

Covid-19: When will we get the vaccine against unemployment?

CMT promotes a three-stages route that matches with its Welfare Ecosystem

In Mexico, it has been almost seven months since the first case of covid-19 was detected, with diverse economic, social and educational consequences.

Uncertainty is a feeling that has been in the air for the last 8 months due to COVID-19 pandemic. Many people feel anxious because they are not certain about their future, or if any of their relatives may get infected, etc. Lack of knowledge put humanity under an emotional crisis that became worse with the economic crisis and unemployment.

It has been about seven months since the first COVID-19 case was detected in Mexico. That fact brought several consequences, one of them was the program “stay at home”, which caused that economic, social, and educational activities were suspended in order to stop the spread of the disease.

Employability is one of the areas that was affected the most by pandemic because thousands of companies had to reduce their staff, some of them had to close, while some others broke.

Creation and loss of jobs is the most popular topic in every government, and in Mexico the situation is terrible because before the pandemic, the country already had the highest rate of unemployment in eight years. Before social distancing in Mexico, more than 5.3 million people needed to find a second job or extra hours so as to fulfill their basic needs.

According to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), about one million 976 thousand 60 people did not have a job during the first three months in 2020, before the COVID-19 crisis. The amount of unemployed people by the end of the third month in 2020 increased by 89 thousand people, in comparison with the amount in the same period in 2019; that is to say, the total amount of unemployment is 3.5% of the economically active population.

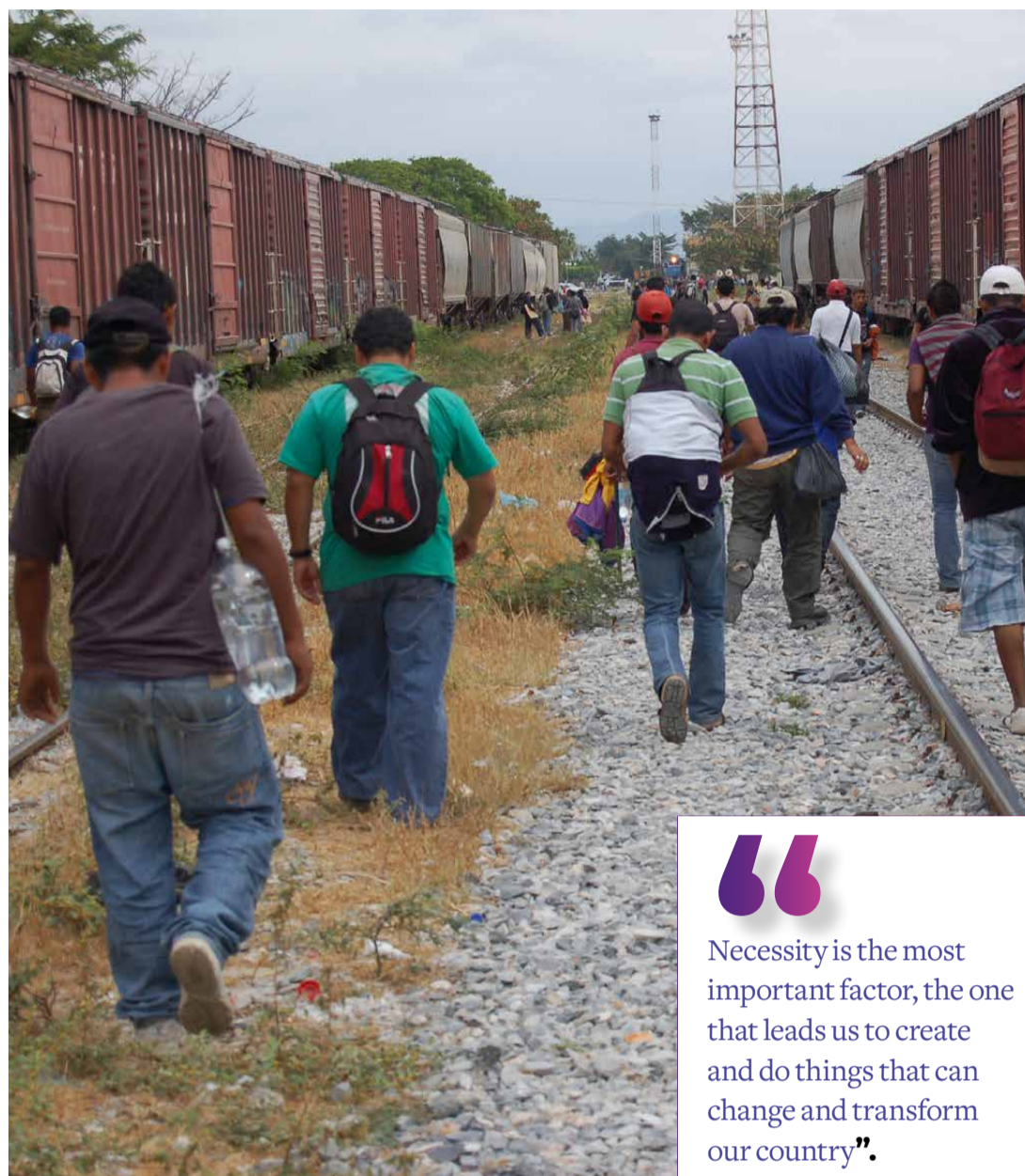
Furthermore, the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) showed that by the end of July, more than 15.7 million adults did not have a job due to pandemic. Besides, there are 13.6 million people with no job that are available to start working, but they are not currently looking for active employment. Adding these data to the economically inactive population, the total amount is 15.7 million people.

