

Joint SDG Fund
PORTFOLIO ON INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LNOB
Joint Programme 2020 Annual Progress Report

Template

Cover page

Country: Mexico

Joint Programme title: Closing gaps: making social protection work for women in Mexico

Short title: Closing gaps

Start date (month/year): 02/2020

End date (month/year): 01/2022

RC (name): **a.i. Christian Skoog (Unicef Representative)**

Government Joint Programme Focal Point (name and ministry/agency): Gemma Santana, Director of the 2030 Agenda, Office of the Presidency

Representative of Lead PUNO (name and agency): Pedro Américo Furtado de Oliveira, International Labour Organization (ILO)

List of PUNOs: ILO/UN Women/FAO

RCO Main JP Focal Point (name): Sandra Ortega **E-mail:** sandra.ortegaperez@un.org

Lead Agency Main JP Focal Point (name): Ricardo Irra **E-mail:** irra@ilo.org

Contact person for Joint Communications (name): Daniela Rangel **E-mail:** daniela.rangel@unwomen.org

Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): USD\$ 2,000,000.00

Overall budget (with co-funding): USD\$ 2,400,408.00

Annual Financial Delivery Rate (= Total JP expenditures / transferred funds x 100%):
(USD\$495,837.00 / USD\$ 949,483.00)*100=**52.22%**

Rate of Committed Funding (= Total JP commitments / transferred funds x 100%):
(USD\$401,460.00 / USD\$ 949,483.00)*100=**42.28%**

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

The overall purpose of the joint programme (JP) is to increase Mexican women's access to social protection, particularly those in domestic work and temporary agricultural work at national level, and with a special focus in the states of Chiapas, Jalisco, Mexico City, Oaxaca and the State of Mexico. The JP aims to improve the legal and policy framework, in order to extend social protection coverage for women especially for those in vulnerable situations, and increase the knowledge and commitment of key stakeholders who can contribute to change the current social protection conditions.

Overall instructions for using the template:

- *Do not go over the maximum number of pages per section – the report should be no more than 12 pages, not including the executive summary and annexes.*
- *Please be succinct and to the point, emphasizing only the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Fund at the global level.*
- *Please include a one- or two-line summary of each response longer than two paragraphs.*
- *The primary purpose is to report on annual, “big picture” results to the global level of the Joint SDG Fund, specifically with reference to the JP document that had been approved. It is independent of the separate, more detailed reports that may be required of your local partners that you can prepare in addition to this report.*
- *When in doubt, please contact the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat for further clarification.*
- *Delete all instructions after completing the report.*

Executive summary

- *Maximum 0.5 page to summarize the most important aspects from your detailed report below that you want to highlight for inclusion into the Joint SDG Fund’s global annual report.*
- *This should, primarily, include annual results, main achievements, and any major changes in the JP’s approach.*

During 2020, the JP contributed to increasing the coverage of social protection for women in Mexico in three main areas:

Social protection for domestic workers:

Accompaniment was provided for the formal deposit of ILO’s Convention 189 by the Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare of Mexico (STPS by its acronym in Spanish) before the ILO’s Director General, in July 2020. Technical support has been provided to the Social Security Mexican Institute (IMSS for its acronym in Spanish) to improve the regulatory framework of the domestic workers insurance pilot test, contributing to the establishment of its new operation rules, and for which a technical study was jointly launched by the IMSS and the ILO, which gathered the perspectives of several JP stakeholders, and formulated recommendations for the mandatory regime upon them. The diagnostic [OPAFd1] on barriers for formalizing domestic workers in Chiapas was launched and presented alongside the state’s stakeholders, and those of Jalisco, Mexico City and the State of Mexico are under revision and will be soon published[OPAFd2]. Twelve members of the JP stakeholder organizations received training on social protection, care and gender, and a training program for domestic workers of Mexico City on technical skills and occupational health and safety is underway. Grants have been awarded to the National Domestic Workers Union (SINACTRAHO for its acronym in Spanish) and to the Support and Training Centre for Domestic Workers (CACEH for its acronym in Spanish) respectively for capacity building of workers’ unions and fostering labour skills and empowerment.

National Care Policy:

The JP provided support for the design of a National Care System through a comprehensive approach that included: 1) Partnership building: expanding engagement with the Executive (INMUJERES, Secretary of Finance, Secretary of Development), the Legislative, and local authorities; the academia and civil society and other UN partners (ECLAC), 2) Knowledge generation: UN Women defined a strategy to undertake critical studies to influence decision making, comprehensive study of costs and investment returns (cost-benefit) of expanding gradually social protection services on care (based on global and regional methodology); partnership with COLMEX on specific studies; policy comparative mapping of existing national care systems; use of ECLAC-UNW policy reference documents, 3) Policy dialogue: UN Women fostered continued policy dialogue informed by the evidence generated with the Executive and Legislative, 4) Catalytic programming: UN Women required a programme as a basis for all the above (SDG-F). The Programme was used for pilot local projects in Mexico City local care systems, and 5) Advocacy: intense and impactful communications strategy, policy briefs and media outreach on the relevance of the issue.

Social protection for women temporary agricultural workers:

During the first year of the JP, the actions were focused on the Diagnostics of gaps and good practices on social protection towards the temporary agricultural workers in Oaxaca and Jalisco (the migration route between the two states where the work of this component is focused). These Diagnostics were the basis for the design of strategies and multisectoral policies considering the local and federal agenda. The four most relevant gaps identified are: labor, health, education, and gender and interculturality. As a result of the Diagnostics, the human rights agenda was a tool to disseminate in the migration route of the women temporary agricultural workers. In each entity, dialogue was fostered through the installation of an Intersectoral round-table for social protection, as a space for local and municipal institutions, employees, and civil society organizations to design the social protection agenda in the entities.

A. Annual Progress

- *In sum, part A should be a **maximum of 7 pages**.*
- *It should refer to the broader context and JP approach and provide an update on priority issues.*
 - o *Note that you will present annual results in detail in part B.*
- *Please be very succinct and clear - use bullet points when possible.*
 - o *Responses should generally be should be no more than 1-2 paragraphs per section*

A.1 The overall approach

Broader context and JP changes

- Briefly explain any changes in the broader context in the past year that led (or might soon lead) to a change of the JP's approach, strategy, Theory of Change, or expected results.
 - o If a change of the broader JP is anticipated, please explain what that might include and what the implications might be.

Social protection for domestic workers:

As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mexican government as a whole has shifted the priorities for this category of workers, especially of the IMSS, given it is one of the largest public healthcare and medical services providers, and also the main stakeholder regarding social protection coverage for domestic workers. Even though this has slowed down collaboration between the IMSS and the JP's component on domestic work, outputs regarding the documentation of the pilot test results have been achieved. Since the pandemic is far from over and the responsibilities of the IMSS as one of the spear points of the sanitary response will increase due to its role in the national vaccination strategy. Technical cooperation regarding the IMSS social protection mandatory regime is likely to face some delays. This has entailed strengthening activities with local stakeholders such as the Secretary of Gender Equality of Chiapas and the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion (STYFE for its acronym in Spanish) in Mexico City. The pandemic shed further light as well over the precarious conditions that domestic workers face in relation to the safety and health of their workplaces. As a response to this, the ILO, with the support of SINACTRAHO and CACEH, developed and launched a guide for domestic workers, COVID-19 and occupational health and safety. A second edition with a regional scope is under preparation.

