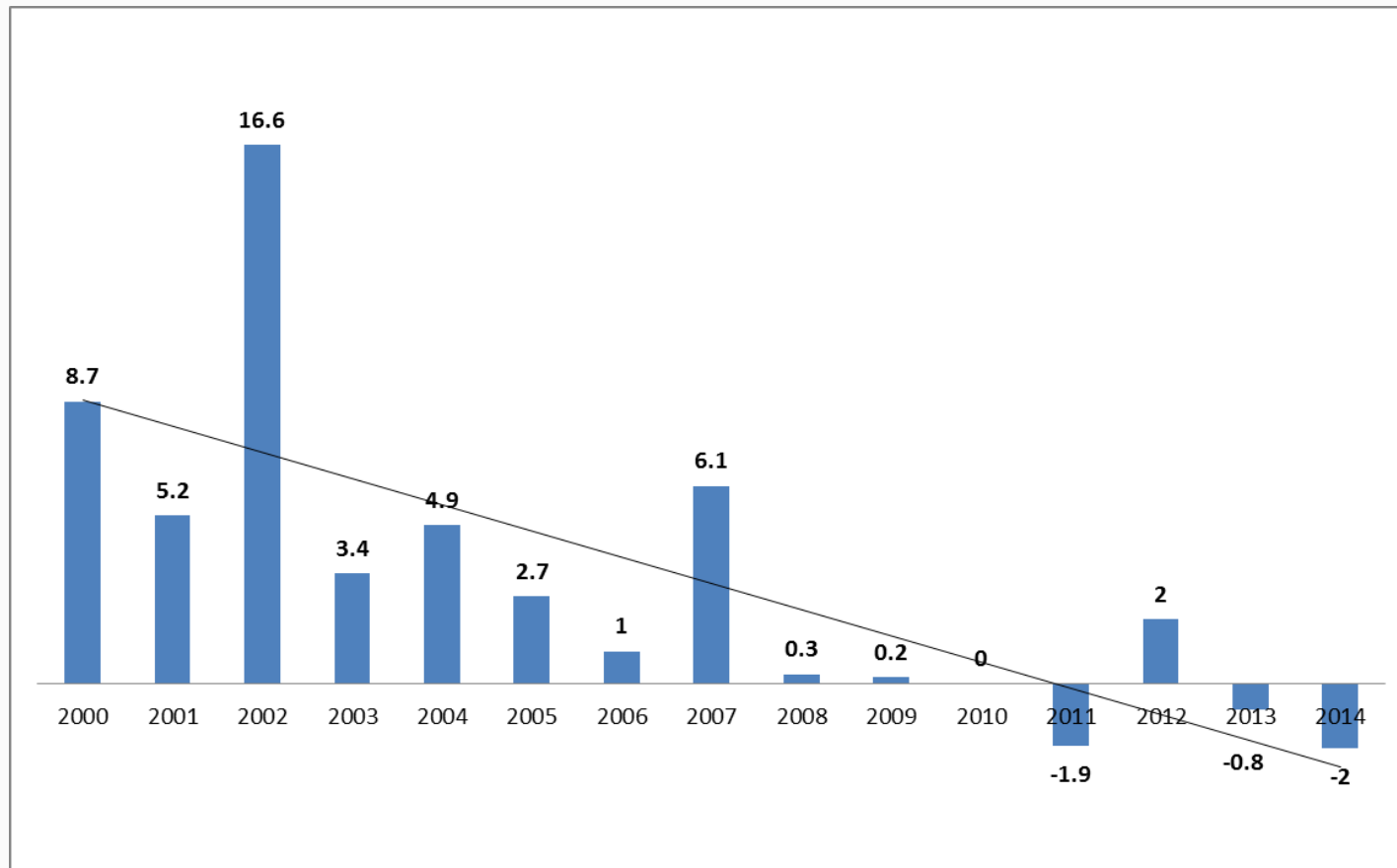
Aims of this presentation

1. Analyze recent trends in emigration from, immigration to, transit through and return to Mexico
2. Outline progress made and challenges in migration policy