Among the 13.6 million people with no current job, 11.9 million lost their jobs due to pandemic and only 42.3% of them believes that they will go back to their jobs as soon as the sanitary contingency ends. We can affirm that in 30.4% of homes, a person lost his/her job as a consequence of sanitary contingency, and in 65.1% of homes, incomes reduced during contingency. Meanwhile, between people who still have a job, 23.5% of them work from home.

Institutions like the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCDE) predict a fall of 1% in employment creation in Mexico in 2020, and it will be 1.8% in 2021 in case the country faces a second COVID-19 outbreak this year.

Unemployment crisis affects significantly to women working in informal contexts, most of them in part-time or temporary jobs. They all suddenly lost their sources of incomes, and they did not have any chance of finding a new one.

INEGI mentions that 47% of the commercial sector consists of women, and women participation in services is 46% so, their participation is dominant in the areas of commerce and services. That is the reason why each negative effect caused by COVID-19 crisis will directly affect women and their families.



“Necessity is the most important factor, the one that leads us to create and do things that can change and transform our country”.

Dra. H. C. Catalina Mendoza Arredondo. Founder of Congregación Mariana Trinitaria.

CMT during the pandemic

In order to overcome this situation, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria (CMT) is convinced that serenity, individual and collective behaviors must rule our activities these days. For this reason, since COVID-19 pandemic started, CMT developed three routes that match with its own Welfare Ecosystem with the purpose of improving quality of life in people.

As a result, CMT impulsed a network to provide and guarantee the delivery of supplies, based on co-responsibility between state and city governments to make it easier for people to buy essential items, hygiene and cleaning supplies. Those actions are supported by economic subsidies to optimize expenses and contribute to family economy so, families can save to have a better quality of life.

Additionally, community economy was reactivated so as to reduce social deficiencies, encourage integral development of people, and strengthen family bonds to produce incomes good enough for their homes. All that, as a result of providing subsidies and tools to perform their jobs, economic bonuses and social services assistance (telemedicine), in order to improve work capacities, foster family integration and productive teams in families and communities.

Furthermore, savings and financial inclusion with productive purposes (urban, rural and emigrant) were also encouraged, and they were linked to formal financial systems to guarantee community social inclusion. Electronic payment systems with no additional charges encourage people to use their money, and as a consequence, financial institutions also increased.

This way, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria wants to provide assistance to people and government in its three levels to reduce the impact caused by COVID-19, practicing values such as solidarity; respect; social justice; equality; human dignity; participation and collaboration; independence; and sustainability. It is important to mention that those values have been our main characteristic, and we have practiced them for 23 years.

Proposals made by CMT to face COVID-19

CMT suggests a three-stages route, which matches with its Welfare Ecosystem:



A network to provide and guarantee the delivery of supplies



Reactivation of community economy



Savings and financial inclusion for productive purposes (urban, rural and emigrant)



Employed population by activity sectors is distributed in the following way:

- Services, 42.6%
- Commerce, 19.1%
- Manufacturing industry, 16.5%
- Agriculture and livestock activities, 12.7%
- Construction, 7.8%
- Mining, electricity, water and gas supply, 0.7%

Source: INEGI