

## *Annex M*

### Methodology

This report is the outcome of an OECD peer review of civil protection policies in Mexico, carried out by the OECD Secretariat and a team of three lead peers in co-operation with the Mexican Ministry of the Interior (*Secretaría de Gobernación*, SEGOB) and a representative sample of stakeholders from the Mexican National Civil Protection System (*Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil*, SINAPROC). The peer review follows a well-established mini-Delphi method of data and information collection and applies an analytical framework that has been previously used in peer reviews in France, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden. The objective of the review was to take stock of progress made throughout SINAPROC since its establishment in 1986, and to identify areas where policies and practices across the government could further improve civil protection outcomes.

The peer review followed a broad and inclusive participatory process, reflecting inputs from the multiple co-ordinating functions and operational capacities that together compose SINAPROC. A kick-off meeting took place in Mexico on 10 January 2012, to explain the objectives and approach of the peer review to more than 250 SINAPROC stakeholders. Detailed questionnaires were sent to 137 organisations representing federal, state and municipal levels of government as well as the private sector, volunteer organisations and academia. Over 80 questionnaire responses were received, which provided a significant amount of information about how SINAPROC is structured, its objectives, functions and key challenges. On the basis of this information, two fact-finding missions were conducted with three peer reviewers (from Chile, Italy and the United States) who possess operational and policy expertise in the field of civil protection. The first mission in March 2012 involved panel interviews with a broad range of federal authorities and stakeholders. The second mission in May 2012 focused on officials from state and municipal levels of government, the scientific research community and volunteer organisations. In total, 46, formal panel interviews were conducted during the 2 missions, including with 8 states (Chiapas, Coahuila, Colima, Jalisco, Nuevo León, state of Mexico, Tabasco and Tamaulipas) and the Federal District, and 6 municipalities (Guadalajara, Monterrey, Motozintla, Puerto Vallarta, Tampico and Tuxtla Gutiérrez) as well as 1 borough of the Federal District (Delegación Cuauhtemoc).

Preliminary findings and policy recommendations were presented for discussion at a policy dialogue held on 14 May 2012 in Santa Maria de Huatulco, Oaxaca, in which 40 representatives of various organisations in SINAPROC participated. During this meeting, consensus was reached about policy areas where recommendations would be useful. Based on the information collected, the OECD Secretariat carried out its analysis following the criteria presented in, *Emerging Risks in the 21st Century: An Agenda for Action* and *Future Global Shocks*. The analytical criteria include: *i*) the clarity of responsibilities and roles, consistency of practice, effectiveness in achieving goals,

coherence of organisation among SINAPROC's stakeholders; *ii*) the integration of scientific research and modern technologies to support prevention policies and civil protection planning; *iii*) the effectiveness of policy measures and techniques that enable risk reduction; *iv*) the co-operation among the different levels of government and with the private sector, international assistance and volunteer organisations in providing relief services and support to emergency responders; *v*) the transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the financial instruments for recovery and reconstruction.

The draft report was circulated to all SINAPROC stakeholders for fact-checking, including two rounds of comments over the autumn 2012 and the winter 2012-13. Nearly 300 written comments from 48 stakeholder groups were carefully reviewed and incorporated in the final report. The report's findings were discussed with a broad group of delegates from 28 OECD countries at the 2012 OECD High-Level Risk Forum.

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## MEXICO

### REVIEW OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL CIVIL PROTECTION SYSTEM

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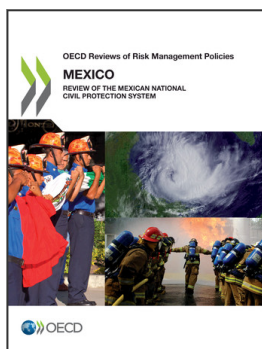
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