Mexico

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence
Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	9,700	This figure refers to displacement triggered by violence in the States of Chiapas, Chihuahua, Guerrero, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa and Sonora, where 25 episodes of forced displacements were documented in 2020. Guerrero and Chiapas were the States most affected. The most common displacement trigger was criminal violence.	This figure was obtained from various media outlets, with data collected and triangulated by the Mexican Commission for the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights (CMDPDH) and IDMC. It is based on data published by local media, which is systematically captured by CMDPDH and IDMC, and verified by CMDPDH through its network of local partners.	We have low confidence in this figure because, in the absence of systematic monitoring of violence-related displacement in Mexico by the government, this estimate is based solely on media reports, which may have overlooked incidents of violence triggering displacement. For this reason, the figure is most likely an underestimate. Furthermore, even when these incidents are covered, security constraints inhibit partners' ability to verify the information, as some displaced people may prefer not to disclose their situation.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 *Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.*	357,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by criminal violence. It concerns persons displaced since 2006 and whose return or progress towards durable solutions could not be verified.	This figure was obtained from various media outlets, with data collected and triangulated by the Mexican Commission for the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights (CMDPDH) and IDMC. It is based on data published by local media, which is systematically captured by CMDPDH and IDMC, and verified by CMDPDH through its network of local partners. CMDPDH and IDMC then compile data on new displacements and progress towards durable solutions since 2006 to obtain an overall stock figure.	We have low confidence in this figure because of the same caveats applicable to violence-related new displacements, which suggest our stock estimate may also be an underestimate. Firstly, in the absence of institutional figures, this estimate relies solely on media reports. Secondly, triangulation of displacement reported by media is challenging, as security constraints inhibit partners' ability to verify the figures.

iDMC internal displacement monitoring centre

Mexico

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	101,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement trigerred by evacuations ahead of Hurricane Delta and displacement triggered by Hurricane Eta. Combined, the two hurricanes led to over 55,600 new displacements. Other noteworthy disaster events that contributed to this figure were Tropical Storm Gamma, Hurricane Zeta, Wildfire in Hidalgo, Hurricane Genevieve, and Tropical Storm Hanna.	This figure was obtained mostly from Civil Protection agencies, at either national or local levels, as reported by media outlets. In some instances, local authorities also served as sources, quoted by media outlets. It is based on data from Civil Protection and local authorities, referring to number of people sheltered and evacuated. Nonetheless, the data collection methodology could not be verified. Media sources include El Excelsior, El Economista, La Silla Rota, Milenio, Animal Politico, El Imparcial, El Universal, La Jornada, and Televisa.	We have medium confidence in this figure because, even though it is based on official data from government agencies and authorities, this data was obtained through reports by media outlets and humanitarian actors. The figure may overlook displacement triggered by disaster events that did not prompt a humanitarian response or did not attract media attention. Furthermore, the data was not disaggregated according to sex or age of displaced persons. Finally, as mentioned, the data collection methodology could not be verified, which further contributes to lowering the confidence level in this figure.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 *Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.*	99,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.	Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.

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