

(EXECUTIVE SUMMARY VERSION)

# 2012 CATALOGUE OF MEXICAN CAPACITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

## PRESENTATION

International development cooperation is a constitutional obligation for the Mexican government, as stated in Article 89 of the Constitution. Accordingly, Mexico has established intense and diversified cooperation dynamics, which correspond to its dual nature as both provider and recipient of cooperation.

The 2012 Catalogue of Mexican Capacities for International Development Cooperation was produced, with the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to clearly and systematically identify the institutional strengths of our government agencies and institutions, with the aim of circumscribing Mexico's cooperation offer.

This document was built with the contributions of federal agencies and identifies fourteen thematic areas that show Mexican institutional excellence. These areas are: agriculture, forestry and fishing; water and sanitation; education; energy; government and civil society; industry, mining and construction; environment; trade policy and regulation; civil protection; health; food security; human security; transport and storage; and housing.

Through this Catalogue, the Mexican government makes the technical cooperation opportunities more transparent and provides relevant information that can be used to develop a collaboration scheme with Mexico.

With this effort, Mexico joins the international alliance in favor of sustainable development, through the provision of more and better international cooperation.

**ROGELIO GRANGUILLHOME MORFIN, Executive Director**  
MEXICAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

## PRESENTATION

I am honored to present the second Catalogue of Mexican Capacities for International Development Cooperation, which reflects Japan and Mexico's joint efforts.

Mexico and Japan have promoted an important collaboration mechanism that contributes in the capacity building processes in several countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, called "Japan – Mexico Partnership Programme" (JMPP), which began on October 13<sup>th</sup>, 2003.

To date, the JMPP has trained more than 500 officials from Latin American governments and has sent to the region around 150 Mexican experts through the following modalities:

1. Training programmes in Mexico
2. Dispatch of Mexican experts
3. Triangular projects (Japan – Mexico – Beneficiary country)

To ensure the success of a collaboration project, consistency between the recipient's needs and the available cooperation options is necessary. The objective of this Catalogue is to facilitate this process, by giving a clear picture of the resources in Mexico available for beneficiary countries.

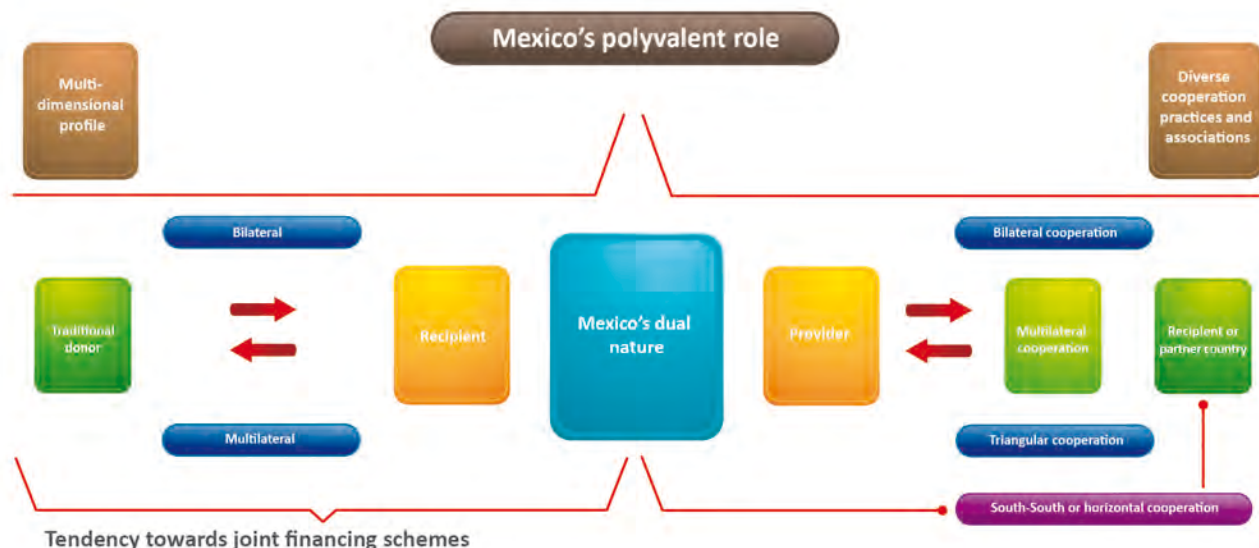
If the user of this Catalogue finds useful information or is interested in a particular institution for possible collaboration as part of the JMPP, he is welcome to contact the JICA office in his country, to study the feasibility and coordinate the official request with the necessary actors. For more information on the JMPP, please consult the following link:  
<http://www.jica.go.jp/mexico/espanol/activities/jmpp.html>

