



Próxima sesión del MIGDEP, [“Sobrevivir en la Era del ICE: La importancia de las acciones comunitarias”](#), a cargo de la [Dra. Joanna Dreby](#), que se llevará a cabo el lunes 10 de noviembre del presente a las 17:00 horas en la Sala Josefina Vázquez de nuestra institución. La Dra. Joanna Dreby es profesora de Sociología en la Universidad de Albany. Su investigación se centra en la migración y dinámicas familiares transnacionales en el contexto de la globalización. Es autora de los libros [Divided by Borders](#) (2010) y [Everyday Illegal](#) (2015). Su libro más reciente es [Surviving the ICE Age](#) (2025), sobre el que hablará en esta sesión.

Además, se invita a apartar la fecha para el conversatorio “Destino México: Aproximaciones históricas y contemporáneas” que se llevará a cabo el jueves 30 de octubre a las 17:00 horas en el Auditorio Benito Juárez de la Facultad de Derecho de la UNAM, dentro del coloquio académico *Huellas de nuestra historia: Migraciones, exilios, refugio y desplazamiento*, en el marco del XXVIII Festival Universitario de Día de Muertos. Participarán las Dras. Erika Pani, Luicy Pedroza y Johana Navarrete, y Claudia Masferrer como moderadora.

[Consulte transmisión en vivo](#)

The poster has a white background with a large graphic of overlapping circles in red, blue, and grey. It features the title 'POLÍTICAS DE NACIONALIDAD EN AMÉRICA LATINA' by Pablo Yankelevich and Pilar González Bernaldo de Quirós. It lists the participants: Erika Pani (El Colegio de México), Luciana Gandini (UNAM), and the coordinators. The date and time are 'MIÉRCOLES 22 DE OCTUBRE DE 2025 | 16:30 H. | SALÓN 2247'. Logos for El Colegio de México, the Center for Studies in Science and Culture, and the Center for Studies in History and Heritage are visible at the top. A small image of the book cover is also present.

[Presentación del libro "Políticas de nacionalidad en América Latina"](#)

El Colegio de México A.C. – miércoles 22 de octubre de 2025 | 16:30 hrs. Salón 2247
El Centro de Estudios Históricos de El Colegio de México invita a la presentación del libro Anexamos el cártel con toda la información. En esta ocasión, participarán los coordinadores del libro y comentarán las Dras. Erika Pani y Luciana Gandini.

UNIVERSIDAD DE SONORA
"El saber de mis hijos hará mi grandeza"

EL COLEGIO DE SONORA

UNIVERSIDAD DE SONORA
DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO SOCIAL

8ª SEMANA NACIONAL DE LAS CIENCIAS SOCIALES

El Colegio de Sonora y la Universidad de Sonora a través de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y e Depto. de Trabajo Social, en el marco de la 8va. Semana de Ciencias Sociales, le invitan a la mesa redonda:

SEMINARIO NIÑEZ MIGRANTE

SOCIAL LAB: INNOVACION E INTERVENCION SOCIAL

16 DE OCTUBRE
5:00 A 6:30 PM
HORAS DE HERMOSILLO

CANAL YOUTUBE
<https://www.youtube.com/@Colsonora> QR2

PONENTES:
DRA. GLORIA C. VALDEZ
DR. J.GPE. RODRIGUEZ
M.C. JESÚS MORALES
LIC. GABRIEL SOLANO

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DR. J.GPE. RODRIGUEZ
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CULTUREST
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[Transmisión en vivo \(Youtube\)](#)



Film screening: "¿Are We There Yet? A Compassionate Exploration of Contemporary Migration"

Thursday, October 16, 2025 | 12:30PM - 2:30PM Pacific Time
In-person Event Only | ERC Conference Room 115



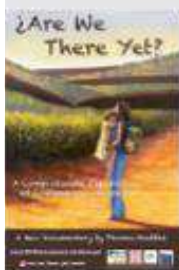
Thomas Hoebbel

Thomas Hoebbel has been a professional photographer and filmmaker for over 20 years. After graduating from college, he began his freelance career in Connecticut as a newspaper photojournalist and theatre and dance photographer. He later moved to Ithaca, NY and established Thomas Hoebbel Photo~Video continuing his work in commercial photography and moving into more filmmaking with a focus on documentary filmmaking in areas of social justice.



Orlando Nodarse Hernández

Orlando immigrated to the United States in February 2024 after experiencing censorship of his art by the Cuban government. He works full-time in Las Vegas, Nevada while also trying to rekindle his career as an artist. He had to leave most of his paints and supplies in Cuba when he made his journey to the US. Orlando created the painting for the poster for ¿Are We There Yet?



The documentary tackles the complex subject of contemporary immigration in the United States. In the film, immigrants tell their stories and describe the challenges they have faced in the US, against the backdrop of the caustic rhetoric of today's political voices. Filmmaker Thomas Hoebbel and Orlando Nodarse Hernández will speak at this event

No RSVP necessary for attending. All are welcomed.

For more information please email w2tam@ucsd.edu

[Consulte más detalles del documental](#)

#MovilidadyPresupuesto2026

Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración A.C. – Oct 9, 2025

👉 ¿Sabías que el #PEF2026 propone \$7,153 millones para instancias vinculadas con migración y asilo? Sin embargo, un porcentaje muy alto se va a labores de contención migratoria.

Acá te contamos 🖱

📎 Descarga el informe: <https://bit.ly/docpef2026ymovilidad>

#MOVILIDADYPRESUPUESTO2026

PRESUPUESTO 2026: ¿INCLUYE A LAS PERSONAS EN MOVILIDAD?



DISTRIBUCIÓN DEL PRESUPUESTO 2026 PARA PERSONAS EN SITUACIÓN DE MOVILIDAD

- 📍 INM y Sistema DIF concentran gran parte del presupuesto.
- 📍 El Sistema DIF canaliza recursos para la atención a niñez en situación de movilidad, pero también incluye áreas no directamente relacionadas con migración.
- 📍 En contraste, otras instituciones clave, como la Unidad de Política Migratoria, el Registro e Identidad de Personas (estrategia México Te Abraza) y la Fiscalía Migrante, reciben asignaciones más bajas o marginales.

