

1. CPS Data	
Country: Mexico	
CAS/CPS Year: FY08	CAS/CPS Period: FY08 – FY13
CASCR/CPSCR Review Period: FY08-FY13	Date of this review: December 2, 2013

2. Executive Summary
<p>i. This review examines the implementation of the FY08-FY13 Mexico Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) of FY08 and CPS Progress Report of FY10, and assesses the CPS Completion Report (CPSCR). The strategy was jointly implemented by the IBRD and IFC, and this review covers the joint program of the two institutions.</p> <p>ii. The CPS outlined Mexico’s development objectives and the general principles for WBG engagement, but did not define a WBG strategy – there is no articulation of the specific CPS objectives to be achieved during the strategy period and what the WBG would do, based on its comparative advantage, to achieve them. It referred to six areas where the WBG had maintained a policy dialogue: (i) accelerating growth, (ii) improving competitiveness, (iii) promoting social inclusion and reducing poverty, (iv) developing infrastructure and assuring energy security, (v) strengthening institutions, and (vi) assuring environmental sustainability. Presumably, although not explicitly in the CPS, these were the areas where the WBG would support Mexico’s plans. The CPS results framework did not provide a results chain linking WBG interventions to CPS objectives, but only a results matrix listing “examples of WBG activities” in the dialogue areas. There were no outcome indicators for measuring progress. The CPSPR explicitly adopted the above areas as the CPS strategic pillars and provided a results matrix with the expected outcomes and indicators. However, the CPSPR was backward looking, focusing on the progress that had been achieved up to that point, with little discussion of the WBG program and few outcome targets going beyond 2010.</p> <p>iii. IEG rates the overall outcome of the CPS as <i>moderately satisfactory</i>, below the CPSCR rating of <i>satisfactory</i>. WBG support contributed to Mexico’s effective response to the global financial crisis – adopting countercyclical policies, strengthening financial sector stability and financial inclusion, enhancing short-term employment support programs, and further liberalizing trade when other countries were resorting to protectionist policies. Bank support also contributed to the good progress in improving access to early childhood education and learning outcomes in secondary education, expanding tertiary education among low income students, promoting health and education investment among poor people through Mexico’s conditional cash transfer program, increasing health insurance coverage for the poor and informal workers, and developing a regulatory framework to adapt to climate change, massive urban transport, and renewable energies to reduce CO2 emissions.</p> <p>iv. However, some longer-term reforms sought by the CPS, such as fiscal sustainability and labor market reforms, are pending, and the WBG appear to have played a small role in strengthening the capacity of Mexico’s health system to control epidemic waves. Moreover, progress was slow in providing housing finance to low- and moderate-income families, increasing energy access in indigenous rural areas, and developing tools for sustainable and efficient water and sanitation service provisions by local authorities. The WBG intervened on multiple fronts for long-term environmental sustainability, but the evidence of results is not clear due to a lack of relevant indicators for measuring the impact of the wide range of WBG activities. Indeed, many CPS</p>

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objectives, including those pertaining to the IT industry, the use of CDM to foster changes, and most of those under Pillar V, were vague and overly broad. This coupled with a poor monitoring framework with irrelevant indicators makes it difficult to demonstrate the effectiveness of WBG interventions in a large number of areas.

- v. IEG rates WBG performance as *moderately satisfactory*, below the CPSCR rating of *satisfactory*. The Mexican government had a very clear development strategy and the Bank decided to support that strategy. Consequently, the areas of WBG engagement were well aligned with the country's program and addressed its key development issues. With its strong focus on flexibility, the CPS program responded quickly to changing client demand during the global financial crisis. The choice of instruments was sensible given the country context. However, the CPS equated supporting Mexico's own development plan with articulating no specific CPS objectives to be achieved during the strategy period. As such, the CPS focused overwhelmingly on the modality of WBG assistance (e.g., through large annual DPLs), but provided no guidance on what it expected to achieve through this assistance. Moreover, the CPS provided no results framework that could guide the implementation of the CPS program.
- vi. The CPSPR addressed this issue to some extent, but was mostly backward looking with little discussion of the CPS program and few outcome targets going beyond FY11. Many of the CPSPR objectives were poorly formulated, with vague and sometimes overlapping scope. A large number of the outcome indicators were of little relevance to the underlying objectives. Such a design deficiency may have impeded the ability of the WBG to achieve some of the CPS objectives. The AAA program was tailored to country demands and supported the lending program. The CPS devoted substantial attention to IBRD-IFC collaboration, mapping out the areas where the two institutions would coordinate their programs. Other development partners' interventions were not considered explicitly in the CPS. A number of domestic and external risks were identified, but no mitigation measures were proposed. By contrast, the CPS articulated a clear approach for dealing with reduced demand for Bank financing and slow government progress under large DPLs. The Bank's Mexico portfolio compared favorably to regional averages, suggesting adequate implementation support. On the other hand, IFC's operations, which could have been more counter-cyclical to support Mexico during the crisis, encountered serious difficulties during CPS period and did not have a sound exit strategy when it was called for. There was adequate attention to safeguard and fiduciary issues, and good collaboration within the WBG.
- vii. The CPSCR outlined eight lessons, which are sensible even if the list does not give a sense of priority. In IEG's view, a key deficiency of the CPS was the notion that a flexible and client-driven strategy would not benefit from an analysis of the WBG's comparative advantage and a clear articulation of the specific CPS objectives within the country's longer-term strategy. Although the importance of a strong results framework is recognized, the relevant lesson in the CPSCR is more about corporate requirements than what the Mexico CPS should have done but did not. The lack of a results framework, which reflects the lack of clear CPS objectives, deprived the WBG of a management tool for managing risks and accounting for results. A lesson from IFC's investments with the housing finance companies and housing developers is the need to have clear exit strategies for downside and execute them so as to minimize losses from non-performing investments.

3. *WBG Strategy Summary*

Overview of CPS Relevance:

Country Context:

1. Together with Brazil and Indonesia, Mexico is one of the top three borrowers from IBRD. Mexico entered the 2008 global financial crisis with strong public and private sector balance sheets, and a well-capitalized banking sector. Nonetheless, with more than three quarters of its exports directed to the U.S., Mexico was severely affected and its GDP fell by 6.5 percent in 2009, more than in any other Latin American country. A strong initial fiscal position allowed a countercyclical fiscal response, while precautionary credit lines from the U.S. Federal Reserve and the IMF as well as financial support from the Bank served to assuage concerns about external financing after the crisis. GDP recovered strongly (5.6 percent) in 2010 and growth averaged about 4 percent annually in 2011-12. Despite increased spending on social programs, the crisis and its aftermath led to an increase in poverty from 47.4 percent in 2008 to 51.3 percent in 2010 (according to the broadest national definition (CONEVAL) of poverty headcount). Over the longer term, Mexico will face fiscal challenges arising from diminishing oil revenues and increasing age-related spending.

2. The National Development Plan (NDP) 2007-2012 was adopted in December 2006. Under the overarching theme of sustainable human development, the NDP had five pillars: (a) rule of law and public safety, (b) economic competitiveness and generation of jobs, (c) equality of opportunities, (d) environmental sustainability, and (e) effective democracy and responsible foreign affairs. The deteriorating socioeconomic environment in 2008 led to a refocus of the NDP priorities under a Ten Point Program in early 2009 to confront the crisis.

Objectives of the WBG Strategy:

3. The CPS outlined the principles of Bank Group engagement, but did not define a WBG strategy *per se* – there is no articulation of the specific CPS objectives to be achieved during the strategy period and what the WBG would do, based on its comparative advantage, to achieve them. It referred to six areas where the WBG had maintained a policy dialogue: (i) accelerating growth, (ii) improving competitiveness, (iii) promoting social inclusion and reducing poverty, (iv) developing infrastructure and assuring energy security, (v) strengthening institutions, and (vi) assuring environmental sustainability. Presumably, although not explicitly in the CPS, these were the areas where the WBG would support Mexico's plans. The CPS results framework did not provide a results chain linking WBG interventions to CPS objectives and to Mexico's longer-term goals, but only a results matrix mapping "examples of WBG activities" to Mexico's own development objectives in the dialogue areas. There were no outcome indicators for measuring progress. The CPSPR explicitly adopted the thematic areas as the CPS strategic pillars and provided a results matrix that defined the expected outcomes and introduced outcome indicators. However, the CPSPR was backward looking, focusing on the progress that had been achieved up to that point, with little discussion of the WBG program and few outcome targets going beyond 2010.

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

4. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** The key areas of WBG engagement were central to Mexico's strategy and based on the preferences of the Mexican authorities. The strategy was highly flexible, and was able to adjust to the financial crisis both in terms of priorities and financing arrangements. While relevant and responsive, the strategy was exceedingly vague at CPS stage – under the broad objective of supporting Mexico's development plans, there was no articulation of what specific objectives the WBG was attempting to achieve during the CPS period. Internal WBG coordination was highlighted in the CPS, but other partners' programs were not discussed; it is thus not clear how they influenced the selection of WBG engagement areas.

5. **Relevance of Design.** Recognizing the high capacity of the Mexican government and its clear development plan, the CPS program was designed to support the government's strategy with fast disbursing annual Development Policy Loans (DPLs), accompanied by some investment loans in environment and financing at state levels, and knowledge services. While the choice of instruments seems appropriate in the country context, it is impossible to assess whether the WBG program would be able to bring about the expected outcomes as the latter were not defined in the CPS. Although selectivity was a key principle of WBG engagement, it was considered only in the context of the choice of instruments, not the selection of engagement areas. There was no analysis of the WBG's comparative advantage in any given area, nor an identification of the priority areas to be supported by the multisectoral DPLs. Consequently, while the CPS program was responsive to client demand, it was not sufficiently focused or results-oriented. The CPSPR provided some clarity on the strategic objectives and the WBG program, but it was essentially backward looking: it rationalized what was being done (or had already been achieved), but remained vague in terms of the objectives and targets for FY12-FY13, the remainder of the strategy period. The CPS clearly defined the modality for IBRD and IFC collaboration even if the expected outcomes of such collaboration were not defined. The AAA program, including reimbursable advisory services, was tailored to country demands, supported the lending program, and responded to emerging opportunities.

6. **Strength of the Results Framework.** The results framework was weak. As the CPS did not identify any objectives that the WBG aimed to achieve in support of the country development goals through its interventions, there is no results chain in the CPS to speak of. The CPSPR addressed this deficiency to some extent, introducing a results matrix that showed the linkage between WBG activities and the expected outcomes and the country's goals. However, this framework remained weak as it was backward looking, with many outcomes and targets reflecting what had been achieved up to that point, and most of the indicators lacked baselines, targets, and a monitoring timeframe. Moreover, in some instances, the outcome indicators were of limited relevance to the objectives for which they were to measure achievement. Finally, the results matrix did not adequately reflect the extensive collaboration between IBRD and IFC – although IFC activities were listed, their impact was not captured in the expected outcomes or the indicators in most cases. As such, the results framework was not a useful tool for facilitating strategic decision making, or guiding program implementation.

7. **Risk Identification and mitigation.** The CPS identified several domestic, external and CPS implementation risks. It discussed the government's mitigation measures to deal with domestic (social cohesion, competitiveness, and natural calamities) and external shocks, but proposed no WBG strategy for managing such risks. On the other hand, the CPS had a clear plan to respond to the risks of curtailed borrowing from Mexico (via reduced non-lending services and increased FBS) and of poor progress in the government's program to support a large annual DPL (via reduced DPL or more focused SIL). What was not considered was the impact of these risks on CPS results if they were to materialize. For example, reducing lending and non-lending services in face of curtailed demand and poor performance may help protect WBG portfolio performance, but would likely have a negative impact on the achievement of CPS objectives and contribution to the country goals.