In order to showcase the possible collaboration schemes, the Catalogue shows not only the technical capacities of each Mexican institution, but also the experiences, and some successful cases that have taken place as part of the JMPP. I hope this document is useful as a tool to promote new collaborations under the JMPP.

**NAOKI KAMIJO, Director General**  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY IN MEXICO

## MEXICO'S PROFILE IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

International development cooperation is one of the principles of Mexico's foreign policy, enshrined in the Constitution since 1988. As a Middle Income Country, Mexico has taken a dual – and even a polyvalent – role in the development cooperation arena. The country provides cooperation to other Southern nations (particularly from Latin America and the Caribbean) and simultaneously receives it from more developed countries. In both cases, the main purpose of this collaboration is to promote sustainable development.



These dynamics, coupled with the practice of an active and dialogue-seeking foreign policy, has helped place Mexico as a natural link between different actors: traditional donors, emerging economies that are involved in South-South cooperation, and recipients, which sets the foundation for the country's polyvalent profile in development cooperation.

Additionally, Mexico's membership to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and its role as observer in the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) allows it often to act as facilitator of the dialogue between emerging providers of cooperation and traditional donors, in an effort to expand the international alliance in favor of development, make cooperation more effective and accelerate the world's development process from an inclusive and sustainable perspective.

With this activism, Mexico has consolidated an integral strategy in favor of sustainable human development, based on international solidarity, complementarities between different actors and commitment in cases of emergency with humanitarian aid.

Mexican cooperation strives to observe the following principles, as a means to promote a more efficient use of resources:

- Complementariness: the projects that are executed should support national efforts in favor of development, avoiding dependency on cooperation resources.

- **Self-sustainability:** cooperation dynamics should contribute to establish independent development processes that can be maintained with the country's own resources.
- **Joint financing:** part involved in cooperation projects and actions should contribute with financial, human and technical resources in proportion to their possibilities, avoiding paternalistic approaches.

Mexico's commitment to the global development agenda was reinforced, beyond its activism in the development cooperation discussions, by the promulgation of the new Law for International Development Cooperation (LCID). This Law represents a cornerstone in the country's policy towards international cooperation, because it contemplates four relevant pillars for its implementation, allowing Mexico to establish institutional mechanisms for a more efficient and effective management of its international collaboration:

1. The Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID);
2. The Programme for International Development Cooperation (PROCID);
3. The National Registry, which will provide data for an Information System of International Development Cooperation, administered by AMEXCID;
4. The National Fund for International Development Cooperation.

In response to the provisions of the Law, the PROCID and the National Fund have been created, as tools that will allow for programmatic orientation and financial support of the Mexican policy on the matter.



### International cooperation system



## Executive Summary

### OBJECTIVES

The 2012 Catalogue of Mexican Capacities for International Development Cooperation is the result of the efforts made by the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), through its Directorate-General of Technical and Scientific Cooperation (DGCTC), to showcase Mexico's knowledge and capacities in regards to development cooperation. The objectives of this document are:

- To produce a document for consultation that showcases the capacities and potential of different Mexican institutions in terms of development cooperation;
- To construct a useful tool to formulate and plan the Mexican policy on international development cooperation; and
- To make the Mexican institutions more visible and thus generate larger outreach opportunities with their international counterparts.

In an effort to innovate in the classification of Mexican capacities, this document also includes qualitative elements that illustrate the experience of each institution in the cooperation arena, as well as the different awards received by the institution or its personnel.