RECENT TRENDS MIGRATION IN MEXICO

Emigration

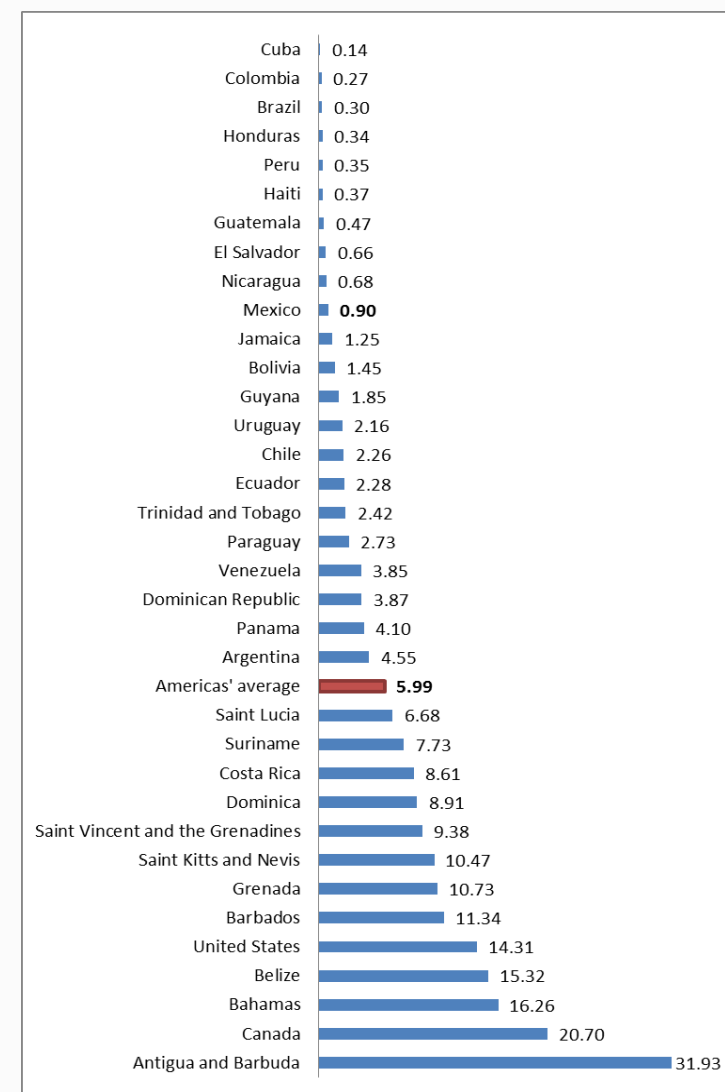
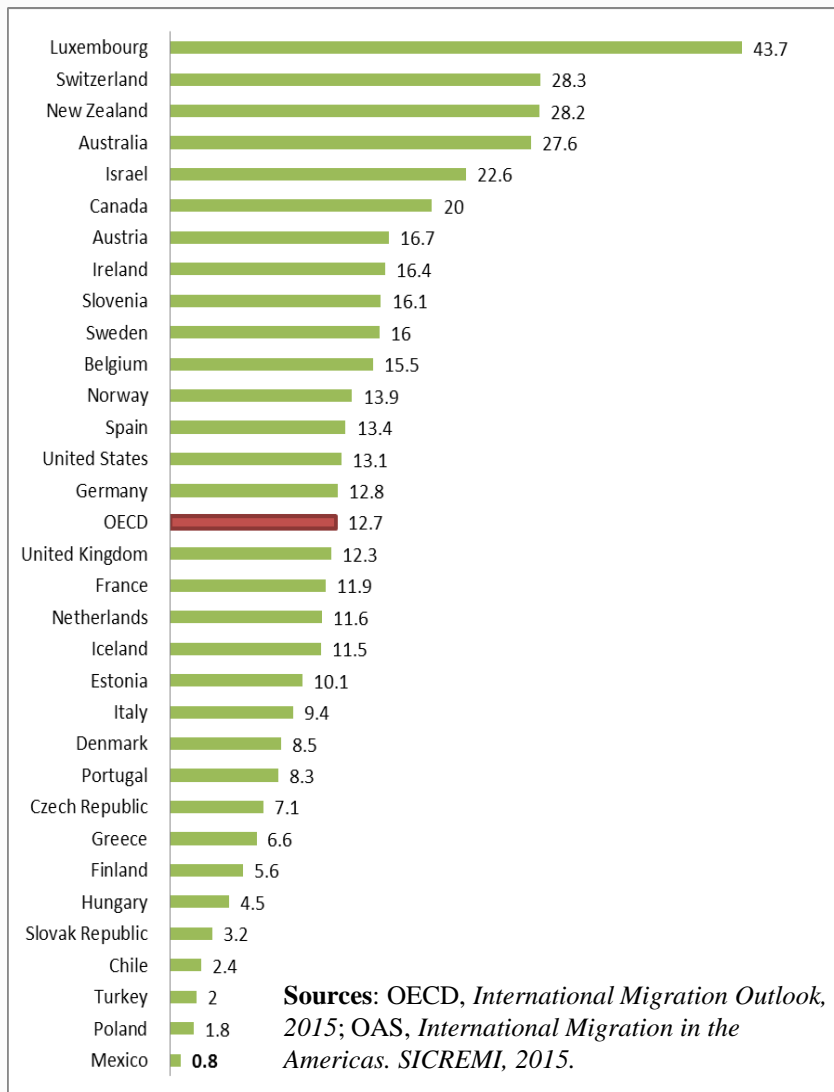
Mexico-born population living in the United States, annual growth rate 2000-2014