¿ES SUFICIENTE PARA HACER FRENTE A LOS DESAFÍOS DE LA MIGRACIÓN EN MÉXICO?



PRESUPUESTO PARA MIGRACIÓN Y ASILO 2026

El Proyecto del Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación 2026, de la administración de **Claudia Sheinbaum**, propone asignar **7,163 millones de pesos** a instituciones clave para la protección de los derechos de las personas en movilidad. Dividido en:

- 📍 **INM:** 1,961 millones
- 📍 **Sistema DIF:** 4,302 millones
- 📍 **Otras instituciones:** con menor asignación, como la Fiscalía Especial para la Investigación de Delitos contra Personas Migrantes con solo 4.6 millones.

AUMENTO MARGINAL DEL 3% RESPECTO A 2025



RECOMENDACIONES

1. **Fortalecer a la Comisión Mexicana de Ayuda a Refugiados (COMAR)**, destinando un aumento presupuestal a servicios profesionales y trasladarle el presupuesto de la Coordinación para la Atención Integral de la Migración en la Frontera Sur.
2. **Eliminar el aumento del 101% en tarifas para documentación migratoria**, pues dificultará la regularización para personas en situaciones de vulnerabilidad.
3. **Reorientar el gasto del Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM)**, priorizando protección de derechos sobre tareas de contención migratoria.
4. **Garantizar recursos y transparencia para la protección de niñas, niños y adolescentes** en movilidad, incluyendo a la Procuraduría Federal de Protección de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes y los Centros de Asistencia Social.
5. **Aumentar el presupuesto de la Secretaría Ejecutiva del Sistema Nacional de Protección Integral de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes** para asegurar su capacidad de coordinación y protección integral de la niñez y la adolescencia en situación de movilidad.
6. **Incrementar el presupuesto asignado a las representaciones de México en Estados Unidos**, en particular para fortalecer las labores de protección -como el programa de asistencia jurídica para personas mexicanas- y los servicios de registro y atención a la comunidad que brindan los consulados.



[Consulte el post en X](#)

América migrante: creencias y devociones en contextos de movilidad humana | PRESENTACIÓN DE LIBRO

El Colegio de México A.C. – Oct 17, 2025 | 11:00 – 13:00 hrs.

El Centro de Estudios Sociológicos de El Colegio de México invita a la presentación del libro América migrante: creencias y devociones en contextos de movilidad humana, editado por CLACSO y CEHILA.

Uno de los principales aportes de esta obra es que los artículos presentados muestran diversas rutas metodológicas y teóricas para entender la relación entre migración, identidad y religiosidades. Tomando como espacio de estudio algunas religiones de América Latina, el texto se fortalece desde la parte metodológica al integrar diferentes fuentes primarias que van desde las entrevistas, la etnografía, el análisis de documentos o exvotos, por citar algunos casos. El lector tiene en sus manos un libro construido desde la transdisciplina donde las herramientas de investigación de las ciencias sociales salen a relucir en cada capítulo para interpretar la migración desde la óptica de la religiosidad.

Libro completo: biblioteca-repositorio.clacso.edu.ar/bitstream/CLACSO/251963/1/America-migrante.pdf

Presentan

Enriqueta Lerma Rodríguez, Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias sobre Chiapas y la Frontera Sur - UNAM

María Guadalupe Liliana Rivera Sánchez, El Colegio de México

Amílcar Carpio Pérez, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional

Moderador

Alejandro Rodríguez López, El Colegio de México



América migrante
Creencias y devociones en contextos de movilidad humana
Amílcar Carpio Pérez, Carlos Enrique Torres Monroy y Yves Solís Nicot

EL COLEGIO DE MÉXICO | **El Colegio de conocimiento ciencia y cultura** | **CES** Centro de Estudios Sociológicos

PRESENTACIÓN DE LIBRO

América migrante:

creencias y devociones en contextos de movilidad humana

Amílcar Carpio Pérez, Carlos Enrique Torres Monroy e Yves Solís Nicot (coords.)

Presentan:
Dra. Enriqueta Lerma Rodríguez | CIMSUR-UNAM
Dra. Liliana Rivera Sánchez | CES-COLMEX
Dr. Amílcar Carpio Pérez | UPN-Ajusco

Modera:
Dr. Alejandro Rodríguez López | CES-COLMEX

Viernes 17 de octubre | 11:00 horas | Sala Alfonso Reyes
▶ Transmisión en vivo por YouTube - El Colegio de México

[Consulte transmisión en vivo](#)

SEMINARIO Fronteras Humanitarias y asilo: la gobernanza ambigua de la protección internacional en el Sur de Europa International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities (INCASI)

El Colegio de México A.C. y la Universidad Complutense de Madrid – Mon, Oct 13, 2025 | 09:30–11:30 a.m.

Enlace para conexión (Microsoft Teams) https://teams.microsoft.com/join/19%3ameeting_ZDFiZmI0ZjQtMTI1OC00ZmY3LTgzMmYtMWQ2N2ZmYmNiNTkw%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22id%22%3a%226b514c29-2391-4831-b774-84f35c45bf01%22%2c%22oid%22%3a%2220824054-8016-4c54-bef8-e31870f62418%22%7d

Presentadora: Almudena Cortés Maisonave, Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM)

Comentarista: Patricio Solís Gutierrez, El Colegio de México



INCASI Living Lab: Seminario

CES Centro de Estudios Sociológicos

EL COLEGIO DE MÉXICO

Seminario permanente de **DESIGUALDAD SOCIOECONÓMICA**

“Fronteras Humanitarias y asilo: la gobernanza ambigua de la protección internacional en el Sur de Europa”

Almudena Cortés Maisonave
Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM)

Comenta: Patricio Solís (COLMEX)

