



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

MEXICO



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Mexico		
Year Started	1994		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	731	29	760
Grant amount committed	18,822,272	791,798	19,614,070
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 2023			
Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed			

	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)						
Biodiversity	8	16	18	36	2	80
Climate Change	-	-	8	23	1	32
Land Degradation	-	-	4	4	-	8
Total Projects Completed	8	16	30	63	3	120

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 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	2	80
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	1	32
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
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
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	300	-	-	300

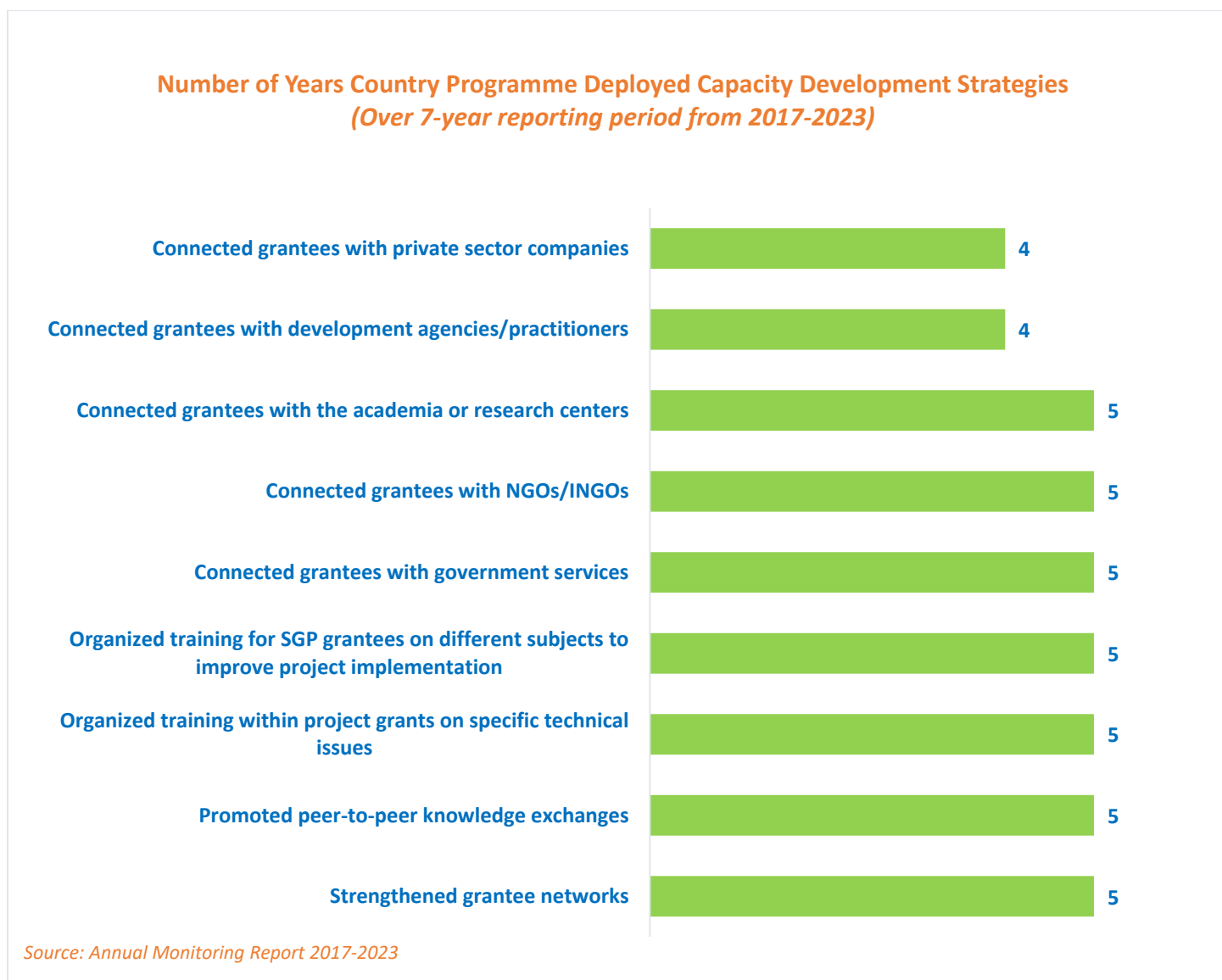
	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	3	3	-	6
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
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
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	1	4	3	2	3	2	15
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	17	16	56	101	50	28	268
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	8	16	30	55	3	112
Number of completed projects led by women	-	5	2	11	16	1	35
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	5	3	18	34	1	61
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	7	6	-	50	-	63
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	3
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	3
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	1	-	4	2	1	8
Number of youth organizations	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
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

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
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	42	215
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	1	2	4	4	1	13
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	9	9	10	9	10	11	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.

