

Fund Title* MPTF_00209: UN COVID-19 MPTF
Anticipated Start Date*
Duration (In months)*
Anticipated End Date*

Brief Overview*
Comments The project aims to reduce the socio-economic impacts caused and economic empowerment. This will be achieved through: the

Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope Country	Name of the Region Bolivia
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	Participating Organizations ILO UNDP UNWOMEN	NGOs
Contacts	Contact Type Project Manager Focal Point Focal Point Focal Point Focal Point	Name Ignacio Trabadela Cristina Formella Chandni Lafranchi Ernesto Pérez Dennis Funes
Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker GEM3 - GEWE is the principal	Risk Medium Risk
	Fund Windows	Fund Windows Window 2: Reduce Social Impact
	Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response	HRBA integrated Yes
	Primary Socio-Economic Pillars	Pillars Pillar 3: Economic Response and
Fund Specific Markers	Concept Note Type	Type Funding
	Budget	Amount
	Budget Requested	\$1,000,000
	Other Sources	\$4,000,000
Estimated Budget	Total	\$5,000,000

nd income of own-account women workers in the informal economy

d by Covid-19, on own account women workers in the informal bolivian economy, to prevent the
establishment of social protection mechanisms; access to decent work; capacity building and

Region(s)

Americas

New Entities

Other

e-mail

ignacio.trabadela@un.org

crisrina.formella@unwomen.org

lanfranchi@ilo.org

ernesto.perez@one.un.org

dennis.funes@undp.org

OECD-DAC

Country(ies)

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Implementing Partners

Ministry of Productive

Development and Plural

Economy (MDPyEP) Ministry of

Position

Additional e-mail

31-Oct-20

12

31-Oct-21

em from falling into poverty, and promoting gender equality
l training; and, access to financing.

Telephone

Skype

Title

CN_I. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens).

CN_II. Results expected to be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme
Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight
a) how the solution(s) is data driven (especially on population being targeted) b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches; c) if and how it applies a human rights-based approach and how is it based on the principle of “recover better together” d) if and how the theory of change reflects the Gender Equality Marker score selected in this solution

CN_III. Catalytic impact and nexus Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources including from IFIs, foundations, the private sector. Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.

CN_IV. Who will deliver this solution List what Recipient UN Organizations (no less than 2 per concept note) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point.

P_I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19
and its impact

P_V. Target population

socio-economic level in Bolivia: to support the recovery of own-account women workers in the informal economy. The project aims to Mitigate the Socio-economic Impact and safeguard people and their livelihoods, and incorporates the Gender Equality Mark and empowerment of women and girls (GEEW/G) as the main objective" (GEM 3). This JP is the inter-agency intervention nur Coordinator and United Nations System (UNS) in Bolivia within the Socio-Economic Response Plan to COVID-19, developed and is integrated within Pillar 3 of the Plan: Economic response and recovery, protecting employment, SMEs and informal work

It is important to note that the health crisis impacted Bolivia in the midst of two pre-existing crises, a political crisis and an economic crisis. The country is in a situation of political instability, which is becoming more acute as the health crisis deepens, which in turn increases the risk of conflict. In addition, there are problems at the economic level, linked to a deceleration of the economy since 2014, reaching a growth rate of -2.22%, a level experienced only during the financial crisis undergone by the country between 1998 and 2003. According to the INE (2020)[2] for May 2020, accumulated growth declined to a rate of -7.9% compared to a similar period in 2019 (which was 2.22%). These effects on the economy are rooted in the fall in international prices of raw materials and the effects of the confinement on the supply and demand of goods and services. Additionally, the World Bank's economic growth outlook for Bolivia as of June 2020

These factors have strongly affected the Government's capacity and agility to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 in a timely manner. The Government is working together with international organizations to create spaces for meeting, dialogue and social cohesion in order to protect vulnerable populations; solutions that can be delivered quickly and that can generate catalytic effects, which can be sustained in the medium term.

In the case of Bolivia, "The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed several of Bolivia's structural problems in terms of development and social protection. The pandemic accounts for a high proportion of Bolivians living in vulnerable conditions, particularly with regard to access to services and social protection. [...] The clear fragility of economic growth, social gains and improvements in access to services, today are in conflict with the impact of the disease on all aspects of the lives of Bolivians"[4].

