

















Social and solidarity economy, a strategy to address the migratory need and return of Mexicans from the United States

Economía social y solidaria una estrategia para atender la necesidad migratoria y devolución de mexicanos desde Estados Unidos

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Abstract





Migration requires not only momentary help, medium and long-term solutions must be proposed that contribute to minimizing the effects of migration, making the social and solidarity economy an alternative for economic and social development. The use of different economic models in the Mexican social and solidarity economy favors the self-employment options of migrants returned from the United States to Mexico. Participation for the achievement and fulfillment of this proposal that helps migrants consists of the design and implementation of strategies. Support from the government, communities, and higher education institutions is necessary with social service projects, internships, professional residencies, prototypes of social innovation, community support, and even the review and modification of study plans that contemplate to the social and solidarity economy, as a significant resource for economic development.

Resumen

La migración requiere, no solo de una ayuda momentánea, se deben plantear soluciones a mediano y largo plazo que contribuyan a minimizar los efectos de la migración, resultando la economía social y solidaria una alternativa para el desarrollo económico y social. El uso de los diferentes modelos económicos en la economía social y solidaria mexicana favorece las opciones de autoempleo de los migrantes devueltos de Estados Unidos a México. La participación para el logro y cumplimiento de esta propuesta que ayude a los migrantes, consiste en el diseño e implementación de estrategias. Es necesario el apoyo del gobierno, las comunidades, y de las Instituciones de educación superior con proyectos de servicio social, practicas, residencias profesionales, prototipos de innovación social, apoyo comunitario e incluso la revisión y modificación de planes de estudio en el que se contemple a la economía social y solidaria, como un recurso significativo para el desarrollo económico.

. Social and solidarity economy, a strategy to address the migratory need and return of Mexicans from the United States		
Objetivos	Metodología	Contribución
Study the scope of the social and solidarity economy as an alternative to address migratory needs in Mexico. 	Data collection.  Data analysis. 	Proposal for the creation of solidarity organizations as a migration resolution strategy. 

Migration, Solidarity Economy, Development, Strategies, Communities

Economía social y solidaria una estrategia para atender la necesidad migratoria y devolución de mexicanos desde Estados Unidos.		
Objetivos	Metodología	Contribución
Estudiar los alcances de la economía social y solidaria como una alternativa para atender las necesidades migratorias en México. 	Obtención de datos  Análisis de datos 	Propuesta de creación de organismos solidarios como estrategia resolución migratoria. 

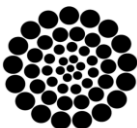
Migración, Economía Solidaria, Desarrollo, Estrategias, Comunidades

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Introduction

Although it is true that the migration problem is present throughout the world, there are ways in which the governments of different countries can take actions that help mitigate its effects to a certain extent, one of those ways is the social and solidarity economy (ESS) that seeks collective well-being and social development, offering the possibility of generating sustainable employment, access to services and products at low costs, social cohesion, participation in collaborative and innovative projects, self-management and empowerment.

A way to make the benefits offered by the social and solidarity economy affordable, both to Mexicans who seek to migrate to other countries in search of job opportunities and access to better living conditions, and to the migrants that the Mexican government has to care for. well received, it would be through the design and implementation of strategies that promote inclusion, training, access to resources and the creation of collaboration networks, being in charge of them not only the government, but also civil society and the initiative. private.

Immigration panorama of Mexico

There is no doubt that migration in Mexico has had evolutionary stages. Proof of this is the Migration Law enacted in 2011, which replaced the previous General Population Law of 1970.

This law decriminalized irregular migration, reducing it to an infraction. administrative, guaranteeing fundamental rights to migrants, regardless of their immigration status, to the extent that Mexico has become in recent decades not only a transit country, but also a destination. ([Ley de Migración, last version 2024](#)).

In 2008, the Mérida Initiative was issued, although focused on security cooperation between Mexico and the United States, it influenced immigration policy by strengthening border control capabilities, promoting greater respect for human rights and preventing crime ([Embassy and consulates of the United States in Mexico, 2021](#)).

