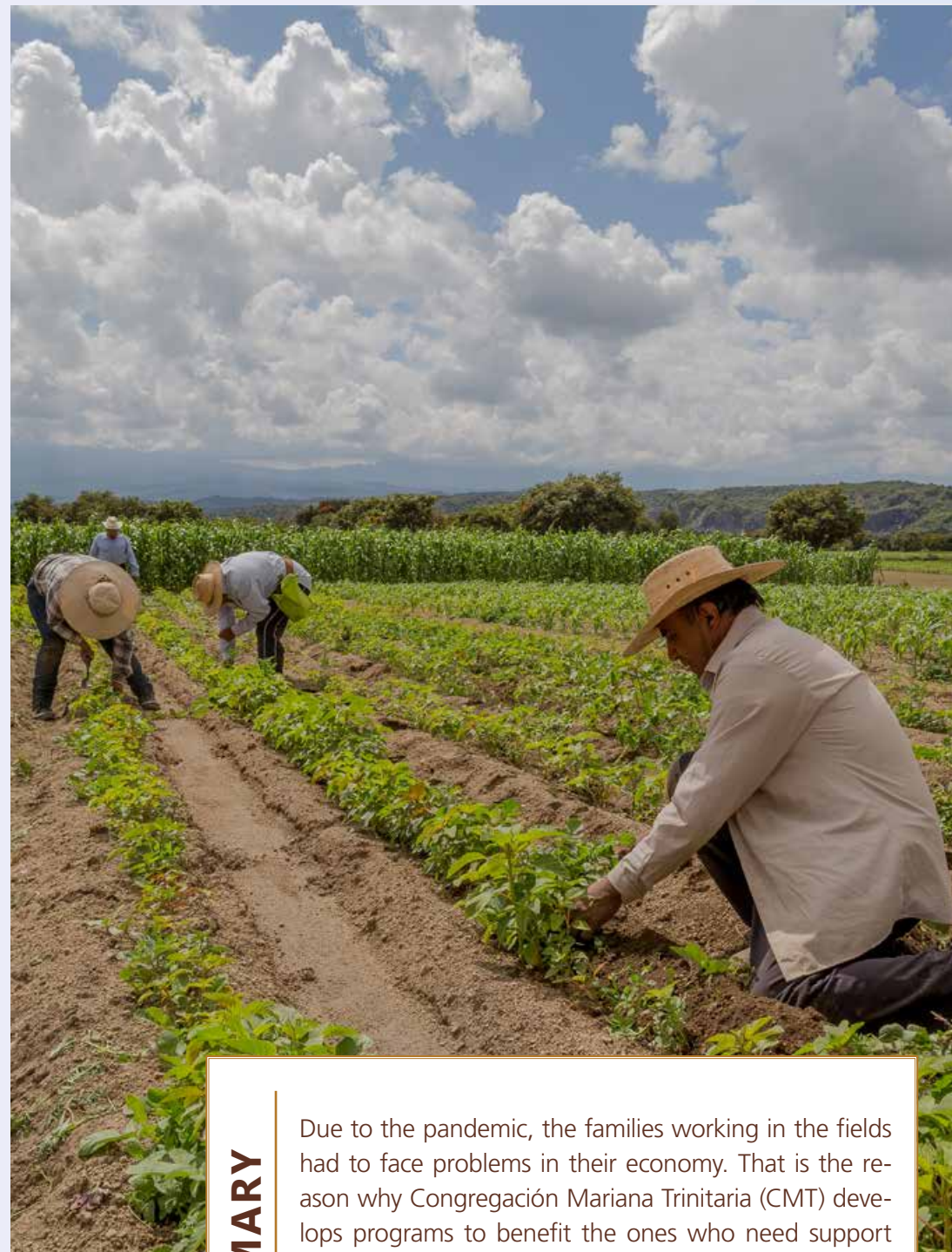


Agricultural activities are the main support for development in Mexico,

so Congregación Mariana Trinitaria has helped this sector for many years.

Even when the agricultural sector is the engine of the development of food production, it only contributes 5.4 pesos out of each 100 pesos produced by the economy in the country.



SUMMARY

Due to the pandemic, the families working in the fields had to face problems in their economy. That is the reason why Congregación Mariana Trinitaria (CMT) develops programs to benefit the ones who need support so that their crops, which mean their work for several months, do not suffer any damage because of the lack of agricultural supplies like fertilizers or seeds.

We are aware of the difficulties on economic matters, which worsened two years ago so, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria (CMT) offers solutions to those difficulties in the agricultural sector, particularly by providing economic support to develop the activities taking place on it.

Through different social programs in its Welfare Model, CMT has helped people in vulnerable conditions so that they are able to keep their crops, and to continue with their production by providing them with subsidies for fertilizers, seeds, equipment, technology, training, and follow-up. Those meaningful facts became opportunities to help all those families who spend several months in the fields, in order to value their perseverance and the efforts they make to support their families.

CMT successful case



In the state of Queretaro, in the municipality of Amealco de Bonfil, dozens of families from the agricultural sector benefited from the social programs of CMT.



The agricultural activities in the country are extremely important to produce food. These activities are developed mainly in rural areas to take advantage of the natural resources in those areas. The fields are the main source of employment for people in vulnerable situations; the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) reveals.

Without activities in the fields, it would be very difficult to have meals and crops delivered in the country. There are 195 million hectares in the country, and only 16 percent of them are for agricultural use, as 61 percent is used for livestock farming, and the remaining 23 percent consists of forests and jungles.

Nevertheless, the agricultural sector only contributes 5.4 pesos out of each 100 pesos to the economy in the country. This happens because agriculture is stuck in such an elementary level that only 30% of all the production may be included in secondary or tertiary levels. Something similar occurs in livestock farming, fishing, and many other activities; as mentioned by the Center for Sustainable Rural Development and Food Self-sufficiency Studies (CEDRSSA).

Analysis by states

Jalisco, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa are the top-five states in the country as most of the agricultural production takes place in those states. That happens due to the diversity in their soil conditions and weather, which are ideal for crop production. Those states contribute to offering a job for one million 491 thousand 864 people, according to data provided by the Federal Government.

States with the highest numbers on agricultural production



Number of people hired:
One million 491 thousand 864 people

For instance, Oaxaca is one of the states where it is possible to find important levels of production of agricultural items like: corn, beans, peanuts, wheat, coffee, lemon, mango, agave to produce mezcal, copra, and trees to extract rubber; that is to say, many of the basic crops that are considered fundamental products.

Problems in the sector

According to the National Survey on Agriculture, the main problems that the farmers have to face while growing and harvesting are the expensive price of supplies and services, as well as the crops they lose due to plagues and pests. They also need training to be able to produce new crops because the soil loses fertility, and they find it difficult to get their products onto the market as the prices are really low, and there is not enough infrastructure to produce and store.

Support actions

After the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector highlighted the fact that they need a special program to get support because they have considerably reduced their production and crops due to the fact that their incomes are not the same as before.