Source: CONAPO, from Bureau of Census, *Current Population Survey (CPS)*, March 1994-2014.

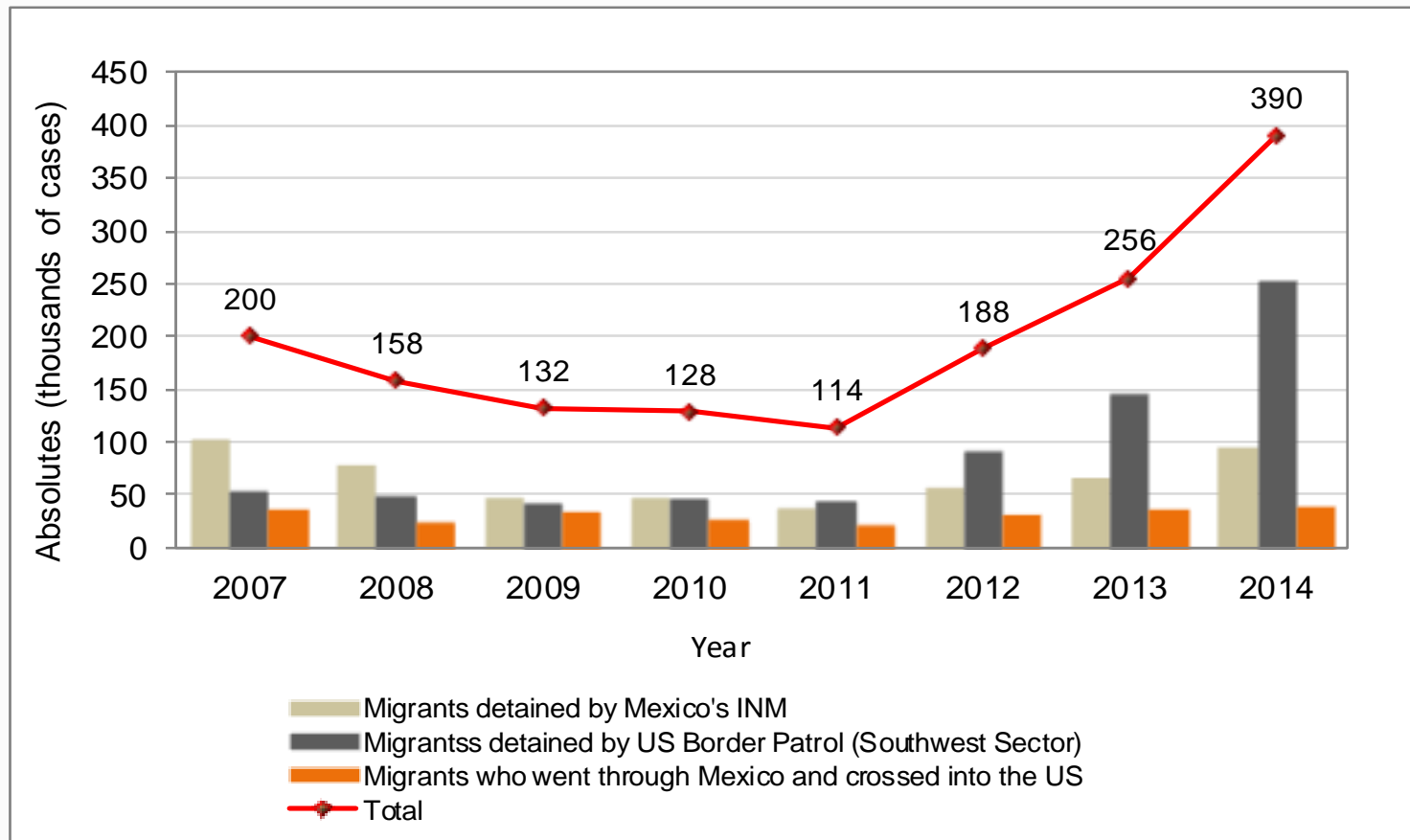
Immigration