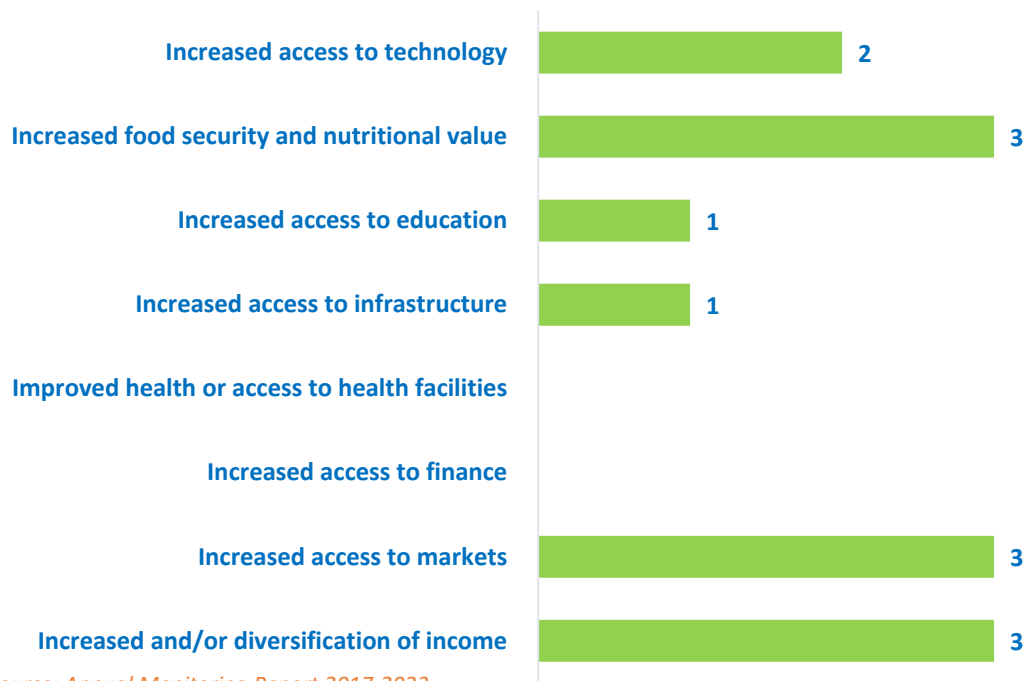


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



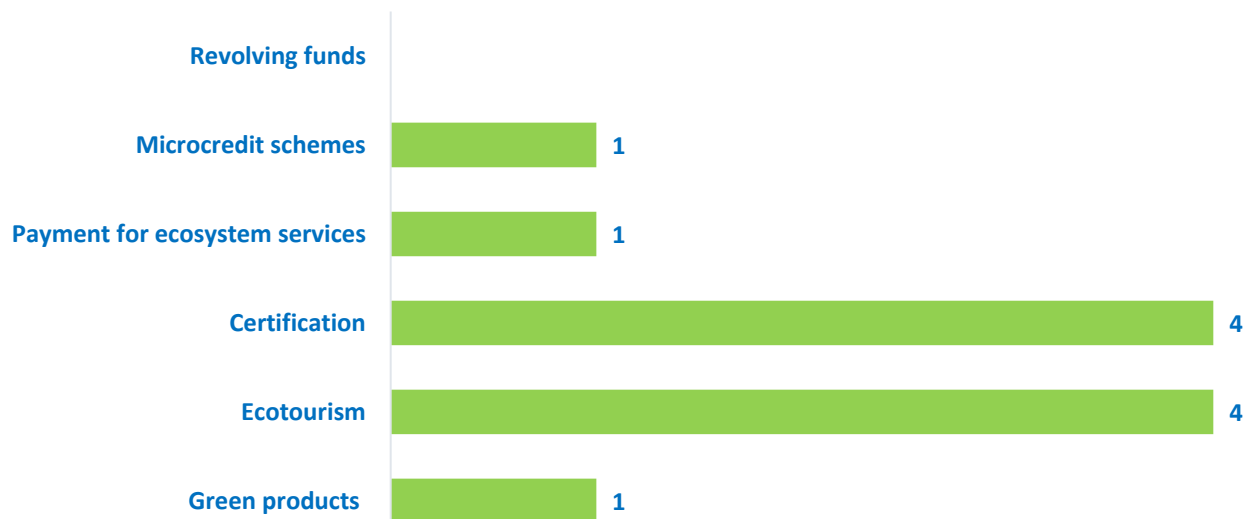
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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 sensitized 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 fertilizers, 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)**

