

UNHCR, in association with Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA), carried out a household level survey to collect socioeconomic data on persons of concern to UNHCR. The study examines the impact of COVID-19 on forcibly displaced populations in Mexico, focusing on access to essential services, livelihoods and food insecurity.

Population: Persons of concern (PoC) in Mexico registered in proGres. The sample is representative of UNHCR's registration database, but not necessarily of the entire displaced population in the country.

Data collection: Two rounds of a phone survey conducted by IPA and UNHCR. The survey is similar to the World Bank's High-Frequency Phone Surveys among national populations in the Latin American and Caribbean region.



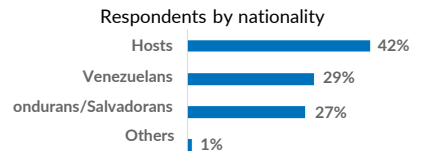
Round 1: 3 Mar - 24 Apr 2021

Round 2: 15 Jul - 11 Sep 2021

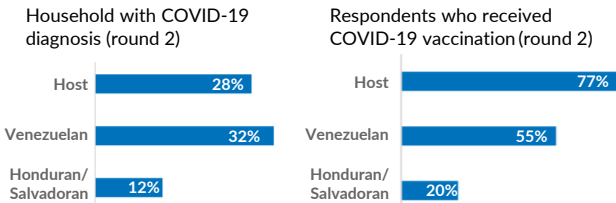


Panel Sample:

1,218 households



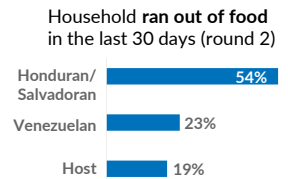
COVID-19 and vaccination



Food insecurity

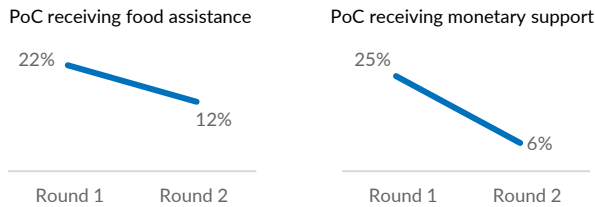
Food insecurity remains high, with most respondents reporting trouble accessing enough food.

Honduran and Salvadoran populations face higher food-related vulnerability compared to the other nationalities.

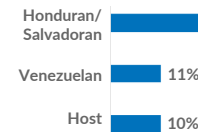


Assistance

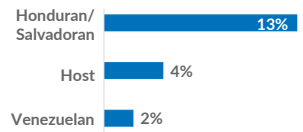
Food and cash-based support fell between the two survey periods.



Respondents report children going hungry in the last 30 days (round 2)



Respondents report children going without food for 24h in the last 30 days (round 2)

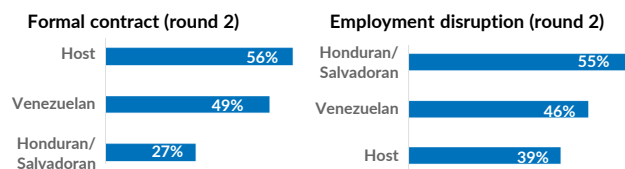


Employment and sources of income

- 68%** Report a **reduction** in total family income compared to pre-COVID times (round 1).
- 41%** Report a **reduction** in total family income compared to previous round (round 2).
- 72%** Report being **employed** (round 2).

More than 50% of all households experienced employment disruption since the pandemic began (including a household member losing a job, having a formal contract suspended or seeing a reduction in the number of hours).

Honduran and Salvadoran populations are least likely to be engaged in formal employment.



Financial insecurity

- | PoC | Host |
|------------|------------|
| 60% | 67% |
- Feel their household economic circumstances are somewhat or very threatened by the crisis (round 2).
- 24%** **56%** Without bank or mobile savings account (round 2).
 - 56%** **42%** Forced to deplete assets or rely on others to meet daily needs (between round 1 and round 2).



Education

Nearly 50% of respondents consider the quality of school to be poor or very poor (round 2), compared to only 10% prior to March 2020.

Nicaraguan households more likely to report limited access to the internet and other computer resources compared to the other nationalities.

Source: UNHCR Mexico Survey Analysis. IPA. Assessing the Socioeconomic Impact of COVID-19 on Forcibly Displaced Populations. Thematic Brief No. 5: the case of Mexico. Craig Loschmann, Theresa Beltramo and Jed Fix. UNHCR. March 2022.

For more information: carayon@unhcr.org