Based on aggregated data from the Continuous Employment Survey (ECE, in Spanish), preliminary estimates on the impact of COVID-19 show a decrease of at least 10% in the employment rate and an increase of almost 3% in the unemployment rate[5]. In Bolivia, the unemployment rate of women (2015-2019) has been on average 6.2% higher than that of men (10.3% vs. 4.06%)[6]. Likewise, the unemployment rate of young women (15-24 years old) in the same period, has been 2.6% higher than that of the adult population (population aged 55 to 65), 4.94% versus 2.31%, respectively.

women, women victims of violence, domestic workers, and young people) in the informal economy in Bolivia, through activities that will strengthen their skills and competencies to access sources of decent employment and generate enterprises in the formal market. The age group on which the project will focus will be women in their productive age. The pilot intervention will be carried out in the departments of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. This geographical area has been chosen according to data from the Continuous Employment Survey (CEM) of a total of 895,621 own-account women workers in the informal sector, 583,515 (66%) work in the urban area.

The intervention would be carried out through the articulation and scaling up of ongoing actions of three Recipient United Nations System: the International Labour Organization (ILO), the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This inter-agency intervention is built on the basis of a series of development actions that already exist and impacts on the target population. In this way, via the additional financing provided through the project it will be possible to complement the Socio-economic Response Plan of the UN in Bolivia.

The intervention incorporates the human rights-based approach, especially the values of dignity, equity, equality, inclusion, and respect of women in vulnerable situations. With regard to the principle of "Recover Better Together", the project plans to contribute to the recovery of the economy after the COVID-19 crisis is having on the SDG identified, and to contribute to equity, poverty reduction and access to decent work, to the recovery of the economy after economic shocks caused by the pandemic. Likewise, this proposal responds to the principle of "leaving no one behind" as it : "determine who and to what extent people are being left behind in particular contexts[27], being these: discrimination, socio-economic status and geography.

A key aspect for the sustainability, feasibility and scalability of the project results is based on the generation of alliances and articulation with public, private and civil society institutions, seeking the appropriation and institutionalization of the mechanisms generated in the project and the previous common relationship with stakeholders will serve as a basis. Among these actors are: Confederación de Empleadoras (CONFEM) and the previous common relationship with stakeholders will serve as a basis. Among these actors are: Confederación de Empleadoras (CONFEM) in Bolivia, the Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy (MDPyEP), the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MTESS), the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MAMUJ) and the National Women's Movement (MUM) and Central Obrera Boliviana (COB). Likewise, the relationship with relevant civil society actors is foreseen, such as with women's organizations and women workers' organizations.

The theory of change developed states that: (i) if government institutions design and implement policies and programmes w

women workers in the informal economy. The intervention will focus on the generation of favourable conditions in the current context to contribute to the achievement of the expected results. The joint and coordinated work with actors from the public and private sectors, and the institutionalisation of the solutions, thus strengthening the response capacities to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

The impact of the project will be to build the bases, and local architecture, conducive to the escalation of the intervention, to the employment crisis in Bolivia. The impact and results of the project can significantly increase the probability of having the intervention expand the scope and focus of the intervention, through new phases that contemplate a larger age group and other sectors. The intervention has been budgeted at approximately \$5 million USD, which will be made up of the \$1 million USD requested for the project and an additional \$4 million USD that will add up to the cost of the ongoing actions by the RUNOs and the financing that is expected from the sources described below.

Through the project, efforts will be made to channel and catalyse additional funding to scale up the intervention, through the following sources:

Public Funds: Through the first component, the intervention will establish advocacy mechanisms for public policies and promote the target population to access conditional cash transfers to compensate for the loss or reduction of income, due to quarantine measures during the pandemic. Efforts will be made with the Productive Development Bank ("Banco de Desarrollo Productivo" BDP) to channel funds from the state as well as with income and bond lending institutions, to explore the possibilities of generating social protection mechanisms for the target population.

Private Financing: It is expected that this type of financing will have an impact through: (i) the generation of alliances with International Labour Organization Corporate Social Responsibility Programmes, promoted by the Global Compact in Bolivia for the sponsorship of women's employment, labour, gender and sustainable finance roundtables; (ii) donations and/or investments through the visibility of women's projects on the Platform of Crowdfunding promoted by UNDP, which will be launched in October 2020, and will complement the efforts of the intervention for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, through a menu of concrete actions distributed by SDG cluster, initially favouring the target population, through the generation of a Fund to support Development Financial Institutions (IFDs in Spanish) and micro-finance products that, in principle, will be capitalised by the intervention, but will seek to complement it with funds from public resources.

Cooperation Funds: Through: (i) the generation of synergies with the ongoing programmes and projects of the RUNOs; (ii) the generation of synergies with the ongoing programmes and projects of the RUNOs.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Currently, the ILO is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Welfare of the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the design of a new operating model for the Public Employment Service (SPE, in Spanish), which will receive assistance in the formulation of a transition plan, with precise targets and indicators, and a proposal for instruments to register the labour exchanges of the enterprise. The ILO will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour for the creation of formal spaces for tripartite social dialogue during the employment crisis, in addition to providing technical assistance to the Central Government for the generation of incentives in the informal sector, as well as the generation of productive development policy guidelines.

