

AGENCY MAPPING TOOL AND EXAMPLE OF INVOLVED AGENCIES, ROLES AND COLLABORATION MECHANISM IN MEXICO

Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation

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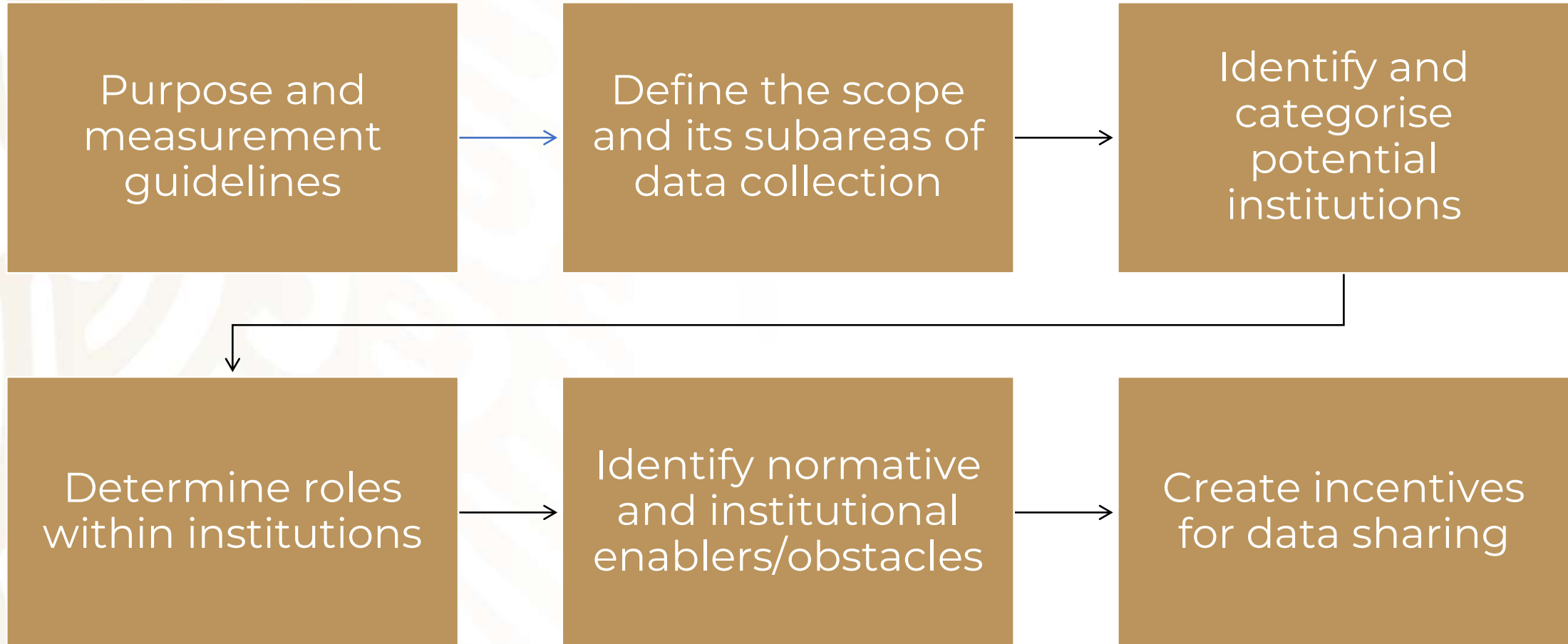
RELACIONES EXTERIORES
SECRETARÍA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

AMEXCID
AGENCIA MEXICANA DE COOPERACIÓN
INTERNACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO

Why Agency Mapping?

- Data collection on South-South Cooperation activities **requires determining:**
 - **Where** the data is going to be collected from?
 - What are the **potential obstacles?**
- Depending on national contexts, **SSC may or may not be centralised in a single entity**
 - In Mexico, although a specialised agency exists, not all development cooperation activities go through AMEXCID, **as resources on SSC are not centralised under a single fund**
- Agency mapping offers an **overview of information sources, power structures and political, normative and institutional boundaries** that can help, or undermine data collection

Agency Mapping Overview



How to Start Agency Mapping?