Foreign-born population living in OECD and the Americas countries, 2013



Transit

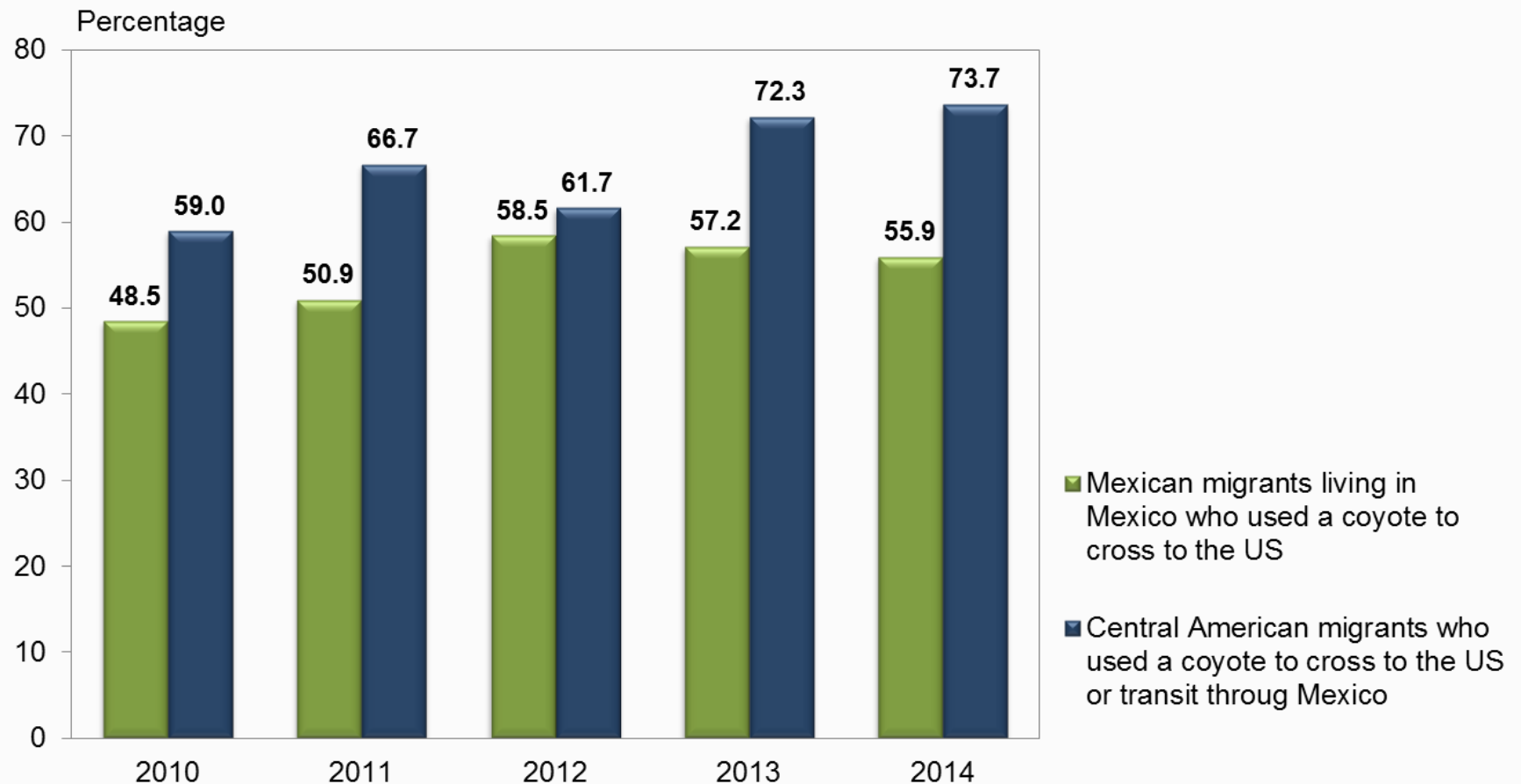
Migrants in irregular transit through Mexico, 2007-2014 (cases)