Overview of CPS Implementation:

Lending and Investments:

8. IBRD had 17 ongoing investment operations totaling \$2.2 billion at the start of the CPS. The portfolio was spread evenly across sectors, and complemented by 23 trust funded activities for \$184 million. During the CPS period, IBRD approved \$14.8 billion in new commitments for 34 projects - 13 development policy loans (DPLs) totaling \$7.6 billion and 21 investment operations totaling \$7.2 billion (including five additional financing for existing projects). In the first three years of the CPS, IBRD approved \$10.5 billion in 22 projects, compared with \$2.9 billion envisaged in the CPS base case, which foresaw a climate change DPL for \$500 million (deferred drawdown option) at CPS approval and further lending of \$800 million a year for FY08-FY10. The substantially higher actual

commitments reflected additional IBRD financing in response to the 2008 global crisis, through several unplanned DPLs to support countercyclical fiscal policies, social safety nets, access to mortgage lending by the poor, disaster surveillance, and H1N1 influenza. Trust funds financed 32 additional activities for a total of \$358 million. The WB Business Warehouse shows 25 projects totaling \$3.3 billion that were proposed for FY08-FY11 (mainly FY08-FY09), but eventually dropped. The CPSCR does not comment on these dropped projects.

9. IBRD disbursement ratios were consistently above LCR and Bank averages throughout the CPS period, especially in FY09 and FY10. With 18.7 percent of the projects at risk, the Mexican portfolio performance was slightly below LCR and overall Bank averages (20.2 percent and 19.4 percent, respectively). On a commitment basis, however, the Mexican portfolio out-performed its peers by a wide margin, with only 6.2 percent of the commitment at risk vs. 15.4 percent for LCR and 16.9 percent for the Bank. IEG reviewed the ICRs of 23 projects that closed during the CPS period and rated 71.4 percent of them as *moderately satisfactory* or better and 81.8 percent as having a *moderate* or lower risk to development outcomes. These success rates compare favorably with LCR and Bank averages. Finally, almost all ongoing (27 out of 29) projects are progressing well according to management, although the performance gap between the ongoing and closed projects suggests that there may be a need for greater attention to identifying and addressing implementation risks.

10. During the CPS period, IFC made net commitments of \$2.0 billion, of which 65 percent (\$1.3 billion) was approved in the final year of the CPS (FY13). By contrast, during the financial crisis, a mere \$75.3 million was committed in FY08, while a negative net commitment of \$44 million was made in FY09. Unlike in other upper middle income countries like Brazil, IFC investment in the Mexican financial sector was small (\$158 million) due in part to the poor financial performance of IFC's housing sector investments, which are all in IFC's work-out unit of special operations. Consequently, the focus of IFC investment changed significantly during the CPS period from financial markets to manufacturing, agribusiness, and services, which accounted for 83 percent of the total net commitment, especially in health and education (\$1.1 billion, or 54 percent of total).

11. IEG reviewed five Expanded Project Supervision Reports (XPSRs) and two Project Evaluation Summaries (PES) at project completion. Of these 7 projects, the development outcomes were rated as *highly successful* (1), *successful* (2), *mostly successful* (2), and *mostly unsuccessful* (2). As measured by the DOTS development outcome ratings, however, IFC's success rates in Mexico (between 43 to 65 percent) were below the un-weighted averages of IFC (66 percent) and LAC (74 percent). Even excluding the poorly performing housing sector, the success rates of the Mexico portfolio was below the IFC average during FY08-FY11, although FY13 saw significant improvement in the portfolio.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

12. IBRD delivered 15 Economic and Sector Works (ESW) and 56 Technical Assistance (TA) tasks during the CPS period, including a large number of reimbursable advisory services. A key innovation is the development of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the government as an instrument for coordinating AAAs around critical development challenges. It was explored as an annual work program in the CPS, and evolved to a multi-year planning tool in the CPSPR. The CPSCR reports that this approach put an emphasis on the synergies and linkages between the various activities related to a theme, covered a two- to three-year time horizon, and had dissemination and client feedback as an inherent part of the instrument. Eight such MOUs were underway when the CPSPR was approved. Typically, the analytical pieces prepared under each MOU would be used to inform the Bank's lending projects. The CPSCR does not mention how many MOUs were developed in all, or discuss how they succeeded or failed to play their intended roles. The Mexico experimentation would be highly valuable to other country programs.

13. During the CPS period, IFC approved a total of 14 Advisory Services (AS) projects for \$7.6 million. Seven of these were approved in FY08, but only three took place after the CPSPR. Over 50 percent of the AS funding went to six Access to Finance (A2F) projects, while a third financed three Public and Private Partnership activities. IEG reviewed four closed AS projects

during the CPS period and rated the development effectiveness as *satisfactory* in one project, *unsatisfactory* in two projects, and *too early to judge* for the fourth. An A2F project with MicroCred Mexico was unsatisfactory since this microfinance start-up closed its operation in 2010 due to poor performance. With the negative influence of global financial crisis and the swine flu outbreak in Mexico, no Mexican companies participated in the AS project that was supposed to help improve its corporate governance practices in Mexico.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

14. Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by DAC countries and net disbursements from multilaterals were relatively small. The CPSCR notes that strong collaboration existed with other international financial institutions - primarily the IMF and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), bilaterals (e.g., Agence Française de Développement), civil societies (e.g., Transparency International), and the private sector and foundations. However, the CPSCR only discusses the Bank's collaboration with the IADB in the co-financing of the *Oportunidades* program, and briefly mentions that IFC mobilized \$790 million from private sector partners during the CPS period. There is no discussion of what worked well or less well in the various partnerships.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

15. The CPS presented a clear approach for dealing with these issues, but the CPSCR provides no comment or assessments.

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

Pillar I: Accelerating Growth

16. Under Pillar I, initially the CPS aimed to broadly support a set of long-term reforms in investment climate, infrastructure, human capital and innovation. With the advent of the crisis, the focus shifted to stabilizing the fiscal accounts, reactivating the economy, and accelerating longer-term reforms where possible. The four components of the Economic Policies in Response to the Crisis DPL (FY10) underpinned the four objectives defined in the CPSPR, with the DPL's prior actions selected as outcome indicators.

17. **Support countercyclical policies in 2009 while adopting measures to enhance medium term fiscal sustainability for 2010 and beyond.** To support economic activity in view of a looming recession, the government frontloaded its public expenditure and investment programs in 2009 with support of the Economic Policies in Response to the Crisis DPL (FY10). A multiannual fiscal policy framework would also enhance non-oil revenue to support fiscal sustainability by creating new taxes. However, as a result of Congress' opposition to some of the new tax measures (a prior action for the DPL), the share of non-oil taxes in GDP (outcome indicator) did not improve by 2010 and the slowdown in growth may have also influenced the results. However, the CPSCR does not discuss the cyclical and structural factors that may have influenced developments in this area, particularly in the post-2010 period. Therefore, a medium term trend under a gradual recovery cannot be established, while fiscal sustainability may remain a challenge because of the expected decline in oil revenue and increase in age-related spending in the medium term. The Bank continued to support Mexico on fiscal management through the Results-Based Management and Budgeting project (FY09) and Fiscal Risk-Management Development Policy Loan (FY12). (Mostly Achieved).

18. **Implement regulatory reforms to foster financial sector access, consumer protection, and stability.** Financial inclusion increased significantly and the target of increasing the number of financial outlets was exceeded by a wide margin. The authorities issued enabling regulations in a number of areas that permitted a broad range of new business models for financial services. Moreover, according to the Financial System Stability Assessment (FSA) prepared jointly by the Bank and the IMF in December 2011, the Mexican banking system is profitable, liquid, and well

capitalized, and stress tests suggest that it is able to withstand severe shocks. Indeed, the strength of capital buffers had persuaded the authorities to introduce Basel III capital requirements in 2012, well ahead of other countries. The CPSCR does not report on the regulatory reforms implemented for consumer protection, but IEG's ICR review of the Economic Policies in Response to the Crisis DPL (FY10) notes that as a prior action, several laws (Law Protecting Users of Financial Services, Law of Credit Institutions, and Capital Markets Law) were amended, which enhanced consumer protection, and the quality of information provided by financial institutions to users of credit cards and mortgage loans. The Bank supported Mexico with a number of interventions including the Finance for Growth DPL, Access to Rural Finance Loan, Private Housing Finance Markets Strengthening Project (FY09), The Savings and Credit Sector Consolidation and Financial Inclusion Project and the Strengthening the Business Environment for Enhanced Economic Growth. IFC's work complemented the Bank's efforts in strengthening financial sector stability. One of IFC's major interventions in the financial sector was a US\$150 million equity investment in Banorte, the largest locally owned bank in Mexico. Although IFC's stake was less than 5 percent of the bank's equity, its involvement had a positive signaling effect for other investors and enhanced confidence in the financial system. (Achieved).

19. **Enhance short-term employment support programs while developing medium-term reforms for labor market efficiency and productivity.** The temporary employment program's (PET) institutional set up was enhanced and the program was implemented in both rural and urban areas as a prior action to the Economic Policies in Response to the Crisis DPL (FY10). The number of beneficiaries' target was exceeded in 2010. With regard to developing medium-term reforms to improve labor market efficiency and productivity, the CPS/CPSPR was vague in what was expected and how to measure success in this area. The CPSCR reports that a series of knowledge services were delivered by the Bank (e.g. poverty diagnostics, micro-simulation exercises on targeting of social programs, labor productivity for the poor, female labor force participation, and new labor productivity data), but provides little information on the medium-term reforms being developed. Meanwhile, the IMF's 2011 Article IV consultation noted that long-standing contractual rigidities continued to weigh on employment in the formal sector of the economy, constraining an effective allocation of labor. (Mostly Achieved).

20. **Improve competitiveness by lowering international trade costs via reduction of Most Favored Nations (MFN) tariffs and simplification of the trade tariff regime and customs processes.** During the CPS period, Mexico did not actively use protectionist measures as a response to the crisis, but continued to implement tariff reductions that led to the average MFN tariff being lowered from 10.4 percent in 2008 to 5.3 percent in 2010, in line with the CPSPR target. The reduction in rates and increase in duty free tariff lines have resulted in a simpler tariff structure. The simplification in customs processes is not considered here because it is also part of the objective *Improve the efficiency of customs process* under Pillar V. (Achieved).

21. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar I as *satisfactory*. WBG support contributed to the adoption of countercyclical policies to deal with the effect of the global crisis, the strengthening of financial sector stability and financial inclusion, the enhancement of short-term employment support programs, and further trade liberalization when other countries were resorting to protectionist policies. However, some longer-term reforms sought by the CPS, such as fiscal sustainability and more labor market flexibility, are pending, and information is generally lacking for the post-2010 period.

Pillar II: Improving Competitiveness

22. Under Pillar II, the CPSPR aimed to promote competitiveness through measures to provide quality education, and to improve human skills, infrastructure, and global links for the IT industry.

23. **Strengthen and expand the government's Quality Schools Program.** The indicator for measuring the achievement of this objective (schools participating in the government's Quality Schools

Program) is also used to measure the attainment of another objective under Pillar III. To avoid double counting, this objective is not considered in the IEG review. (Not rated).

24. **Improve the coverage and quality of education in poor municipalities.** No outcome indicator was proposed in the CPSPR to measure improvement in education coverage and quality in poor municipalities. The CPSCR reiterates the results as measured by an indicator for another objective under Pillar III (number of children in target municipalities attending Early Childhood Development sessions). Again, to avoid double counting, this objective is not considered in the IEG review. (Not rated).

25. **Improve the relevance of upper secondary education.** All federal schools implemented the competence-based curriculum by 2011. The Bank supported the effort through two programmatic Upper Secondary Education DPLs (FY10 and FY12). According to the Ministry of Education (ENLACE program) 31 percent of scores in mathematics have been good or excellent compared to 15 percent at the start of the Bank project, and completion rates for students in the poorest quintile of the income distribution have improved slightly. An increase in PISA scores between 2006 and 2009 also indicate improved education results in reading, mathematics, and science. (Achieved).