The ILO also has business development programmes and tools, such as the Women's Entrepreneurship Development (WED) and the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB), which provide economic opportunities for women entrepreneurs by supporting them in creating, strengthening and expanding their businesses. SIYB provides a platform for women entrepreneurs' voices to be taken into account in policymaking. There is also the OurCoop programme, which is an ILO training module designed to help workers, especially those in the informal sector, to create economic opportunities through associativity.

The ILO has two International Centers dedicated to training for policymakers and technical training to contribute to the work of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Welfare; one of them is the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC) located in Turin, Italy, and the other is the Inter-American Center for Knowledge Development in Vocational Training (CINTERFOR) located in Uruguay. Through ITC, the ILO provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Welfare, working with microfinance companies through training (Mal Turin). Through CINTERFOR, a methodology will be applied to measure the digital divide of women in Bolivia, in order to bet

Finally, the ILO has normative instruments to support the tripartite actors and to prioritize decent work. For example, and as presented, we have Convention 168 on the promotion of employment and protection against unemployment, Recommendation 204 on the transition from the informal economy to the formal economy. These instruments are part of the legal tools to establish basic principles and rights at work.

face as a result of the pandemic and how its impacts, despite being differentiated, will affect most of those that find themselves in the most vulnerable population groups that are most vulnerable. The report clearly mentions that some of the most affected groups will be: indigenous people, people with disabilities, people employed in the informal sectors and highly affected by the pandemic, elderly people, among others.

Additionally, as in many countries across the world, in Bolivia most contagions have occurred in urban areas due to higher population densities and relations among people. Five municipalities across the country (Santa Cruz, La Paz, Trinidad, Cochabamba, Montero) account for 25% of the country's population. Additionally, as the sanitary crisis evolved, its spread was substantial among highly unequal urban areas with high vulnerabilities.

Turning to the sectors that have been most severely affected by the lockdown in Bolivia, these are: trade, construction, transport and a significant proportion of the manufacturing industry. These sectors are mostly located in urban areas where forecasts indicate growing levels of urban poverty and informality.

In 2019, own-account workers represented about 45% of the working population, with a strong participation of female workers. Own-account workers or apprentices without payment were mostly women and represented 18% of the total [30]. The fact that own-account workers are a first clue of the high levels of informal employment in the Bolivian labour market, which translates into lower quality of work for this category of workers.

Informality is also related to the size of enterprises in Bolivia, where most workers find themselves working for MSMEs. In 2019, 54% of total employed women accounting for 54% of total employed. [31] It is worth mentioning that Bolivia is also the poorest country of South America with an HDI Index of 20.4%; 15.7% of the population being vulnerable to multidimensional poverty and 7.1% in severe multidimensional poverty.

In light of the data mentioned above, it is clear that women in Bolivia who find themselves working as own-account workers in the most affected sectors, are an important target group to focus on, even more so if attention is brought to the fact that gender-based violence against women and girls. Bolivia displayed one of the highest rates of violence against women and girls prior to the pandemic. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) have increased as an unfortunate response to poverty, the ongoing humanitarian crisis, economic stress and domestic abuse at household level.

According to the latest assessment of the impacts of COVID-19, carried out by the United Nations System in Bolivia [34], own most vulnerable groups to the effects of the health crisis. Thus, the target group will be constituted by at least two hundred (old), with emphasis on young women, who carry out economic activities on their own account and are located in the urban and Santa Cruz.

According to ILO (2020) [35], approximately 923,650 women were own account workers, of which 97% were informal. This informality in the Bolivian labour market. According to ILO data (2020) [36], the informal rate of employment (in non-agric 82.2% in the case of women.

In accordance to the latest UNS report in Bolivia (2020) [37] and data from the INE (2018) [38], the four economic sectors with employment are agriculture, livestock, forestry, hunting and fishing (38.23%), followed by the trade and services sector (16. finally the manufacturing industry sector (9,35%).

On the other hand, in the case of women, a considerable percentage of workers opt for own-account employment (44%), due opportunities in the formal sector of the economy; (ii) motherhood, which leads many women to leave their jobs or to enter excessive unpaid care work they are responsible for, as it is estimated that they invest almost twice as much time each day in (2020). The first report of the ILO study that measures the impact of COVID-19 on the Bolivian labour market (2020) [39], estimates for own-account employment, only 3% carry out their activities formally, leaving 97% in the informal sector.