Source: Migration Policy Bureau, SEGOB, from *Statistic Monthly*, DHS: *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, and US Border Patrol; and US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (several years). Preliminary data.

Migrant smuggling

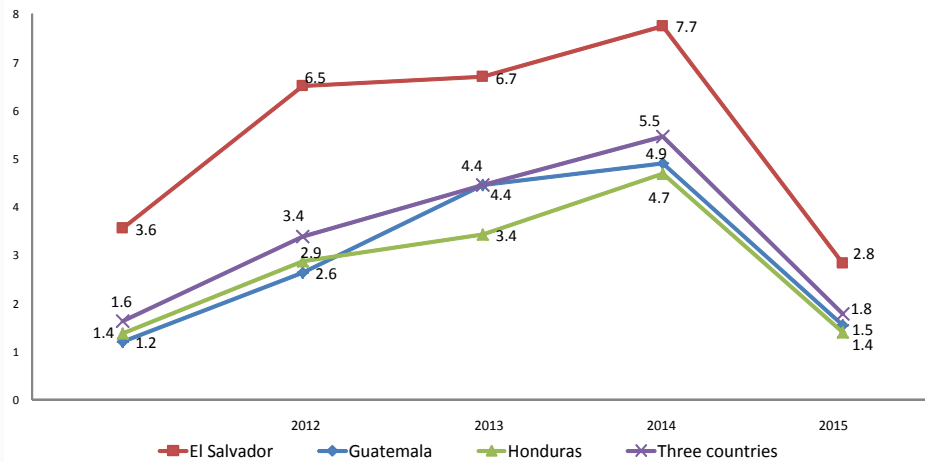
Distribution of Mexicans and Central Americans returned by US authorities who hired a *coyote* to cross into the United States (2010-2014)



Source: Migration Policy Bureau, SEGOB, from *Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera Norte de México* (EMIF Norte, Survey on Migration at the Northern Border), 2010-2014, and *Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera Sur de México* (EMIF Sur, Survey on Migration at the Southern Border), 2010-2014.