In 2015, the Temporary Migration Regularization Program was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, which was proposed to strengthen efficient migration management, based on principles of facilitation, international co-responsibility, human and border security; in addition to promoting the streamlining of the regularization processes for foreigners in Mexico, along with the development of actions that ensure the issuance of immigration documents. All this with the objective of supporting the integration and reintegration of migrants and their families, facilitating their access to both public and private services ([SEGOB, 2015](#)).

Recently, in the National Development Plan 2019-2024, the goal was set, regarding the issue of emigration, that at the end of the six-year term, the departure of Mexicans abroad motivated by lack of employment, insecurity or lack of opportunities, and that the population would be better distributed throughout the national territory. ([Presidencia de la República, 2019](#)).

However, the above, according to the National Demographic Dynamics Survey (ENADID) 2023, it is considered that one million two hundred thousand people emigrated from Mexico between 2018 and 2023: four hundred and fifty-nine thousand more people than between 2013 and 2018, whose number rose to seven hundred and sixty-one thousand people ([INEGI, 2024](#)). Regarding the issue of migration, the aforementioned National Development Plan indicates that Mexico has recovered its tradition as a welcoming country, a refuge for those seeking asylum and an integrator of migratory movements, and that to this end the Federal Government would implement the necessary actions to ensure that foreigners can safely transit through the national territory or settle there (Presidency of the Republic, 2019), constituting an opportunity for migratory flows to stay in Mexico waiting for work and development opportunities.

Related to the above, according to [Calva & Carrión \(2022\)](#), in the first decades of the 21st century, the migratory dynamics towards Mexico experienced significant changes, due to a notable decrease in the arrival of American migrants and an increase in migratory flows.

From countries such as Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, surpassed even by a growth in the immigration of Venezuelans and Colombians; This increase in immigration to Mexico is attributed, in part, to the increase in anti-immigration policies in the United States.

According to Migration Statistics (SEGOB, 2024), the events of people in an irregular migratory situation in Mexico, during the months of January to August 2024, amounted to 925,085; There being a notable difference with respect to the same period of the previous year, 2023, whose number of migrant events was 398,991, such a trend can be seen in Figure 1.

Box 1

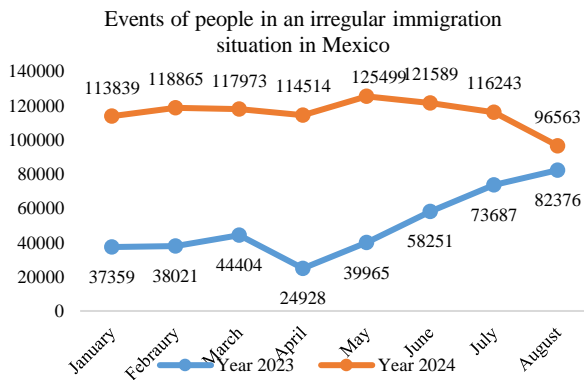


Figure 1

Note: The graph represents the number of events of people in an irregular immigration situation in Mexico, January-August 2023-2024. Taken from: SEGOB. Immigration Policy, Registration and Identity of Persons Unit. Immigration Statistics. Synthesis 2024. Page 30.

In contrast, during 2023 the number of returns by Mexican immigration authorities of people in an irregular immigration situation in Mexico was very low, only 40,667, while, during the months of January to August 2024, the return of people was even lower, 16,474, as can be seen in Figure 2.

Box 2

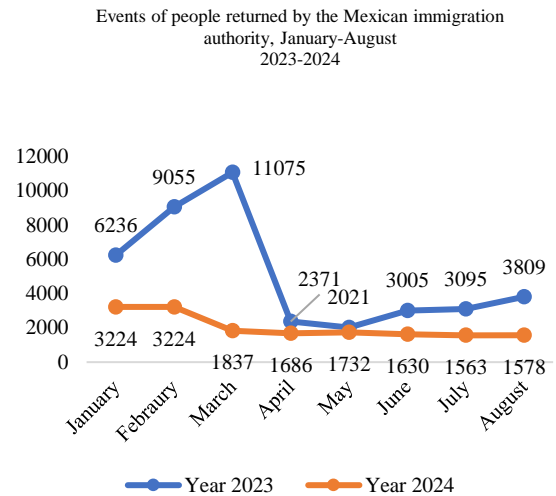


Figure 2

Note: The graph represents the number of events of people returned by the Mexican immigration authority, January-August 2023-2024. Taken from: SEGOB. Immigration Policy, Registration and Identity of Persons Unit. Immigration Statistics. Synthesis 2024. Page 31