Other national studies reveal that a large number of informal workers are located in Bolivia's main cities and that there are some certain populations in the informal sector, which are related to social disadvantages and forms of exclusion, stratification and is the study carried out in 2007 by the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE, 2007) [40] which states that "the study carried out confirms that women, indigenous workers, and those workers with low levels of education who live in the cities to be inserted in the informal sector". Among these factors, the negative effects of COVID-19 have been concentrated in the urban

A 2019 study on women workers in the informal economy in the city of El Alto (Alliance for Solidarity, 2019) [41] also reveals that informal sector are exposed to a double working day, having to take care of household tasks. In this regard, 45% of those women

Comments

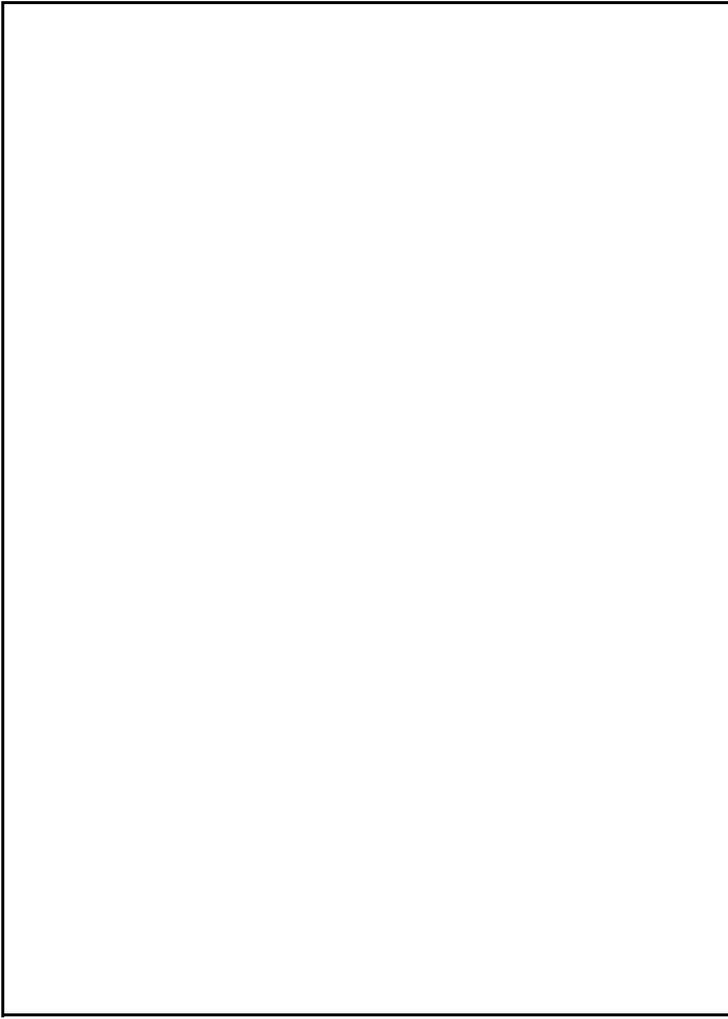
Reviewer 1 score: 22. The Concept Note is ambitious and includes a wealth of activities to make the transition happening, including by providing training and access to finance to own-account female workers. The proposal refers to a number of relevant studies to be conducted by the implementing UN agencies. While it stresses that the findings from those studies will represent the basis for the on the ground initiatives, the links between the analytical component and the action-oriented components of the project could be made more explicit. It would also be useful to clarify which instruments the project plans to use to influence the design of public policies and programmes.