Child and adolescent migrants

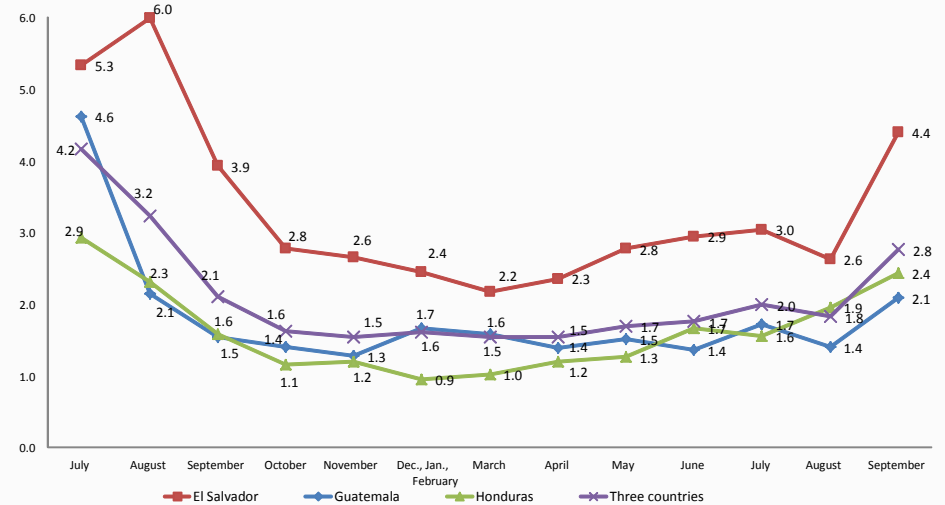
US-Mexico detention ratio by country of origin and fiscal year, 2012-2015 (unaccompanied migrant children) 1



1. US figures include only migrant minors not accompanied by a parent or legal guardian apprehended in the Southern frontier states.

Source: Migration Policy Bureau, SEGOB, and Custom and Border Protection, DSI.

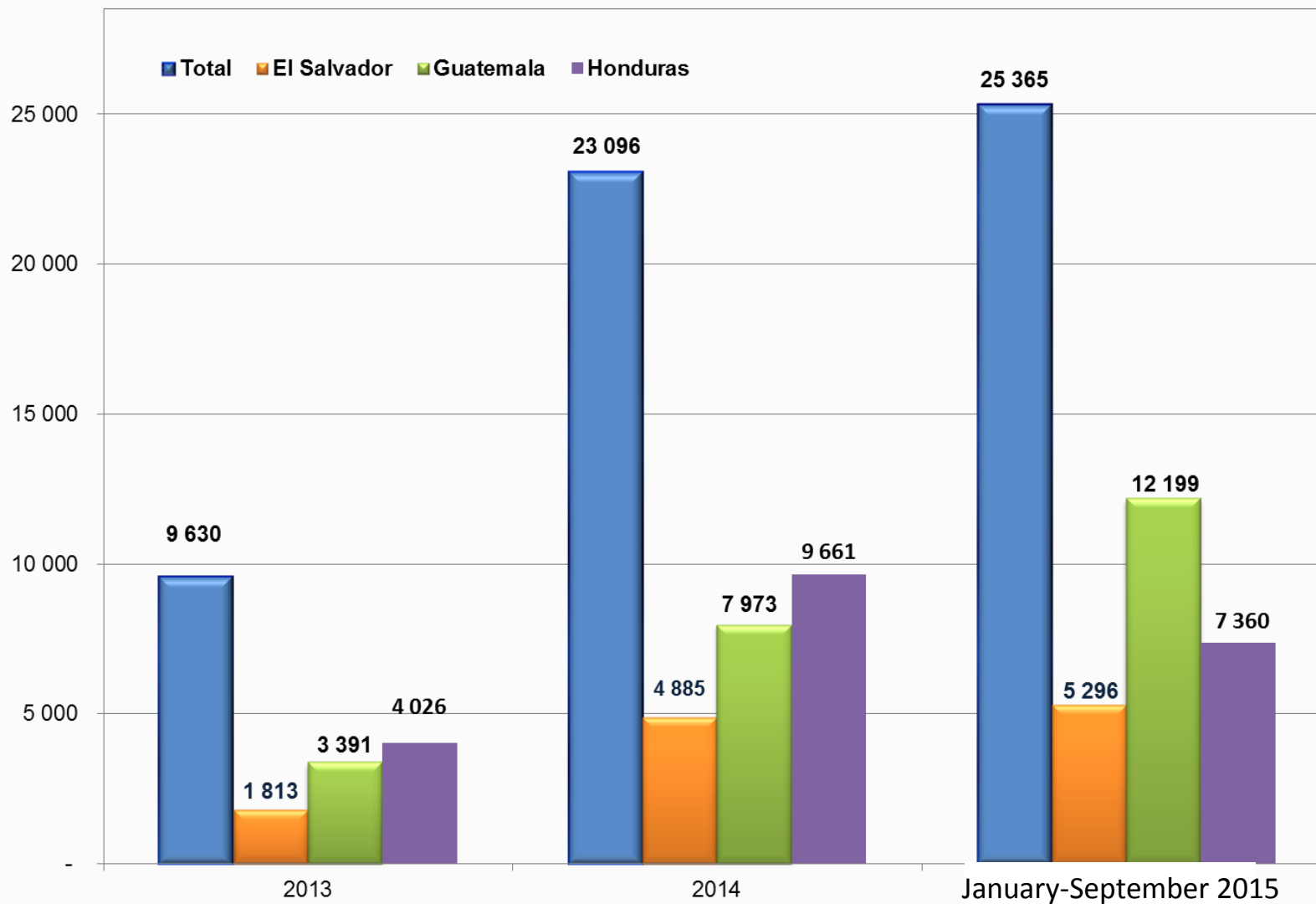
US-Mexico detention ratio by country of origin and fiscal year, July 2014- September 2015 (unaccompanied migrant children)