13 de Octubre de 2025
9:30 (hora México), 17:30 (hora España Peninsular)
Salón 2246
El Colegio de México

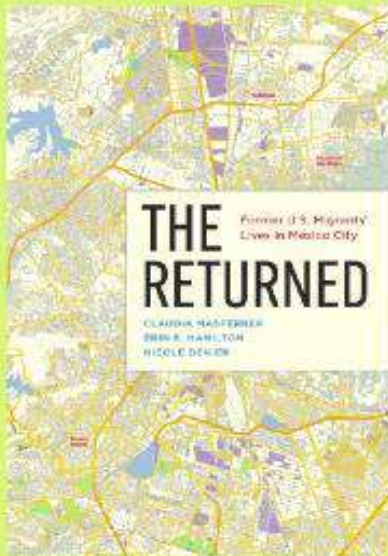
Enlace para la conexión online (Teams)

 Funded by the European Union

Marie Skłodowska Curie Actions – Staff Exchanges
Grant Agreement 101130456
<http://incasi.uab.es>

A New Measure of Socioeconomic Inequalities for International Comparison

UC Migration Centers Talk Series 2025-2026
presents



THE RETURNED

FORMER U.S. MIGRANTS' LIVES
IN MEXICO CITY

by Claudia Masferrer,
Erin R. Hamilton, & Nicole
Denier



IN-PERSON @ UC San Diego
ERC Admin Bldg South
Conference Room 115



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UC Berkeley Interdisciplinary Migration Initiative, UC Davis Global Migration Center, UCLA Center for the Study of International Migration, and UCSD Center for Comparative Immigration Studies



Dr. Claudia Masferrer
El Colegio de México



Dr. Erin R. Hamilton
Univ. of California, Davis



Dr. Nicole Denier
Colby College

12:30 - 2:00 PM

9

OCTOBER

HYBRID EVENT

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[Consulte transmisión en vivo](#)

The New York Times

DAVID WALLACE-WELLS

OPINION

'ICE GOES MASKED FOR A SINGLE REASON'

Oct. 8, 2025



Credit...Ibrahim Rayintakath



By David Wallace-Wells. Opinion Writer

Among the earliest signs that the second Trump administration might be precipitously different from the first were the masks. Almost the first thought I had, in watching videos of federal agents snatching campus protesters and opinion writers, among many others seized somewhat violently on camera this year, was about what looked like a new anonymity protocol. There were agents wearing masks and others without visible name tags or badges, many operating in plain clothes. Why were so many of these agents trying to hide their identities?

“ICE goes masked for a single reason — to terrorize Americans into quiescence,” a federal judge, William Young, wrote in a blistering 161-page First Amendment ruling handed down last week. “In all our history we have never tolerated an armed masked secret police,” he continued. The judge, a Reagan appointee, compared immigration agents to “cowardly desperados and the despised Ku Klux Klan” and declared that federal efforts to deport outspoken protesters amounted to a “full-throated assault” on freedom of speech. “Carrying on in this fashion, ICE brings indelible obloquy to this administration and everyone who works in it.”

Is this a true secret police? The term is darkly tempting, though much of what we’ve observed from Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Customs and Border Protection this year has fallen distressingly within the bounds of our brutally capacious immigration law. The National Guard deployments, too, have unfolded in public view. The terroristic sweep of President Trump’s mass deportation program will be repeatedly litigated in the years to come, in courts of both law and public opinion — U.S. citizens arrested by agents apparently uninterested in their immigration status, agents drawing guns on civilian bystanders. And to the extent that many of those officers and their superiors have been not just enforcing laws and executive orders but also engaging in a kind of conspicuous and public cosplay, the costumes they have chosen are those of the enforcement arm of an authoritarian regime. When the masks came on, the mask came off.

The cosplay is now bleeding into state violence, and even for those used to pointing fingers and calling out authoritarianism, the past week has been a precipitous escalation: Trump speaking of the “enemy from within” as a national defense strategy waiting for approval proposes focusing the military on domestic threats and the White House deputy chief of staff, Stephen Miller, compares political opposition to terrorism; a military-style raid on a Chicago apartment complex; local police officers hit with tear gas from ICE agents.

The footage continued through the weekend, much of it horrifying. But at least we saw it.

Last Friday, the 48-year-old Emmy-winning reporter Mario Guevara was deported to El Salvador from an ICE detention facility in Folkston, Ga. He was held in detention there for over 100 days. The state’s filings concerning his detention seem to largely focus on the crime of committing journalism.

Guevara was arrested in June at a No Kings rally outside Atlanta, where, while filming the protest for his livestreaming platform MG News, he (clearly wearing a press vest and keeping his distance from both protesters and law enforcement) briefly stepped into a roadway. Within days, the charges against him were dropped. But instead of being released, he was transferred to ICE custody. And although an immigration judge granted him bond, finding him neither dangerous nor a flight risk, the government appealed it, arguing that his recording of law enforcement activity itself constituted a danger. And so Guevara — whose work primarily documents immigration enforcement actions, which he often livestreams to hundreds of thousands of followers — was kept in ICE detention. Meanwhile, his immigration case was reopened, and eventually deportation proceedings commenced.

When the Columbia activist and green card holder Mahmoud Khalil was detained in March, Secretary of State Marco Rubio argued that Khalil’s participation in protests against Israel’s war in Gaza amounted to a deportable threat to American foreign policy. The administration appeared to offer a similar argument about Rumeysa Ozturk — seemingly confirming that she had been detained for activism, namely by being a writer of a campus opinion piece criticizing her university for its response to Israel’s war in Gaza, and that she should be deported for that speech crime.

Both of those First Amendment cases still hang in a kind of judicial limbo, though Khalil and Ozturk are — for now, at least — free. Guevara is not, having been sent from the country in which he raised a family and built a news organization for years back to the one he left fearing persecution for his reporting in 2004. “It’s a real frontal attack on journalism and freedom of the press,” said Jose Zamora of the Committee to Protect Journalists. “I think it also shows you how all these democratic institutions that take hundreds of years to build can be dismantled in a year.”