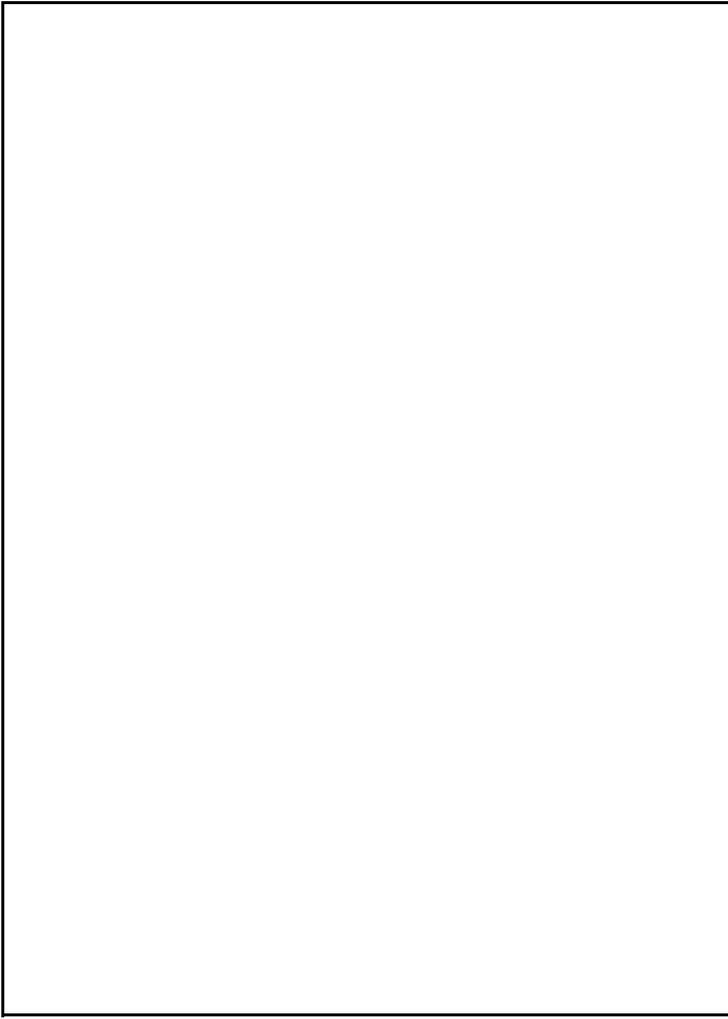
Reviewer 2 score: 21

Reviewer 3 (S) - overall score: 20

concerns over scope and structure of overall program (too many outcomes/outputs, weak links or synergies, and overlaps between these outcomes/outputs); but strong rationale, with use of data, and links to other sources of funding







Main Goals

Goal	Target	Description
------	--------	-------------

Goal 1	Target 1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
--------	------------	--

Goal 5	Target 5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies a
--------	------------	---

Goal 8	Target 8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
--------	------------	---

Secondary Goals

Goal	Target	Description
------	--------	-------------

Contributing Goals

Goal	Target	Description
------	--------	-------------

Indicator 1

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

Indicator 1

Indicator 1

Indicator 2	Total Estimated % Budget allocated per target
-------------	---

10%

80%

10%

Indicator 2	Total Estimated % Budget allocated per target
-------------	---

Indicator 2	Total Estimated % Budget allocated per target
-------------	---

Outcomes

Outcome 1

By 2022, strategic governmental institutions have designed gender and social public policy proposals and programmes that promote the transition of own-account women workers from the informal to the formal economy, taking into account the care economy, in the cities and sectors identified by the programme.

Outcome 2

by 2022, at least 200 own-account women workers in the informal sector (in the urban areas of the cities of La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz) will have the skills and abilities that will improve their employability and the generation of enterprises, so that they can access sources of decent work. "

Outcome 3

By 2022, at least 100 own-account women workers (from the urban areas of the cities of La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz) will have access to financial and non-financial mechanisms adapted to their needs, which will contribute to their formalization."

Indicator Title

1. Number of public policies or programmes, developed in consultation with government, employers, workers and civil society representatives, that promote the transition from the informal to the formal economy of own-account women workers, submitted to the government for their enactment and implementation in the sectors and cities identified.

1.1. Number of assessments and studies carried out in consultation with government, workers, employers and civil society representatives, to generate evidence about the target group's situation, needs and characteristics.

1.2. Number of agreements generated through the multi-stakeholder mechanism with women's organisations, trade unions, and the identified strategic governmental institutions, in order to promote the transition of own-account women workers from the informal to the formal economy.

1.3.a Number of public policy proposals for social protection that identify an integral care system under a rights-based approach for own-account women workers, designed by the JP.

1.3.b Number of own-account women workers of the informal economy who participate in the dialogue spaces for the design and validation of the proposals for public policies and programmes focused on meeting their needs towards formalization, social protection and an integral care system under a rights-based approach.

1.3.c % of own-account young women who participate in the dialogue spaces

2.A. Percentage of own-account women workers with strengthened entrepreneurial skills, that have established their own formal business or have joined a formal associative venture through the JP's technical assistance.

2.B. Percentage of trained own-account women workers that have entered the formal labour market through the JP's technical assistance.

2.1. Number of studies to identify dynamic and emerging sectors in Bolivia with their corresponding skills needs, that are conducive to generate labour market inclusion and the establishment of sustainable formal entrepreneurial enterprises and ventures.

2.2.a. Number of own-account women workers in the target group that have benefitted from entrepreneurship training.

2.2.b. Number of own-account women workers in the target group that have benefitted from skills development training to increase their employability.

3. Number of own-account women workers (from the urban area of the cities of La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz) that reached access to financial and non-financial mechanisms adapted to their needs

3.1. Number of own-account women workers associated in ventures, that have been involved in the fast-prototyped mechanisms, have accessed to financing.

3.2 Financial fund to support the design of financial and non-financial products and services, adapted to the needs of own-account women workers

3.3.a. Number of own-account women workers trained in financial management through the financial education program developed by the project

3.3.b. % of own-account young women workers trained in financial management

Output**Output 1.1**

Evidence-based knowledge on the characterisation of own-account women workers in the informal economy, for the promotion of targeted public policies and programmes to address their needs in relation to formalization, social protection and co-responsibility for care, has been generated.