A new National Development Plan for 2025-2029 is about to be issued; the immigration policies it will contain are still unknown; However, everything indicates that the newly elected president Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo will continue the policies imposed by her predecessor, and with this, Mexico will continue to position itself as a destination country for migration, providing support to people in an irregular migratory situation, which It means a larger population in Mexican territory, greater employment needs, among many other factors.

Verea (2022), estimates that Mexico has traditionally played several roles in the context of immigration: it has been a country of emigration, since for a long time, a significant part of its population migrated especially to the United States;

It has historically been a transit country due to its strategic location in the region serving as a bridge between Central America and North America; And in recent decades, Mexico has begun to become an increasingly relevant destination for migrants, which responds to a combination of social, economic and political factors prevailing in the countries of origin of migrants.

According to [García et al \(2020\)](#), to understand the functioning of Mexico in the last fifty years, marked by serious economic and social crises, it is essential to consider the crucial role of international migration to the United States and the growing economic, commercial, and social interdependence. and geopolitics between both countries, where there has been, on the one hand, the inability of the Mexican government to generate sufficient employment and, on the other hand, the evident labor dependence on the United States in sectors such as: agriculture, food services, lodging, construction, gardening, health and personal care.

The National Development Plan 2019-2024 established among its goals that emigration would be stopped, and that millions of Mexican men and women would have found well-being, employment and possibilities for personal development in their communities of origin, living with their families and remaining rooted. to their cultural and environmental contexts ([Presidency of the Republic, 2019](#)).

Main migration countries

For the year 2021, the Mexican Migration Institute compiled statistics with the support of the Mexican consular offices and in the case of migrants residing in the United State with information from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement 2019. And that was reported in 2021.

Classified by continents, it refers to a population of the largest approximate number of Mexicans abroad, the above excludes undocumented migrants.

The total population in the world 12,145,143, not counting the United States is 395,143.

In Oceania, there is a Mexican population of: 9,499 Mexicans, representing 2% of the world's population.

In Africa, there is a Mexican population of: 1,013, which represents 0.02% of the world's population.

In Asia, there is a Mexican population of: 7,942, which represents 4% of the world's population.

In Europe, there is a Mexican population of: 149,418, which represents 37% of the world's population.

In America, there is a Mexican population of: 217,321, which represents 55% of the world's population.

Occupational Activities

The active participation of Mexicans in different occupations stands out, among which the following characterize:

Professionals with a total of 31%, Academics, students and research with 21%, Employees in various trades for a total of 17%, People dedicated to the home for 14%, and other activities for a total of 12%.

54% of the Mexican population in other countries is represented by the female sex, while for the male sex it is 46%.

Significantly, the countries with the most Mexicans in 2021 are:

- United States with 11,750,000
- Canada: 129,745
- Spain: 66,092
- Brazil: 24, 171
- United Kingdom: 18,000
- Germany: 17,755
- Bolivia: 9,890
- Netherlands: 8,777
- Argentina: 7,828
- Chile: 7,591

While for May 2023 it was:

- United States with 10,820,514
- Canada: 107,735
- Spain: 71,151
- Brazil: 6,387
- United Kingdom: 18,000
- Germany: 19,200
- Bolivia: 9,919
- Netherlands: 9,790
- Argentina: 14,090
- Chile: 7,591

Mexican population within the United States

Population size 566, 547.