The immigration side of Guevara’s case is complicated. Technically, authorities are given broad discretion in deciding deportation cases. By contrast, the detention that enabled those deportation proceedings to begin again is not complicated. “There’s no real crime here. It’s just pretext,” said Adam Rose, the press rights chair of the Los Angeles Press Club and the deputy director of advocacy for the Freedom of the Press Foundation. “That was totally in retaliation for his reporting,” said the A.C.L.U.’s Scarlet Kim, one of Guevara’s lawyers in his recent proceedings. “The government has made that explicitly clear.”

Over the past six months, federal officials have again and again declared that documenting immigration enforcement activities by ICE agents is, by definition, a form of doxxing, which they describe not only as a form of harassment or even effectively an incitement to violence but also as the equivalent of violence. Such activity, they promised, would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Last month federal prosecutors made good on the threat, issuing an indictment against three activists for [doxxing](#) ICE agents in August.

Students of political theory sometimes define the state as the entity that exercises a monopoly on violence; under Trump, the state seems to want to claim a monopoly on anonymity, too. Rose called the logic Orwellian. “It’s almost like doublespeak to say that filming is violence,” he said. “That is absurd. What filming does isn’t violence. It documents violence. It actually proves what really happened.”

Of course, there has been real violence against journalists since Trump returned to office, as well, not just arguments about whether Jimmy Kimmel should be on the air. During the protests against ICE raids in Los Angeles this June, [more than 30](#) incidents of police violence against members of the media were documented by the Los Angeles Press Club, which last month won a remarkable injunction in a Federal District Court in California, in which the judge, Hernán Vera, had to detail that law enforcement could not attack or assault members of the press just for documenting a raid or protest. Vera described the attacks during the protests as “savagery.”

And in recent weeks, the violence has seemed to enter a new phase or perhaps merely a more visible one. On Sept. 28 an ICE agent fired a pepper ball at the car of a television journalist surveying a detention facility for signs of protest, of which there were none. On Sept. 30 at 26 Federal Plaza in Manhattan, ICE agents shoved journalists to the floor, sending one to the hospital, just a week after a similar episode at the same facility led to the suspension of one agent — and only [briefly](#).

And last Thursday in Portland, Ore., the conservative journalist Nick Sortor was arrested while documenting a protest against ICE — producing an immediate wave of right-wing outrage and, [reportedly](#), a promise by the homeland security secretary, Kristi Noem, that her department would surge resources to the city. Elsewhere in the city, ICE agents pepper-sprayed a woman who seemed to be filming them on her phone. In Chicago, ICE agents were accused of making [bogus calls](#) to the police, saying that people were tampering with a detention facility’s gate. (Police officers quickly determined the people were there only to observe.) A Chicago City Council member was arrested after asking whether the agents had a warrant for someone they’d detained. “If arresting an elected official for

peacefully asking questions isn't a demonstration of authoritarianism, then what is?" Gov. JB Pritzker of Illinois asked. "They seem to feel they can just willy-nilly shoot tear gas canisters at people and shoot them with foam rounds that can permanently maim people," said Rose. "They've done this over and over."

To a degree, the pattern follows a global trend. The U.N. has been warning about increasing violence and hostility toward the press for many years, with killings of journalists up 38 percent in 2022 and 2023 from the two previous years. More than 200 journalists have been killed in Gaza since the beginning of the conflict there — a figure much higher than in previous wars — making it, the Committee to Protect Journalists said, "the deadliest and most deliberate effort to kill and silence journalists" that the organization had ever documented. What makes this even more remarkable is that Israel has largely blocked foreign reporters from entering Gaza since the conflict began.

It also reflects an increasing porousness about the term "journalist" and what we even mean by it in 2025, when almost anyone holding a phone can claim to be doing journalism, including many of those superficially indistinguishable from protesters (who, it pains me to have to say, should enjoy robust First Amendment protections in the United States, too). That porousness also means that category distinctions can be made pretty arbitrary — not just between observers and activists but also between the groups the online right likes to distinguish, citing Carl Schmitt, as friend and enemy. "There is an authoritarian playbook, and it has different steps," said Zamora. "And it has started happening here in a very fast way."

At various points over the past decade, nervous Americans sometimes told themselves certain calming stories about the threat of Trumpism — that liberal hysteria was a bigger threat to democracy, that the lesson of his first term was that incompetence stymied ideology, that popularity would be a check and that the courts would be trusted to ultimately hold.

ICE's budget for the 2025 fiscal year is now set to roughly triple from the year before, as is its number of deportation officers, and Stephen Miller, Trump's top domestic policy adviser, does not appear inclined to defer to surveys of public opinion when it comes to deportations and border enforcement. Democrats have come a long way since "Abolish ICE," too, with many pivoting pretty hard on immigration in recent years.

In certain moments from certain vantages, the proceedings can look like incompetence, with all the Sturm und Drang of Trump's policies producing far fewer than his desired one million deportations and a high-profile monthlong operation in Chicago yielding just more than 1,000 arrests. On social media, it can even look like farce — someone flinging a Subway sandwich at Customs and Border Protection officers in D.C., someone else cursing the president and then scooting off on his bike as Border Patrol agents chased on foot in downtown Chicago, a crowd surrounding and shaming two agents as they wrestled a man to the ground on the South Side, eventually getting them to [flee](#).

But these are not the clips we are meant to see. For that, we have a beautiful, high-production-value hype video full of portentous music, documenting an apartment raid, that Noem posted to social media over the weekend. "Chicago, we're here for you," she wrote.