1. Establish clear and standardised guidelines for SSC measurement
 - Principles, objectives, modalities, methodologies, and additional key information
2. Define your **domain and its subareas**
 - What **scope of data** should we aim for? Should we include **national data only**, or also **subnational data**?
 - Our domain would usually be:
 - Development cooperation agency/institute/area
 - Entity of official statistics
 - Public entities responsible for socioeconomic studies and research
 - Line ministries, public agencies or other offices that are or could be involved in SSC activities
 - Entities from civil society and the private sector that work in partnership with public entities

Identifying institutions, their functions and data sharing enablers

3. Defining your scope and its subareas should give you a general idea of potential institutions where the information can be collected from

- For starters, you can **identify governmental institutions by the SSC modality they are/could be involved in:**
 - Ministries of Education and public universities could be involved in Educative Cooperation activities
 - Ministries of Defense could be involved in peace-keeping missions
- Or identify them by the SDG they could be contributing to
- Or by the sectors they operate in (health, education, national security)

- Additionally, **you can group institutions depending on the role they play in SSC**
 - **Do they operate projects? Do they implement them? Do they finance them?**

4. **Identify their functions and explore ways in which you could facilitate interinstitutional data sharing.**

- Who does what?
- What is their role in SSC?
- Who gives the resources?
- Who is internally in charge of data collection, or international collaboration activities?

5. Determine what **normative or institutional aspects** could facilitate or diminish data collection

6. **What incentives do we have or could create to facilitate data sharing?**

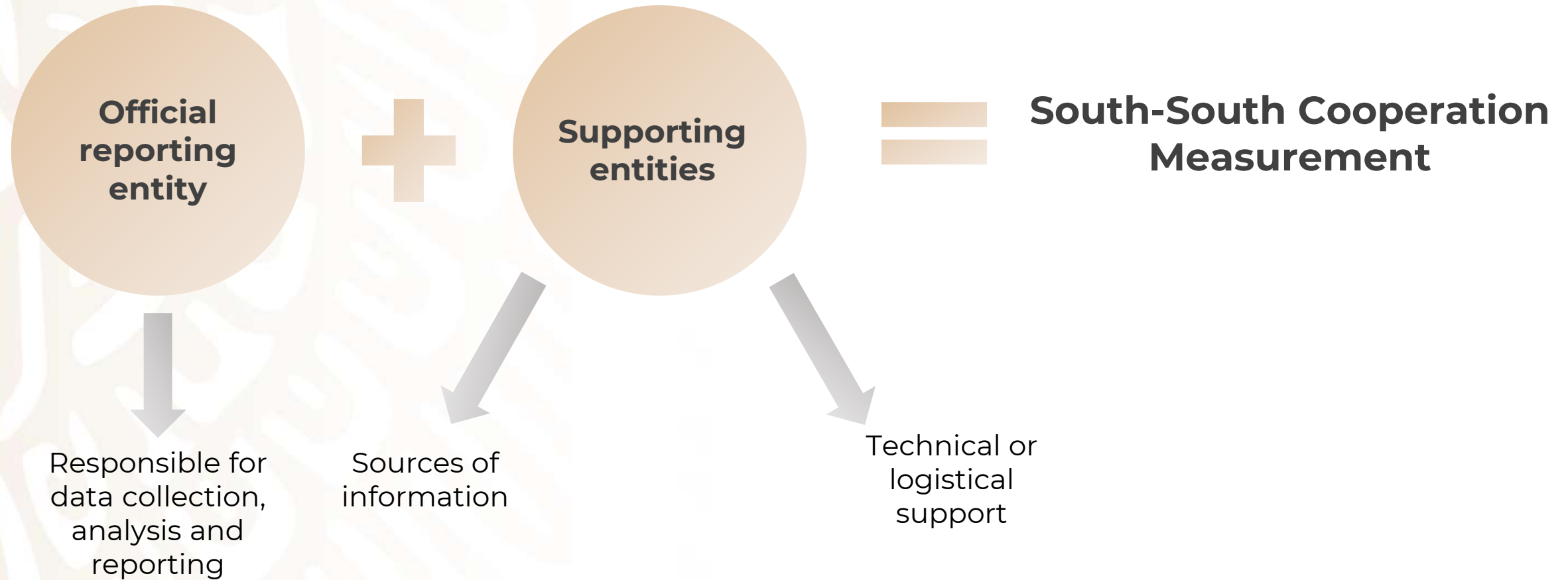
Mexico's case

- AMEXCID has developed “**Guidelines for the Measurement of Mexico's International Development Cooperation**”. Which define the **modalities** and **methodologies** that integrate our collection exercise
- AMEXCID functions as a **coordinator** and **enabler** of development cooperation activities, meaning it is not the only entity involved in SSC. Moreover, there is **no centralized fund** for such activities, so each institutions disburses from their **own budgets**
- Our **Law on International Development Cooperation** (LCID) establishes about 24 federal public administration institutions are subject to the data collection process. This means there is a **binding normative structure** that facilitates this process.
- These institutions tend to have areas dedicated to international matters and collaboration, and have historically been the ones participating in our national process

In Mexico, modalities considered in our measurement exercise are...