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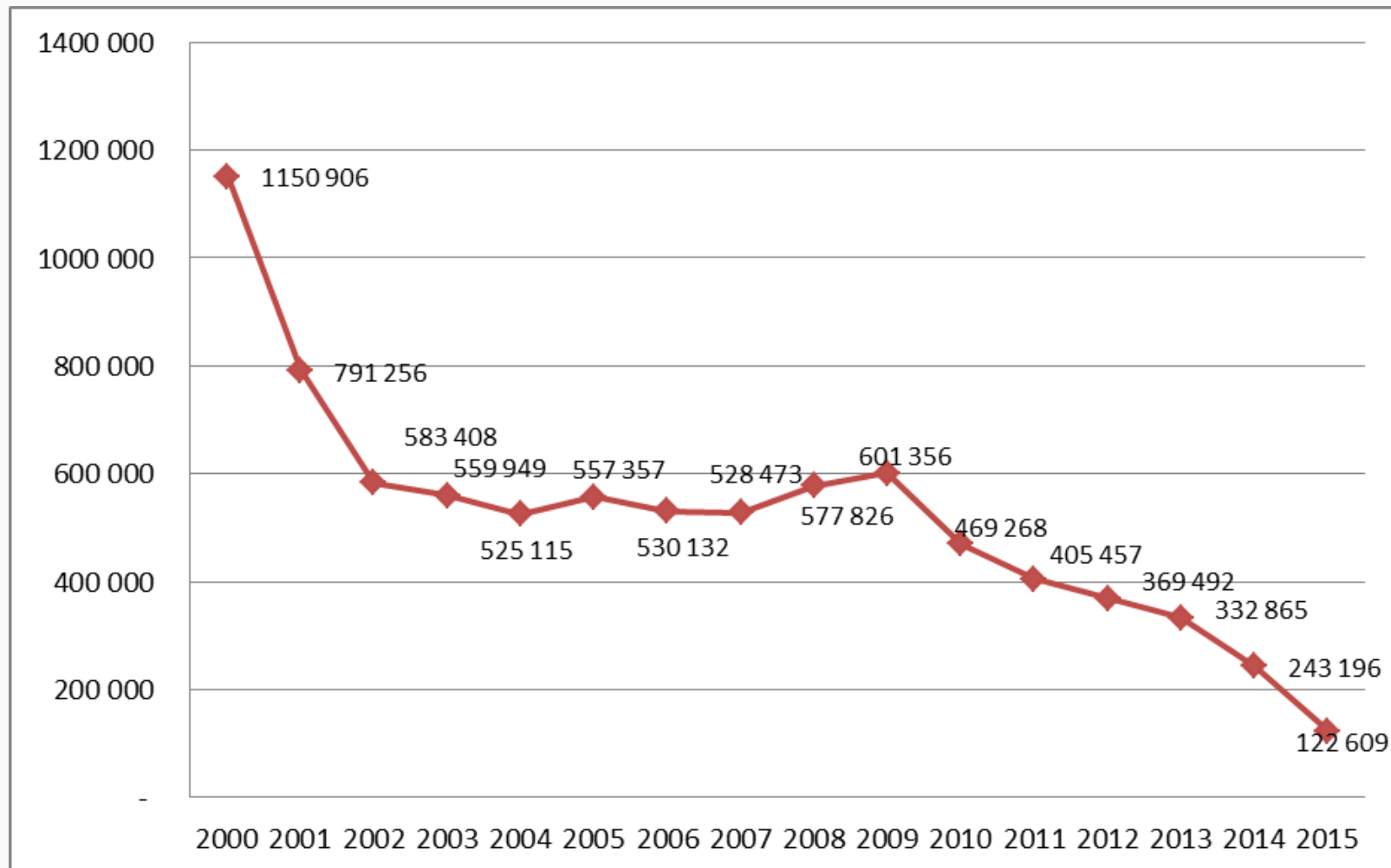
Foreign minors presented by immigration authority 2013-2015 (cases)