National Care Policy:

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted disproportionately on women's burden of care. The JP positioned this as a priority policy issue, using previous work with the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES for its acronym in Spanish) and expanded it to other key actors, such as the Ministry of Finance.

Social protection for women temporary agricultural workers:

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, contact with the agricultural labor population on the field was the biggest challenge of the JP. This implied adjustments in the strategy for the dialogue in the field and data recollection, support, training, and work with the target population in the states of Oaxaca and Jalisco. Additionally, the mobility restrictions continue both in the field with the temporary agricultural workers and in the institutions with the stakeholders. According to information obtained in the field, the routes and periods of internal migration of agricultural work were modified. Progress was made in the diagnostics of social protection gaps for women temporary agricultural workers by adapting field work through hiring local organizations to do the local approach, together with virtual meetings and cabinet work done by the technical staff. However, other activities face a three months delay in implementation.

Ensuring that JP remains strategic and catalytic

- Briefly explain how your JP contributed to UNDAF and/or preparation of new Cooperation Framework.

The first working area of the Cooperation Framework 2020-2025 is related to *equality and inclusion*, operationalized in two direct effects. In this regard, the JP contributed directly to the Direct Effect 2: By 2025 the population of Mexico, particularly the most vulnerable, fully exercise their rights, among others, to universal social protection and have access to a comprehensive quality system of care services. The JP also contributed to the cross-sectional topic of the Cooperation Framework on gender equality and empowerment of the women and girls. The contribution focused particularly to the equality and empowerment of women temporary agricultural workers and domestic workers.

- Briefly explain how you adapted the JP to COVID-19 in 2020 (through formal re-purposing of 20% of the overall budget or other changes/adaptations).

General work plan adjustments, along with minor budget re-purposing, were made in order to develop activities that supported our counterparts' responses to COVID-19.

In relation to domestic workers, the risk of COVID-19 infection at the workplace as well as the increase in exposure to occupational hazards, both physical and psychosocial, became one of the main concerns of the sector. As a responsive measure, a guide on occupational safety and health (OSH) and COVID-19 prevention, addressed to employers and workers, was developed, as well as three spots in indigenous languages (náhuatl, mixteco and maya tsotsil) with specific recommendations on COVID-19 prevention before, during and after domestic working hours. The guide was produced and distributed through social media and among the WhatsApp networks of the SINACTRAHO and CACEH. Furthermore, as requested by the STYFE, a census project and an administrative record proposal for domestic workers was elaborated with the purpose of improving in the near future their recognition and their coverage of social protection benefits, such as the unemployment insurance of Mexico City.

Unpaid care work and the disproportionate care burden for women was a critical topic that became even more important in the COVID-19 context. The JP positioned investment in care services as a way to recover faster and better from the economic crisis caused by COVID-19. For this purpose, 16 knowledge products were developed for policy makers.

Regarding the JP's component on women in temporary agricultural work, a series of biweekly webinars was held to promote social protection and OSH, recognizing the importance of agricultural temporary workers with regards to national food security and addressing the vulnerabilities of the women in this sector. Also the technical document *Outlook and social protection agenda of the agricultural laborer population of Mexico in the face of COVID-19* was generated, which offers a look at the impacts caused by the health contingency in the agricultural sector, with special emphasis on temporary agricultural workers.

- Provide a brief update on the progress/status of these adaptations (e.g. did you finalize the re-purposed activities? If not, what is the plan).
- The series of webinars to promote social protection and occupational safety and health for women temporary agricultural workers was finalized in August 2020.
- The technical document *Outlook and social protection agenda of the agricultural laborer population of Mexico in the face of COVID-19* is in 40% of advance progress, pending the publication and distribution.
- The Diagnostics of social protection gaps for women temporary agricultural workers were developed by replacing field work with virtual modalities.
- UN Women produced 16 knowledge products on the impact of COVID for women in different areas such as care work; domestic workers and employment. A document on good practices in terms of social protection policies for women in the context of COVID-19 has been completed with a highly recognized academic institution in Mexico (COLMEX).
- The tv spots for domestic workers on COVID-19 prevention in indigenous languages were produced and distributed through social media in August 2020, in the frame of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, and have been periodically circulating ever since.
- The guide on OSH and COVID-19 prevention for domestic workers and their employers was published and launched in September 2020, and a second edition with a regional approach is underway.
- The domestic workers' census project and administrative record proposal for Mexico City is under review. It is expected that the JP will be able contribute to its pilot implementation.
- Briefly explain any other re-alignments of the JP over the past year, including those related to changed/new national strategic priorities, and how you have ensured that the JP remains strategic and catalytic.

Due to shifts in national strategic priorities, that resulted in changes of direct collaborators of the Mexican President, the Office of the Presidency for the 2030 Agenda will be reassigned to a different federal agency, most likely a Secretariat of State. The Office for the 2030 Agenda will remain the head of the National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and the new Secretariat that will hold said Office, which is yet to be determined, will be the official JP counterpart. A close follow-up has been given to this situation, and meanwhile relationships with other key stakeholders have been reinforced through regular communication and the development of proposals of additional activities and knowledge products oriented to support sustainable responses to the COVID-19 effects on the JP's target groups.

- Refer to how the JP aligns with the UN's [SERP](#) in your country, or how you plan to ensure such an alignment in the next year.

The Plan and Portfolio of Mexico's Socioeconomic response to COVID-19 (SERP) establishes as its second pillar social protection and basic services. Therefore, the JP aligns to the Expected Result *"Social protection systems are expanded with a universal approach and are resilient, prioritizing social spending in favor of the population living in poverty"*, by generating knowledge and evidence about COVID-19 impacts on work-related social protection and issuing recommendations and by increasing women in temporary agricultural work and domestic work resiliency through capacity building, fostering social dialogue and information dissemination.

The JP is also aligned with the third pillar of the SERP on *Economic response and recovery: protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises and informal workers*. It particularly contributes to the expected outcome related to the *design and implementation of economic recovery plans, policies and programmes that incorporate gender mainstreaming, job creation for women and care systems, and address the particular needs of the most vulnerable women*, by strengthening the gender perspective in the recovery plans and strategies, providing technical support for employment creation through the national care system, contributing to knowledge generation regarding female employment and its particular needs, bolstering indigenous and rural women access to social protection, and promoting occupational health and safety among domestic workers.

A.2 Update on priority issues

SDG acceleration

- In bullet points, please provide a brief update on JP contribution to the acceleration of the progress towards the SDGs, in line with the JP's Theory of Change for SDG Acceleration.