Las muertes de migrantes detenidos por agentes estadounidenses de aduanas alcanzan su máximo en 20 años

Por Patricia Caro

El País – 8 de octubre de 2025

“Al menos 22 personas, incluidos los dos hombres muertos en el ataque contra una oficina del ICE en Dallas, fallecieron bajo custodia de la agencia migratoria en el año fiscal 2025

Huabing Xie, un migrante indocumentado de China, se convirtió el 29 de septiembre en la última persona en morir bajo custodia del Servicio de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE, por las siglas en inglés) en el año fiscal de 2025. Con él fueron al menos 22 los extranjeros fallecidos tras ser detenidos por la agencia migratoria entre octubre de 2024 y el 30 de septiembre pasado, la cifra más alta en 20 años. Más de la mitad eran latinos y en el total están incluidos los **dos migrantes muertos por los disparos de un francotirador en una oficina del ICE en Dallas** el mes pasado.

El récord de muertes bajo custodia del ICE se registró en 2004, un año después de la creación de la agencia migratoria. Entonces hubo 32 decesos. El año siguiente fueron 20, cifra que no se volvió a superar hasta 2020, durante la pandemia de covid, cuando se registraron 21 fallecimientos, según datos del Gobierno. Los datos de 2025 refuerzan las denuncias sobre las condiciones inhumanas en las que se mantiene a los migrantes detenidos, agravadas en los últimos nueve meses tras la vuelta al poder de Donald Trump.

‘Es alarmante que en los primeros nueve meses de la Administración Trump nos estemos acercando rápidamente al número total de muertes que ocurrieron bajo el Gobierno de Biden’, señaló en un [comunicado](#) **Detention Watch Network**, una coalición nacional que aboga por los derechos de los migrantes. Tres de las 20 víctimas del año fiscal 2025 ocurrieron durante los últimos meses del mandato de Joe Biden. En los cuatro años que el demócrata ocupó la Casa Blanca se registró un total de 26 muertes entre los detenidos custodiados por el ICE. Los tres primeros años de su mandato no superaron las cuatro muertes anuales, pero en 2024 hubo una docena de fallecidos[...].” [Leer nota completa](#)

PREVIAMENTE

[HRW denuncia condiciones “desgarradoras” en centros de detención de inmigrantes en Florida](#)

La Red Hispana – julio de 2025

“En las tres instalaciones analizadas en el informe, la cifra de detenidos ha aumentado un 111% desde que Trump volvió al poder. En una de ellas, los migrantes aseguran que los obligan a comer ‘como perros’

Las [condiciones en los centros de detención de inmigrantes](#) en Estados Unidos son todavía peor de lo que previamente se ha reportado, indica un informe de la organización Human Rights Watch [publicado este lunes](#). El documento describe violaciones flagrantes y sistemáticas a los estándares internacionales y las propias normas del Gobierno estadounidense sobre detención por motivos migratorios.

El informe se centra en Florida, donde reportes de hacinamiento e imágenes de detenidos formando las siglas SOS han puesto bajo escrutinio público estos centros. La lupa está [particularmente puesta sobre el de Krome, al suroeste de Miami](#), que está operando al triple de su capacidad, según el informe, y donde han muerto al menos dos personas de las cinco fallecidas en el Estado en los últimos meses bajo custodia de las autoridades migratorias. Los otros centros en la mira del reporte son el Centro de Transición de Broward (BTC, por sus siglas en inglés) y el Centro Federal de Detención (FDC).

Como resultado de la ofensiva contra los inmigrantes del Gobierno de Donald Trump, el número de personas detenidas por el Servicio de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE) se ha casi duplicado con respecto al año anterior, y es el más alto de la historia del país, según el informe. La mayoría de los detenidos, —el 72%— [no tienen ningún antecedente criminal](#). En los tres centros de Florida citados en el reporte, la cantidad de detenidos es un 111% más que antes de la toma de posesión de Trump.[...]” [Leer nota completa](#)

PANAMÁ — INTERNACIONAL

[Migrantes que pasen por el Darién ya no recibirán atención inmediata: Médicos Sin Fronteras se retira de la zona](#)

Por Jimmy Nomesqui Rivera

Infobae – 8 de octubre de 2025

“Cada vez son menos los casos de ciudadanos extranjeros que atraviesan la selva para llegar a Centroamérica, y así seguir su recorrido hacia Estados Unidos

Desde que llegó Donald Trump a la presidencia de Estados Unidos en 2024, se ha consolidado un apoyo constante por parte del Gobierno norteamericano para mitigar el impacto de la crisis migratoria en el Darién.

Esta estrategia ha incluido más presencia de las autoridades en la zona fronteriza entre Colombia y Panamá, además de la salida de múltiples vuelos en los que han sido devueltos a sus países de origen cientos de migrantes sudamericanos.

El impacto de estas acciones ha sido inmediato, puesto que **las autoridades en Panamá han informado que ha caído hasta en un 99% la llegada de migrantes por el Darién.**

De la misma forma, han aumentado los casos de migrantes que ahora buscan desistir de su plan de llegar a Estados Unidos y han regresado al Darién para volver a ingresar a Colombia.

Médicos Sin Fronteras se retira del Darién

A través de un comunicado de prensa, **Médicos Sin Fronteras (MSF) anunció que dejará las actividades de atención humanitaria en el Darién, enfocadas principalmente para las personas que estaban haciendo tránsito hacia Norteamérica.**

‘Llegamos a Panamá en 2021, luego de que migrantes atendidos en México nos hablaran de las extremas dificultades que vivían en la selva del Darién, y entre 2022 y 2024 atendimos el mayor pico de migrantes en la historia reciente del país’, indicó Altair Saavedra, coordinadora médica de la entidad en Panamá.[...]” [Leer nota completa](#)

MÉXICO — INTERNACIONAL

[Garantizan a niños migrantes acceso a la educación básicas](#)

Por Paola Gamboa

El Universal – 9 de octubre de 2025

“Ciudad Juárez.— Al cambiar la **política migratoria** en Estados Unidos, decenas de **migrantes** quedaron varados en esta ciudad y han tenido que adaptarse a la **vida fronteriza**, la cual no sólo consiste en empleo o vivienda, sino también en **educación**.