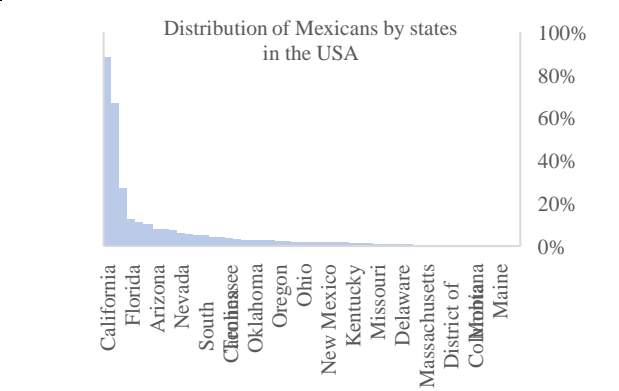
Box 3

Table 1

States of the USA	Mexican Population	Men	Women
Alabama	4724	2961	1763
Alaska	50	33	17
Arizona	14704	8486	6218
Arkansas	3549	2128	1421
California	159166	87884	71282
Colorado	9386	5848	3538
Connecticut	1430	959	471
Delaware	1469	932	537
District of Columbia	174	132	42
Florida	23063	16245	6818
Georgia	14,153	8879	5274
Hawaii	262	166	96
Idaho	3072	2043	1029
Illinois	48396	29295	19101
Indiana	9932	6115	3817
Iowa	2575	1625	950
Kansas	2942	1703	1239
Kentucky	2631	1611	1020
Louisiana	2581	1799	782
Maine	30	27	3
Maryland	1558	1069	489
Massachusetts	549	412	137
Michigan	4201	2562	1639
Minnesota	5424	3553	1871
Mississippi	1890	1235	655
Missouri	1996	1239	757
Montana	150	108	42
Nebraska	3195	1990	1205
Nevada	11123	6407	4716
New Hampshire	96	72	24
New Jersey	13734	8943	4791
New Mexico	3090	1764	1326
New York	19632	13066	6566
North Carolina	18073	11697	6376
North Dakota	158	123	35
Ohio	3455	2308	1147
Oklahoma	4766	2802	1964
Oregon	4471	2803	1668
Pennsylvania	4995	3308	1687
Rhode Island	169	10	59
South Carolina	9036	6043	2993
South Dakota	197	144	53
Tennessee	6786	4385	2401
Texas	120417	70443	49974
Utah	7236	4484	2752
Vermont	18	17	1
Virginia	3281	2183	1098
Washington	4503	3092	1411
West Virginia	24	88	36
Wisconsin	7343	4646	2697
Wyoming	592	322	270

Box 4

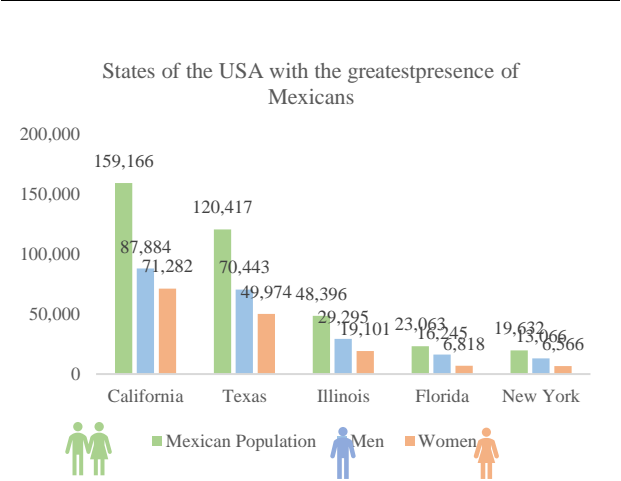
Figure 3



From the analysis of the data presented, it can be seen that the five most populated states in the United States are the following, with California occupying first place with 159,166 Mexicans, second place is occupied by the state of Texas with a total of 120,417 Mexicans, third place With a total of 48,396 Mexicans is the state of Illinois, for its part the fourth place is held by the state of Florida with a population of Mexicans of 23,063 and Finally, fifth place is held by the state of New York with 19,632 Mexicans. It is important to note the presence of 60% of the male sex vs. 40% of the female sex among the total counted population of 566,447 Mexicans in the USA.