Target 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

- The Diagnostics of gaps and good practices on social protection towards the temporary agricultural workers in Oaxaca and Jalisco, together with the creation of Intersectoral round-tables for social protection, allowed first, to identify what is needed in order to achieve social protection for working women in an informal sector, and second, to formalize the dialogue mechanism to achieve intersectoral answers, including private and public sector (local and municipal institutions), civil society organizations and academia.
- The technical and legal advice provided to the IMSS as well as the documentation of the results and experiences of its pilot test for domestic workers registration to social security, has contributed to the improvement of its regulatory framework, whose changes, that came into force in November 2020, regarding the determination of the employer as the responsible for the registration and payment of the domestic worker social security contributions and the implementation of a new simplified mechanism for individual payment of multiple employers of a single worker, pave the way to a more enforceable but simple procedure which should have a positive impact on coverage rates in the short term.
- The diagnostic on formalization and social protection barriers for domestic workers have endowed the Secretary of Gender Equality of Chiapas with better insights on the conditions of the state's domestic workers and has provided grounds for the development of strategies for tackling the sector's poverty and social protection deficit. A similar effect is expected from the soon to be published diagnostics of Mexico City, Jalisco, Oaxaca and the State of Mexico.
- Training on social protection for the JP stakeholders has equipped them with better understanding and capability for improving the country's social protection system.
- Grants provided to domestic workers organizations, such as SINACTRAHO and CACEH, for capacity building of their members, have increased their knowledge and capability to demand government and employers to comply with their responsibility regarding social protection insurance.

Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

- Technical support for high-level discussions among government stakeholders and the development of studies on costs and investment returns for the universal coverage of care services for children from 0-5 and children from 6-12, as well as the elderly, have underlined the importance of recognizing unpaid domestic work and provided decision makers such as the Minister of Finance and the Senate with solid arguments regarding the benefits of implementation of national care policy.

Target 8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

- The webinar series on social protection and occupational health and safety for women in temporary agricultural work and the guide for domestic workers and their employers for the prevention of COVID-19 and occupational hazards, have underscored the importance of promoting safe workplaces specially in vulnerable jobs, free of physical and psychosocial risks, and are reminders of the importance of the employer's accountability and participation in this regard.
- Ongoing training for domestic workers of Mexico City on technical skills and health and safety at the workplace, implemented alongside the Institute for Labour Training (ICAT by its acronym in Spanish) will provide a better understanding of the subject among this sector and will establish grounds for replication and scaling of training in this topic.

Vulnerable groups

- **In bullet points, please provide a brief description of how you have directly and/or indirectly provided support to the vulnerable groups that your JP focuses on (i.e. the groups identified in the JP document).**

Directly influenced target groups established by the JP:

- **Women:** As a cross-cutting group of the project, support to women has been provided by contributing with knowledge products, enhancement of strategic partnerships and capacity building of stakeholders focused on the improvement of social protection schemes and labour conditions in precarious sectors such as domestic work, where women represent above 95% of the workforce, and agricultural work, where female workers earn almost half of what their male peers make. The JP contributes as well to the development of a national care policy, which is expected to benefit a wider portion of the female working population in Mexico, once it is established.
- **Indigenous people and rural workers:** Indigenous people and rural workers comprise another cross-cutting vulnerable group of the JP, specifically regarding its component on women in temporary agricultural work, but also in relation to domestic workers, where a significant part of the collectives report both indigenous and rural origins. Likewise, support is provided through empowerment, knowledge generation and capacity building that can influence the creation and improvement of policy frameworks regarding access to social protection and human and labour rights in general.
- **Human rights defenders (specifically NGOs and trade union leaders):** The JP has provided specific support to NGOs and trade union leaders, through grants (namely, those awarded respectively to CACEH and SINACTRAHO) for capacity building and strengthening of their membership, and through training programs where NGOs' representatives have participated.
- **Provide an updated number of individuals that were reached through the JP's efforts in 2020, and the total number that you expect to reach by the end of the programme (disaggregated by vulnerable groups and gender).**
- An estimated total of 715 female domestic workers have been reached directly in the frame of the JP's and twice that number is expected to be reached by the end of the programme.
- About 25,369 domestic workers (of which around 70% are women) registered to the pilot test by September 2020, were reached indirectly as result of the technical support provided to the IMSS. At this rate, it could be expected to reach twice that number by the end programme.

- A significant percentage of the 1.2 million households that hire domestic workers under live-out arrangements could be reached by the end of the programme as a result of the recent improvements of the pilot test regulatory framework that features a new simplified mechanism for individual payment of multiple employers of a single worker
- 521 women temporary agricultural workers were directly impacted by the programme, and an estimated 425 people working in connection with women temporary agricultural workers were impacted. The number was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic reducing field work time, as it is one third of the expected directly impacted population.
- Women temporary agricultural workers indirectly benefited by the JP are 5.9 million people and families of domestic migrants working in agricultural activities, 528,000 indigenous temporary agricultural workers and 758,267 women rural workers.

Gender marker

- In bullet points, please briefly explain how you applied the Gender Marker in JP implementation in the past year, and/or other ways in which gender was mainstreamed into implementation.

Gender was mainstreamed in the implementation of the JP through the following indicators:

1.1 *Context analysis with an integrated gender analysis:* Information was provided to decision makers to promote a gender-sensitive operation, to identify and propose innovative proposals with an intersectional and multisectoral approach.

1.2 *Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs:* The design and implementation of JP's knowledge products, capacity building activities and technical and legal assistance take into account the differentiated needs of women in general and in particular of women in domestic work and in temporary agricultural work. In this last group, particular needs from the origin zone as well as in the arrival zone are considered too.

2.1 *PUNOs collaborate and engage with the Government on gender equality issues and the empowerment of women:* The number of government allies and counterparts was expanded, linking the JP directly to the bodies in charge of women's rights advocacy and gender equality at the federal level, with INMUJERES, and with the Secretariats for Women and Gender Equality of the states of Chiapas, Mexico City, Jalisco and Oaxaca.

Human rights

- In bullet points, please briefly explain how human rights mechanisms were mainstreamed in JP implementation in the past year, as envisaged by the original JP design.
- The Intersectoral round-tables for social protection in Oaxaca and Jalisco with gender perspective allowed to institutionalize and strengthen decision-making mechanisms that promote permanent and constant political dialogue with a perspective of human rights to social protection for women temporary agricultural workers.
- Grants awarded to SINACTRAHO and CACEH have a human rights-based approach, in which the training and capacity building components promote a human and labour rights culture among domestic workers, and foster technical and negotiation skills among the most vulnerable and least empowered members of this collective.

Partnerships

- In bullet points, please list the main highlights regarding JP's partnerships.
- [Refer to how these have been aligned with the broader UNCT's partnership approach.](#)

The following points summarize the most relevant results achieved through JP's partnerships, and which add up to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) approach of building broader and more effective alliances through coordinated efforts:

- The JP has expanded PUNO's engagement with the Executive branch (INMUJERES, Secretary of Finance, Secretary of Development), Congress, local authorities, as well as the academia and civil society and other UN partners (ECLAC),
- A multi-stakeholder advocacy strategy is being consolidated by providing technical assistance and policy recommendations at the Legislative level, particularly the Senate, for the establishment of a route to develop the

National Care Law.

