

Millions of Mexican families live in precarious housing with deficient infrastructure

More than 70% of the population in Chiapas, Guerrero, and Oaxaca live in housing which really need urgent improvements. Particularly, the rural communities located in Chiapas, where 10 out of 10 houses have evident structural damage on their different areas.



SUMMARY

Congregación Mariana Trinitaria (CMT), uses its Network of Housing to help different communities in the country, which are immersed in vulnerable conditions, through the development of different programs and subsidies that contribute to the gradual improvement of the quality and infrastructure of Mexican housing.

In Mexico, 34 million people live in houses and apartments with deficient infrastructure. That is to say, they were built with deteriorated or low-quality materials, and sometimes they were built with wastes, metal sheets, cardboard, among others. That was revealed by the study called Current Status of Housing, performed by the institution called “Centro de Investigación y Documentación de la Casa (CIDOC)”.

are considered to be in favorable conditions for the human, social, and economic developments of the people living there; as mentioned by the National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL).

This situation becomes worse in the rural areas all over the country, as the infrastructure of eight out of each ten houses are in really poor conditions because many of their roofs are built with cardboard, tarps, deteriorated metal sheets, fabric or rustic wood extracted from areas near to rivers.

It is important to mention that all people have the right to decent housing, which implies different issues like feeling safe living there, having access to basic services, using high-quality materials to build it, with accessible location, and functionality.

More than 70% of the population in Chiapas, Guerrero, and Oaxaca live in houses in poor conditions so, they need urgent improvements. Particularly, the ones located in rural areas in Chiapas where 10 out of 10 houses have evident damage on their infrastructure and areas; as declared by the National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) in the study called Diagnostic Study on the Right to Decent Housing.

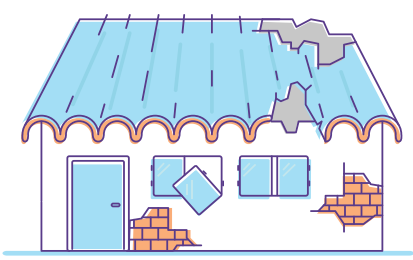
Nevertheless, almost 15 million families inhabit houses which are far from being decent, and they all represent 45% of the total number of the houses in the database. That information revealed that only 17.5 million houses

CMT helps the ones who need support

Congregación Mariana Trinitaria (CMT) is aware of the importance of having a decent house and the impact it represents for Mexican families. That is why it constantly works on its Network of Housing to be able to take subsidies to different communities in the country, which currently face vulnerability.

An example regarding the improvement of housing and communities is the program called “Public and Social Investment”, which has benefited more than 1200 municipalities in the country. For instance, in the municipality called Valparaíso, located in Zacatecas; several actions were developed after getting cement through subsidies. This way, it was possible to multiply the public resources addressed by the government to pave streets and to improve housing in the area.

Thousands of families living in vulnerable conditions have obtained benefits. The common purpose is that they all have a decent house to live in, to grow up, and to develop safely.



In Mexico, 2 out of each people do not have access to services such as: high-quality drinking water, electricity, decent restrooms, firm floors, gas, drainage services, etcetera.

11.7 percent of Mexican people living in non-urban areas use charcoal or raw firewood to cook every day, while another 10.5% do not own electric or gas stoves; CONEVAL revealed.

Moreover, that same institution mentioned that 7.6 percent of Mexican people do not have piped water services at home, 7.3 do not have decent restrooms, and almost 7 percent of them do not have drainage services either; which may represent a risk for the health of their families.



An example regarding the improvement of housing and communities is the CMT program called “Public and Social Investment”, which has benefited more than 1200 municipalities in the country.



Economic problems

Besides the living conditions in the country, 3.1 million families mentioned that they had economical difficulties to pay for the services in the areas they live in due to the economic impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic; as revealed by the National Survey on Housing Matters (ENVI) 2020.

In a research developed by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), they highlighted the fact that 52.2 percent of the total number of families declared that they had difficulties paying for housing credits, while 50.8 percent were not able to pay the rent anymore.