### METHODOLOGY

Even though the 2012 Catalogue of Mexican Capacities for International Development Cooperation represents an effort to systematize the multiple competences of Mexico, it is still a partial compilation of capacities, built under the following premises:

1. DGCTC and JICA jointly designed a questionnaire to be answered by invited institutions, which was placed in an online platform that facilitated obtaining the information;
2. Mexican institutions were selected based on their activism in cooperation activities and their participation in previous exercises of quantification and systematization of cooperation. The institutions that stood out were:
  - a. From the federal government;
  - b. CONACYT's excellence centers; and
  - c. Champion institutions in key sectors of Mexico (IFE, IMTA, CENAPRED).

This process resulted in 27 institutions joining this effort, answering the questionnaire and building 33 institutional capacities for development cooperation, which are stated with detail in this Catalogue. An important aspect of this publication is the sectorial classification it contains, which was created with a criteria developed in collaboration with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

It is noteworthy to clarify that, although Mexico used the classification methods developed by the DAC, other mechanisms and criteria have been adopted to adequate that methodology to the Mexican context as a Middle Income Country that is both recipient and provider of cooperation.

## RESULTS

### SECTORS

As a result of this exercise, 14 sectors have been identified.

#### Main sectors

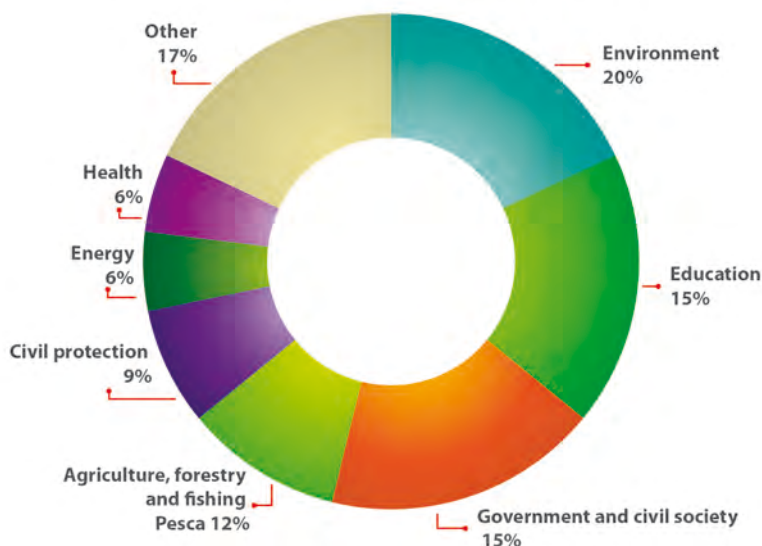


Of these sectors, the ones with a higher demand are:

1. Environment;
2. Education, with particular emphasis on tertiary education;
3. Government and civil society, related mainly to the formulation and implementation of public policy, in areas such as public administration, electoral processes, statistics and geography, among others; and
4. Agriculture, forestry and fishery.

It is worthy of note that the capacities that have an impact on science and technology represent 20% of the ones covered in this Catalogue.

#### Cooperation provided by Mexico, by sector



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## **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS OF COOPERATION PROVIDED BY MEXICO**

According to the information compiled for this Catalogue, Mexico has provided cooperation in every continent, through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels. In this regard, Latin American countries and international organisms from the United Nations, Ibero-American and Inter-American systems have been the main focus.

The collected data reaffirms that Mexico's cooperation priorities have been centered since the beginning in Central America, the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean, reaffirmed through the promulgation of the Mexican Law for International Development Cooperation (LCID), which explicitly specifies that these sub-regions should be the main focus of Mexican cooperation.

## **MODALITIES**

An important characteristic of the modalities under which Mexico provides cooperation is that 75% of these actions are focused on human resources development, therefore promoting capacity building in partner countries. In this regard, the most used modalities of collaboration are workshops, seminars and counseling, followed by joint research as part of technical and scientific cooperation.

# **Mexican cooperation's geographic focus**







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