



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

MEXICO



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Mexico						
Year Started	1994						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	671	29	700				
Grant amount committed	16,986,491	791,798	17,778,289				
Project level co-financing in cash	9,942,923	305,706	10,248,629				
Project level co-financing in kind	12,221,678	92,755	12,314,433				
Total co-financing *	23,354,860						
* Source: SGP database as of July 2022 Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed							
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	-	-	8	16	18	36	78
Climate Change	-	-	-	-	8	23	31
Land Degradation	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Total Projects Completed	-	-	8	16	30	63	117

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	-	8	16	18	36	78
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	3	2	10	19	34
Hectares of PAs	-	-	291,700	364,339	1,907,842	2,604,100	5,167,981
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	4	12	14	30
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	70	9	43	50	172
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	5	2	5	5	17
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	2,000,000	113	29,176	17,532	2,046,821
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	-	-	8	23	31
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	38,000	-	3,682	54,292	95,974
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	-	-	4	2	6

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	-	-	28	2	30
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	-	300	-	300
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	-	-	1	7	8
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	475	50	525
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	475	50	525
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	420	333	753
Capacity Development							
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	33	-	-	33

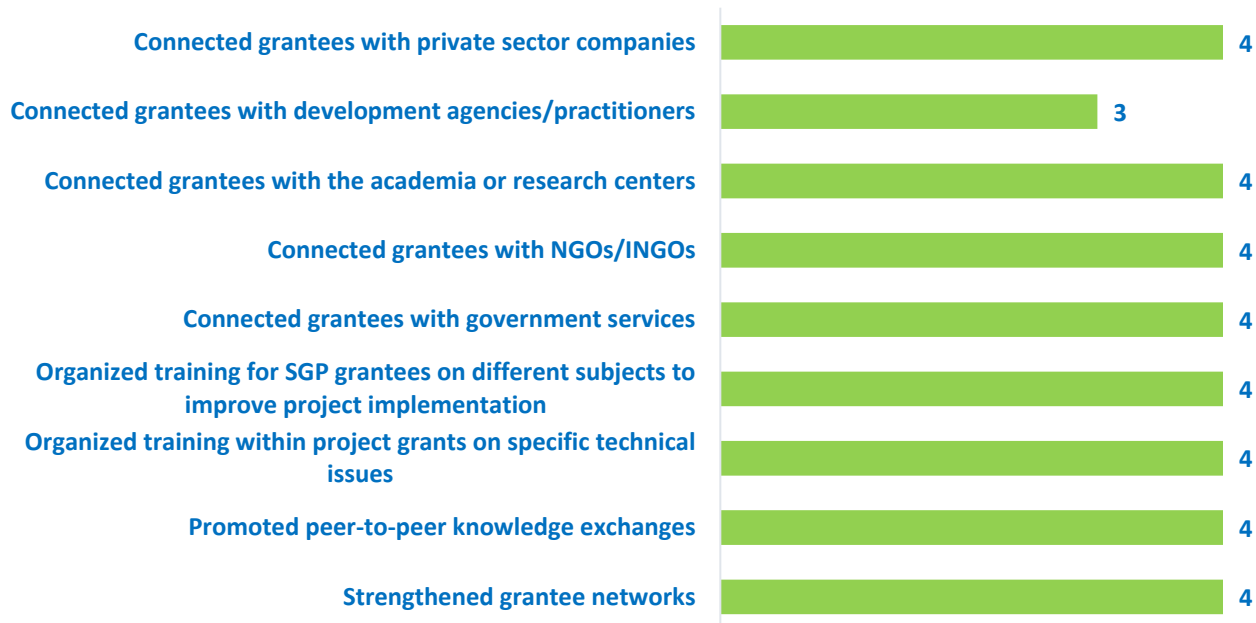
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	1	4	3	2	3	13
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	17	16	56	101	50	240
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	-	8	16	30	55	109
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	5	2	11	16	34
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	-	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	5	3	18	34	60
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	7	6	-	50	63
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	1	-	4	2	7
Number of youth organizations	-	-	1	-	-	2	3

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Projects with policy influence	-	-	1	-	1	2	4
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	-	4	30	60	94
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
Number of projects monitored through field visits	-	-	31	47	60	35	173
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	-	1	1	2	4	4	12
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	-	9	9	10	9	10	9
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	20	-	-	-	30	10