- Dialogue with the Chamber of Deputies has contributed to the approval of a constitutional reform for the creation of a National Care System, based on the principle of co-responsibility.
- A strategic alliance was formed with the regional offices of the UNDP, UN Women and ILO, for the development of the regional on-line course on *Social Protection, Care and Gender*, that took place between October and November of 2020 and had participants from 9 of the JP stakeholder organizations.
- Partnership with the IMSS has continued to grow, as concurrent lines of work of the three components of the JP have been established with the Institution.
- The partnerships with the Secretariat for Substantive Equality between Women and Men of Jalisco and the Secretariat of Welfare of Oaxaca, have contributed to the progress of the JP's component on social protection for women temporary agricultural workers and has enabled the creation of the Intersectoral round-tables for social protection.
- In Chiapas, the collaboration with the Secretariat of Gender Equality provided the opportunity of participating in a state-wide campaign centered on the rights advocacy and recognition of female paid and unpaid domestic work in the context of COVID-19.
- SINACTRAHO and CACEH have been essential partners for domestic workers direct outreach and are the most important advocates of the JP's component on social protection and labour rights of the domestic work sector.

Strategic meetings

- Indicate if you organized any of the events below (in person or virtually). If you did not, indicate in the comments when you plan to organize them.

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Virtual installation and first meeting of the JP's Coordination Committee and dialogue with donors (with participation of the Ambassador of Norway in Mexico, and representatives from the embassies of Denmark, the Netherlands and from the Delegation of the European Union)
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A second meeting with the JP Coordination Committee and the Advisory Group is expected to take place in the first quarter of 2021

* This refers to any event that included representatives of the Joint SDG Fund's global development partners/donors (Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.) Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or other partners' event.

Funding and financing

- In bullet points, please provide an update on what the JP has done (or plans to do) to leverage additional funding and/or financing from Government, IFIs or other partners.

No additional funding has been procured or requested.

Innovation, learning and sharing

- In bullet points, please list the main highlights regarding your JP's work on innovation and learning – this should be an update on implementation of the JP learning and sharing plan from your JP doc.

- **Capacity building regarding the National Care Strategy:** Technical assistance has been provided to the Ministry of Finance with a series of studies on costs and investment returns for the universal coverage for children from 0-5; children from 6-12 and the elderly.
- **Capacity building for stakeholders on social protection for rural and indigenous populations:** Key stakeholders are equipped with knowledge on social protection extension, care and gender, through the development training, and material to support capacity building, with technical assistance and accompaniment in the design of strategic social protection policies adapted to the most vulnerable sectors, including women temporary agricultural workers.
- **Training on Social Protection Floors and the barriers to extend coverage to domestic and agricultural temporary workers, as well as indigenous populations, delivered to actors of a number of key institutions;** Nine representatives from JP stakeholders participated in the on-line course on *Social protection, care and gender* and three in the on-line course on *E-coaching on social protection: towards responsive systems*.
- **Capacity building of promoters of social protection for women temporary agricultural workers:** Training to strategic stakeholders in the topic began, with an initial training and creation of a network of 54 promoters of social protection in Oaxaca and Jalisco, virtually imparted through the local organization hired for that purpose.
- **Capacity building of domestic workers trade unions:** Training in this topic is being delivered through the grants awarded to SINACTRAHO and CACEH, which should reach a total 225 participants.
- **Development and implementation of courses for domestic workers and caregivers with the ICAT:** Two on-line trainings on technical skills and occupational health and safety are underway with an average attendance of 56 participants per class.
- **Number of publications to be produced throughout the project:** To this date, a total of 16 publications and strategic documents have been published or have been finalized and are under review.

Strategic communications

- Virtual launch of the project and installation of the Coordination Committee
- Design and launch of a digital campaign addressing domestic workers and women agricultural workers in the context of COVID-19 pandemic with specific communications approach.
- Series of virtual sessions: "Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) for temporary agricultural workers on the face of COVID-19" (<https://bit.ly/2NNU0gJ>)
- Linking the programme to specific initiatives as the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples through some videos developed by ILO (<https://bit.ly/2T3Yb7I>) that were shared on our social media; as well as the creation of digital cards regarding Indigenous Women's Day (<https://bit.ly/37qaRA3>)
- The JP joined the campaign regarding domestic workers developed by the Leadership Institute Simone de Beauvoir (<https://bit.ly/2T9v5mQ>).
- As part of the communication strategy, a human-interest story focusing on domestic workers, the impact of COVID in this sector and strategic alliances for the project, was developed and published in Spanish and English in the Joint SDG web page: **Being domestic workers is a job, it is our right and we must exercise it** <http://bit.ly/3azs752>
- To document the work done by the project in the territories of its implementation, a set of photo coverages were developed in Jalisco, CDMX and Oaxaca; also, as part of the digital strategy to strengthen the reach of the story, a line of digital materials was developed and shared through institutional social media: <https://bit.ly/2WGFwQy>
- A policy brief was designed in Spanish and English to ensure the communication and dissemination of one of the main knowledge products of the project. <http://bit.ly/34B1R6B>
- To enhance the project's reach, we joined the campaign "Yo cuido a quien me cuida" of the Secretariat of Gender Equality of the State of Chiapas <https://bit.ly/2KSaKBu>
- To develop useful insights for the concept of the campaign, 14 interviews were deployed with domestic workers and their employees for generating data and understanding better their work dynamics and their thoughts regarding domestic work and labor rights. With these insights the communication campaign will be generated and implemented in 2021.

B. Annual Results

- *In sum, part B should be a maximum of 3 pages.*
- *It should provide specific information on the achievement of expected annual results as per the workplan, following up on the broader progress presented in part A.*

Overall progress

- Provide a self-assessment on the JP's overall progress in the past year, including a brief explanation.

On track (expected annual results achieved)

Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)

Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

Please, explain briefly: Although most results were achieved, a 3 month-average delay in several activities is expected because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Contribution to Fund's global results

- Provide brief overview on your JP's contribution to the global outputs and outcomes of the Joint SDG Fund (in terms of the annual targets outlined in the Results Framework of your JP document).
- Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

- *By the end of year 1, the programme will have promoted the adoption of the (1) permanent social protection regime for domestic workers:* The JP has published, along with the IMSS, a study of the results of the pilot test for domestic workers' registration to social security which issues a series of recommendations for the permanent/mandatory regime. However, this is yet to be discussed by Congress, whose legislative term begins in february and should sanction the corresponding regime no later than april this year.
- *By the end of year 1, the programme will have promoted the adoption of formalization strategies for domestic workers in three states, as well as having drafted the first action plan of social protection for women temporary agricultural workers in one state:* Even though six of the four diagnostics that support the design of formalization strategies at local level have been finalized (the one in Chiapas has been published and launched, and those of Mexico City, State of Mexico, Oaxaca and Jalisco are under review) the adoption of said strategies has been delayed due to COVID-19. The draft of the first action plan of social protection for women temporary agricultural workers is being prepared.

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented: *Activities related to this output will be developed during the second year of the JP.*

JP Outputs and Outcomes

- Provide information on the implementation of annual results in relation to the JP's specific outputs and outcomes, as per your expected targets over the past year.
- While annual results might refer mostly to output-level results, they might also include contributions to outcomes.
- Therefore, divide the information into:
 - o Achievement of expected outputs
 - o Achievement of expected contributions to outcomes
- Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.

Social protection for domestic workers

- Diagnostic on barriers for domestic workers regarding formalization and access to social security of Chiapas was published and launched.
- Diagnostics on barriers for domestic workers regarding formalization and access to social security of Mexico City, State of Mexico and Jalisco have been finalized and final drafts are under review.
- Documentation of IMSS' pilot project experience has been finalized and a joint publication has been launched.