In **Mexico**, ten organizations actively engaged in two forums—one at the state level and another at the national level—focused on climate change adaptation. The forums, organized by the *National Institute of Ecology*, provided an essential platform for sharing experiences and insights related to climate challenges faced by vulnerable municipalities, with an objective to collaboratively identify adaptation actions at the local level, ensuring the planning and implementation of short, medium, and long-term measures. These discussions aimed to foster a deeper understanding of the challenges and to enhance the technical capabilities and access to climate financing for municipalities and local stakeholders.

Another initiative was the participation of 21 organizations dedicated to mangrove conservation and usage across the *Yucatan Peninsula, Tabasco, and Oaxaca* during the *Mangrove Congress of America* in October 2022. Under the dialogue table titled "Ancestral communities and groups," representatives from these organizations collectively developed a [declaration](#). This declaration showcased the most critical needs that these groups, serving as guardians of the mangrove, believed should be considered in their ongoing efforts.

Additionally, the participation of eight groups in the *Community Resilience Meeting* proved to be a valuable platform for sharing their experiences in developing resilience mechanisms against the impacts of climate change in the *Yucatan Peninsula*. This gathering led to the establishment of a common agenda for collective actions. The potential formation of an alliance of communities, aimed at addressing the challenges posed by climate change, was another crucial outcome of this meeting. The academic sector and the UNDP resilience projects unit also participated in the meeting. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

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)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Addressing the barriers mentioned above in the seven selected landscapes is consistent with Mexico's national and sub-national strategies and plans, and its international commitments. Mexico is Party to multiple multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), ratified in December 1993; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), ratified in December 1993, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), ratified in April 1995.

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 1 (No poverty); SDG 2 (Zero hunger); SDG 5: (Gender equality); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 10 (Reduce inequalities); SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption); SDG 13 (Climate action); SDG 14 (Life below water); and SDG 15 (Life on land); SDG 17 (Partnerships).

Moreover, SGP Mexico is directly relevant to, supportive of, and consistent with Mexico's National Development Plan and its priorities, the National Biodiversity Strategy, the climate change legal and policy framework, and other policy instruments related to the environment, sustainable rural production and natural resources management, and well-being. It is also consistent with relevant state-level development plans and policy frameworks. Below is a brief review of the most important.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2030. It contains six strategic components aimed at fulfilling Mexico's commitments under the CBD, particularly its 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets, the 2030 Agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Mexico SGP Country Programme contributes to ecosystem conservation and restoration, sustainable use and management of natural resources, environmental culture, education and communication, and governance and social participation.

National Climate Change Strategy 10-20-40.¹ Published in 2015, it defines milestones for the next 10, 20, and 40 years. It contains strategic lines that simultaneously promote actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change through an integrated territorial management approach to fulfill its commitments under the UNFCCC. One of the strategic action areas aims at promoting best practices in agriculture and forestry to increase and preserve natural carbon sinks, which include five lines of action directly supporting sustainable forest management, community forest management, and REDD+ in addition to forest ecosystem conservation and improved agricultural/livestock practices.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Mexico was the first developing country to present its National Planned and Determined Contributions to the UNFCCC. Mexico's NDC has two components: one dedicated to mitigation and the other related to adaptation. The mitigation portion includes two types of measures: unconditional and conditional. The goal is to unconditionally reduce GHG emissions by 22% with the country's own resources and conditionally by 36% if Mexico can obtain additional international support. The participation of the agricultural and forestry sector to meet the goals of Mexico's contribution includes meeting the 0% deforestation rate target by the year 2030, improving forestry management, driving the sustainable technification of the agriculture and livestock sectors, promoting the use of biodigesters on livestock farms and enhancing grassland rehabilitation.