26. **Promote an equitable expansion of tertiary education through student assistance.** The CPSPR did not propose an outcome indicator. The CPSCR reports a significant increase (from 10 to 20.6 percent between 2004/05 and 2011) in the share of students in tertiary education from households in the two lowest quintiles of the income distribution. The Bank's Tertiary Education Student Assistance APL (FY06-FY12) financed, among other things, 60 percent of the PRONABES scholarship program for academically qualified tertiary education students and an expansion of Indigenous Students Assistance Program. The project was restructured following changes in the government's strategy and eliminated student loans while retaining grants. IFC made a number of investments in the education sector - Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara (UAG), Harmon Hall (a leading English language school), and FINEM (a leading student loan institution), but these institutions have not achieved financial stability so far, thus limited development impact, according IFC's own monitoring system (DOTS). Available evidence does not support the CPSCR claim that IFC "successfully supported" tertiary education. (Achieved).

27. **Improve human skills, infrastructure, links between local and global companies, financing and legal and regulatory framework for IT.** This objective has a wide, but vaguely defined scope. The two outcome indicators (jobs created by the IT industry as a result of training programs and total private R&D in GDP) are poor proxies for measuring the various improvements called for in this objective. The CPSCR reports that the first indicator was dropped after the mid-term review of the Bank's Information Technology Development project (FY08), and that total private R&D in GDP increased from 0.12 to 0.17 percent (no dates given), which does not square with the CPSPR baseline of 0.19 percent (and target of 0.31percent). The Bank's Innovation for Competitiveness APL (FY05-FY11) supported business innovation by providing funds to establish companies and supporting the creation of public-private research consortia, and by accelerating the formation of human capital through strategic and coordinated use of the scholarship fund. The Strengthen Business Environment for Economic Growth DPL (FY11-FY12) supported reforms that reduced the cost of regulatory compliance. The CPSCR also reports on the number of companies with technical capacity, quality standard certifications, and access to new markets, the reduction in tax compliance time and costs, the mobilization of private investment in infrastructure, and the modernization of public procurement. While these changes do indicate improvement in the business environment for IT, in the absence of a monitoring framework, it is not possible to assess the significance of this progress against CPS expectations. The CPSPR indicated that IFC was developing a strong pipeline in IT sector, but this did not happen due to a lack of market demand. (Partially Achieved).

28. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar II as *satisfactory*. Bank support contributed to improved results in secondary education and expanded access to tertiary education

among low income students. However, the CPS objective relating to the IT industry was vague, overly ambitious, and not monitorable; it is thus not clear whether the progress met expectations.

Pillar III: Promoting Social Inclusion and Reducing Poverty

29. In response to the crisis, the objectives under Pillar III adopted a sharper focus on strengthening the social safety net, ensuring quality social services and enhancing human capital of the poor.

30. **Increase capacities in health, nutrition and education of poor families through human capital investment by promoting regular health check-ups, improving health status, and raising school enrollment and attendance fees.** With the Bank's Support to Oportunidades and additional financing (FY09 and FY11), the number of families participating in the successful conditional cash transfer program increased from 5.2 million around the time of the CPSPR to 5.8 million in December 2012, while the target of having 3 million more children participating in the program was surpassed. Given that the CPS objective aimed explicitly at improved health and education outcomes, it would have been useful if the CPSCR provided some evidence on these results. However, the only indicator directly pertaining to health access by the poor (pilot mid-wife support in poor municipalities) was dropped from the Bank project, thus not reported in the CPSCR. (Achieved).

31. **Preserve and expand the Popular Health Insurance's coverage of poor and informal worker families, and strengthen its financing and affiliation systems.** The coverage of the Popular Health Insurance increased from 27 million at the beginning of the CPS period to over 52 million at the end, exceeding the target of 45 million affiliates. The main channel for Bank support was the Support to the Social Protection System in Health Project (FY10). Its latest supervision report notes that health risk management guidelines have been designed and rolled out, and that federal entities that contribute with their State Solidarity Contribution to the PHI already exceed in number the end-of-project target. Therefore the system is well financed and managed. (Achieved).

32. **Improve access to early childhood education (ECD) services and improve learning outcomes of children in the most marginalized municipalities.** The Programa Escuelas de Calidad (PEC) was established in 2001 and has been successful in introducing school autonomy and improving local participation in education. The Bank's School-Based Management Project I & II (FY06 & FY10) helped expand public schools in the PEC, especially those in marginalized and indigenous areas, and strengthened the program. The ongoing Compensatory Education project (FY10) supported an increase of children attending ECD sessions by 30 percent, falling short of the target (35 percent) under the CPSPR. Learning results from the Ministry of Education's ENLACE test in 5 pilot municipalities increased significantly for both 6th grade primary (from average 469.15 in 2009 to 517.13 in 2010-11) and 3rd of secondary (from 498.6 in 2009 to 514.4 in 2010-11). The Bank's knowledge services provided recommendations to further improve the Mexican program. (Achieved).

33. **Strengthen the capacity of the health system to control epidemic waves.** The CPSCR reports that by December 2012, 24 percent of the population had been vaccinated against A/H1N1, but it is impossible to assess progress without a baseline or target. The Bank intended to support this objective through the Influenza Prevention & Control project (FY10). However, after three extensions of the original February 26, 2010 deadline, the loan lapsed on February 28, 2011 without becoming effective. Without Bank assistance, the government implemented a number of actions that strengthened the country's capacity to monitor effectively, distribute vaccines, medicines, and medical supplies, and expand the country's strategic reserves of these supplies. The Bank provided TA to the National System for Epidemiological Surveillance through a performance assessment, which identified areas in need of improvement in the system, and an Avian and Human Influenza grant (FY10-FY12) to help develop comprehensive risk communication strategies at local level in 9 states. IFC invested in three hospitals, including one through PPP, which helped to expand the capacity of the relevant localities to deal with epidemics. Overall, there is little evidence of a strong WBG contribution to improving Mexican health system's capacity to control epidemic waves. (Partially Achieved).

34. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar III as *satisfactory*. The Bank helped improve poor people's health and education investment through Mexico's conditional cash transfer program and expand health insurance coverage for the poor and informal workers. Access to education in poor municipalities improved. However, the WBG did not seem to have played a significant role in strengthening the capacity of Mexico's health system to control epidemic waves.

Pillar IV: Developing Infrastructure and Assuring Energy Security and Environmental Sustainability

35. Under pillar IV, the WBG strategy pursued a large number of objectives. Many of these are reformulated in the CPSCR, which does not acknowledge explicitly that this is being done. Presumably, this reformulation is needed to fill the gap between the vaguely stated strategic objectives in the CPSCR and the WBG's actual program.

36. **Develop massive urban transport evaluating alternative solutions and proposing frameworks for private sector participation.** The indicator proposed in the CPSCR (improved bus system energy efficiency in liters of diesel per kilometer) is a poor proxy for measuring the development of massive urban transport and the private sector's role in it. It is not reported in the CPSCR. With the creation of the Federal Program to Support Mass Transit (PROTRAM) in 2008, Mexico made important progress in mass transport development, alternative mobility options, improving quality of life and productivity, and reducing CO2 emissions. The Bank provided a wide range of lending and knowledge services, including the Mexico City Insurgentes Bus Rapid Transit System Carbon Finance Project (FY06), which is helping Mexico City reduce air pollution and GHG emissions from the transport sector; the Urban Transport Transportation Project (FY10), which began implementation in 2011 but is still too early to see concrete results; the Sustainable Transport and Air Quality GEF grant (FY10), which has produced good results in some municipalities (e.g., Leon); and a reimbursable advisory service for the design of PROTRAM. There is no information on what frameworks for private sector participation have been proposed and/or implemented. (Mostly Achieved).

37. **Catalytic Use of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to foster technological, regulatory and institutional changes in the public transport sector.** The proposed indicator (improved bus productivity) bears little relevance to the use of CDM to foster changes, and is not reported on in the CPSCR. The CPSCR reformulated the CPSCR objective without discussing what was wrong with the original objective. Mexico had an ambitious program to drastically reduce GHG emissions in energy and transport sectors, the largest emitters. The Bank supported the clean development agenda in transport through several projects: the Framework for Green Growth DPL (FY10-FY11) supported the approval of the Energy Efficiency Law and the Renewable Energy Law, the creation of PROTRAM, the establishment of operating principles for federal transfers to urban mass transport programs, and the setting up of guidelines for measuring GHG emissions and its reduction in transport corridors; the Low-Carbon DPL (FY11) helped develop new emission control standards; and a target was set under the Voluntary Clean Transport (VCT) for passenger and freight operators. However, there is no information on how the CDM was used catalytically to foster these changes. The new emission control standard is not yet in force due to a court challenge by vehicle manufacturers and the target for VCT was not achieved. (Mostly Achieved).

38. **Improve the federal housing system to facilitate access to housing by low- and moderate-income families.** There was improvement in the federal housing system (FHS), but reaching low- and moderate-income families was much more gradual than anticipated. Despite an eight month extension, the Private Housing Finance Markets Strengthening project (FY09) did not achieve the gradual expansion of FHS's products towards lower income segments. The percentage of mortgage loans to households earning between 1 and 6 minimum wages increased from 10 percent to 25 percent of total loans by December 2012, short of the 50 percent target; and the corresponding value increased from 5 percent to 14 percent, against the 25 percent target. This reflected flaws in project design and delays in the implementation of the relevant reforms. IFC actively supported the

affordable housing agenda, but a majority of IFC's client companies are experiencing operational difficulties. Three IFC clients in the finance sector (Su Casita, Vertice, and GMAC) and three in the housing development business (HOMEX, URBI and GEO) are facing liquidation, following a major government policy change which moved away from a large scale, affordable housing model towards a sustainable community model. (Partially Achieved).

39. Develop tools and instruments to induce local authorities to improve financial sustainability and efficiency of water supply and sanitation service provision in their jurisdiction. As defined in the CPSPR, this objective focused on the tools and instruments that could be applied by local authorities to manage water and sanitation service provisions. The indicator for measuring success (availability of replicable models) was vague. The CPSCR reports mainly on improvement in water and sanitation services provided by Bank projects, but also mentions that the Irrigation Modernization Project (FY04-FY10) not only contributed to improved water use efficiency, but also generated replicable models (no elaboration on what models). The Modernization of Water and Sanitation Sector TA (FY06-FY10) disseminated water models (e.g., utilities performance indicators, evaluation methodology of urban water supply and sanitation programs, billing systems, customer databases, etc.) in 10 water utilities participating in the program, leading to some improvement in their operational and financial performance. Some participating municipalities (e.g., Puerto Vallarta) achieved higher cost recovery and became models of water utilities. The CPSCR also reports that the Water Sector DPL (FY10) had an institutional impact, although more at the federal rather than the targeted local authority level. Overall, it appears that some tools and instruments have been developed, but it is difficult to assess whether the progress met expectations as the latter was not clearly defined. (Mostly Achieved).

40. Provide environmental services of national and global significance and secure their long term sustainability. This objective is vague; the indicator proposed (additional hectares under environmental service contracts), which was achieved as a prior action under the Environmental Sustainability DPL (FY09), does not capture the range of interventions by the WBG, including IFC, in this area which may have helped putting in motion some institutional changes (legislation, biodiversity conservation) for long-term sustainability. However, the lack of relevant indicators makes it difficult to assess the overall impact of WBG assistance. (Partially Achieved).

41. Increase access to efficient and sustainable integrated energy services in predominantly indigenous rural areas. The Bank intended to support the government's rural electrification program through the Integrated Energy Services project (FY08) and a GEF grant for the Solar Thermal Project *Agua Prieta* II. However, slow progress in both projects means results are limited - two pilots benefiting about 200 inhabitants and 2 solar farms with capacity to cover 79 households starting operations in January 2013. On the other hand, two IFC financed private wind power projects have been in operation in the poor southern state of Oaxaca (one started operations in 2009 and the other soon thereafter). These projects have had significant demonstration effects and Mexico now has more than 1,500 megawatts of installed wind power, although the additional power supply did not target indigenous rural areas. (Partially Achieved).

42. Develop regulatory, monitoring, and financial frameworks for promoting low emissions in the transport and energy sectors. The indicators proposed (919 SME agribusinesses adopting environmentally sustainable technologies and avoiding 770,000 tons of CO₂) bear limited relevance to the regulatory, monitoring and financial framework in the transport and energy sectors for lower emissions. The CPSCR reports on the WBG's contribution to reducing energy consumption and CO₂ emission at residential level through the Efficient Lighting and Appliances Project (FY11), and in agriculture through the Sustainable Rural Development Project (FY09), but does not discuss how these projects, with their seemingly limited scope (despite the large amount of compact fluorescent lamps replaced), have had an impact on the regulatory, monitoring and financial framework for reducing emissions in the two targeted sectors. (Partially Achieved).