Output 1.2.

By the end of the Joint Programme, multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms with women's organisations, trade unions and the identified strategic governmental institutions, have been established at the regional and/or national level, to support the design of policies and programmes related to the transition to the formal economy of own-account women workers.

Output 1.3.

By the end of the Joint Programme, the capacities of governmental institutions and other stakeholders to design and implement policies and programmes related to the care economy, that will support the formalization of own-account women workers, will have been strengthened."

Output 2.1

Studies to identify the emerging and most dynamic sectors of the economy, for the generation of entrepreneurship and labour insertion of women during and after the COVID-19 crisis, have been elaborated.

Output 2.2.

Own-account women workers in the informal economy with strengthened capacities that favor their labour insertion and establishment of enterprises, through the transfer of methodologies and tools in entrepreneurship, digitalization, green economy, among others identified in product 2.1, in alliance with institutions of economic empowerment for women, technical and vocational training centers and the Public Employment Service.

Output 3.1

Inclusive financial and non-financial products and services adapted to the specific needs of women in the target group, generated by the social innovation laboratories

Output 3.2

Measures that generate **incentives for the formalization of enterprises and businesses of the target group**, developed through **access to financial products and alternative financing mechanisms** (crowdfunding, for example), in alliance with the Bank of Productive Development and other private or public institutions of the financial sector.

Output 3.3.

Women from the target group will have benefited from a financial education programme that improves financial management skills and the sustainability of monetary resources.

Description

This indicator will allow to quantify the number of public policies or programmes designed and validated in dialogue spaces (with the participation of government, workers, employers and civil society representatives), presented to the relevant governmental institutions, that promote the transition of own-account women workers from the informal to the formal economy in the sectors and cities identified.

This indicator will quantify the number of assessments and studies generated by the JP in consultation with government, workers, employers and civil society representatives, to identify the current labour, social and economic situation of the target group.

This indicator will measure the number of agreements reached by the relevant private and public actors, through the technical assistance provided by the JP, in order to generate norms, laws and policies that will promote the transition of own-account women workers from the informal to the formal economy in the sectors and cities identified.

This indicator will quantify the number of proposals for public social protection policies and programs with a care economy approach, designed by the JP, that will address the needs and close gaps in the access to these types of public services by the own-account women workers of the informal economy.

This indicator will show the number of own-account women workers from the informal economy who will participate in the dialogue spaces generated by the JP, so that the public policy decisions and actions to be implemented will be more representative and better grounded, as they will reflect the views and needs of the women in the target group.

2.A. This indicator will quantify the percentage of own-account women workers with strengthened entrepreneurial skills, that have established a new formal business or have joined a formal associative venture in the sectors and cities identified.

2.B. This indicator will quantify the percentage of own-account women workers in the informal economy, that have entered the formal labour market in the sectors and cities identified.

This indicator will seek to generate knowledge about dynamic and emerging sectors in Bolivia with their corresponding skills needs, that are conducive to generate labour market inclusion, the establishment of formal enterprises by women in the target group to support a just transition to the formal economy in the sectors and cities identified.

2.2.a. This indicator will quantify the number of own-account women workers that have improved their entrepreneurial skills and capacities to establish formal ventures.

2.2.b. This indicator will quantify the number of own-account women workers that have accessed skills development trainings to improve their employability in a number of fields (e.g. digital skills, green skills, etc.).

The indicator counts the number of women in the target group that reached access to financial and non-financial mechanisms developed by the social innovation labs

This indicator counts the number of own-account women workers associated in ventures that, after participating in the design of prototyped financial and non-financial mechanisms to develop their ventures, have accessed to financial and non-financial mechanisms.

This is an indicator of accomplishment of a Financial fund creation to support technically and financially the design of financial products adapted to the needs of women

The financial education program is ment to increase financial management capabilities of woman in the target group in order to use them while managing their ventures / business

Description

Actions will be carried out to generate updated information on the target group, which will provide evidence that will serve as an input for the development of public policies and programmes, adapted to the needs of own-account women workers in the informal economy. This information will be developed from the results of the studies and assessments that the RUNOs are carrying out to measure the effects of the COVID-19 health crisis on a series of population groups. The main findings from these studies, that are linked to the target population of the Joint Programme, will be taken into account.

Likewise, this information will also be complemented by a characterisation of the target group, in order to have updated information about their situation, constraints, limitations and existing needs, which will allow to adjust the intervention, to achieve the expected results. It will be important to consult and validate the information generated with representatives from the target group, government representatives and other relevant key actors for this purpose. This, in turn, will create dialogue and means of cooperation with the stakeholders, which will serve to disseminate information about the project and its scope, particularly in the cities of La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

In addition, the information generated will be used to enact a communications campaign to raise awareness on the situation and problems of own-account women workers, in order to increase public institutions' engagement with the sector.