Box 5

Figure 4



Distribution of migrants in the USA, and origin by states of Mexico

Box 6

Table 2

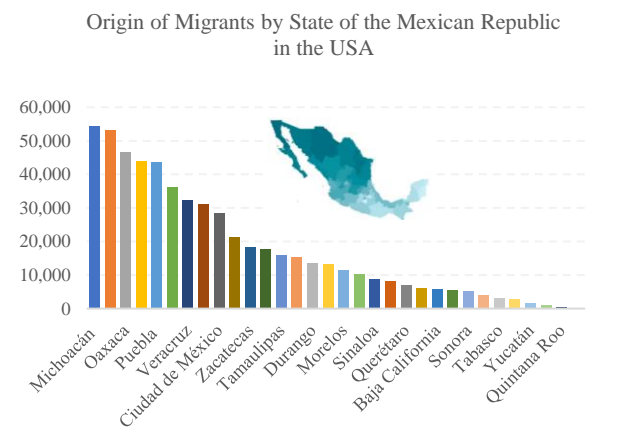
State	Mexican Population
Michoacán	54,279
Jalisco	36,239
Zacatecas	18,306
Chihuahua	13,324
Querétaro	6,858
Tlaxcala	4,017
Quintana Roo	506
Guerrero	53,116
Veracruz	32,243
Hidalgo	17,669
Morelos	11,422
Nayarit	6,218
Tabasco	3,006
Baja California Sur	283
Oaxaca	46,551
Estado de México	31,063
Tamaulipas	16,007
Nuevo León	10,212

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Baja California	5,874
Colima	2,691
Guanajuato	43,856
Ciudad de México	28,324
Chiapas	15,366
Sinaloa	8,908
Aguascalientes	5,494
Yucatán	1,675
Puebla	43,750
San Luis Potosí	21,338
Durango	13,415
Coahuila	8,130
Sonora	5,298
Campeche	1,109

Box 7

Figure 5



Source prepared by the author based on the issuance information of the 2022 Consular License Plates. Mexican Population in the United States 2022.

Return of Mexicans from the United States.

The following data refers to the return of Mexicans from the United States to Mexico as a measure previously known as repatriation of Mexicans. An analysis of the data provided by the immigration policy, registration and identity of persons unit is shown.

By 2023, 172,490 events of return of Mexicans from the United States to Mexico were generated, while, for the period from January to September 2024, 154,203 events were recorded. It is expected that, from October to December, these figures will increase and They even exceed those of the previously generated period from January to December 2023.

The main border crossings in Mexico are the states of Sonora, Tamaulipas and Baja California. And from these points they are transferred to the states of origin, with the following states having greater representation by more than 4% of a total of 172,490 returns.

- Guerrero and Chiapas above 8.1%
- Oaxaca, Veracruz, Puebla, Guanajuato, México, Michoacán between 6.1% and 8.0%
- Mexico City between 4.1% and 6.0%

(Monthly Bulletin of Migration Statistics, 2024).

Attention strategies for the national immigration emergency and return of Mexicans from the United States

Migration is an event that has an influence on the society that welcomes them, as it is in the context of Mexico, which has been a country where they have traveled and has had a migratory origin, implementing a humanitarian approach, which is the model according to the Mexican government, which has to do with an economic and social point of view, where people are the center of everything, taking this into consideration, the SSE for sustainable development integrates the participation of people for its achievement and for its diversification in the economy.

With the immigration policies of the United States, the next president of the United States Donald Trump will propose immigration policies, where a mass deportation is considered, which will be an immigration emergency and deportation in Mexico, where the ESS can achieve integration and attention to migrants, considering that it focuses on the well-being of the community and its active participation, in effect as a response to this demand, creating support networks where social inclusion and creating jobs will be carried out.

ESS initiatives, which include cooperatives, civil organizations, support networks and community entities, have the ability to become fundamental actors for complete and sustainable care of migrants, promoting an inclusive and not merely welfare vision.