43. Reduce CO2 emission through the adoption of emission reduction technologies.

Despite delays under the Large-Scale Renewable Energy Development Project (FY07), wind farm *La Venta III* has paved the way for the development of wind energy in Mexico, as it was the first bidding process to be launched for the provision of wind energy under the Independent Power Producer scheme. With increased wind power capacity, prices of wind energy have decreased from US\$11c/kWh to US\$6c/kWh (no time frame given), demonstrating the commercial viability of this technology. (Achieved).

44. Adapt to climate change. During the CPS period, the Mexican government made important progress in this area. The CPS was accompanied by the Climate Change DPL (FY08) “to support the government’s climate change strategy”; the CPSPR introduced eight environment-related objectives. Nevertheless, no climate change related objective was formulated until the CPSCR, which does not explain why it was not deemed a key objective earlier. The two indicators introduced ex post both refer to efforts supported under the initial DPL (FY08). Given that it is poor practice to introduce objectives ex post unless there is a clear indication that new opportunities emerged after the CPSPR which allowed the WBG to pursue agendas that had been impossible earlier, this objective is not considered in the IEG review. (Not rated).

45. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar IV as *moderately satisfactory*. The WBG contributed to Mexico’s good progress in developing a regulatory framework to adapt to climate change and renewable energies to reduce CO2 emissions. Progress has also been made in developing the clean public transport sector and providing environmental services for long-term sustainability, although the evidence is not always clear due to a lack of relevant indicators for measuring the impact of the wide range of WBG interventions. However, there was slow progress in using the CDM to foster changes, in providing housing finance to low- and moderate-income families, and in increasing energy access in indigenous rural areas. The proliferation of small, overlapping objectives, many of which were poorly defined, and a poor monitoring framework with irrelevant indicators, make it difficult to assess the effectiveness of WBG interventions in several areas under this pillar.

Pillar V: Strengthening Institutions

46. In the CPSPR, institutional strengthening was identified as a crucial cross-cutting theme in Bank support. Under pillar V, the Bank program aimed at supporting program-based budgeting and inform the public on the effectiveness of government spending, improve municipal and customs administration, strengthen fiscal transparency, governance and accountability, improve the functioning of the judiciary, and improve communications.

47. Select federal departments and agencies to provide decision makers and the public with rigorous, timely, user-friendly information on the efficiency and effectiveness of government organizations and program expenditures. Mexico is making progress on performance-based budgeting, but at a slower pace than envisaged in the Results Based Management project (FY09). For example, the component of design and implementation of a management improvement program has not progressed and has been cancelled at the government’s request. The same applies to the development of an integrated information system and strengthening financial management for results-based management and budgeting, for which the Bank provided FBSs. Available evidence suggests that the government is pursuing results-oriented budgeting, but may prefer to implement this agenda on its own and at its own pace. Indeed, program performance information from line ministries was used during the 2013 budget preparation and submitted to Congress. Moreover, a portal with financial and non-financial information on the budget is now available for citizens. (Partially Achieved).

48. Improve administration in selected municipal governments. Through a grant for Creation of a Public Observatory of Municipal Management (FY10) the Bank contributed to the establishment of an online space or information system for exchanging good practices, municipal management experiences, and innovations. While this was a positive step, it is not evidence of improved

administration in municipal governments. The CPSCR provides no information on the proposed indicator (programs with improved strategic design and reporting). (Not Achieved).

49. **Improve the efficiency of customs processes.** The Customs Institutional Strengthening project (FY10) was cancelled at the request of the government and therefore the development outcome was not achieved. The cancellation was prompted by the government's realization that it could not implement the project before the end of the presidential term. (Not Achieved).

50. **Strengthen fiscal transparency, governance, and accountability.** The achievement of this objective would be measured through user surveys on satisfaction of Congress and civil society organizations with the performance information made available via government websites. By end-2012 a portal was available for citizens with information expanded to all levels of government. There are no user surveys yet to corroborate the satisfaction with the performance information provided by government websites. (Partially Achieved).

51. **Improve institutional performance of the judiciary.** The State Judicial Modernization project (FY12) helped the Federal District Government introduce an integrated ICT system to support the new management model. It is now operational in 69 courts in four locations. About 55 percent of the respondents to a survey conducted by EPADEC were satisfied with justice services in the Federal District Government. However, the CPSCR notes that other states were reluctant to participate due to poor coordination between the state governments and judiciaries. (Partially Achieved).

52. **Improve capacity building and communication practices.** This objective is very vague, as is the proposed indicator (timely information made available). It is not clear what information made available within what timeframe was expected in the CPSCR. The main Bank intervention was the Strengthening of the Federal Institute for Access to Information grant (FY05-FY09), which envisaged that 30 states and the Federal District would adopt the electronic access to information system (INFOMEX); only 12 states had adopted the system by the project's closure. There is no information on whether the Bank's effort has led to greater availability of timely information. (Partially Achieved).

53. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar V as *unsatisfactory*. Most of the objectives under this pillar were poorly defined, with overlapping scope. The indicators were often vague and not reported on. The Bank's interventions for improving the information systems in the governments were important and could have significant impact on the efficiency and accountability of the agencies. However, there is little evidence on strengthened institutional capacity through better information systems.

Objectives	IEG Rating
Pillar I: Accelerating Growth	Satisfactory
Pillar II: Improving Competitiveness	Satisfactory
Pillar III: Promoting Social Inclusion and Reducing Poverty	Satisfactory
Pillar IV: Developing Infrastructure and Assuring Energy Security and Environmental Sustainability	Moderately Satisfactory
Pillar V: Strengthening Institutions	Unsatisfactory

4. Overall IEG Assessment

	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating
Overall Outcome:	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
WBG Performance:	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Overall outcome:

54. IEG rates the overall outcome of the CPS as *moderately satisfactory*, below the CPSCR rating of *satisfactory*. WBG support contributed to Mexico's effective response to the global financial crisis – adopting countercyclical policies, strengthening financial sector stability and financial inclusion, enhancing short-term employment support programs, and further liberalizing trade when other countries were resorting to protectionist policies. Bank support also contributed to the good progress in improving access to early childhood education and learning outcomes in secondary education, expanding tertiary education among low income students, promoting health and education investment among poor people through Mexico's conditional cash transfer program, increasing health insurance coverage for the poor and informal workers, and developing a regulatory framework to adapt to climate change, the massive urban transport, and renewable energies to reduce CO2 emissions.

55. However, some longer-term reforms sought by the CPS, such as fiscal sustainability and labor market reforms, are pending, and the WBG appear to have played a small role in strengthening the capacity of Mexico's health system to control epidemic waves. Moreover, progress was slow in providing housing finance to low- and moderate-income families, increasing energy access in indigenous rural areas, and developing tools for sustainable and efficient water and sanitation service provisions by local authorities. The WBG intervened on multiple fronts for long-term environmental sustainability, but the evidence of results is not clear due to a lack of relevant indicators for measuring the aggregate impact of the wide range of WBG activities. Indeed, many CPS objectives, including those pertaining to the IT industry, the use of CDM to foster changes, and most of those under Pillar V, were vague and overly broad. This coupled with a poor monitoring framework with irrelevant indicators makes it difficult to demonstrate the effectiveness of WBG interventions in a large number of areas.

WBG Performance:

56. IEG rates WBG performance as *moderately satisfactory*, below the CPSCR rating of *satisfactory*. The Mexican government had a very clear development strategy and the Bank decided to support that strategy. Consequently, the areas of WBG engagement were well aligned with the country's program and addressed its key development issues. With its strong focus on flexibility, the CPS program responded quickly to changing client demand during the global financial crisis. The choice of instruments was sensible given the country context. However, the CPS equated supporting Mexico's own development plan with articulating no specific CPS objectives to be achieved during the strategy period. As such, the CPS focused overwhelmingly on the modality of WBG assistance (e.g., through annual DPLs), but provided no guidance on what it expected to achieve through this assistance. Moreover, the CPS provided no results framework that could guide the implementation of the CPS program.

57. The CPSPR addressed this issue to some extent, but was mostly backward looking with little discussion of the CPS program and few outcome targets going beyond FY11. Many of the CPSPR objectives were poorly formulated, with vague and sometimes overlapping scope. A large number of the outcome indicators were of little relevance to the underlying objectives. Such a design deficiency seriously impeded the ability of the WBG to achieve the CPS objectives. The AAA program was tailored to country demands and supported the lending program. The CPS devoted substantial attention to IBRD-IFC collaboration, mapping out the areas where the two institutions would coordinate their programs. Other development partners' interventions were not considered explicitly in the CPS. A number of domestic and external risks were identified, but no mitigation measures were proposed. By contrast, the CPS articulated a clear approach for dealing with reduced demand for Bank financing and slow government progress under large DPLs. The Bank's Mexico portfolio compared favorably to regional averages, suggesting adequate implementation support. On the other hand, IFC's operations encountered serious difficulties during CPS period, with below average development impact. There was adequate attention to safeguard and fiduciary issues, and good collaboration within the WBG.

5. *Assessment of CPS Completion Report*

58. The CPSCR provided adequate detail on the implementation of the WBG program. The analysis in the results matrix was candid and insightful. In the main text of the CPSCR, however, there is little recognition of any mistakes or failings – the discussions are overwhelmingly about the WBG’s success. The CPSCR reformulated some objectives (and indicators), without signaling that this is being done or explaining what is wrong with the originals. The analysis of the WBG contribution to the country outcomes is in some cases appropriate, but in others superficial, focusing on project indicators that do not reflect the full scope of the targeted outcome.

6. *Findings and Lessons*

59. The CPSCR outlined eight lessons, which are sensible even if the list does not give a sense of priority. In IEG’s view, a key deficiency of the CPS was the notion that a flexible and client-driven strategy would not benefit from an analysis of the WBG’s comparative advantage and a clear articulation of the specific CPS objectives within the country’s longer-term strategy. Although the importance of a strong results framework is recognized, the relevant lesson in the CPSCR is more about corporate requirements than what the Mexico CPS should have done but did not. The lack of a results framework, which reflects the lack of clear CPS objectives, deprived the WBG of a management tool for managing risks and accounting for results. A lesson from IFC’s investments with the housing finance companies and housing developers is the need to have clear exit strategies for downside and execute them so as to minimize losses from non-performing investments.

Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CPS Objectives

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending, FY08-13 (US\$ Million)

Annex Table 3: Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY08-13 (US\$ million)

Annex Table 4: Analytical and Advisory Work for Mexico, FY08 - FY13

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Mexico, FY08-13

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Mexico, Exit FY08-13

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Mexico and Comparators, FY08-13

Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for Mexico and Comparators, FY08-13 (US\$ Million)

Annex Table 9: Net Disbursement and Charges for Mexico, FY08-13 (US\$ Million)

Annex Table 10: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Mexico (US\$ Million)

Annex Table 11: Economic and Social Indicators for Mexico, 2008 - 2013

Annex Table 12: Mexico - Millennium Development Goals

Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CPS Objectives

	Mexico CPS FY08-FY13: Pillar I Pillar I: Accelerating Growth	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
<u>Major Outcome Measures</u>	1. Countercyclical fiscal policies during 2009 while adopting measures to enhance medium term fiscal sustainability for 2010 and beyond, including an increase in non-oil tax revenue and improvements to public expenditure management.		
	Indicators: Non-oil tax revenue as a percent of GDP Baseline (2008): 10% Target (2010): 10.3%	Non-oil tax income increased from 9.9 percent of GDP in 2008 to 10.0 percent in 2010.	Source: CPSCR
	2. Implementation of regulatory reforms to foster financial sector access, consumer protection and stability.		
	Indicators: Number of total outlets (measured down market lending by development banks). Baseline (2008): 10,354 Target: 35 % increase	Number of outlets providing financial services increased to 20,287 from 10,354 in 2008 – 96 percent increase.	Source: CPSCR Indicator related to only one aspect of the outcome (access).
	3. Enhancement of short-term employment support programs while developing medium-term reforms for labor market efficiency and labor productivity.		
	Indicators: Number of beneficiaries hired under the temporary employment program Baseline (2008): 365,000 beneficiaries Target (2009 - 2010): Beneficiaries hired under the temporary employment program over the 2009-2010 period reaches 600 thousand people annually	The number of beneficiaries hired through PET increased from 365,000 in 2008 to 897,000 thousand during 2010.	Source: CPSCR
	4. Improved competitiveness by lowering international trade costs via reduction of Most Favored Nations (MFN) tariffs and simplification of the trade tariff regime and customs processes.		
	Indicators: Average tariff for manufactured imports. Baseline (2008): 10.4% Target: 5.3%	The average general MFN tariff rate fell from 10.4 percent in 2008 to 5.3 percent in 2010. Moreover, the number of duty free tariff lines increased from 20 percent in 2008 to 61 percent in 2011.	Source: CPSCR and additional information from Mexico team.