In December 2020, Mexico presented its updated NDC Report, which expands the adaptation objectives into 27 lines of action in five areas: (1) prevention and attention to negative impacts on the human population and in the territory, (2) resilient production systems and food security, (3) conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, (4) integrated management of water resources with a climate change approach, and (5) protection of

¹ SEMARNAT-INECC. 2016. *Mexico's Climate Change Mid-Century Strategy*. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) and National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC). Mexico City, Mexico. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/focus/long-term_strategies/application/pdf/mexico_mcs_final_cop22nov16_red.pdf

strategic infrastructure and tangible cultural heritage. One of the new multisectoral approaches is blue carbon (carbon dioxide removed from the atmosphere by coastal marine ecosystems).

National Land Management Strategy (2010).² It presents the Mexican Government's commitment to meet the targets established in the UNCCD. Its main goal is to promote sustainable land management through coordination and concurrence of actions, programs, and resources from the three levels of government, and the participation of various sectors of the society.

National Development Plan 2019-2024.³ It states that the main national development objective is to construct a viable economic development model of political order and coexistence between social sectors to achieve progress with justice and growth with well-being. The Mexico SGP Country Programme is consistent with the NDP's primary objective.

Programa Sectorial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales 2020-2024 (PROMARNAT)⁴ **(Environment and Natural Resources Sectoral Programme 2020-2024).** Under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the PROMARNAT is based on the principle of promoting sustainable development, considered one of the most critical factors for achieving the Mexican population's well-being. The Mexico SGP Country Programme is consistent with PROMARNAT's priority goals and contributes to their achievement.

Programa Nacional Forestal 2019-2024⁵ **(National Forest Programme 2019-2024).** The objectives of this programme, under the National Forest Commission (CONAFOR), include, among others, fostering community forest management for the sustainable and diversified use of forest resources, as well as the integration and development of local value-creating networks that trigger local economies to improve the quality of life of the population living in forest areas; protecting forest ecosystems, through territorial management, from factors that deteriorate forest cover, maintain natural capital, and contribute to mitigating climate change; conserving and restoring the capacity to provide ecosystem services in strategic forest areas, through an inclusive and participatory approach, and promoting a new model of governance, plural, effective and inclusive, with citizen participation from the forestry sector. SGP Mexico's work on sustainable forest management is aligned with the main objectives of this programme.

Programa Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas 2020-2024⁶ **(National Programme on Natural Protected Areas).** The priority objectives of this programme, under the National Commission on Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) comprise, among others, strengthening the effective management of protected areas and increasing the conservation area to maintain the representativeness of biodiversity, the connectivity and functionality of ecosystems and the provision of their environmental services to improve the quality of life of current and future generations; promoting community participation in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in protected areas to improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability; and promoting the restoration of ecosystems, as well as

² SEMARNAT. 2010. *Estrategia Nacional de Manejo Sustentable de Tierras*. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT). Mexico City, Mexico. Available at: http://www.ccmss.org.mx/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Estrategia_Nacional_de_Manejo_Sustentable_de_Tierras.pdf

³ Diario Oficial de la Federación. 2019. Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2019-2024. Mexico City, Mexico. Available at: https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5565599&fecha=12/07/2019.

⁴ Diario Oficial de la Federación, 2020. Programa Sectorial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales 2020-2024. Available at: https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5596232&fecha=07/07/2020/.

⁵ Comisión Nacional Forestal. Programa anual de trabajo 2020. Available at: https://www.conafor.gob.mx/transparencia/docs/PAT_2020_CONAFOR.pdf/.

⁶ Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas. Programa Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas 2020-2024. Available at: https://www.conanp.gob.mx/datos_abiertos/DES/PNANP2020-2024.pdf/.

protection and monitoring actions for the conservation and recovery of priority species and their habitats in protected areas. The Mexico SGP Country Programme goals are consistent with the priority objectives of this National Programme.

Programa Sectorial de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural 2019-2024⁷ (Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Programme 2019-2024). The objectives of this programme, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER), included achieving food self-sufficiency through increased production and productivity in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries; contributing to the well-being of the rural population by including producers who have historically been excluded from rural and coastal production activities, taking advantage of the potential of local territories and markets, and increasing sustainable production practices in the agricultural and aquacultural fishing sectors in the face of agroclimatic risks. This programme includes components related to the economic integration of production chains and strengthening of family production units through soil and biomass conservation activities, and investment in fixed assets to improve the units' production capacity, which are consistent with SGP Mexico's goals.