- The JP provided accompaniment for the formal deposit of ILO's Convention 189 by the STPS before the ILO's Director General, in July 2020, which means that the instrument will enter into force in July 2021.
- A new regulatory framework of the pilot test for domestic workers registration to social security was published in August and became operational in November, which includes recommendations issued by the ILO.
- Diagnostic on barriers for domestic workers regarding formalization and access to social security of Chiapas was published and launched.
- Diagnostics on barriers for domestic workers regarding formalization and access to social security of Mexico City, State of Mexico and Jalisco have been finalized and final drafts are under review.
- Documentation of IMSS' pilot project experience has been finalized and a joint publication with the IMSS has been launched.
- A technical report on labour inspection for domestic work is being prepared and will be concluded in April 2021. This report will issue a proposal of a mechanism for labor inspection of domestic work, built upon consensus among STPS, the Secretariats of Labour of Mexico City, Jalisco and the State Mexico, as well as the IMSS and other relevant stakeholders.
- Grants awarded to SINACTRAHO and CACEH, are supporting capacity building of domestic workers' in Chiapas and Jalisco respectively, and promoting technical skills and empowerment among the members of this sector.
- Training courses on technical skills and occupational health and safety are currently being implemented by ICAT.
- Representatives of 12 JP's partners and stakeholders have received training on *Social protection, care and gender* (9), and (3) have participated in ILO's ITC on-line course *E-coaching on social protection: towards responsive systems*.
- A guide on COVID-19 prevention and occupational health and safety for domestic workers and their employers was produced with the inputs of SINACTRAHO and CACEH, as well regional and headquarters specialists of the ILO.
- Three tv spots on indigenous languages (nahuatl, mixteco and maya tsotsil) regarding COVID-19 prevention for domestic workers, were produced and distributed through social media outlets.
- In response to a specific request by the STYFE, a proposal of a census project and administrative record for domestic workers in Mexico City has been elaborated and is currently under review.

National Care Policy

- In continuation of the consolidation of strategic partnerships, the multi-stakeholder advocacy strategy is being carried on by providing technical assistance and policy recommendations at the Legislative level, particularly the Senate.
- At the Chamber of Deputies, a key result achieved recently was the approval of the constitutional reform for the creation of a National Care System based on the principle of co-responsibility. This will catalyze the development of a National Law on Care.
- The methodology for the diagnosis and intervention for a pilot in Iztapalapa (Mexico City) was concluded. The main objective of this pilot is the development of replicable methodologies for diagnosis and care interventions in other localities, as well as the development of a Tool Box that can be replicated in other localities.
- 16 knowledge products were produced including: 3 costing exercises focused on returns of investing in care for children (0-5 years old and 6-12 years old) and the elderly; practices in terms of social protection policies for women in the context of COVID-19; a study on the needs of care infrastructure for care in two priority localities of Mexico City; and a study on the viability of home care in Mexico City using experiences of other countries on best practices and a methodology to establish a National Care articulation mechanism.

Social protection for women temporary agricultural workers

- The number of institutions participating in the implementation of multisectoral policies to increase women's access to social protection has increased, with the Intersectoral round-tables for social protection in Oaxaca and Jalisco integrating more than 10 different institutions and agencies at the entity level.
- Key stakeholders strengthen their capacities to increase women's access to social protection, in the context of COVID-19 webinars that focused on social protection and OSH. Additionally, training for strategic stakeholders began, with an initial training and creation of a network of 54 promoters of social protection in Oaxaca and Jalisco, imparted through the local organization hired for that purpose.

Workplan

- If you modified JP workplan in the last year, please provide brief explanation.

JP work plan was modified

JP work plan was not modified

Explain briefly: Additional activities and products were included in the work plan, particularly for meeting some of the COVID-19 impacts on the JP target groups, specifically the series of webinars on social protection and occupational health and safety for women temporary agricultural workers, and the guide on COVID-19 and occupational health and safety for domestic workers and their employers. Also, some activities suffered unsubstantial delays that should be compensated in the first quarter of this year.

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation

- *In sum, part C should be a **maximum of 2 pages**.*
- *Please build upon Parts A and B to describe the plan for the next year as you approach the end of JP implementation.*

Next year

- Regarding the next year (1 Jan – 31 Dec), briefly explain:
 - o The main focus of the annual work plan
 - o Expected annual results (in terms of outputs and outcomes)

The main focus of the annual work plan will be the continuation and conclusion of pending activities from the previous year, as well as boosting specific action plans and strategies with federal and local governments, in collaboration with other JP key stakeholders, that are based on the findings and recommendations compiled in the knowledge products and strategic documents generated during the first year. Technical and legal advice for the creation and improvement of regulation frameworks and multi-sectoral policies, such as the National Law on Care and the mandatory social security regime for domestic workers, will remain as one of the core objectives of the JP, and capacity building among stakeholders and key partners will be carried on.

Outcome 1. Integrated multi-sectoral policies on women's access to social protection implemented

Output 1.1. Permanent social regime for domestic workers drafted and tailored formalization strategies adopted:

- The JP will continue to provide support to the IMSS for the implementation on the early stages of the mandatory regime by contributing to the design of a formal long-term strategic planning that includes specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound (S.M.A.R.T) goals and objectives, and which will be built upon the consensus of key stakeholders.
- In direct collaboration with the STPS, and the Secretariats of Labour of Mexico City, Jalisco and the State of Mexico, the technical report on labour inspection for domestic workers will be finalized, which will provide a compilation of international experiences and good practices, as well as viable and recommendations for the definition of an inspection mechanism in Mexico.
- Harnessing the results of the diagnostics on barriers on formalization and social protection for domestic workers, state-wide strategies on this matter will be encouraged along key partners in Chiapas, Mexico City, Jalisco, Oaxaca and the State of Mexico, and by the end of the programme it is expected that at least two of those states have formally adopted an action plan.

Output 1.2 National Care Strategy with local perspectives formulated as a pillar of the social protection system:

- In 2021, the JP will focus on the accompaniment of the Executive and Legislative branches to develop a General Law on Care and the implementation of an institutional mechanism for a National Care System. In addition, the pilot of a local care system will be implemented in Iztapalapa.
- Knowledge products will continue to be produced and disseminated focusing on costing of care interventions at the local level and developing a methodology of costing focusing on returns in order to be replicated in other countries.