Mexico CPS FY08-FY13: Pillar II Pillar II: Improving Competitiveness	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
5. Strengthening and expanding the Government's Quality Schools Program		
<p>Indicators: Percent of basic education schools participating in (School Quality Program) PEC.</p> <p>Baseline: 10.3% (2005/06)</p> <p>Target: 15.8% (2009)</p>	<p>By 12/30/2009 20.35 percent of basic schools were participating in PEC, and by 2012, 27 percent.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and additional information from Mexico team.</p>
6. Greater support for improved coverage and quality of education in poor municipalities		
<p>Indicators: Number of children attending at least 80 percent of sessions of the Early Childhood Development (ECD) intervention in 172 targeted municipalities.</p> <p>Baseline (2009): 43,241</p> <p>Target (2014): 58,685</p>	<p>As of December 2012, the number of children attending at least 80 percent of ECD sessions was 51,530.</p>	<p>Source: Mexico team communication.</p>
7. Improved relevance of upper secondary education		
<p>Indicators: Competence based curriculum implemented in all federal upper secondary schools</p> <p>Baseline (2010): No curriculum</p> <p>Target (2011): 50 percent of federal upper secondary schools</p>	<p>By 2011 all federal upper secondary schools had competence based curriculum.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>
8. Equitable expansion of tertiary education through student assistance		
<p>Indicators: Increase of low income students in tertiary education from 3.4 percent to 7.5 percent.</p>	<p>The share of 18 to 24 year-old students in tertiary education from households from the two lowest quintiles increased to more than 20 percent in 2011.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and Mexico team The CPSCR indicator was "# of jobs created by the IT industry as a result of training programs." It was modified by the CPSCR owing to a project restructuring of the Tertiary Education Student Assistance project (FY06).</p>
9. Improved human skills, infrastructure, links between local and global companies, financing and legal and regulatory framework for IT		
<p>Indicators: Total private research and development (R&D) as percent of GDP.</p> <p>Baseline: 0.19%</p> <p>Target: 0.31%</p>	<p>Total private R&D also increased from 0.12 percent to 0.17 percent.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and Mexico team. The Innovation for Competitiveness APL (FY05) had different baseline and target. In any case, the indicator is only indirectly related to the outcome.</p>

<u>Mexico CPS FY08-FY13: Pillar III</u> Pillar III: Promoting Social Inclusion and Reducing Poverty	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
10. Increase capacities in health, nutrition and education of poor families through human capital investment by promoting regular health check-ups, improving health status, and raising school enrollment and attendance rates		
<p>Indicators: (1) # number of families participating in Oportunidades; (2) # of children participating in Oportunidades; (3) pilot mid-wife support in poor municipalities.</p> <p>Baseline (2008): (1) 5.2 million; (2) 7,222,855 children (age 0-19 years); (3) no poor municipality with mid-wife support.</p> <p>Target (2012): (1) ≥ 5.2 million; (2) 3 million increase; (3) ≥ 30 poor municipalities with mid-wife support.</p>	<p>1. As of December 2012, 5.8 million families were participating in the <i>Oportunidades</i> program.</p> <p>2. In 2012 12,135,591 children were covered by the <i>Oportunidades</i> program.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and additional information from Mexico team.</p> <p>According to the CPSCR, indicator (3) for this outcome was dropped from the <i>Oportunidades</i> project – as per agreement with government.</p>
11. Preserve and expand the Popular Health Insurance's coverage of poor and informal worker families, and to strengthen its financing and affiliation systems		
<p>Indicators: Number of individuals affiliated with the Popular Health Insurance</p> <p>Baseline (2008-09): 30.5 million</p> <p>Target (2013): 45 million</p>	<p>PHI affiliates increased from 27 million at the beginning of the CPS period to more than 52.9 million in June 2013.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>
12. Improve access to ECD services and learning outcomes of children in the most marginalized municipalities of Mexico		
<p>Indicators: (1) % of poor schools participating in the School Based Management Program; (2) # of children attending early childhood development programs in poor municipalities.</p> <p>Baseline: (1) 38.4 percent in 2010; (2) 43,241</p> <p>Target: (1) 55 percent in 2014; (2) 58,685</p>	<p>1. Data for Jan 2012 (2011-12 school year) shows that 44.5 percent of PEC schools in highly marginalized and marginalized areas are participating in School Based Management Program.</p> <p>2. The ongoing Compensatory Education project has supported the increase of children attending ECD sessions by 30 percent (51,530) between 2010 and 2013.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and additional information from Mexico team</p>
13. Strengthen the capacity of the Mexican health system to control epidemic waves		
<p>Indicators: Percentage of population vaccinated against A/H 1 N1</p> <p>Baseline: 0 at time of influenza outbreak.</p> <p>Target: 15 percent by 2011</p>	<p>Despite the cancellation of the Influenza project due to problems using planned retroactive financing, the Ministry of Health made significant progress towards the original loan development objectives. The SINAVE (National System for Epidemiological Surveillance) was strengthened with Bank support. The SINAVE performance index improved from a baseline of 79.8 in December 2008 to 81.5 in December 2010.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and additional information from Mexico team. Influenza Prevention and Control (FY09) was cancelled. CPSCR reported a different indicator which was an intermediate outcome indicator of the Influenza Prevention and Control project.</p>

<u>Mexico CPS FY08-FY13: Pillar IV</u> Pillar IV: Developing Infrastructure and Assuring Energy Security and Environment Sustainability	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
14. Development of massive urban transport evaluating alternative solutions and proposing frameworks for private sector participation		
<p>Indicators: Improved bus system energy efficiency (in liters of diesel per passenger kilometer).</p> <p>Baseline (2006): No change in bus system energy efficiency.</p> <p>Target (30 June 2007): Field measurement complies or surpasses previously estimated emission reductions caused by implementation of corridor.</p>	<p>Emissions reductions in the period Nov. 1, 2009 to Oct. 31, 2010 (report received by the Bank on July 22, 2011) were 50,180 tons CO₂/year, of which modal change were 38,790 tons.</p> <p>368, old, small and mid-sized, gasoline and gas –mainly liquid petroleum gas – units were replaced with 105 articulated passenger diesel buses. This contributed to lower overall fuel consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) to the extent that articulated buses consume less fuel per passenger/km.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and Mexico team</p> <p>Results reported do not correspond to the indicators in CPSPR. No rationale for change in indicator. Not enough evidence to judge outcome achievement. Target date already past at time of CPSPR, when it was set.</p>
15. Catalytic use of Clean Development Mechanism to foster technology, regulatory and institutional changes in the public transport sector		
<p>Indicators: Improved bus productivity: serving more passengers with lesser number of units and increased modal share for large buses</p> <p>Baseline (2006): 360 bus units operating inefficiently on Insurgentes.</p> <p>Target (2007): Increase in modal shift to 10 percent.</p>	<p>As of end 2012, (i) 368 buses have been scrapped or disassembled (no longer generating emissions); (ii) modal shift is at 18 percent; and (iii) demand continues to grow reaching an average of 290,000 rides per weekday with peaks of over 300,000 trips per day.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and Mexico team</p> <p>Indicator seems unrelated to the outcome targeted. Not enough evidence to judge achievement of outcome. Target date already past at time of CPS.</p>
16. Improve the federal housing system to facilitate access to housing by low- and moderate income families		
<p>Indicators: Financial support provided by SHF to private sector intermediaries (including loans to primary market, secondary market purchases, liquidity lines).</p> <p>Baseline (June 2008) : Mexican \$20,700 million</p> <p>Target (December 2008): Mex\$23,000 million</p>	<p>The Private Housing Finance Markets Strengthening project (FY09) did not achieve the expected gradual expansion of SHF's products towards lower income segments (i.e. Mex\$23,000 million on financial support provided by SHF to private sector intermediaries) reflecting flaws in project design and delays in the implementation of relevant reforms.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and Mexico team</p> <p>Target date already past at time of CPSPR (when target set).</p>
17. Tools and instruments to induce local authorities to improve financial sustainability and efficiency of water supply and sanitation service provision in their jurisdiction		
<p>Indicators: Replicable models of successful and sustainable provision of water and sanitation services available.</p> <p>Baseline: No baseline set.</p> <p>Target (2009): Replicable models documented and disseminated.</p>	<p>The Modernization of the Water and Sanitation Sector Technical Assistance project (FY06) documented and disseminated successful water models in 10 water utilities participating in the program.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and Mexico team.</p> <p>Indicator not directly related to targeted outcome. Difficult to judge achievement. Target past already past at time of CPSPR (when target set).</p>
18. Provision of environmental services of national and global significance and secure their long term sustainability		
<p>Indicators: # hectares under environmental service contracts.</p> <p>Baseline (2006): 538,107 ha</p> <p>Target (2011): 500,000 additional has.</p>	<p>With the support of the Environmental Services project (FY06) and a GEF grant, the Bank aimed to enhance the provision of environmental services of national and global significance and secure long-term sustainability. By June 2011 1.5 million additional hectares were added under</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and additional information from Mexico team</p>

	<u>Mexico CPS FY08-FY13: Pillar IV</u> Pillar IV: Developing Infrastructure and Assuring Energy Security and Environment Sustainability	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
		environmental service contracts.	
	19. Increase access to efficient and sustainable integrated energy services in –predominantly indigenous-- rural areas of Mexico		
	Indicators: (a) number of households (HH) electrified with Renewable Energy Technologies (RET); (b) number of MWh/year of electricity consumed for productive uses in targeted communities (MWh/year). Baseline: (a) 0 HH electrified with Renewable Energy Technologies (RET), Target: (a) 47,080 HH electrified with Renewable Energy Technologies (RET); (b) incremental increase in 5650 MWh/year of electricity consumed for productive uses in targeted communities (MWh/year).	By the end of the CPS period the number of households with solar photovoltaic technology electricity had not increased because solar farms had not yet started to operate. After a restructuring of the Integrated Energy Services project (FY08), including a one-year extension of the closing date to June 2014 and a simplification of the project's implementations arrangements, new targets have been set.	Source: CPSCR and additional information from Mexico team. Unclear if intervention targeted indigenous areas, although it is targeting rural areas.
	20. Regulatory, monitoring and financial framework for low emissions evolution of the transport and energy sectors developed		
	Indicators: (a) # of small and medium-sized agri-businesses adopting environmentally sustainable technologies; and (b) # tons of CO2 equivalents avoided. Baseline (2010): 0 Target (2013): (a) additional 2,168 small and medium-sized agri-businesses adopting environmentally sustainable technologies; (b) additional 1,987,500 tons of CO2 equivalent avoided.	By end-2012 770 small and medium-sized agri-businesses adopted environmental sustainable technologies (i.e. renewable energy sources, energy efficient technologies, and/or sustainable waste management and biomass conversion), equivalent to 600,000 tons of CO2 equivalent avoided. The Efficient Lighting and Appliances project (FY10) promoted Mexico's efficient use of energy and the mitigation of climate change by increasing the use of energy efficient technologies at the residential level. Specifically, less consumption of electricity favored the environment, as an emission of about 865,000 tons of CO2 was avoided with the 22.9 million light bulbs that were changed during 2012.	Source: CPSCR and Mexico team. Unclear how indicator relates to targeted outcome.
	21. Reduce GHG (CO2) emission through the adoption of emission reduction technologies		
	Indicators: Piloting of renewable energy production with GEF/CN financing. Baseline (2007): 0 Target (2012): 124,616 tCO2 per year of operation	124,616 tCO2 over the period October-2013-August 2013.	Source: CPSCR and Mexico team
	22. Adapt to Climate Change		
	Indicators: (a) National emission reductions target set; (b) At least five states committed to adopting a climate change action plan. Baseline (2008): 0 Target (2011): Emissions target set	In 2009 the Mexican government's Special Climate Change program (PECC in Spanish) defined emission targets through 2012 and longer term goals.	Source: CPSCR and Mexico team This indicator was added in CPS completion report (not in CPS or in CPSPR). The rationale was that no outcome on climate change was in CPSPR matrix.