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



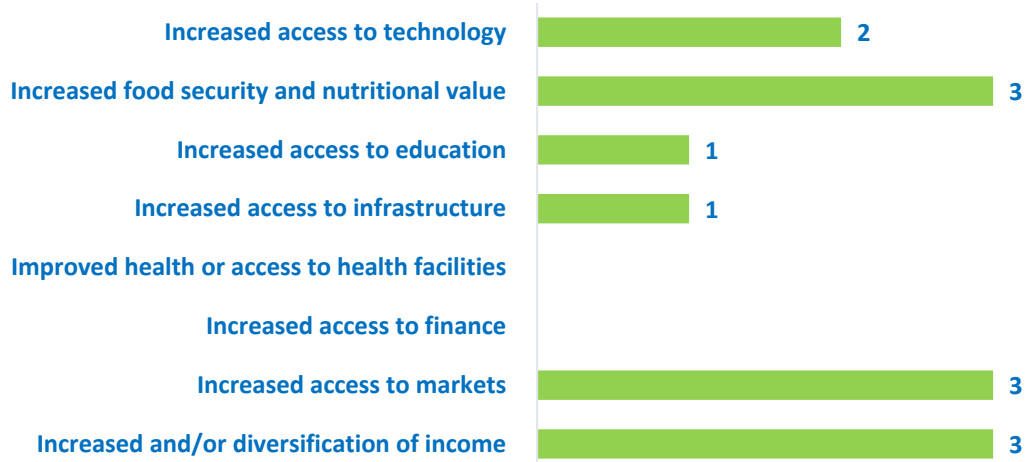
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



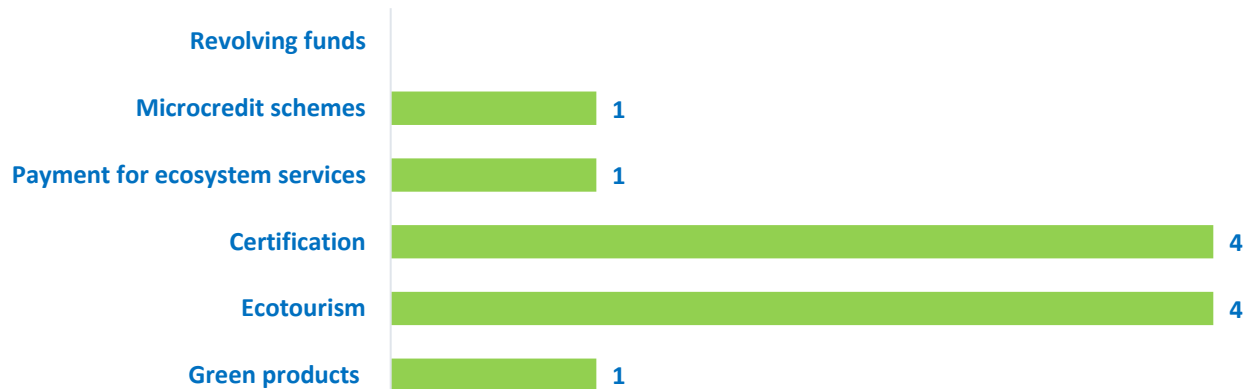
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Mexico**, SGP supported grantee, *Ecotono Hominis et Natura*, in the restoration of mangroves for community environmental education in Sisal, Yucatan. 170 people, especially women, benefitted from training sessions that sensitised the target group on the importance to care for the community of mangroves. In addition, a 150-m² mangrove restoration demonstration unit was created. For this occasion, the area was cleaned, the soil was prepared, and red mangrove and black mangrove propagules were collected and planted. Currently, the women's group continues to work on two lines of action: Environmental education and solid waste management. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).**

Land Degradation

In **Mexico**, SGP took part in two projects to help restore the degraded lands through the introduction of agroecological practices.

In the first one, SGP supported grantee, *Centro de Experimentacion para el Desarrollo Comunitario Tzeltal, A.C. (CEDECOT)*, in a project focused on strengthening coffee production with agro-ecological practices in the municipality of San Juan Cancuc. 80 coffee producers benefitted from training courses on the implementation of agroecological practices and soil conservation through individual terraces, living barriers, and contour lines, production and application of organic fertilisers, and diversified shade management with native species. These practices were applied to 80 hectares of coffee plots reaching greater ecological biodiversity.