Output 1.3. Tailored social protection and formalization strategy designed for women agricultural workers considering local perspectives:

- The social protection agenda of women temporary agricultural workers will be positioned and the construction of Jalisco and Oaxaca social protection strategies and plans, and socialization with strategic allies of them will take place.
- Support of local and federal governments in the implementation of social protection plans adapted to the needs of temporary agricultural workers, considering the differentiated needs of people from origin areas, transit, and arrival areas.
- Technical assistance and strengthening of institutional capacities in social protection policies to public and private sector will be provided

Outcome 2. Key stakeholders use their strengthened capacities to increasing women's access to social protection

Output 2.1. Key stakeholders equipped with knowledge of social protection extension

- The design of a course on professionalization of care will be developed in collaboration with the ICAT.
- A workshop for capacity building of labour inspection will begin using as a baseline the technical report on labour inspection.
- Capacity building of domestic workers' trade unions will conclude in the states Chiapas and Jalisco, and will begin in Oaxaca, State of Mexico and Mexico City.
- The training with ICAT for domestic workers will carry on, as the first module on technical skills will conclude and the second one on occupational health safety will begin.
- Training on social protection floors for stakeholders will continue.
- Capacity building of stakeholders for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Care Strategy at national and local level will be developed.
- Design, dissemination, and communication of the human rights agenda of temporary agricultural workers in Mexico.
- Capacity building on coverage extension of social protection for temporary agricultural workers in the context of internal migration will be developed.
- Capacity building on socio-environmental resilience of the temporary agricultural workers in the context of internal migration and sharing of best practices between the public and private sector to strengthen the mechanism and decision-making will take place.

Towards the end of JP implementation

- Present the expected final JP results and briefly explain how you plan to achieve them by the end of JP implementation.
 - o Indicate if you anticipate any further modifications to the overall JP.

Social protection for domestic workers:

- *The permanent mandatory social insurance regime for domestic workers will have been set in place by the IMSS, a campaign launched, actors in at least 2 states will be articulated around strategies to foster the formalization of domestic workers and an inspection mechanism will be operational:*
 - The publication launched jointly by the JP and the IMSS, *The pilot test for the registration of domestic workers into the Mexican Social Security Institute. Study of results and recommendations for the mandatory regime*, is expected one of main inputs for the deliberation that will take place at Congress, which is obligated to sanction the mandatory regime no later than April 2021.
 - The results and recommendations contained in the diagnostics on barriers on formalization and social protection for domestic workers, will be used as drivers of state-wide strategies spearheaded by key government partners in Chiapas, Mexico City, Jalisco, Oaxaca and the State of Mexico, and by the end of the programme it is expected that at least two of those states have formally adopted an action plan.
 - In direct collaboration with the STPS, and the Secretariats of Labour of Mexico City, Jalisco and the State of Mexico, the technical report on labour inspection for domestic workers will be finalized, which will provide a compilation of international experiences and good practices, as well as viable and recommendations for the definition of an inspection mechanism in Mexico, which leverages inter-agency coordination, information exchange, and persuasion strategies, rather than coercive measures.
 - In a similar way to the inspection mechanism, the JP's communication team is currently designing a campaign that will center its messages in appealing to the employers ethical and moral standards to comply with their legal responsibilities. Insights suggest that, at first, messages should be addressed to those who are most likely to comply voluntarily, by bridging information gaps and providing a cost-benefit rationale, afterwards a bandwagon effect could influence the rest of employers.

National Care System:

- *The coordination mechanisms of the National Care System will be in place and will be working in collaboration with all the relevant actors identified. A pilot at municipal level will have been tested and recommendations and lessons learned produced to facilitate its replication in other localities. Legislative changes regarding the right to care will have been implemented in at least Mexico City. At the end of the JP stakeholders will have the knowledge and capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate a National Care System. More women and men have access to care services which liberate time for women to increase their participation in the labor market and have an economic impact in their communities. The National Care Strategy will continue to articulate efforts to address the needs of 46 million people (33 million from 0-15 years old; 12 million elderly; 750 thousand people with a permanent disabilities and 1 million with a temporary disability) within the time span of the Agenda 2030:*
 - Support provided to the Executive and Legislative branches to develop and sanction a General Law on Care will be intensified.
 - Knowledge products with a cost-benefit approach and high-level dialogue will be used as drivers for the establishment of a properly endowed National Care System.
 - Results of the pilot test in Iztapalapa will be used to enhance the development of the National Care System and to lay the foundations for future pilot tests on care services at a municipal, stated-wide or national level.

Women temporary agricultural workers:

- *Mexican institutions will have designed a strategy that directs actions towards social protection for women temporary agricultural workers, promoting effective public policies for this sector. During years 1 and 2, the programme will establish a baseline study in order to build an agenda and a route of rights for women temporary agricultural workers, employers and authorities involved in these issues:*
 - After having received information from the Diagnostics, the round-tables on social protection of Jalisco and Oaxaca will have evidence to work towards the implementation of the action plan on social protection for women temporary agricultural workers. The round-tables include the actions of the private sector, local authorities and civil society.

Risks and mitigation measures

- Briefly present the main risks and associated mitigation measures as you move forward with implementation.
 - o Note that you will include an updated JP Risk Matrix in Annex 4, so this section should focus on the update of the overall Risk plan that you have in an annex of your JP doc.
- In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the most pressing risk is that the relevant authorities divert their attention from the social protection strategy, to prioritize health issues in the budget. To that end, additional activities have been developed in order to support counterpart responses to COVID-19 effects on the JP target groups.
- In 2021, elections for federal and local congress, as well as for some state governorships (including the State of Mexico) are being held, which may divert the attention and shift the priorities of government stakeholders. As a preemptive measure, focus is being shifted to government stakeholders where changes are less likely.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, precarious working conditions of vulnerable groups, such as domestic workers and women temporary agricultural workers, have been deepened, which represents an opportunity to underscore the relevance of social protection.
- The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have been more acute and profound for groups systematically excluded from the labor market and decent work, among which women workers stand out, who have been disproportionately affected compared to men, as they are losing their jobs and their incomes at a greater speed by having a greater participation in the sectors hardest hit by the pandemic, such as services, commerce and manufacturing, which by early 2020, in sum, comprised 95% of jobs occupied by women in Mexico. Therefore, the JP expects that social protection will remain important in the national and entity level governments.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused on in 2020

SDG: Target 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.

SDG: Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

SDG: Target 8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

1.1 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scope¹ in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: During 2020 contributions were made for the creation and improvement of regulatory frameworks, such as the constitutional reform for the creation of the National Care System and publication of the new rules of operation of the pilot test for domestic workers registration to social security, and a proposal for promoting the social protection proposal for women temporary agricultural is being developed and recommendations for the mandatory social security regime for domestic workers have been issued.

1.2 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scale² in 2020? (if so, brief explanation)

Yes

No

Explain briefly: Formalization and social protection extension strategies for domestic workers and women temporary agricultural workers are being prepared at local level.

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

1.3 Number of innovative solutions tested in 2020

Total number disaggregated by % successful and unsuccessful: **0**

Provide the list

¹Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

²Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

Explain briefly: It will be done in 2021.

1.4 Number of integrated policy solutions implemented with the national partners in lead in 2020

Total number: 0

Provide the list

Explain briefly: It will be done in 2021.

1.5 Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: Stakeholder's capacities have been developed in different sectors, including private, public and social sectors.

1.6 Did your Joint Programme develop a functioning partnership framework for integrated policy solutions to accelerate progress on SDGs in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The intersectoral round-tables for social protection in Jalisco and Oaxaca, the Inter-Secretariat and Civil Society Organisations Group on Domestic Work, headed by the IMSS, and the Dialogue Round-table on Domestic Work of the STYFE.

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

- Provide data for aggregation at the global level of the Joint SDG Fund.