Mexico CPS FY08-FY13: Pillar V Pillar V: Strengthening Institutions	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
23. Selected federal departments and agencies providing decision makers and the public with rigorous, timely, user-friendly information on the efficiency and effectiveness of government organizations and program expenditures		
<p>Indicators: Performance information (PI) presented in budget requests from line secretariats to Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico (SHCP) and in budget submitted to Congress</p> <p>Baseline (2009): Performance information is not widely used by line secretariats in their budget requests. PI is sent to Congress on tight deadlines and in format/content that makes it non-useable.</p> <p>Target (2013): PI presented in timely fashion to Congress in a format that allows interpretation and meets their needs. Content includes outcome & output measures. Secretariats send budget requests to SHCP with PI.</p>	<p>Performance information was used during 2013 budget preparation between the Ministry of Finance and line Ministries and to Congress. A portal with financial and non-financial performance information on budget is now available for citizens.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and Mexico team</p>
24. Improved administration in selected municipal government		
<p>Indicators: Programs with improved strategic design and reporting</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>	<p>The Bank contributed to the establishment of an online space or information system for the dissemination of successful experiences, training material, socio-economic information and social demographics.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR.</p> <p>No baseline or target. The results reported do not represent “programs with improved strategic design and reporting.”</p>
25. Improved efficiency of customs processes		
<p>Indicators: Increase in the perception by users of the efficiency of the services offered by Customs.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>	<p>At the request of the Government, the Customs project was cancelled; hence the development outcome was not achieved. However, the Bank provided support to improve the Government’s custom processes by measuring customs performance.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR.</p>
26. Strengthened fiscal transparency, and governance and accountability		
<p>Indicators: Satisfaction of Congress and civil society organizations with the performance information made available via government websites (as measured through user surveys).</p> <p>Baseline: PI is available to civil society through the new portal but has not been expanded to all levels of government</p> <p>Target: Portal Containing PI on budget performance is available for citizens.</p>	<p>By end-2012 a portal was available for citizens and the information has been expanded to all levels of government..</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and Mexico team.</p> <p>Baseline and target adopted in CAS completion report after Results-Based Management and Budgeting project (FY09) was restructured in 2012.</p>
27. Support the improvement of institutional performance of judiciaries		
<p>Indicators: Improved user confidence.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>	<p>The Bank helped implement the new ICT network that provided timely information on demand and supply of justice services in the Federal District Government (GDF). Implementation of a new management model supported by this ICT platform was completed. Ten user service applications uploaded to the institutional network that served as backbone</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR and Mexico team.</p> <p>The indicator only indirectly related to targeted outcome. Difficult to judge achievement of outcome.</p>

Mexico CPS FY08-FY13: Pillar V Pillar V: Strengthening Institutions	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
	of the management model have increased user confidence and stakeholder satisfaction in the tribunal system of justice of the GDF.	
28. Improved capacity building and communication practices		
Indicators: Timely information made available.	The Bank helped improve the availability of information through the implementation of different grants and knowledge services. The IDF supporting IFAI contributed to expand the INFOMEX system to all 31 states. The Bank contributed to improve the design and helped implement the Integrated Rural Cadastral Information System in Colima. It also contributed to strengthening the information system in Yucatán (SIEGEY).	Source: CPSCR and Mexico team.
Baseline:		
Target:		

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending, FY08-13 (US\$ Million)

Project ID	Project Name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount*	Approved Amount	Outcome Rating
Project Planned Under CPS / CPSPR 2008-13							
P110849	Climate Change DPL/DDO	2008	2008	2011	500.0	501.3	IEG: MS
P107159	Urban Transport Transformation Progr	2010	2010	2017	200.0	150.0	LIR: S
P116226	Social Protection in Health	2010	2010	2014	1,000.0	1,250.0	LIR: S
P101369	Compensatory Education	2010	2010	2014	100.0	100.0	LIR: S
P115347	School Based Management (APL2)	2010	2010	2014	220.0	220.0	LIR: S
P112262	Upper Secondary Education DPL	2010	2010	2011	500.0	700.0	LIR: S
P120134	DPL Adapt. Climate Change in WtrSct	2010	2010	2013	450.0	450.0	LIR: MS
P113764	PROCAMPO	2011	Dropped		449.7		
Total programmed projects CAS FY08-13					2,919.7	3,371.3	
Unplanned							
P088996	Integrated Energy Services (CRL2)		2008	2014		15.0	LIR: U
P101342	Affordable Housing DPL III		2008	2008		200.5	IEG: MU
P106682	Savings&RurFinance SAGARPA (AF)		2008	2008		21.0	LIR: S
P095510	Environmental Sustainability DPL		2009	2010		300.8	IEG: MS
P106261	Sustainable Rural Development		2009	2017		50.0	LIR: MS
P106528	Results-based Mgmt. and Budgeting		2009	2014		17.2	LIR: MS
P106589	IT Industry Development Project		2009	2015		80.0	LIR: MS
P111839	Savings & Rural Fin 2nd phase (AF-C)		2009	2009		50.0	LIR: S
P112258	Priv Housing Finance Markets Strngth		2009	2013		1,010.0	LIR: MS
P114271	Customs Institutional Strengthening		2009	2012		10.0	IEG: Not rated; LIR: U
P115067	Support to Oportunidades Project		2009	2014		1,503.8	LIR: S
P115101	Supplement to Env Sustain. DPL		2009	2009		401.0	No Rating Available
P115608	Framework for Green Growth DPL		2010	2011		1,503.8	LIR: S
P116965	Influenza Prevention and Control		2010	2013		491.0	LIR: MS
P118070	Economic Policies DPL		2010	2011		1,503.8	LIR: S
P106424	Efficient lighting and appliances		2011	2014		250.6	LIR: S
P112264	Strength. Business Env for EcoGrowth		2011	2012		751.9	IEG: S
P121195	Efficiency Improvement Program		2011	2015		100.0	LIR: MS
P121800	MEDEC Low-Carbon DPL		2011	2012		401.0	LIR: S
P122349	Support to Oportunidades (AF)		2011	2011		1,250.0	LIR: S
P120170	Strengthening Social Resilience to CC		2012	2013		300.8	LIR: S
P123367	Savings and Credit Sector Loan		2012	2016		100.0	LIR: S
P123505	Fiscal Risk Management DPL		2012	2014		300.8	LIR: S
P123760	Forests and Climate Change (SIL)		2012	2017		350.0	LIR: S
P126297	2nd Prog. Upper Secondary Educ DPL		2012	2014		300.8	LIR: MS

P126487	MOMET for Improved Climate Adaptation	2012	2018		105.3	LIR: S
P130623	Sust. Rural Development (AF)	2013	2013		50.0	LIR: MS
Total Non-programmed projects CAS FY08-13					0.0	1,1418.8
Total projects CAS FY08-13					2,919.7	1,4790.1
Dropped						
P072900	Highway Maintenance II	2008	Dropped		150.0	
P074732	Finance SECAL	2008	Dropped		200.0	
P077189	Water Policy Development SAL	2008	Dropped		100.0	
P082950	Flagship Intervent.in IWRM	2008	Dropped		50.0	
P085533	Agricultural Productivity II	2008	Dropped		160.0	
P089798	Strng.UrbRealProp.RightsInst.	2008	Dropped		100.0	
P089992	Social Development Policy Ln	2008	Dropped		300.0	
P095896	MX Water Rights	2008	Dropped		100.0	
P101370	TBD-HD	2008	Dropped		100.0	
P109913	Streng Urban Real Prop Righ	2008	Dropped		50.0	
P086058	Lifelong Learning APL 1	2009	Dropped		20.0	
P089797	Tax Admin. Inst. Dev.	2009	Dropped		12.0	
P090179	Community Access Justicell	2009	Dropped		40.0	
P095323	Indigenous Community Dev	2009	Dropped		120.0	
P095458	Phasell TertiaryEducStudent	2009	Dropped		25.0	
P095600	Health System Loan	2009	Dropped		300.0	
P096773	Environmental Management	2009	Dropped		100.0	
P098269	APL1 National Urban Transport	2009	Dropped		30.0	
P101341	Guerrero Decentr. RurTransp.	2009	Dropped		30.0	
P101344	Competitiveness II	2009	Dropped		50.0	
P106616	Integr Irrig. Modern.Plus	2009	Dropped		100.0	
P107134	Env.Recovery Apatlaco River	2009	Dropped		50.0	
P109911	NAFIN-Bancomex	2010	Dropped		500.0	
P112076	Financial DPL	2010	Dropped		500.0	
P101278	Forests: Environ Serv & CCH	2011	Dropped		76.0	
Total dropped projects CAS FY08-13					3,263.0	
On-going						
			Approval FY	Closing FY		Approved Amount
P066321	MX: III BASIC HEALTH CARE PROJECT		2001	2010		350.0
P077602	MX Tax Admin Institutional Development		2002	2008		52.0
P070108	MX Savings & Credit Sector Strengthening		2003	2011		64.6
P068290	MX E-Business for Small Bus. Devpt. Pr.		2004	2008		58.4
P035751	MX Community Forestry II (PROCYMAF II)		2004	2009		21.3
P035752	MX Irrigation & Drainage Modernization		2004	2010		303.0
P080149	MX Decentralized Infrastructure Developm		2004	2010		108.0
P087152	MX (CRL1)Savings & Rurl Finance(BANSEFI)		2004	2013		75.5
P085851	MX Basic Education Dev Phase III		2005	2008		300.0
P088080	MX Housing & Urban Technical Assistance		2005	2009		7.8
P089865	MX-(APL1) Innov. for Competitiveness		2005	2011		250.0
P074755	MX State Judicial Modernization Project		2005	2012		30.0
P088728	MX (APL1) School-Based Management Prog		2006	2010		240.0
P088732	MX Access to Land for Young Farmers		2006	2010		100.0
P091695	MX Modernization Water & Sanit Sector TA		2006	2010		25.0
P087038	MX Environmental Services Project		2006	2011		45.0
P085593	MX (APL I) Tertiary Educ Student Ass		2006	2012		180.0
Total Ongoing Projects						2,210.6

Source: Mexico CPS, CPSPR and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 0/04/2013

*Proposed amounts in italics provided by CMU on 10/17/2013

**LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.

Annex Table 3: Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY08-13 (US\$ million)