"In order to contribute to the establishment of a regulatory framework that incorporates measures and incentives focused on the target group, the joint programme aims to achieve: i) a mapping and review of existing policies linked to formalization; ii) an identification of the main obstacles to formalization, including recommendations for the debureaucratisation of the formalization and registration procedures for enterprises; iii) the strengthening of own-account women workers' organizations in order to improve their capacities for political advocacy, elaboration, follow-up and monitoring of policy and/or programme proposals; and iv) the establishment of a multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanism for the design of policies and programmes related to the transition to the formal economy of own-account women workers.

In this sense, it will be important to have significant involvement of the different governmental levels and women's organizations, in order to establish the starting point and the necessary

The Joint Programme will support the State in the design of public policy proposals for social protection that will generate the conditions for the development of a care system through the participation and leadership of women, and will include proponents in the design of the proposals as described below: i) Creation of a virtual training platform for own-account women that includes a programme to strengthen capacities in organization, association and promotion, soft skills (leadership, voice and communication) and training in women's human rights for own-account women (this platform will also include a module for working with family members of own-account women in new masculinities); ii) Development of virtual and presential spaces for dialogue with government institutions, civil society organizations, as well as generation of spaces for dialogue and joint articulation with the target population (own-account women); and iii) Technical assistance to the State for advice and guidance on the design of public policy for social protection with emphasis on the development of care systems.

The transition of the target group from the informal to the formal economy should incorporate a deep understanding of the labour market, with special emphasis on the main opportunities and challenges for formalization, entrepreneurship and labour market insertion. In this sense, rapid assessments will be carried out to establish: i) emerging, dynamic and favorable sectors for the establishment of sustainable formal enterprises by women of the target group; ii) the identification and evaluation of value chains and sectors with greater potential to sustainable employment of the target group's population; and, iii) the identification of necessary skills (skills needs anticipation and matching) to improve the employability and enterprise generation conditions and opportunities for women of the target group.

The assessments will be carried out using RUNOs methodologies and tools, applying a clear gender focus. For example: ILO's "Enabling Environment for Sustainable Enterprises (EPES)" and CINTERFOR/ILO's "Skills needs anticipation and matching". The process and its approaches will be accompanied and agreed upon through the Joint Programme, including the consultation and participation of key stakeholders.

The development and strengthening of the capacities of women workers in the target group will be a fundamental factor in accompanying their transition to better opportunities and working conditions, which will favour their socio-economic recovery. In this sense, through the Joint Programme, a series of pilot training processes will be carried out based on the identification of potentialities and training needs identified in output 2.1. In this way, a transition path will be established that incorporates the training processes adapted to the needs of the women of the target group, for which inputs from the characterization generated in output 1.1 will be applied. The intervention will be carried out in the cities of La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

The RUNOs will coordinate with a series of partners for the implementation of the pilot training processes directed to the target group, so that they can be later replicated through the transfer of methodologies and tools. The basis of the capacity building will start with the implementation of courses in the management of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), to favor the digital inclusion of women in the target group.

Subsequently, two training programmes will be established, through which women will be able to opt for labour market insertion or business development. For both cases, assessments and vocational orientation tools will be applied to better direct women towards the sectors of their interest, trying to articulate them with the demand for skills identified in product 2.1.

Women who decide to set up businesses will be prepared for the establishment of new sustainable businesses in the formal economy that can contribute to the transition to a greener economy, receiving technical assistance and support provided in partnership with technical training and women's economic empowerment institutions, applying methodologies such as SIYGB (Start and Improve Your Green Business) and GET Ahead.

In the case of women who choose to enter the labour market, processes will be applied that

This output seeks to strengthen the entrepreneurship of own-account women workers, through the development of prototypes of financial and non-financial capital injection mechanisms, in addition to the identification of **digital training** needs based on the results of CINTERFOR (Assessment of technological needs and gaps in digital training).

This output will contribute to the initiatives that have already been developed by the MDPyEP and the VMYP to favour the digitalisation of SMEs through their ACELERAMYPE platform. This will allow women to **acquire skills that can then be applied to their business ideas**, inserting and adapting them to the new demands of the formal labour market.

This product aims to define incentives for the formalization of informal enterprises and businesses of women of the target group, which facilitate their access to capital financing, through alternative mechanisms that provide better financing conditions for the expansion of their business or create new value, thus having better formal access to markets. Crowdfunding specifically seeks to expand and connect more easily to other personal or business financing mechanisms that are committed to sustainable development and gender equality, and that will allow proposals from self-employed women workers in the informal sector to reach a greater number of potential investors who wish to contribute and invest in their ventures and businesses. UNDP's "Co-Labora" crowdfunding platform will be the mechanism to raise funds that could finance women's enterprises within the framework of donation and/or investment modalities.