In the second project, SGP supported grantee, *Mujeres, Organización y Territorios MOOTS A.C.*, in the restoration of 20 hectares of land used as pastures fields through agroforestry practices. To this end, the project focused on supporting Local Learning Communities (LLCs) of rural women and men in the APFF Cañón del Usumacinta in the Tabasco Rainforest Landscape, through the restoration with agrosilvocultural practices of 40 hectares and 6 km of the riverbank. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021).**

CSO-Government Dialogue

In **Mexico**, SGP supported the establishment of a second level organization representing small honey producers called “Mayan Alliance for Bees of the Yucatan Peninsula / Kabnáalo'on”, which aims to facilitate the participation of beekeepers, men and women, in the design of local and national policies. The dialogue was supported by the SGP, first through a regional workshop where governments and beekeepers agreed on the main elements of the strategy. Then, a focal group of beekeepers worked to refine the proposal. Then, they travelled to the capital city to present the strategy to the new officials of the federal government. Agreement was adopted to address key issues including deforestation, extensive use of chemicals that are banned in other countries, the market access and the innovation and capacity building needs. The alliance is keeping the dialogue open with the designated officials, and a strategic project is considered by SGP to build on the outcomes of the dialogue. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

In **Mexico**, a close dialogue has been maintained with those in charge of the government programme “Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro” (Youth Building the Future) in five states where the programme is implemented. It connected 35 community businesses directly with programme staff, to ensure their successful registration and consolidate the admission of young people to the businesses. This close follow-up has involved organizing calls with the regional team of the programme, informative talks with the organizations, e-mails, and regular follow-up calls. As an accompaniment to the alliances of community tourism, organic beekeeping, and sustainable forest management, platforms for dialogue have been promoted with government agencies such as the National Institute of Social Economy, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and the National Fund for Promotion of Tourism. The national coordinator organized field visits with staff from

the Ministry of the Environment to iconic projects focused on community tourism, beekeeping, bioenergy, and mangrove restoration, with the purpose of raising awareness and proposing strategic lines of joint action and co-financing. Along with a local NGO and the Environment Secretaries of Yucatan, activities were carried out to promote and disseminate state biodiversity conservation strategies. Online events, photography contests, and an exhibition of the winning photos were also organized. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Mexico**, with support from SGP, the *Ich Ha Lol Xaan Ecotourism Center* and the national commission on human rights held a workshop about accessible tourism in 2019, with attendance of members of eight ecotourism cooperatives from the Yucatan Peninsula. The goal was to raise awareness of the right to accessibility and to include people with limited mobility or with disabilities in ecotourism services. An accessible tourism framework was proposed that the tourist sites and personnel be prepared for visitors with disabilities. The workshop was hosted by Janett Jiménez, an architect specialized in accessibility and reflected on mobility in ecotourism services. Topics were discussed such as types of disabilities, factors of accessibility, transition phases, universal design and attributes that should be considered to propose an accessibility model. A role-play session was conducted where each participant was assigned a disability (blindness, lameness, etc.) with which participants went through the center's facilities and shared their mobility experience. Through the workshop, the participants raised awareness that mobility and accessibility in ecotourism sites improves quality of service, attracts more visitors and can encourage further collaboration with tourist groups. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).**

Scaling up, Replication, and Policy Influence

In **Mexico**, the Peninsular Alliance for Community Tourism was established in *Yucatán, Quintana Roo, and Campeche*, as part of a project completed by *Community Alternative Tourism* (Turismo Alternativo Comunitario), which brought together 24 community companies to collaborate on the impact on public policies, obtain certifications, and improve marketing strategies. The idea and service of community tourism in the peninsula have been defined and positioned as a result of the collective endeavor. This was framed in the context of the development of the Mayan Train, one of the largest projects currently underway in the country. The project benefited more than 2,000 people and their families, including partners and collaborators of social enterprises. With the "Travel safe and supportive, travel community tourism" certification, 21 members of the Alliance were recognized as nature guides who complied with biosafety and hygiene measures adapted to the operation of various tourist activities in the rural context. A brochure was developed with information about the Alliance and its network. A work plan, marketing plan, and collective identification (web page) were developed; promotion strategies were implemented; trend analysis of tourism markets and web platforms was conducted; a survey tool for visitors was designed; and two workshops were held to analyze trends and opinions on web platforms. The Alliance also developed a recovery plan from the COVID-19 pandemic and the tropical hurricanes Amanda and Cristóbal. This included a development of health protocols combined with a collective certification process among peers. As a result of the meetings with authorities, the Alliance was widely recognized through local press bulletins. The concept of community tourism has been mainstreamed among wide range of stakeholders, including NGOs and government agencies. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.