The SSE can be considered as an alternative for Mexican migrants, by being included in jobs of the different business models of the SSE, to have social equity and financial stability, where, when speaking from a focus on the crisis migration, it should not be limited only to instant humanitarian aid so that a quick solution can be given momentarily, rather opportunities should be created that are long-term with the objective of enabling the total integration of migrants into society, for example. means of implementing strategies such as initiatives of active collaboration, in which migrants contribute to the community's economy, through cooperatives where they work and consume, acquiring their integration into the economy.

As well as creating community support networks, where by exchanging knowledge, there is an exchange of information from Mexican migrants to the members of a community, which becomes a recipient, an exchange is achieved, which is It is based on the principle of solidarity, mutual aid and collaboration, which are pillars of the ESS. (Fresneda, 2022).

Migrants can also have initiatives when undertaking and thus contribute economically and have social integration, favoring trade that is fair, offering a sustainable solution for those migrants who wish to remain in Mexico and generate their own means. (Martínez, 2021).

Says Sandoval & Leyva (2021), according to the vision that has been developed throughout this research, the proposal that is issued to improve the living conditions of the population in Mexico, specifically to combat social problems as serious as unemployment, poverty and hunger, is the following: The implementation of public policies to implement plans and programs aimed at training the population, especially in rural areas, so that they can develop skills that allow them to carry out self-employment economic activities and creation of new jobs, in tasks and tasks specific to their physical or social environment.

Therefore, when including migrants in the SSE, a change in public migration policies should be considered, where they are seen with a traditional approach towards a more comprehensive one oriented to working on people in their human development, in where migrants are not only seen as beneficiaries of aid, but the SSE aims to recognize them as active people in building solutions to their own problems and contributing to society. (Parrini *et al.* 2021).

Business Models

Nodes to Promote the Social and Solidarity Economy NODESS

Organizations of the Social Sector of the OSSES Economy a) Social Groups with a minimum of three people and b) Legally Established with a minimum of five people.

Which can receive federal support from the National Institute of Social Economy, among the most significant are the following:

- Civil Associations focused on the execution of rural productive projects.
- Rural Interest Associations.
- Workers' savings banks.
- Collectives.
- Consumer cooperatives.
- Communities.
- Ejidos.
- Agricultural and Rural Insurance Funds.
- Social groups.
- Cooperative Organizations.
- Collective Societies
- Savings and loan cooperative societies.
- Cooperative societies of consumers of goods and/or services.
- Cooperative societies of producers of goods and/or services.
- Rural Production Societies.
- Social Solidarity Societies.
- Community Financial Societies.
- Unregulated Multiple Purpose Financial Companies.
- Commercial Companies.
- Mutual Companies.
- Community Unions.
- Credit Unions.
- Ejido Unions.
- Unions of Rural Production Societies.

Opportunity areas, an analysis by states of the Mexican Republic of SSE groups

NODESS: The Secretary of Economy of Mexico has designed as a strategy to address social needs, in this way the national NODESS network is social organizations made up of academics, Organizations of the Social Sector of the Economy, and government institutions. Between 2019 and 2020, there were 307 actors promoting and strengthening the SSE in Mexico, among the main ones: 106 Higher Education Institutions, 90 Local Governments, 85 OSSE, 26 Civil Societies.

For 2020 and 2021, there were 278 actors promoting and strengthening the SSE in Mexico, among the main ones: 86 Higher Education Institutions, 74 Local Governments, 91 OSSE, 27 Civil Societies.

In relation to the period 2021 and 2022, 91 NODESS were counted. While for the period 2022 to 2023, 116 NODESS had been established, classified as follows.

- Northern Border with 9 NODESS (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Sonora)
- North 9 (Coahuila, Durango, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas)
- Centro Oeste 25 (Aguascalientes, Colima, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit, Querétaro, and Zacatecas)
- Center 31 (Mexico City, State of Mexico, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Morelos, Puebla, and Tlaxcala.)
- Southeast 42 (Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Veracruz, and Yucatán)

By September 2024, the Network has 548 NODESS and 254 Pre NODESS in process.