En esta localidad, de acuerdo con autoridades estatales, en el ciclo escolar 2025-2026 más de 355 **niños y adolescentes migrantes** de países como Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras, El Salvador y Guatemala, ocupan un lugar dentro de **planteles educativos** de nivel básico, es decir, primaria y secundaria.

En la Escuela Primaria Federal Luis Cabrera, en Ciudad Juárez, durante este ciclo escolar se recibió a cinco **estudiantes migrantes**, originarios de **Colombia y Venezuela**.

Para poder ofrecerles clases e integrarlos con los demás estudiantes se preparó tanto a docentes como a los alumnos, a quienes no sólo se les analizó el **nivel académico**, sino también la cuestión emocional y demás aspectos que pudieran influir en su **desempeño escolar**. [...]” [Leer nota completa](#)

The New York Times

A JAPANESE SKI RESORT TOWN IS ROILED BY A DEBATE OVER IMMIGRATION

Residents are protesting a planned housing facility for foreign workers, exposing the conflict between Japan's need for labor and anxieties over immigration.



The economy of Kutchan, a town on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido, is powered by tourism. Credit...

By [River Akira Davis](#) and [Kiuko Notoya](#) Photographs by Kentaro Takahashi Reporting from Kutchan, on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido

Oct. 4, 2025

In the small town of Kutchan, near the internationally renowned [Niseko ski slopes](#) in Japan, a barren field once planted with potatoes has become a flashpoint for a national conflict over labor, tourism and immigration.

On that plot of land, developers are planning to construct lodging for up to 1,200 seasonal workers, most of whom will be foreigners. These laborers are needed to operate the area's resorts and construction sites. Local residents, however, are petitioning the government to block the facility, citing concerns over safety and a perceived decline in social order.

The tensions in Kutchan, on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido, underscore a dilemma for the country's booming [\\$50 billion tourism sector](#), which is now its second-largest export after cars. Japan's population is [shrinking and aging](#) rapidly, emptying out many small towns like Kutchan.

Spending by tourists is propping up the economy in Kutchan and the surrounding area. At the same time, the town lacks the workers needed to staff the hotels, resorts and restaurants that cater to those visitors, meaning that it has had no choice but to open its doors to an influx of foreign workers



A train running from Kutchan Station to Niseko, and the view of Mount Yotei from a hotel room.

Depending on the time of year, foreigners can account for up to about 22 percent of Kutchan's 17,000 residents — one of the highest such ratios in Japan. This demographic reality positions the small town as an early, visible test case for the social and political frictions expected to proliferate nationally in a country wary of [immigration](#) but increasingly dependent on it to keep its economy afloat.

Across Japan, the pickup in foreigners has been felt more acutely since the Covid-19 pandemic, with tourism surging just as [new policies](#) allowed more foreign workers into the country. It has also spurred the [rise of far-right](#) nationalist parties, which managed to weaken the long-ruling Liberal Democratic Party's majority in Japan's upper house election in July.

The party on Saturday voted in a new leader, the hard-line conservative lawmaker [Sanae Takaichi](#), putting her on track to become Japan's next prime minister. Ms. Takaichi focused heavily on migration in her campaign, calling for a crackdown on illegal immigration and restrictions on property purchases by non-Japanese people.

In Kutchan, residents tell the local story of immigration like this: Foreigners began to arrive in the early 2000s when Australians discovered the area's powder snow. After Covid, wealthy developers from Hong Kong, Singapore and China moved to the area and began purchasing land. More recently, the town has seen more visitors and workers from Southeast Asia.

“They are quite different to the Westerners and the rich people that we had seen before,” said Yuka Nakano, 44, who started a petition with some 4,000 supporters to block the development of the seasonal worker lodging facility.



Yuka Nakano is campaigning against the planned construction of seasonal worker housing.



A residence in Kutchan.

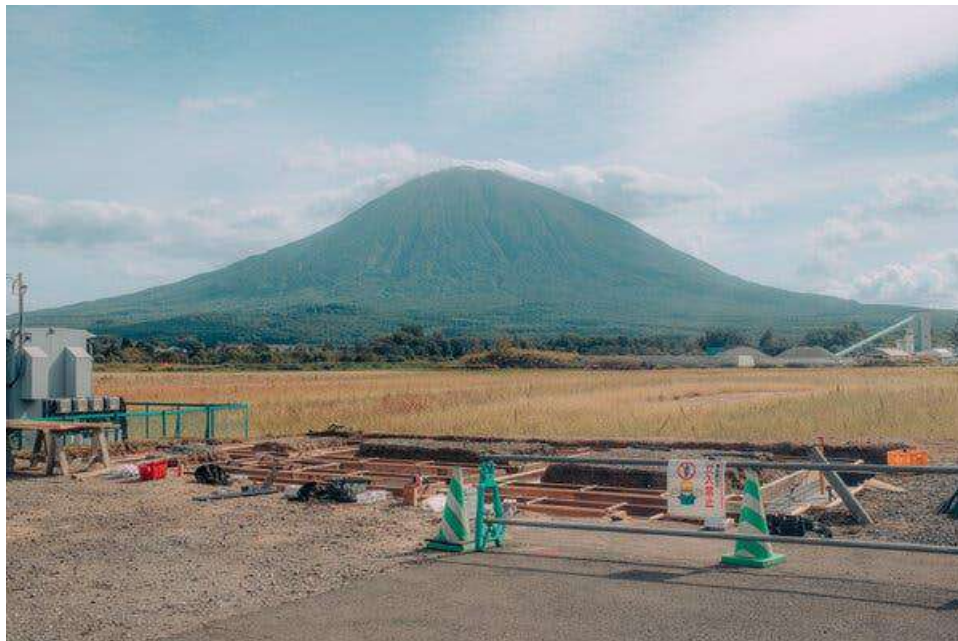
Ms. Nakano said she hadn’t had “direct troubles,” but has heard from other people in town that foreigners have broken into garages and disposed of bottles on sidewalks.