Project ID	Project Name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P066674	Indigenous and Community Biodiversity Conservation Project (GEF)	TF 24372	2001	2008	7.5
P060908	Mexico Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project (GEF)	TF 24371	2001	2010	14.8
P065988	Consolidation of the Protected Areas System Project (GEF)	TF 50311	2002	2010	31.1
P059161	Introduction of Climate Friendly measures in Transport	TF 51612	2003	2009	5.8
P083132	Enabling Activity on Persistent Organic Pollutants to comply with the Stokholm Convention	TF 53710	2005	2008	0.5
P082950	Mexico: Flagship Interventions in Integrated Water Resources Management Project	TF 53338	2005	2008	0.5
P090533	Strengthening of the Federal Institute for Access to Information (IFAI)	TF 54316	2005	2009	0.5
P082219	CDM TA for Mexico	TF 56603	2006	2008	0.4
P095038	MX-GEF Integrated Energy Services	TF 54619	2006	2008	0.7
P095038	MX-GEF Integrated Energy Services	TF 55578	2006	2008	0.4
P095510	Mexico Environmental Sustainability Development Policy Loan	TF 55408	2006	2009	0.6
P082656	Mexico City Insurgentes Bus Rapid Transit System Carbon Finance Project	TF 56112	2006	2016	1.9
P100438	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico	TF 57461	2007	2008	0.3
P101341	MX-Guerrero Decentralized Rural Transport for Territorial Development Loan	TF 57791	2007	2008	0.6
P100082	MX Land (IDF)	TF 56996	2007	2010	0.4
P089171	Mexico Environmental Services Project	TF 56321	2007	2011	15.0
P066426	Hybrid Solar Thermal Power Plant	TF 57033	2007	2014	49.4
P077717	Large-scale Renewable Energy Development Project (Phase 1 = \$25M; Phase 2 = \$45M)	TF 56781	2007	2014	25.0
P088546	Mexico: Waste Management and Carbon Offset Project	TF 90169	2007	2015	12.0
P080104	MEXICO - Wind Umbrella	TF 56319	2007	2017	17.1
P106261	Sustainable Rural Development	TF 90643	2008	2009	0.5
P100438	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico	TF 90326	2008	2011	0.5
P104406	MX Fiscal Transparency	TF 91135	2008	2011	0.5
P104290	MX Institutional Strengthening of Congress	TF 58294	2008	2011	0.5
P098732	Mexico: Sacred Orchids of Chiapas: Cultural and Religious Values in Conservation Project	TF 91426	2008	2012	0.8
P114897	Reducing Impacts of Ranching on Biodiversity	TF 93682	2009	2012	0.2
P114889	LAND OWNERSHIP FOR THE RURAL POOR	TF 93681	2009	2012	0.2
P109696	Creation of a Public Observatory of Municipal Management	TF 91989	2009	2012	0.4
P112082	(MEXICO) Building Technical Capacity to Develop the PPP Program in the State of Jalisco	TF 93232	2009	2013	0.2
P106305	Mexico: Low carbon bus corridor project	TF 91333	2009	2013	1.0
P095038	MX-GEF Integrated Energy Services	TF 91733	2009	2014	15.0
P108766	Sustainable Rural Development	TF 93134	2009	2017	10.5
P118072	Mexico Influenza A/H1N1N Prevention	TF 95094	2010	2012	1.7
P110849	Mexico - Climate Change Development Policy Loan	TF 93086	2010	2012	1.0
P114012	Sustainable Transport and Air Quality	TF 95695	2010	2014	5.4
P107159	MX Urban Transport Transformation Progr	TF 96291	2010	2017	200.0
P120170	Strengthening Social Resilience to Climate Change	TF 96061	2011	2012	0.3
P120200	Strengthening Statistical Infomation in Yucatan	TF 96286	2011	2012	0.1
P121771	Strengthening Cash Management & Control systems	TF 97593	2011	2013	0.4
P120654	MX GEF Efficient lighting and appliances	TF 98465	2011	2014	7.1
P120654	MX GEF Efficient lighting and appliances	TF 98062	2011	2014	50.0
P120116	Strengthening and Consolidation of internal control Framework of Fed Gov't	TF 97295	2011	2014	0.3
P100438	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico	TF 96681	2011	2016	4.5
P121116	Sustainable Production Systems and Biodiversity	TF 10952	2012	2013	0.1
P125764	Development of an internal control IT system for the Ministry of Public Administration	TF 99123	2012	2014	0.1
P125982	Mexico Institutional Strengthening of Congress - Phase II	TF 12026	2012	2015	0.4
P125717	Development of Professional Competencies of ASF Staff	TF 10934	2012	2015	0.3
P088546	Mexico: Waste Management and Carbon Offset Project	TF 11024	2012	2015	2.5
P123760	Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project	TF 11648	2012	2017	25.7
P123760	Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project	TF 11570	2012	2017	16.3
P129968	Oaxaca: Strengthening the State's Management Capacities	TF 12320	2013	2016	0.3
P121116	Sustainable Production Systems and Biodiversity	TF 12908	2013	2018	11.7
Total					542.7

Source: Client Connection as of 10/08/2013

Annex Table 4: Analytical and Advisory Work for Mexico, FY08 - FY13

Proj ID	Economic and Sector Work	Fiscal year	Output Type
P101273	MX (SCL) Agricultural Trade	FY08	Policy Note
P101346	MX Electricity Subsidy Study	FY08	Report
P101733	MX CPAR Update	FY08	Report
P106025	MX Financial Sector Competitiveness	FY08	Report
P106361	FPDSN: Fee Service Advisory SHF	FY08	Report
P106567	MX Secondary Education Programm.I	FY08	Report
P110383	AML/CFT Assessment of Mexico	FY08	Report
P101358	MX Agriculture PER	FY09	Report
P108304	MX (CCH)Low Carbon Development Study	FY09	Report
P112567	MX Mexican Alliance for Educ Quality	FY09	Report
P117971	Third SHF Fee For Services	FY11	Report
P119779	Mexico ICR ROSC	FY11	Report
P106709	MX Health System Modernization	FY12	Report
P112024	MX Social Impacts of Climate Change	FY12	Report
P127554	FSAP Mexico	FY12	Report
Proj ID	Technical Assistance	Fiscal year	Output Type
P101567	MX (FFS)CONEVAL Monitoring & Evaluat	FY08	"How-To" Guidance
P104740	MX-Water Sector Financing Strategy	FY08	Institutional Development Plan
P106210	MX (FFS) Guerrero State DevPlan	FY08	Institutional Development Plan
P106230	MX (FFS) Adv. Serv. for Ref. of SHCP	FY08	Client Document Review
P106419	MX (FFS)SEDESOL RBM&E	FY08	"How-To" Guidance
P109739	MX (FFS)SEDESOL Productivity of the Poor	FY08	"How-To" Guidance
P111122	MX Inter. Conf. on Performance Budgeting	FY08	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P104731	MX CF Assist CDM TA	FY09	"How-To" Guidance
P108417	MX Treasury's Office Reform	FY09	"How-To" Guidance
P110474	MX (FBS) Massive Trnspt. Federal Program	FY09	Institutional Development Plan
P111257	MEXICO: Global Cat Mutual Bond Risk Mod	FY09	Model/Survey
P112539	MX Sharing Intn'l Experiences in WSS	FY09	"How-To" Guidance
P114425	MX (FBS) Queretaro	FY09	Institutional Development Plan
P101891	MX Public Sector Advisory (MOU)	FY10	Client Document Review
P103871	MX (FBS) SHCP in Mexico	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P110047	MX Accounting Harmonization-Subnat.	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P111969	MX Water Sector Flagship L	FY10	Client Document Review
P113759	MX Poverty Employment Social MOUs	FY10	Client Document Review
P114097	MX Capital Markets	FY10	Client Document Review
P114892	MX Energy Sector MoU	FY10	Client Document Review
P115917	MX (FBS) Yucatán: SIEGEY	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P116539	MX (FBS) Productivity of the Poor	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P117527	MX (FBS) Poverty & Nutrition Maps	FY10	Model/Survey
P118546	MX SEDESOL Child Care for FLFP	FY10	Client Document Review
P120569	MX Pov & Employ Knowl & Coord Srvc. MOU	FY10	Client Document Review
P111121	MX (FBS) PEMEX	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P115331	MX-M&E and Coordination of Youth Policy	FY11	Institutional Development Plan
P117870	MX Renew. Energy Assistance Program	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P118293	MX-Promoting Mini-Hydro Potential	FY11	Client Document Review
P120790	MX (FBS) Advisory Services for IFMS	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P123304	MX Poverty Employment Social KAS	FY11	Client Document Review
P126519	Flare/Vent and Fugitive Measurement Wksh	FY11	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P116169	MX-Social Protection for Poor	FY12	TA/IAR
P116549	MX Southern States Sustainable Dev.	FY12	TA/IAR
P116628	MX RAS PEMEX Strategic Assessment	FY12	TA/IAR
P120524	FIRST #9051 Mexico: Fin. Crisis Prep. TA	FY12	TA/IAR
P120697	MX Universal Health Coverage	FY12	TA/IAR
P122021	CA -MX SD Strategy Muncplty O.P. Blanco	FY12	TA/IAR

P122802	MX Progr Knowledge Advisory Serv in PS	FY12	TA/IAR
P123123	MX(FBS)Yucatan Foundation State M&E Syst	FY12	TA/IAR
P125795	Mexico: Royalties Reform for Mining Sec	FY12	TA/IAR
P126616	MX (FBS) 2011 Advisory Services for PFM	FY12	TA/IAR
P127214	MX Sustainable Urban Dev. in MX Cities	FY12	TA/EPD
P128522	MX Poverty Employment Social KAS	FY12	TA/IAR
P105849	Subnational Climate Change Plans	FY13	TA/IAR
P112959	Energy Subsidies and Env MoU	FY13	TA/IAR
P119943	MX Addressing Mexico's Water Challenges	FY13	TA/IAR
P123248	MX Fiscal Federalism	FY13	TA/IAR
P128130	MX Housing Finance Program in Mexico	FY13	TA/IAR
P129043	MX Policy Notes	FY13	TA/IAR
P129942	MX PKS Fiscal Management TA	FY13	TA/IAR
P130076	MX Developing Markets for Risk Mngmt	FY13	TA/IAR
P131285	MX RAS Commodity Price Risk Mgmt JIT	FY13	TA/IAR
P132084	MX RAS JIT SIDAFF Implementation	FY13	TA/IAR
P132506	MX - JIT Wkshp on Options for Gas Utiliz	FY13	TA/EPD
P143218	MX - (JIT) Citizen Security	FY13	TA/IAR

Source: WB Business Warehouse as of 10/04/2013

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Mexico, FY08-13

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (\$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2008	P035752	MX Irrigation & Drainage Modernization	303.0	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderate
2008	P066674	MX GEF Indigenous&Community Biodiversity	0.0	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderate
2008	P077602	MX Tax Admin Institutional Development	52.0	Satisfactory	Negligible To Low
2008	P085851	MX Basic Education Dev Phase III	298.4	Satisfactory	Moderate
2008	P101342	MX Affordable Housing DPL III	200.5	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Significant
2009	P035751	MX Community Forestry II (PROCYMAF II)	21.3	Satisfactory	Moderate
2009	P059161	MX GEF Climate Measures in Transport	0.0	Satisfactory	Negligible To Low
2009	P066321	MX: III BASIC HEALTH CARE PROJECT	350.0	Moderately Satisfactory	Negligible To Low
2009	P080149	MX Decentralized Infrastructure Developm	105.4	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderate
2009	P088080	MX Housing & Urban Technical Assistance	2.5	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Negligible To Low
2009	P095510	MX Environmental Sustainability DPL	701.8	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderate
2010	P060908	MX GEF MESO AMERICAN CORRIDOR	0.0	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Negligible To Low
2010	P065988	MX GEF Consolidat.Prot Areas (SINAP II)	0.0	Satisfactory	Moderate
2010	P088728	MX (APL1) School-Based Management Prog	240.0	Moderately Satisfactory	Negligible To Low
2010	P088732	MX Access to Land for Young Farmers	52.6	Unsatisfactory	High
2010	P118070	MX Economic Policies DPL	1,503.8	Satisfactory	Moderate
2011	P070108	MX Savings & Credit Sector Strengthening	77.6	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderate
2011	P089865	MX-(APL1) Innov. for Competitiveness	250.0	Satisfactory	Significant
2011	P116965	MX Influenza Prevention and Control	0.0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012	P074755	MX State Judicial Modernization Project	13.6	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Negligible To Low
2012	P085593	MX (APL I) Tertiary Educ Student Ass	171.0	Moderately Satisfactory	Negligible To Low
2012	P112264	MX Strength. Business Env for EcoGrowth	751.9	Satisfactory	Moderate
2012	P114271	MX Customs Institutional Strengthening	0.0	Not Rated	Non-Evaluable
Total			5,095.3		