Among the priority themes of the NODESS are:

Tourism, Solidarity Finance, Digital and platform cooperatives, Productive and consumer autonomy, Youth, Sustainability, sustainability and the environment, Economy of care, Culture of peace and good living, Preventive health, Sustainable and community energy, Cultural management, Gender, Social innovation, Food sovereignty.

As a strategy to strengthen the priority themes in Mexico, the NODESS ecosystems were designed to promote the social economy, whose goal is to generate a multidisciplinary and transversal network with other disciplines of the same and other themes, and which are divided into eight:

I. Livestock, agriculture, fishing and natural extraction

- Generation and support for consumer cooperatives
- Agricultural production
- Livestock production
- Fishing and aquaculture production
- Rural production
- Mining production
- Industrial production
- Production, industrialization and marketing of products agricultural, forestry and other natural resources
- Boost for self-sufficiency and food sovereignty

II. Industrial transformation, energy and technological development

- Accompaniment, strengthening and business management on issues administrative, accounting, tax, legal, marketing, etc.
- Human capital development
- Business model design
- Business and social group incubation processes.
- Sustainable and community energy
- Generation of energy cooperatives
- Training in sustainable, cooperative and community energy
- Support for renewable energy projects
- Digital and platform cooperatives
- Development of audiovisual materials and product dissemination and services through ICTs
- Design of digital platforms and electronic commerce
- Promotion and support in the creation of platform cooperatives.

III. Strengthening capabilities and social innovation

- Design of methodologies for social companies

- Implementation of tools for social innovation, engineering and technology of projects and/or services
- Technological development and innovation.

IV. Solidarity finance

- Strengthening savings and loan cooperative societies
- Management of savings and loan cooperative societies
- Promotion and advice for collective savings practices
- Design of actions for inclusion and financial education
- Promotion and dissemination for the use of cooperative societies of savings and loan.

V. Tourism

- Nature tourism
- Promotion of local tourism
- Adventure tourism
- Rural tourism
- Community tourism
- Gastronomic tourism.

VI. Health and care

- Design and dissemination of health and psychological care campaigns
- Promotion of sport
- Dissemination and advice on mutualized preventive health
- Design of community health programs
- Nutritional intervention and advice
- Economy of care.

VII. Art and culture

- Link with projects and agents in the cultural sector
- Development and support of cultural cooperatives, agents and organizations immersed in cultural activities
- Craft and commercial development
- Promotion and formalization for cultural actors.

VIII. Environment, sustainability and sustainability

- Training and support in composting techniques and organic waste management.
- Development of practices for the preservation of heritage biocultural and permaculture.
- Promotion of bioeconomy strategies
- Design of collection, recycling and material rejection processes.
- Soil restoration
- Sustainable food production.
- Support in the creation of family or urban gardens.

Conclusions

Some of the proposals for the integration of the SSE in migration policies, it is recommended to consider promoting the creation of migrant cooperatives, where the legal and financial framework must be established to support their creation, which are made up of migrants, and vulnerable groups, promoting fair and equitable jobs, that have accessibility to resources, training, marketing networks and inter-institutional support networks, in order to establish alliances between civil society organizations, local governments and actors of the ESS to provide a more coordinated and efficient response to migration emergencies.

In the case of the National Institute of Migration (INM) of Mexico, it focuses on the management of migratory flows in the country, as well as the implementation of migration policies, so in relation to the SSE they can influence the strengthening of inter-institutional networks and transnational cooperation, creating opportunities for migrants to become active actors within the economy, participating in cooperatives, fair trade projects and other initiatives that promote the well-being of both local and migrant communities, as well as such as working together with civil organizations, universities and NGOs to promote migrants' access to these productive projects, creating spaces that favor collaborative work and social integration. ([Santiago, 2022](#)).

As migration is a phenomenon not unique to Mexico, which transcends national borders, international cooperation becomes essential.

In relation to this context, the INM can strengthen transnational cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, which can be achieved through the creation of networks of transnational migrants that allow the exchange of resources and experiences, facilitating access to assistance. legal, information on labor rights and economic integration projects.