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

Yes, considerably contributed

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly: Participation in the interagency gender group and in the elaboration of the Socio-Economic Response Plan

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for participating UN agencies in their interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

Yes

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: In the JP there is a constant dialogue with national authorities such as the Mexican Institute for Social Security and civil society organizations such as The Hunger Project

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: With the first work area, Equality and Inclusion.

2.4. Did your Joint Programme secure additional funding resources in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: It is expected to be done in 2021.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

- Present annual JP results in the following template

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies on women's access to social protection implemented						
Outcome 1 indicator Number of multi-sectoral policies and formalization proposals to increase women's access to social protection implemented (in terms of scope)	4	5	5	Includes the campaign developed along the Secretariat of Gender Equality of Chiapas on paid and unpaid domestic work.	9	
Outcome 1 indicator Number of institutions participating in the implementation of multisectoral policies to increase women's access to social protection (in terms of scale)	0	10	45	29 different institutions participate in the Intersectoral round-tables on social protection, and about 16 are both part of the Inter-Secretariat and Civil Society Organizations Group on Domestic Work, headed by the IMSS, and the Dialogue Round-table on Domestic Work of the STYFE.	50	
Output 1.1 Permanent social protection regime for domestic workers drafted at national level and formalization strategies tailored and adopted in 5 States						
Output 1.1 indicator Number of key national and local policies and legal framework revised and adopted	3	4	4	Includes the publication of the new regulatory framework of the pilot test for domestic workers registration to social security	6	
Output 1.1 indicator Number of knowledge products drafted	0	5	5	Includes the diagnostics on barriers of formalization and social protection for domestic workers of Chiapas (published), Mexico City, State of Mexico. And the study of results of the pilot test of the IMSS.		
Output 1.2 National Care strategy with local perspectives formulated as a pillar of the social protection system						

Output 1.2 indicator Number of key national and local policies and legal framework revised and adopted	1	1	1	Includes the constitutional reform for the creation of a National Care system.	3	
Output 1.2 indicator Number of knowledge products drafted	0	3	16	Due to COVID-19, and the restrictions to implement field and face-to-face activities, PUNOs shifted efforts to the development of additional knowledge products and strategic documents	7	
Output 1.3. Tailored social protection and formalization strategy designed for women agricultural workers considering local perspectives.						
Output 1.3 indicator: Number of action plans developed to increase access to social protection for women temporary agricultural workers	0	2	2	Includes the situational diagnostics for Jalisco and Oaxaca	2	
Outcome 2: Key stakeholders strengthen their capacities to increase women's access to social protection						
Outcome 2. Indicator % increase in affiliation amongst domestic workers	0% 6,300 currently affiliated domestic workers	1% (23,000 domestic workers)	1.1% (25,369 domestic workers registered to social security in September 2020)	Some evidence indicates that COVID-19 influenced some employers to register their domestic workers to social security to avoid liabilities in case of the workers infection or death.	2% (46,000 domestic workers)	
Outcome 2. Indicator Number of people reached by campaigns and dissemination activities	0	To be developed according to the design of the communication strategy, which will receive specific funding in 2021.				
Output 2.1: Key stakeholders equipped with knowledge on social protection extension						
Output 2.1. Indicator	0	3	12	Members of nine institutions (JP stakeholders) participated in the on-line course on Social protection, gender and care,	2	

Number of institutions and organizations trained in social protection				developed with the regional offices of the UNDP, UN Women and ILO. Financing was provided for the attendance of three representatives from JP Stakeholders institutions in the ILO's International Training Centre's (ITC) on-line course on <i>E-coaching on social: Towards responsive systems</i>		
Output 2.1. Indicator Number of people trained in social protection issues	0	80	382	In addition to the 12 participants accounted for in the previous indicator, through the grant awarded to CACEH, 125 domestic workers (number may vary given that the activity was delivered through Zoom and streamed via Facebook live) attended virtual trainings on social protection rights, OSH and sanitation in the COVID-19 context. Also, an average number 245 participants attended the webinar series on social protection and OSH for women in temporary agricultural work. 54 people in Oaxaca and Jalisco were trained on social protection	500	
Output 2.1. Indicator Number of courses validated by training institutions	0	1	2	This number reflects the on-line course on <i>E-coaching on social: Towards responsive systems</i> delivered by ILO's ITC as well as the ongoing on-line course on technical skills for domestic workers conducted by the ICAT.	4	
Output 2.2: Key stakeholders equipped with knowledge on social protection extension						
Output 2.2. Indicator Changes in employers' perceptions of domestic workers' rights	To be developed according to the design of the communication strategy, which will receive specific funding in 2021.					
Output 2.2. Indicator Number of campaign views on social networks	To be developed according to the design of the communication strategy, which will receive specific funding in 2021.					

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

- Complete the tables below by focusing on documents that are of particular strategic importance for the JP results and for the priorities of this Joint SDG Fund portfolio.

Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Diagnosis of needs for care infrastructure at local level: Milpa Alta and Iztapalapa	April 2020	Document finished and presented to the Government of Iztapalapa and the Ministry of Welfare of Mexico City
The labour market of paid domestic workers in Chiapas and recommendations for their formalization (Diagnostic on barriers for domestic workers regarding formalization and access to social security in Chiapas)	March 2020	This document was produced in collaboration with the Secretariat of Gender Equality of the State of Chiapas, and was developed with the support of other local stakeholders, such as the state’s delegation of the IMSS.
Legislative experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean regarding care: recommendations for Mexico	July 2020	Document finished and presented to the Senate and the National Institute for Women.
Guide on occupational safety and health and COVID-19 for employers and domestic workers	September 2020	This product was developed with the support of SINACTRAHO and CACEH, who provided inputs regarding the impacts of COVID-19 in workplace health and safety conditions and distributed among their members a survey with questions on this topic. Feedback from ILO’s specialists in the region and at headquarters were included, as well as comments from the President of the Social Security Commission of the Confederation of Industrial Chambers of the United Mexican States (CONCAMIN for its acronym in Spanish) whom is also a member ILO’s Governing Body on behalf of the employer sector. A second edition, with a regional scope, is in preparation.
Costs, returns, and effects of a universal, free, and quality child care system in Mexico (6-12 years old)	November 2020	Document finished and presented to the National Institute for Women and the Ministry of Finance.
Care for the elderly in dependency situation: proposal of services and preliminary estimation of costs and economic returns	November 2020	Estudio de resultados y recomendaciones para el régimen obligatorio: La Prueba piloto para la incorporación de las personas trabajadoras del hogar al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social