Source: BW Key IEG Ratings as of 10/04/2013

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Mexico, Exit FY08-13

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (\$) *	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No) *
Mexico	5,095.3	23.0	94.7	71.4	90.1	81.8
LCR	19,736.1	220.0	91.1	75.3	82.1	69.0
World	84,372.8	1,093.0	83.6	72.4	66.2	54.5

Source: WB Business Warehouse as of 10/04/2013

* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Mexico and Comparators, FY08-13

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average 2008-2013
Mexico							
# Proj	19.0	21.0	26.0	27.0	26.0	20.0	23.2
# Proj At Risk	3.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	7.0	4.2
% Proj At Risk	15.8	23.8	11.5	18.5	7.7	35.0	18.7
Net Comm Amt	2,165.8	3,949.2	6,910.5	7,640.0	7,775.7	4,558.2	5,499.9
Comm At Risk	154.3	373.6	568.7	287.7	47.2	363.3	299.2
% Commit at Risk	7.1	9.5	8.2	3.8	0.6	8.0	6.2
LCR							
# Proj	318.0	331.0	349.0	353.0	346.0	332.0	338.2
# Proj At Risk	65.0	74.0	68.0	61.0	68.0	72.0	68.0
% Proj At Risk	20.4	22.4	19.5	17.3	19.7	21.7	20.2
Net Comm Amt	18,337.5	26,198.1	32,161.5	32,557.8	33,341.8	30,843.3	28,906.7
Comm At Risk	3,722.7	3,297.1	5,316.1	3,195.2	4,503.5	6,097.4	4,355.3
% Commit at Risk	20.3	12.6	16.5	9.8	13.5	19.8	15.4
World							
# Proj	1,832.0	1,925.0	1,990.0	2,059.0	2,029.0	1,965.0	1,966.7
# Proj At Risk	312.0	386.0	410.0	382.0	387.0	414.0	381.8
% Proj At Risk	17.0	20.1	20.6	18.6	19.1	21.1	19.4
Net Comm Amt	110,835.9	135,706.0	162,975.3	171,755.3	173,706.1	176,206.6	155,197.5
Comm At Risk	18,967.7	20,857.8	28,963.1	23,850.0	24,465.0	40,805.6	26,318.2
% Commit at Risk	17.1	15.4	17.8	13.9	14.1	23.2	16.9

Source: WB Business Warehouse as of 10/08/2013

Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for Mexico and Comparators, FY08-13 (US\$ Million)

Fiscal Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mexico						
Disbursement Ratio (%)	40.4	186.1	76.2	47.4	30.8	46.3
Inv Disb in FY (\$M)	457.1	1,324.2	1,618.9	1,255.3	785.8	1,064.9
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY (\$M)	1,132.3	711.7	2,123.8	2,649.0	2,548.6	2,301.7
LCR						
Disbursement Ratio (%)	24.9	39.5	39.2	30.9	22.0	24.0
Inv Disb in FY (\$M)	2,328.8	3,967.3	4,998.4	4,513.5	3,338.4	3,524.0
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY (\$M)	9,367.3	10,043.2	12,756.7	14,614.2	15,201.7	14,712.3
World						
Disbursement Ratio (%)	22.2	26.5	26.9	22.4	20.8	20.6
Inv Disb in FY (\$M)	14,561.7	18,062.5	20,928.1	20,929.3	21,040.7	20,499.0
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY (\$M)	65,651.9	68,128.3	77,755.6	93,495.1	101,207.0	99,546.9

Source: WB Business Warehouse as of 10/07/2013

Annex Table 9: Net Disbursement and Charges for Mexico, FY08-13 (US\$ Million)

Period	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
FY2008	642.1	625.5	16.5	225.2	6.8	-215.4
FY2009	2,511.2	170.9	2,340.2	191.3	7.1	2,141.8
FY2010	4,626.0	686.9	3,939.2	232.0	12.4	3,694.8
FY2011	2,407.3	743.5	1,663.8	246.5	10.2	1,407.0
FY2012	1,907.0	349.9	1,557.1	239.8	4.3	1,313.1
FY2013	1,607.5	380.2	1,227.3	262.6	2.8	962.0
Report Total	13,701.1	2,956.9	10,744.2	1,397.4	43.6	3,682.1

Source: World Bank Client Connection 10/07/13

Annex Table 10: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Mexico (US\$ Million)

Development Partners	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	0.13	0.17	0.42	1.33	..
Austria	0.65	0.51	0.85	2.19	..
Belgium	1.36	0.98	0.58	0.65	..
Canada	5.93	4.42	1.4	2.29	..
Czech Republic	0.01	..	..	0.02	..
Denmark	0.06	..	..	..	..
Finland	0.68	0.9	0.97	0.84	..
France	10.77	13.12	205.82	430.92	..
Germany	39.15	40.79	35.5	91.25	..
Greece	0.07	0.2	0.12	0.12	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	..
Italy	5.59	0.62	1.05	0.98	..
Japan	-54.69	-30.71	-46.73	-51.99	..
Korea	0.9	0.79	0.55	0.53	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	-0.34	-0.32	-0.27	0.11	..
New Zealand	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.12	..
Norway	0.12	0.02	0.05	8.19	..
Portugal	0.1	0.05	0.03	0.09	..
Spain	-15.07	-14.51	5.26	-21.75	..
Sweden	0.03	0.09	0.03	..	..
Switzerland	0.47	0.45	0.33	0.58	..
United Kingdom	6.75	11.64	9.41	5.76	..
United States	102.53	129.43	205.6	374.89	..
DAC Countries, Total	105.35	158.72	421.08	847.21	0
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..
AfDF	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB Special Funds	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..
CarDB	..	..	..	..	..
EBRD	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	21.70	6.08	7.51	86.40	..
GAVI	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	17.46	12.06	26.78	4.44	..
Global Fund	..	..	3.39	9.96	..
IAEA	0.61	0.35	0.59	0.28	0.69
IBRD	..	..	..	..	..
IDA	..	..	..	..	..
IDB Sp.Fund	-0.49	2.54	7.57	6.25	..
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..
IFC	..	..	..	..	..
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	..	..	..	..	..
Isl.Dev Bank	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal Protocol	..	..	..	..	..
Nordic Dev.Fund	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	..	..	..
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..
UNAIDS	..	0.04	0.05	0.10	..
UNDP	0.28	0.19	0.15	0.03	..
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..
UNFPA	1.66	1.27	1.42	1.14	..
UNHCR	..	0.93	0.39	..	..
UNICEF	0.79	1.00	0.90	0.90	..
UNPBF	..	..	..	..	..
UNRWA	..	..	..	..	..

UNTA	1.03	..	..	..	..
WFP	..	..	..	..	..
WHO	..	..	..	..	..
Other Multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral, Total	43.04	24.46	48.75	109.50	0.69
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	0.12	0.09	0.04	..
Israel	0.50	0.87	0.86	1.19	..
Kuwait (KFAED)	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	..
Romania	..	..	..	0.03	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	0.03	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	0.02	..	0.01	..
Thailand	0.03	0.03	..	0.01	..
Turkey	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.07	..
United Arab Emirates	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.09	..
Other donor countries	..	..	..	..	..
Non-DAC Countries, Total	0.75	1.28	1.24	1.47	0.00
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	..	6.17	3.51	3.12	..
Private Donors, Total	0.00	6.17	3.51	3.12	0.00
All Development Partners, Total	149.14	190.63	474.58	961.30	0.69

Source: data extracted on 08 Oct 2013 18:29 UTC (GMT) from OECD. Stat

Annex Table 11: Economic and Social Indicators for Mexico, 2008 – 2013

Series Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mexico	LAC (All Income Levels)	World
							Average 2008-2013		
Growth and Inflation									
GDP growth (annual %)	1.0	-6.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	..	1.6	2.8	1.6
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	0.0	-7.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	..	0.6	1.6	0.6
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	13,950.0	13,610.0	14,430.0	15,770.0	16,440.0	..	14,840.0	11,473.6	11,206.4
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	9,260.0	8,350.0	8,590.0	8,870.0	9,600.0	..	8,934.0	7,912.4	9,207.0
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	..	4.2	4.8	5.0
Composition of GDP (%)									
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	..	4.0	5.8	3.0
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	37.0	34.0	35.0	36.0	36.0	..	35.6	32.8	27.0
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	60.0	62.0	61.0	60.0	60.0	..	60.6	61.2	70.0
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	22.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	..	20.8	20.2	20.5
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	25.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	..	23.6	21.8	21.0
External Accounts									
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	28.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	33.0	..	30.2	24.8	29.5
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	30.0	29.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	..	31.6	25.0	29.3
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.0	-1.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	..	-1.0	..	..
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	19.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	..	..	22.8	..	..
Total debt service (% of GNI)	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	..	..	3.5	3.5	..
Total reserves in months of imports	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	..	3.8	8.4	13.6
Fiscal Accounts *									
General government revenue (% of GDP)	24.8	22.4	22.8	23.2	23.6	23.1	23.3	..	..
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	25.9	27.1	27.2	26.6	27.3	26.2	26.7	..	..
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	-1.1	-4.7	-4.4	-3.4	-3.7	-3.1	-3.4	..	..
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	43.1	44.5	42.9	43.7	43.5	43.5	43.5	..	..
Social Indicators									
Health									
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	76.0	76.0	77.0	77.0	..	..	76.5	74.0	70.3
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	96.0	95.0	95.0	97.0	..	..	95.8	92.3	83.0
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	82.0	83.0	84.0	85.0	..	..	83.5	80.5	63.0
Improved water source (% of population with access)	93.0	93.0	94.0	94.0	..	..	93.5	93.5	88.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	..	14.6	17.6	37.2
Education									
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	108.0	103.0	101.0	103.0	..	..	103.8	71.3	47.8
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	114.0	115.0	114.0	113.0	..	..	114.0	114.3	106.5
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	87.0	87.0	89.0	91.0	..	..	88.5	89.8	69.5
Population									
Population, total	114,968,039.0	116,422,752.0	117,886,404.0	119,361,233.0	120,847,477.0	..	117,897,181.0	595,082,898.0	6,885,767,219.8
Population growth (annual %)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	1.0	1.0	1.0
Urban population (% of total)	77.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	..	77.8	78.6	51.8

Source: DDP as of September 23, 2013

*International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, September 2013 (Estimates start after 2012)

Annex Table 12: Mexico - Millennium Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	57	56	59	58	59
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	50	49	50	45	43
GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)	17,144	17,071	19,108	19,564	19,726
Income share held by lowest 20%	6	4	4	4	5
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	14	..	6	3	..
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	4	2	1	2	0
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	4	8	6	5	1
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	26	37	32	31	..
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	95	..	96	98	98
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	96	..	97	98	98
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	73	79	87	92	95
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	89	96	99	100	104
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children)	99	100	99	100	99
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12	14	16	24	26
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	96	97	98	98	99
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	99	99	102	105	107
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	..	86	93	99	97
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	36.5	36.1	37.3	39.1	39.6
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	75	90	96	96	98
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	37	29	22	17	14
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46	35	25	20	17
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	81	80	77	71	65
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	84	86	..	93	95
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	63	67	70	74	73
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	92	85	82	54	50
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	86	..	98	96
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases					
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	67	46	31	22	23
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	0.1
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	0.1
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tuberculosis case detection rate (% of all forms)	26	27	60	78	76
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	1	1	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	4	3	4	4	4
Forest area (% of land area)	36.2	35.2	34.3	33.7	33.3
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	66	71	75	80	85
Improved water source (% of population with access)	82	86	89	91	94
Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	1	6	12	14	17
Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)	2	4	-1	2	8
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income)	18	18	16	10	5
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	0.1	5.1	17.2	35.0
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0	1	14	44	82

Telephone lines (per 100 people)	6	10	12	18	17
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	3	3	3	2	2
Other					
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	2,740	3,640	4,820	7,520	8,870
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	235.6	347.1	500.9	832.2	1,058.6
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	23.1	20.0	23.9	23.7	25.1
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	71	73	74	75	77
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	88	..	91	92	93
Population, total (billions)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trade (% of GDP)	38.3	58.1	63.9	55.7	64.4

Source: World Development Indicators