

Immigration and indigenous women

CMT offers a network called "Productive and Financial Inclusion" as an alternative to this problem

CMT, through its 11 Welfare Ecosystem networks, has a series of comprehensive programs and solutions that help empower women through economic and productive activities.

In Mexico there is not an exact number about the amount of indigenous women who emigrated with the objective of looking for better conditions in their lives. However, we expect this amount will increase soon, and this fact will change paradigms in women, their daughters and sons, and obviously in their families..

This immigration phenomena called the attention of international institutions, because according to the last report provided by CDI-INMUJER in 2016, the numbers about women and men who emigrated to other places were almost even. That is to say, 25.8% of women, and 27.7% of men so, immigration to other countries mobilized 2.3% of women, and 4.3% of men.

It is important to pay special attention to indigenous women, considering that the report mentions that 3.78% of them emigrated to other states, and 0.11% emigrated to other countries. Therefore, mobility of indigenous women is mostly limited to internal immigration oriented to jobs in precarious conditions, where they have to take the worst positions.

The highest rates of immigration occur between indigenous women coming from the following groups: mixtecas, followed by mayas, zapotecas, otomíes and náhuatl; so, the cities with the highest rates of migration of indigenous women are: Oaxaca, Yucatán, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Puebla, Veracruz, and San Luis Potosí.

Indigenous women who migrate are usually 15 to 35 years old, 37.5% of them became part of the economically active population, while 50% of them had to do domestic work, only 2.6% were students, and the rest of them were inactive.

Among the women who started to work, 26% worked as domestic workers, 22.6% started working in small businesses, and 18% of them joined the agricultural sector. On the other hand, women working in factories are 10.8% and 8.7% of them work providing personal services.



“Women are capable of changing and transforming the world”.

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

DATA The number of immigrants coming from Central America living in the United States is estimated at 3.2 million, and 50% of them are women

More to the point, we need to mention that thousands of immigrant women from Central America who come to Mexico, were forced to leave their countries due to violations to their human rights, poverty conditions, and sometimes they were forced to join violent groups. Then, they seek asylum abroad, or they become immigrants in transit because they pretend to get to the United States of America to look for better opportunities in their lives.

During their trip, they face constant violations to their human rights, as well as physical and sexual violence, which became a way to submit immigrants. Sexual abuse and violations are considered “the price to pay” to drivers of trucks or vehicles they find on their way.

Moreover, those kinds of violence became a payment condition that was established by security forces in the borders in case immigrants wanted to get housing or food; so different situations result from that, like sexual exploitation, organ trafficking, or enforced disappearance.

The problem becomes worse when we refer to indigenous women due to several reasons, for example; they only speak an indigenous language, which makes communication even more difficult. Discrimination issues also take place, and they believe that dealing with those situations is part of the process, which makes them more vulnerable.

Additionally, they may be victims of physical and emotional injuries, and most of them cause permanent sequels. Between the most tragic episodes, we may mention people who fall or are pushed from the trains they use for their clandestine journeys, and sometimes women travel with little girls and boys, which also increases danger.



Currently we may find about **522 indigenous communities only in Latin America, whose total population is 42 million people.** In that big number, **we find that 59% are women,** which represents more than the half or it, however, **they are the most oppressed sector in their local societies, and by different societies in general**

CMT in favor of women

Congregación Mariana Trinitaria (CMT) through its different 11 networks in its Welfare Ecosystem, offers different programs and integral solutions that help and allow women empowerment through economic and productive activities as they contribute to the economy in their families.

Thanks to the Network of Productive and Financial Inclusion, a set of integral solutions is provided to allow access to financial inclusion with the objective of improving conditions of life of people who receive those benefits.

For CMT, it is important to dignify women's jobs, and to keep on fighting for equality on their rights. In the meantime, it is important to recognize their indigenous culture and also, to give importance to the roles that women have played all over our history.

Solutions CMT



- Supplies for backyard gardens
- Training to develop managing and leadership in micro and small businesses
- Assessment in financial education
- Savings groups programs
- Financing with low or zero interest rates

- Construction of areas to develop productive activities
- Construction of greenhouses
- Provide equipment for bakeries
- Provide equipment for community kitchen programs



- Equipment for milling businesses
- Equipment for hairdressers
- Machines to businesses that make tortillas
- Supplies for block factories