Roles in SSC Data Collection



Favoring interinstitutional collaboration

1. Assess national frameworks for data sharing

Identify plausible normative aspects that could allow for data collection within your country

2. Establish contact network

Nominate institutional focal points in charge of data collection and favor the participation of high-level officials

3. Effective interinstitutional communication

Establish clear roles and common goals within participating institutions

Communicate the benefits of data collection

Generate incentives to enhance participation

Roles and Collaboration Mechanisms in Mexico

Overall, AMEXCID has established mechanisms to **highlight the capacities and best practices** of its institutions both nationally and internationally. These mechanisms also facilitate participation in **dialogue spaces** that **shape national cooperation policy.**

We have developed strategies that involve high-ranking officials from these institutions

This ensures **political commitments** to participation and fosters the development of **inter-institutional data cultures.**

AMEXCID'S ADVISORY COUNCIL

A high-level coordination mechanism for the effective management of cooperation received and provided by Mexico.

Facilitates constructive dialogue on:

- The impact of cooperation in strategic sectors of our country and our partners
- Relevant issues
- Areas of opportunity
- Cooperation prospects

Additional Technical Councils, which involve other actors (civil society, academia, private sector), are in place

Roles and Collaboration Mechanisms in Mexico

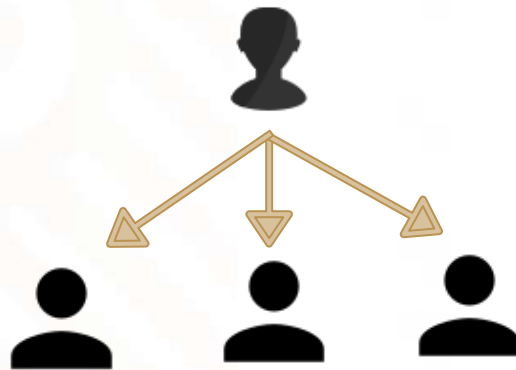
- Mexico prepares an **annual report** that provides an analysis of the cooperation offered, and shares total IDC figures in other national reports
 - Annual Report on the International Development Cooperation Program, Intersectoral Annual Report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.
 - Important to discuss with institutions and agree on data disaggregation “limits”, if considered necessary
- **Catalog of Cooperation Capacities:** Tool for the collection of Mexico’s best cooperation practices to ensure visibility and share with our cooperation partners
 - Current update in place

Institutional Roles within the National Registry for International Development Cooperation

A Modality

Public officers acting as focal points designate data entry users and are responsible for their institutions' information

FOCAL POINT

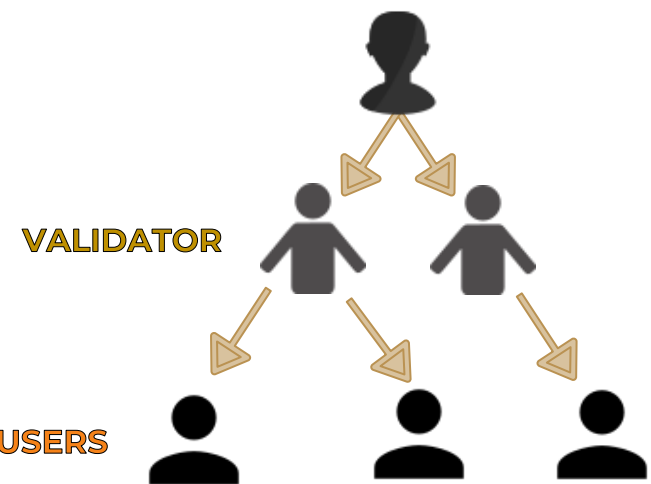


DATA-ENTRY USERS

B Modality

Public officers acting as focal points designate data entry and intermediate validation users. The latter are assigned to a group of data entry users (*this is usually the case for larger institutions/multiple areas involved*)

FOCAL POINT



DATA-ENTRY USERS

- ✓ Focal Point
- ✓ Validating user
- ✓ Data-entry user

Overall, **the process should be methodologically robust without imposing significant workloads on participating officials.** In Mexico's experience, engagement with institutions has focused on aspects such as **determining information demand, process flexibility, and constant interaction with institutions in political and technical levels.**



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