It could also have a relationship with other institutions in the countries of origin and transit, in order to promote more supportive migration policies that favor the integration of migrants in the SSE, so that migrants can participate in their country of origin as in the receiving country, with the aim of promoting its economic and social development in different contexts. (Rodríguez, 2020).

The INM can manage agreements at the national level with universities in Mexico, NGOs or international organizations, in order to create research projects and educational programs that raise awareness about the importance of the SSE in the integration of migrants. Where university students can carry out their Professional Residency, creating projects in training and education in cooperatives, economic self-management and other solidarity practices that favor migrants' access to inclusive labor markets.

This is so that the INM not only focuses on assisting migrants, but also promotes their autonomy and active integration in society and that, through the ESS, it facilitates the creation of life projects that allow migrants to be people of their own development and where the INM adopts an approach focused on human development, recognizing migrants as subjects of rights and as actors who can contribute significantly to collective well-being.

Future research

Within a historical context, the ownership of the means of production has become under inequality schemes, where capitalism is constituted through the dispossession of indigenous peoples, by losing ownership of the land and the means of production. Later, with neoliberalism, public services such as telephone and internet, savings and loans, and transportation, among others, were privatized;

The concept that Individuals are responsible for their well-being on their own merits and not to question the social, economic, non-productive structure of their environment was also supported.

The Nodes of the Social and Solidarity Economy (NODESS) try to mobilize the forces of the national educational system, on the other hand, solve specific collective needs and reinforce the context in which it is developed.

Each of the nodes is born, in the first instance as a free sum of wills where through a higher education institution, an SSE organization and in the third instance from the participation of civil society, a local government, and even private companies, which form alliances, in which the Social Organizations of the Social and Solidarity Economy (OSESS) detect the need that needs to be covered in their community, at this point the NODESS come in to support the OSESS and facilitate their access to the knowledge, as an entity that favors teaching and training and as a link to generate alliances to improve productive and administrative processes, business models, business strengthening and jointly seeks to generate the means of collective governance. In this sense, the SSE, through sustainable development strategies, is interested in generating economic stability in communities and reducing inequalities, and therefore migration.

Systemically, migration in Mexico, specifically that from rural communities abroad, generates remittances that drive the development of various regions of the country. In many cases, Social and Solidarity Economy organizations such as cooperatives have been formed with the use of these resources, which has allowed migrants to maintain a close link with their communities of origin, by supporting sustainable projects that promote local economic development.

Mexico has implemented two relevant social programs: Sowing life and Young people building the future, which in the first instance were created to strengthen development in rural areas and which were later implemented to mitigate the causes of migration and improve living conditions in places of origin, creating sustainable jobs.

Likewise, with the collaboration of the United States, a work visa system has been launched that would support the regularization of migration, which contributes to the orderly and safe access of migrants to formal jobs. In such a way that the local and national economy is also strengthened.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no interest conflict. They have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the article reported in this article.

Authors contribution

Lara-Escamilla, Samuel: Contributed to the project idea, research method and technique, search statistical data on migration Mexican Population.

Nava-Pérez, María Teresa: Writing, conceptualization, search and compilation of public politics, and statistical data on migration Mexican Population on official sites of the Mexican government.

Hernández-Muñoz, Mónica Angélica: Search and compilation of statistical data on indicators related to the social and solidarity sector of the economy; and strategies for the integration of migrants into the SSE in Mexico

López-Cortés, Ana Mónica: Project administration, writing, review. Feasibility study of the integration of the ESS as a migration strategy

Availability of data and materials

All data and statistics are available on the official websites, as: INEGI, SEGOB, INAES, Mexican Migration Institute, issuance information of the 2022, Consular License Plates, Mexican Population in the United States, Monthly Bulletin of Migration Statistics 2024.

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Abbreviations

DOF	Official Immigration Journal
ESS	Social and Solidarity Economy

INAES	National Institute of Social Economy
INEGI	National Institute of Statistics and Geography
INM	National Migration Institute
LM	Immigration Law
NODESS	Nodes to Promote the Social and Solidarity Economy
OSSE	Organizations of The Social Sector of The Economy
SEGOB	Secretary of Government

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