The Joint Programme will implement a financial education programme adapted to the needs of own-account women workers in the target group, which promotes their transition to formalization and economic empowerment, thus directly contributing to gender equality, poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth. This educational programme will be implemented in the following way: i) creation of a financial education web platform for own-account women; ii) design and development of the curriculum to be implemented, which must be agreed upon by the RUNOs and the main stakeholders and will include basic skills related to: income, expenditure, budgeting, borrowing, saving and the use of other financial services such as insurance and financial cash transfers, as well as more specific modules such as professional network management, economic gender violence, gender-sensitive procurement, chain management or initiation into exports; iii) assessment and certification of own-account women who participate in the education programme and pass the final assessment.

Manage Indicators

Baseline Value

0

0

0

0

1.3.B0

1.3.C0

2.A.
0%

2.B.
0%

0

NA

NA

1

NA

0
0

Max Value	Outcomes	Outputs

At least 2	Outcome 1	
At least 2		Output 1.1.
At least 4		Output 1.1.
1		Output 1.3.
1.3.B 150 1.3.C 30%		Output 1.3.

<p>2.A. At least 40%</p> <p>2.B. At least 30%</p>	<p>Outcome 2</p>	
<p>At least 2</p>		<p>Output 2.1</p>
<p>2.2.a At least 200</p> <p>2.2.b At least 200</p>		<p>Output 2.2</p>
<p>At least 100</p>	<p>Outcome 3</p>	
<p>100</p>		<p>Output 3.1</p>
<p>100</p>		<p>Output 3.2</p>
<p>a. 500 b. 30%</p>		<p>Output 3.3</p>

Risk Management			
Event	Category	Level	Likelihood
Political instability, due to the context of uncertainty caused by the presidential elections (to take place in October 2020), delays coordination with government.	Political	High Medium	Low Likelihood
The economic empowerment of own-account women workers increases beneficiaries' economic and financial autonomy within the family, which may lead to a change in traditional gender	Social and Environmental	High Medium	Likely
The COVID-19 pandemic restricts mobility and the ability to hold face to face activities.	Operational	Low	Low Likelihood

Impact	Mitigating Measures (OLD)	Risk Owner
Intermediate	Focus on capacity-building of government counterparts, establishing MoUs so that if officials are changed, JP interventions will remain	ILO Resident Representative, UNW Resident Representative, UNDP Resident
Intermediate	Conduct awareness campaigns with JP stakeholders and implementing agencies to generate conditions that advance towards gender equality	ILO Project Officers, UNW Project Officers, UNDP Project Officers
Minor	Establish digital training and capacity-building processes with stakeholders and women beneficiaries, with a clear M&E, quality-assurance, and mentoring	ILO Project Officers, UNW Project Officers, UNDP Project Officers

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year
1. Staff and other personnel	2020-2021
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020-2021
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020-2021
4. Contractual services	2020-2021
5. Travel	2020-2021
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020-2021
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020-2021
Sub Total Programme Costs	
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%	2020-2021
Total	2020-2021

Description	Agency 1 ILO	Agency 2 UN WOMEN	Agency 3 UNDP
This includes standard costs for national staff to be hired during the duration of the JP. This category includes all related staff and temporary staff costs including base salary, post adjustment and all staff entitlements.	155,000	62,300	59,500
This includes contracts, following the normal procurement processes, to be issued to consultants, contract services and service providers which will provide technical support for the JP.	80,000	34,000	47,500
This includes staff and non-staff travel paid for by the JP, among which mission costs to cities and selected areas where the JP activities will be implemented.	6,579	5,000	4,000
This includes grants to strategic partners of the JP as well as transfers to Implementing national Partners which are not similar to a commercial service contract that will contribute to the roll-out of the activities of the JP.	170,000	157,700	101,000
Includes all general operating costs for running an office.	30,000	10,000	12,000
	441,579	269,000	224,000
The Trust Fund includes a standard seven per cent Programme Support Costs.	30,911	18,830	15,680
	472,490	287,830	239,680

Agency 4 (Name)	Total USD
	276,800
	0
	0
	161,500
	15,579
	428,700
	52,000
	934,579
	65,421
	1,000,000

Checks

Total USD
276,800
0
0
161,500
15,579
428,700
52,000
934,579
65,421
1,000,000

APPLICANTS WILL BE ASKED TO UPLOAD THIS EXCEL SHEET AS WELL AS ANY OTHER ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS THEY NEED TO.