

## Mexican people live in flimsy houses

According to the analysis made by CONEVAL, the right to a decent house is not a guarantee in Mexico; rural and indigenous communities are the most vulnerable ones

Congregación Mariana Trinitaria offers different kinds of support and solutions to improve housing located in vulnerable sectors, with the objective of reducing the serious lags on this right, which unfortunately is not a guarantee for millions of Mexican people.

In Mexico the right to a decent house is not fully ensured. The access to it does not occur in the same circumstances for everybody, and it implies a risk to fulfill the basic needs of a significant number of people, as affirmed by the National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL).

In the Diagnostic on the Right to a Decent and Dignified House, developed in 2018, CONEVAL mentioned that the availability of the components for having right to a decent and dignified house is limited in specific regions and for specific groups. Besides, it is mentioned that the quality changes due to the lack of materials and techniques in a numerous sector of the population, and to the necessity to concentrate more social capital in the suburbs.

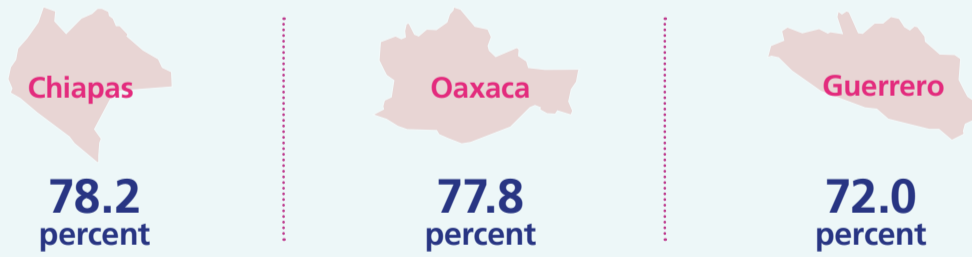
This situation implies challenges as a consequence of important deficits on housing, the difficulties poor people must face to buy a house, insecurity levels on the tenures, scarce territorial reserves with enough infrastructure near to areas with employment sources, inequalities on the access to services in rural areas and suburbs, and the big contrasts between houses in indigenous, rural, and urban areas.

### 14 million households in a shortfall

The analysis on economic accessibility developed by CONEVAL, allowed to know about the lag on 14 million households, that is to say, in 45% of the Mexican households, the inhabitants need to get a whole new house or important improvements need to be made to the one they live in.

Rural and indigenous communities, as well as people in poverty are the “red flags” on this shortfall. Specifically, in the rural houses in Chiapas the lag increases to 96.5 percent, while in the houses located in indigenous communities in that area, to 79 percent.

### States with the highest rates on housing shortfall



### Mexican people building their own houses

CONEVAL mentions that due to low coverage of formal housing markets, credits and subsidies; another way to get a house is self-production, which in Mexico consists of 64.2 percent of the housing production in the country. It became the main type of production in the states with the highest numbers in population which also have the lowest numbers on incomes (Oaxaca, Guerrero, Chiapas, and Tlaxcala).

### Five challenges to guarantee the right to housing

1. Improving the characteristics of the materials used in the house
2. Improving the access and availability of basic and complementary infrastructure
3. Improving legal security of tenure
4. Including an approach based on sustainability to plan and place the areas
5. Increasing quality standards in the regions located in the center, South-East and metropolitan areas



That research also reported that 15.9 percent of housing are rented ones. The most unfavored families must address a meaningful amount of their incomes to pay the rent, which is over the international standard of 30 percent of the incomes.

- 8.4 percent of housing areas in Mexico are in severe overcrowding situations, and it becomes worse in Guerrero (23.1 percent), Chiapas (15.9 percent), Quintana Roo (14.9 percent) and Oaxaca (14.1 percent).
- Regarding the materials used for that, 3.3 percent of the population live in houses with dirt floors, 1.3 percent and 1.6 percent reported that the roof and walls, in that order, were built with weak materials.

### Spaces and materials used in housing



### CMT and the right to a decent house

In this topic, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria, A.C. (CMT) through its Welfare Ecosystem Model in the Network of Housing, provides sets of supports and solutions for building, extension or improvement of housing, the access to basic services and technologies that may be included to housing to protect the environment.

In order to develop the Network of Housing, CMT offers sets of sub-networks, components, and integral solutions for building, extension, and improvement of houses in specific sectors in the population so as to provide them with more opportunities to have access to a decent and dignified house.

### CMT components and solutions in the Network of Housing

Sub network	Component	Integral solutions
1. Construction and improvement	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets of materials for self-construction purposes</li> <li>• Additional rooms</li> <li>• Houses with basic areas</li> <li>• Firm floors</li> <li>• Levelling</li> <li>• Concrete roofs</li> </ul>
	Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing improvement</li> </ul>
2. Basic housing services	Access to drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Systems to collect and reuse rainwater in housing units</li> <li>• Construction of works to supply drinking water</li> </ul>
	Availability of drainage services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydraulic systems to install drainage services</li> <li>• Drain channels</li> </ul>
	Electricity services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical installations in houses</li> </ul>
	Supplies for cooking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electric cooking appliances</li> </ul>
3. Sustainability	Supplies for interiors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White goods</li> <li>• Furniture for houses</li> </ul>
	Sustainable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of sustainable housing</li> <li>• Sustainable equipment for houses</li> <li>• Improvement of sustainable housing</li> </ul>