Source: Migration Policy Bureau, SEGOB, from INM's administrative records.

Repatriation of Mexicans

Annual amount of Mexicans repatriated from the US, 2000-2015
(cases, thousands)



Source: Migration Policy Bureau, SEGOB, from INM's administrative records.

Foreign affairs

- **Bilateral and multilateral relation with countries in the region**
- **Special Migration Program**
 - Incorporates international principles and standards
 - UNPD's Capacity development approach based
- **Collaboration with international agencies**
 - Joint Program for Migrants in Transit (IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC)
 - Labor migration (WB, OECD)
- **International forums**
 - Regional Conference on Migration
 - High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
 - Global Forum on Migration and Development



CHALLENGES

Emigration

- Effective integration beyond access to services: levels of exclusion and marginalization must be reduced
- Access to naturalization and identity
- Strengthening consular services' institutional capacities and mechanisms in order to facilitate the integration of migrants in destination communities, relying on coordination with the communities of origin

Immigration

- Strengthen identity for foreigners in Mexico, as a key right to get access to services
- Facilitate immigration and labor regularization
- Build migratory labor markets (quota & points system)
- Fight xenophobia and discrimination against foreigners in Mexico

Transit

- Recognize that this is a shared phenomenon, whose causes and factors that contribute to its reproduction are present in the countries of origin, transit and destination
- Mechanisms to verify Due Process, such as video or audio recordings
- Carry on actions and communication strategies for the public on migrations and migrants
- Guarantee security and personal integrity of undocumented migrants

Child and adolescent transit

- Expand shelter's infrastructure
- Seek the Best Interest of the Child and Adolescent by designing protocols and standards, in collaboration with international agencies
- Strengthen a regional-scale protection approach
- Differentiated policies for adolescents

Return and reintegration

- Reinforce and expand *Somos Mexicanos* program
- Build an interagency working group to strengthen mechanisms for coordination and joint actions at state and federal levels
- Addressing voluntary return associated with the end of cycle labor migration
- Identify the different needs of migrants, in regard of voluntarily or forced return
- Recognize their know-how in the country of destination, the human, financial and social assets from migration experience



INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED

Federal level

- In 2012, with the passage of the Migration Act Mexico designed a new institutional architecture to address migration issues
- In 2014, the Special Migration Program consolidated a cross-agency and multi-sectorial programmatic structure
- Today, Mexican migration policy is at an implementation stage
- There is a strain between immediate and long term needs and approaches

Challenges



**Harmonizing
legal
framework**

**State
institutional
design**

**Local
management**

**Improve
distribution
of resources
and means**

Consolidate in the long term

Contribute to a vision of the country to raise and work strategically, taking as reference the possible scenarios for the coming decades, both at national and international levels.

- Corresponsable
- Community development and welfare of migrant oriented
- Cross-generational
- Human Security approach
- Participative
- Better management
- Inter-agency coordination
- Labor markets complementarity
- Diaspora linking
- Differentiated criteria (by gender and other issues)

www.segob.gob.mx
www.politicamigratoria.gob.mx



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