Programa Sectorial de Energía 2020-2024⁸ (Energy Sectoral Programme 2020-2024). The relevant priority objectives of this programme, under the Ministry of Energy (SENER), are 1: To reach and maintain sustainable energy self-sufficiency to satisfy the energy demand of the population with national production; 4: To raise the level of efficiency and sustainability in the production and use of energy in the national territory, and 5: To ensure universal access to energy, so that it is available for the development of Mexican society. Collaboration with this programme is fundamental for SGP Mexico during the implementation of OP7 since it will encourage the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies at the community level.

Programa Nacional para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres 2020-2024 (National Programme for Equality between Women and Men 2020-2024). This programme seeks to contribute decisively to the enforcement of Mexican women's rights to equality, non-discrimination, and to live a life free of violence. It establishes six priority objectives to close gender gaps in the rural, community, and territorial environments and sets concrete actions for government agencies such as the Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development, and Ministry of Agrarian, Land, and Urban Development.

Programa Sembrando Vida⁹ (Sowing Life Programme). Through this programme, the Ministry of Welfare seeks to improve producers' income and recover one million hectares of forest cover in Mexico by establishing agroforestry systems, where traditional crops and fruit and timber trees are combined, and to convert the traditional milpa system into milpa interspersed with fruit trees in 19 states including Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, and Yucatán. The Mexico SGP Country Programme will establish alliances with the Sowing Life Program beneficiaries to improve the sustainability and resilience of these production systems. Recently direct subsidies to beekeepers and small-scale cacao farmers were included as part of this programme.

Programa Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro¹⁰ (Youth Building the Future Programme). Mexico's Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare grants scholarships through this programme to train young people between 18 and 29 years of age with different education levels for a year in the work center of their choice. The Mexico SGP Country Programme will seek to involve young beneficiaries in targeted community projects that could benefit from this synergy.

⁷ Diario Oficial de la Federación, 2020. Programa Sectorial de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural 2019-2024. Available at: https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5595549&fecha=25/06/2020/.

⁸ Diario Oficial de la Federación, 2020. Programa Sectorial de Energía 2020-2024. Available at: https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5596374&fecha=08/07/2020/.

⁹ Secretaría de Bienestar. 2019. Programa Sembrando Vida. Available at: <https://www.gob.mx/bienestar/acciones-y-programas/programa-sembrando-vida>

¹⁰ Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social. 2019. Programa Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro. Available at: <https://jovenesconstruyendoelfuturo.stps.gob.mx/>

Programa Producción para el Bienestar¹¹ (Production for Well-being Programme). The objective of this programme, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER), is to channel production support to agroecological and sustainable practices for soil water and agrobiodiversity conservation; encourage self-reliance in seed production and other inputs; provide funding for renewable energy systems and machinery and equipment suitable for small-scale agriculture. This programme also seeks to foster the establishment of micro, small, and medium private companies associated with the commercialization of food products. Collaboration with this programme is key to the Mexico SGP Country Programme since it also contributes to promoting agroecological practices, soil, water, and agrobiodiversity conservation, and the inclusion of communities in new sustainable value chains.

Sub-national programmes and strategies. The states governments of Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan have formulated their state-level Strategies for the Conservation and Use of Biodiversity to contribute to the objectives established in the Convention on Biological Diversity, following the National Strategy on Biodiversity (ENBioMex) and its 2016-2030 Action Plan¹². These states also have their Climate Change Action Plans consistent with the National Climate Change Strategy and the Special National Climate Change Programme¹³. Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan have also prepared their state-level Strategies for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, aligned with the National Strategy for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest and Forest Degradation (ENAREDD+). These policy instruments provide a congruent framework that facilitates coordination and exchange of information with SGP Mexico and allows joint investment in community projects.

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

¹¹ Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural. 2019. Programa Producción para el Bienestar. Available at: <https://www.gob.mx/agricultura%7Cyucatan/articulos/ventanillas-para-el-programa-produccion-para-el-bienestar-2019>

¹² Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. Estrategias. 2020. Available at: <https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/region/EEB/estrategias/>.

¹³ Sistema Nacional de Cambio Climático. Entidades federativas y municipios. Available at: <https://cambioclimatico.gob.mx/entidades-federativas-y-municipios/>.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- 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 a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. 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 behavioural 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 behaviours 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.