The mayor rebuffed Ms. Nakano’s attempt to stop the lodging facility, so she attended a town-hall meeting for the local far-right candidate, Yoshihito Tanaka, during the national election period. She said Mr. Tanaka — whose party, the Sanseito, warned against a “silent invasion” of foreigners — had told her that, if elected, he intended to address issues like the construction in Kutchan.

In the July election, he narrowly lost an upper house seat to an incumbent candidate from the ruling party. Mr. Tanaka, who during his campaign protested the foreign influence of China in Hokkaido, declined to be interviewed. His Kutchan office, on the first floor of a nondescript building beneath Hong Kong and Chinese hot pot restaurants, was empty on a recent visit.



“We need foreign workers,” said Kazushi Monji, the mayor of Kutchan.



The planned site for seasonal-worker housing in Kutchan.

“I just want them to stop with this kind of development,” Ms. Nakano said. There are too many hotels being built in Kutchan and the area generally, she said. “It’s getting harder to live,” she said. “It’s almost like we’re becoming like foreigners in our own town.”

The dilemma is that foreign visitors and workers are powering the Kutchan economy. Rural Japan is emptying. With birthrates dropping and younger generations increasingly migrating to bigger cities, a recent study predicted that nearly half of the country's local municipalities were at risk of disappearing by 2050.

Kutchan stands in stark contrast. In its resort areas, glamorous glass and wooden hotels line the foothills of the surrounding slopes. Restaurants light up the town roads at night, and newly built breweries welcome tour groups. Supermarkets feature packs of delicacies, like sea urchin, that shop owners say are rarely purchased by Japanese shoppers.

“I think many of the townspeople think that they are not benefiting from the tourism industry despite the fact that they are,” said Takashi Hayakawa, a Kutchan town councilor and a director at the local tourism-promotion association. Kutchan has the second-lowest rate of aging among Hokkaido's roughly 180 towns and villages, according to the group.



In Kutchan's resort areas, sleek glass-and-wood hotels rise along the mountain foothills.



The Kutchan town office. The mayor estimated that up to 80 percent of ski resort visitors were foreigners.

“We need foreign workers,” said Kazushi Monji, the mayor of Kutchan. He estimates that up to 80 percent of ski resort visitors are foreigners who need employees to accommodate them. They, in turn need places to reside.

“It is a proposed solution for the lack of housing issues,” Mr. Monji said. “There is nothing illegal about this.” To ease local concerns, he said, the facility is planning to do things like install security cameras. He is also commissioning a survey to calculate tourism’s contribution to Kutchan’s economy to show residents.

Several people involved in the housing project said it might simply be the latest focal point for long-brewing anxieties over the town’s growing number of foreigners.

“I have the impression that the petition against the lodging facility was a ‘no’ to the total movement happening in the town at the moment,” said Kunihiro Kondo, a senior project manager at Nisade Services, the developer behind the project. He cited a case this year in which a Chinese developer had deforested a large plot of land in Kutchan for a potential project without permission.



Restaurants light up the town roads at night, and newly built breweries welcome tour groups.



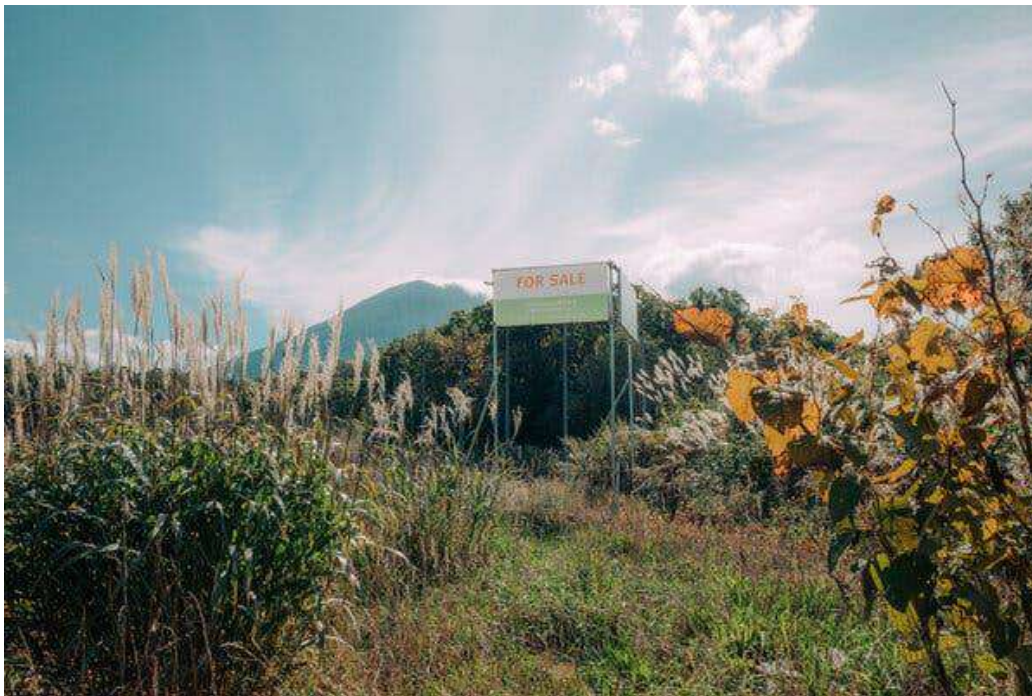
Buses at Niseko Station that transport tourists and residents.

Since President Trump was elected, “the anti-foreigner voice was really amplified in Japan as well,” Mr. Kondo said. The U.S. political situation propelled the popularity of parties, like Sanseito, espousing “Japan first” policies, he said.

Mr. Kondo said he personally agreed with some of the sentiments of the petitioners against his project. “The rapid increase in foreigners, for locals like myself who until now had wanted to live slowly in the countryside, it does feel too sudden,” he said.

Still, he has experienced backlash for his involvement in the project. Videos about the development drew anti-foreigner comments. Mr. Kondo said his name was released online, and people began writing negative things about him and his family.

