

Where will Mexico go after the pandemic?

Economy, health, education, and employment; the challenges that Mexico will face after COVID-19

Mexico will face serious challenges after the pandemic; economic crisis, health, and unemployment are just some of the challenges that we will have to overcome. In order to do that, CMT offers integral solutions that may contribute to this process with the assistance of the three levels in the government and the participation of citizens.

More than 120 thousand people have passed away in Mexico due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The biggest cities in the country have been the most affected ones, and an example of it is Mexico City, where people do not follow the recommendations given by the health authorities in all the levels in the government. For these actions, the capital city regressed to maximum risk red on the virus stoplight map as a result of the increase of cases.

DATA

- On December 18 authorities decided to suspend nonessential activities in the Valley of Mexico until January 10.
- Authorities policies are focused on the correct use of masks and to make people stay at home.

It is a fact that the situation in Mexico is “extremely complicated” due to the increase of cases and deaths due to COVID-19. Additionally, we have social and economic impact, as well as confusion between the population regarding the social distancing measures and the fact of the changes from orange to red in the sanitary alert system.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) predicts that Mexico will increase from 11.1 to 15.9 on the percentage of people in the range of extreme poverty

In Mexico, the change in the global economy activity caused a decline in international trade. Those changes were extreme in areas such as industry and liquidity so, they caused an impact on economies, and the family economy was the most affected one by this situation.

In 2020, Mexico will fall 10 percent, which is the biggest decline between the Latin American countries. In 2021, it will have a small growth of three percent, according to data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Regarding health, we know that Mexico is the country with the highest percentage of overweight and obesity in children, which represents a bigger risk for people who get COVID-19 in those conditions. For those reasons, it is necessary to have intensive health campaigns after the pandemic to promote healthcare and a healthy nutrition.

- More than a fifth part (22%) of children under 5 have the risk to get overweight.
- The age range with the highest tendency to obesity is the group between 30 to 59 years old: 35% of men and 46% of women currently suffer from that.
- In urban areas, overweight in children from 5 to 11 represents 18%; while in rural areas it represents 17%.



In addition, the access to health services is another challenge that our country has to face. According to the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), 15.5% of the population do not have health coverage; that is to say, more than 22 millions of Mexican people do not have access to this fundamental right.

Moreover, creation and loss of employments is an issue that must worry the government in Mexico, because according to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) about a million 976 thousand 60 people did not have an employment during the first three months in 2020, right before the COVID-19 crisis.



- According to the National Survey on Occupation and Employment (ENOE), by the end of July there were more than 15.7 million unemployed adults due to the pandemic.
- It is estimated that there are 13.6 million people available to work, but they do not look for a job in active ways.

Besides, education is one of the main areas that was seriously affected by the global coronavirus crisis. In Mexico, severe deficiencies in the educational system were exposed as an online school year showed big problems like a severe lack of knowledge on connectivity, tools, and digital resources in both, teachers and students.

Based on data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) obtained by the National Survey on Availability and Usage of Information Technologies in Households (ENDUTIH) 2019 only 40% of homes in Mexico have a computer on it

Despite the social circumstances, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria (CMT) never stopped its activities, as we know that in difficult moments people need all kinds of support. For that reason, since the pandemic started, CMT planned a route to provide attention to the sectors affected by COVID-19.

CMT actions during the pandemic:

- Supply network and guarantee of distribution
- Savings and financial inclusion for productive purposes
- Platforms for distance education and health
- Reactivation of community economy
- Financing to develop basic infrastructure in municipalities
- Professional and responsible spread of information about COVID-19

Health

In this area CMT considers the integration of traditional and complementary medicine as a part of the integrative medicine model. In this context, actions are aimed at the preservation of different health models and the documentation of its practices for a better integration of it, continue the research activities in order to contribute to delimitate its boundaries, reaches, efficiency and efficacy.

Education

With the Program of Supportive Contribution to Technology, many solutions were implemented to improve the access to new technologies to benefit children, teenagers and teachers during the pandemic. It was possible by providing computers, tablets, cell phones and connectivity facilities.

CMT perspectives for 2021

- Have a meaningful impact to allow people to improve their quality of life
- Show experience, resilience and response capacities to external
- Potentialize local economies and its capacities
- Transform all the actions and citizens initiatives into public policies
- Work to make governments adopt these public policies, raising more sensitivity towards people's needs, and combating corruption
- Encourage economy in people and social economy