What most everyone in Kutchan appears to agree on is that the migration of foreign workers should be slowed to allow time for local officials to take steps to help new arrivals better integrate. In July, Japan’s central government launched a command center to manage national immigration policies and ensure “social stability.”



A plot of land with Mount Yotei in the background.

Continúa...



The chairman of the Kutchan assembly, Shigeki Sakui, center, and its members Seiko Kimura, left, and Hidetoshi Sato.

Because of its relatively early experience with large numbers of foreign residents, Kutchan could become a model for all of Japan as it begins welcoming more foreigners, said Shigeki Sakui, the chairman of the Kutchan town council.

For now, however, “I think we are the opposite, with people trying to not be like us,” said Seiko Kimura, another council member. “We need to change this.”

Measures Kutchan has already taken include creating a “Kutchan ID” that offers discounts to local residents at supermarkets and resorts, a measure aimed at encouraging them to stay. Other ideas include allocating tourist revenue to local services like snow removal.

Mr. Monji, the mayor of Kutchan, noted an effort he said was already bearing fruit: the expansion of English curriculum in elementary schools using English-speaking staff. “There are more and more opportunities to commingle,” he said.

“When we were young, we would see foreigners and to be honest we would get spooked,” Mr. Monji said. “Kids these days see them in town, and if they’re spoken to, they don’t think anything of it.”

***River Akira Davis** covers Japan for The Times, including its economy and businesses, and is based in Tokyo.*

***Kiuko Notoya** is a Tokyo-based reporter and researcher for The Times, covering news and features from Japan.*

A version of this article appears in print on Oct. 7, 2025, Section B, Page 1 of the New York edition with the headline: A ‘Silent Invasion’.

DAN CÁRTELES RECOMPENSAS POR MATAR AGENTES MIGRATORIOS.- EU

José Díaz Briseño / Corresponsal

Washington DC, Estados Unidos (14 octubre 2025) .-12:07 hrs



EU acusó que cárteles estarían ofreciendo recompensas para quienes atenten en contra de agentes estadounidenses que lleva a cabo redadas. Crédito: AFP

La Administración Trump denunció este martes que organizaciones del **crimen organizado en México** estarían ofreciendo **recompensas** de hasta 50 mil dólares para aquellos que atenten en contra de **agentes estadounidenses** que lleva a cabo **redadas** de control migratorio en ciudades como Chicago.

De acuerdo con información difundida por el Departamento de Seguridad Interna, **cárteles mexicanos** no identificados en asociación con pandillas callejeras en EU -como los Latin Kings- y grupos considerados extremistas -como el movimiento Antifa- estarían ayudando a los **cárteles** en sus diferentes actividades.

"Estas redes criminales no solo se resisten a la aplicación del Estado de Derecho, sino que también libran una campaña organizada de terror contra los valientes hombres y mujeres que protegen nuestras **fronteras** y comunidades", agregó la Secretaria de Seguridad Interna, Kristi Noem en un comunicado este martes.

En concreto, la Administración Trump afirma que los **cárteles** estarían ofreciendo recompensas a individuos en EU que van desde 2 mil dólares a quien de información sobre los agentes, de entre 5 y 10 mil dólares por secuestrar y atacar a agentes y hasta 50 mil dólares por asesinar **a altos funcionarios de las agencias.**

Los agentes en la mira de los cárteles en México serían los que pertenecen a la Oficina de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE, por sus siglas en inglés) y de la Oficina de Aduanas y Protección Fronteriza (CBP, por sus siglas en inglés).

"Nuestros agentes se enfrentan a emboscadas, vigilancia con drones y amenazas de muerte, todo por atreverse a aplicar las leyes aprobadas por el Congreso (de EU). No cederemos ante estas amenazas, y todo criminal, terrorista e inmigrante ilegal se enfrentará a la justicia de EU", dijo la Secretaria Noem.

De acuerdo el Departamento de Seguridad Interna, pandillas como los Latin Kings han desplegado redes de **"halconeo"** en barrios como La Villita y Pilsen en Chicago para alertar y bloquear las recientes redadas bajo la Operación Midway Blitz en contra de inmigrantes indocumentados usando comunicación via radios.

Sin proveer pruebas concretas de la relación con los cárteles mexicanos, la Administración Trump dijo que grupos afiliados al movimiento **Antifa** habrían brindado apoyo logístico, material de protesta, de información sobre agentes y de interferencia contra operaciones para ayudar a individuos ligados a **cárteles de México.**

Cantante de country defiende su canción que arremete contra deportaciones de ICE

Por Afp

La Jornada – 9 de octubre de 2025

“Bad News fue criticada por autoridades de EU // “La pieza habla de lo mucho que amo este país”

Los Ángeles. La estrella emergente del country dijo que un fragmento de una nueva canción, cuya letra aborda la arremetida migratoria del gobierno estadounidense, fue “malinterpretado”, tras recibir críticas de la administración de Donald Trump.

‘Esta canción habla de lo mucho que amo este país’, escribió el estadounidense y ganador del Grammy en su Instagram.

‘Que todos la usen como un arma sólo prueba lo divididos que estamos. Necesitamos encontrar el camino de regreso.’

Zach Bryan, de 29 años, publicó un fragmento de la canción en Instagram la semana pasada con la leyenda ‘el ocaso del rojo, blanco y azul’, en referencia a la bandera estadounidense.

La letra de la balada llamada Bad News señala al Servicio de Control de Inmigración y Aduanas de Estados Unidos (ICE, por sus siglas en inglés), a cargo de las masivas redadas contra migrantes que Trump impulsa bajo su promesa electoral de deportar a millones de personas del país.

‘Escuché a los policías llegar / son unos arrogantes hijos de puta, ¿no? / Y el ICE va a tumbar tu puerta’, dice la letra de la canción.[...]” [Leer nota completa](#)

Boletín de Migración y Refugio

Coordinación

MANUEL ÁNGEL CASTILLO

Colaborador

OSVALDO AMADOR RODRÍGUEZ