Costs, returns, and effects of a universal, free, and quality child care system in Mexico (0-5 years old) and Policy Brief	November and December 2020	Estudio de resultados y recomendaciones para el régimen obligatorio: La Prueba piloto para la incorporación de las personas trabajadoras del hogar al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
Methodology for the construction of a National Care System in Mexico	December 2020	Estudio de resultados y recomendaciones para el régimen obligatorio: La Prueba piloto para la incorporación de las personas trabajadoras del hogar al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
Situational Diagnostic of women in temporary agricultural work in Oaxaca	December 2020	Estudio de resultados y recomendaciones para el régimen obligatorio: La Prueba piloto para la incorporación de las personas trabajadoras del hogar al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
Situational Diagnostic of women in temporary agricultural work in Jalisco	December 2020	Estudio de resultados y recomendaciones para el régimen obligatorio: La Prueba piloto para la incorporación de las personas trabajadoras del hogar al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
The pilot test for the registration of domestic workers into the Mexican Social Security Institute. Study of results and recommendations for the mandatory scheme	December 2020	Estudio de resultados y recomendaciones para el régimen obligatorio: La Prueba piloto para la incorporación de las personas trabajadoras del hogar al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
Methodological proposal for the implementation of a pilot to strength care services in Iztapalapa	December 2020	Estudio de resultados y recomendaciones para el régimen obligatorio: La Prueba piloto para la incorporación de las personas trabajadoras del hogar al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
Diagnostic on barriers for domestic workers regarding formalization and access to social security in Mexico City	December 2020	Estudio de resultados y recomendaciones para el régimen obligatorio: La Prueba piloto para la incorporación de las personas trabajadoras del hogar al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
Diagnostic on barriers for domestic workers regarding formalization and access to social security in the State of Mexico	December 2020	Estudio de resultados y recomendaciones para el régimen obligatorio: La Prueba piloto para la incorporación de las personas trabajadoras del hogar al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
Proposal of census project and administrative record for domestic workers in Mexico City	December 2020	This proposal is the result of a specific request from STYFE in Mexico City, and has the purpose of improving access of domestic workers to social protection benefits provided by the STYFE (such as unemployment insurance) as well as to labour justice mechanisms. The final draft of the document is currently under review.

Diagnostic on barriers for domestic workers regarding formalization and access to social security in Jalisco	January 2021	Specific requests from the Secretariat of Labour and Social Welfare of the State of Jalisco have been included on the development of this document, namely, domestic workers mobility between municipalities of the metropolitan area of Guadalajara, the state’s capital, discrimination and access the labour justice. The final draft of the document is currently under review.
--	--------------	---

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
AGREEMENT number ACDO.AS2.HCT.220720/190.P.DIR, by which the General Rules of the Phase II, of the Pilot Test for the registration of domestic workers in the mandatory Social Security Scheme	August 2020	This legal agreement defines a new set of operational rules of IMSS’ pilot test for domestic workers, that included some of the recommendations issued by the ILO previously and in the frame of the JP, particularly with regards to the determination of the employer as the responsible for the registration and payment of the domestic worker social security contributions and the implementation of a new simplified mechanism for individual payment of multiple employers of a single worker.
Resolution of the Commission on Constitutional Points of the Chamber of Deputies which reforms articles 4th and 73rd of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States regarding the National Care System	November 2020	This constitutional reform sets the foundations for the creation of a National Care System in Mexico by stating the universal right to be cared for and recognizes the responsibility of the State in promoting co-responsibility of care activities between men and women and gives congress the power of issuing a general law in relation to the National Care System. The resolution is grounded on the technical advice provided by UN Women in the frame of the JP, and takes into account previous work of said PUNO with INMUJERES, such as the document “Foundations for a National Care Strategy”, as well as ILO’s Convention 156 about workers with family responsibilities.

Annex 3: Strategic communication results

3.1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: The communication strategy for the first year of the programme was created and later adapted to the COVID-19 context. In this first year it was mainly focused on institutional communication and on creating awareness and enhancing the dissemination of domestic and agricultural workers rights in the context of COVID-19.

3.2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly: Although a communication strategy is already in place, specific budget for communication activities and products will be included in the second instalment of the JP.

3.3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: Although a communication strategy is already in place, specific budget for communication activities and products will be included in the second instalment of the JP.

3.4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The Joint SDG Fund website has contributed to the dissemination of materials in English, like digital cards and in particular with the human interest story and other materials designed in English.

3.5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number: 8

Explain briefly: During this year, several articles were created to highlight domestic workers and agricultural workers risks and protection of their rights amidst COVID-19

3.6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number: 3

Explain briefly: Due to COVID-19, it was possible to get a virtual Installation of the Coordination Committee that was published in UNCT media, along with an Op-Ed about Mexico and the Convention 189; also the project had an interview with some of the project's partners, providing insightful information of the impact of COVID-19 in domestic workers day to day, as well as to highlight the importance of the project on this matter.

3.7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

Yes

No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly: While it's difficult to determine the relation of the project with the increase of followers, different social media materials regarding the project show the following:

Twitter: 115799 impressions; 3045 reach

Twitter FAO México: 164,182 impressions

Instagram: 40689 impressions; 36451 reach

Facebook: 3318 impressions; 165914 reach

Multi-Media Faucets

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Installation of the Coordination Committee	03/2020	An interagency announcement of the installation of the Coordination Committee was published on the Agencies' portals, UNIC Mexico and shared by other online media: https://bit.ly/30e3Vye http://www.fao.org/mexico/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1268580/
Mexican women have less access to work	03/2020	An interview about the Programme was held with La Jornada, one of the main newspapers in Mexico. https://bit.ly/3gQNmPM
Webinar: Safety and health at work in the agricultural sector, with focus on gender	05/2020	Webinar https://youtu.be/OASqwrthSU0

<p>Will aggravate Covid-19 conditions of the agricultural female workers</p>	<p>05/2020</p>	<p>informative note in national newspaper https://www.reforma.com/agravara-covid-19-condicion-de-jornaleras/ar1945806</p>
<p>Social protection for the working population in Mexico due to COVID-19</p>	<p>05/2020</p>	<p>http://www.fao.org/mexico/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1276657/</p>
<p>Webinar: Good practices in occupational safety and health to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 in agriculture workers</p>	<p>05/2020</p>	<p>Webinar https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kpM26eHsd8I</p>
<p>Webinar: Sustainable food systems, social protection and rural economy in the context of COVID-19</p>	<p>06/2020</p>	<p>Webinar https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oCoNm80RV0s</p>
<p>Webinar: Internal migration, agricultural work and families: actions for social and economic inclusion</p>	<p>06/2020</p>	<p>Webinar https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W4vQfNh8ymA</p>

Mexico and the Convention 189	07/2020	Op-ed: Mexico and the Convention 189 (extract available in the websites of UN Global News and UN Mexico . Complete note in ILO)
Webinar: Rural Women's Economic Autonomy	07/2020	Webinar https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=osC-q93R2Z4&t=1032s
Women are crucial agents of change in the fight against rural poverty, hunger and malnutrition	07/2020	Informative note http://www.fao.org/mexico/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1298321/
Webinar: Affirmative actions from public policy to agriculture workers	07/2020	Webinar https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g-LevGT_40s

<p>Virtual session in commemoration of the international day of indigenous women entitled: Kahkamtilli tlen siwame (Dialogue between women)</p>	<p>09/2020</p>	<p>Webinar https://youtu.be/ndwI-3S5NNo</p>
<p>Indigenous Women, our allies in the crisis</p>	<p>09/2020</p>	<p>opinion article by FAO representative, Lina Pohl https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/opinion/lina-pohl/mujeres-indigenas-nuestras-aliadas-ante-la-crisis</p>
<p>Indigenous women demand that the government dust off campaign promises</p>	<p>09/2020</p>	<p>informative note in national newspaper https://www.jornada.com.mx/2020/09/06/politica/006n2pol</p>
<p>"COVID-19: Agricultural Day female Workers and Social Protection"</p>	<p>09/2020</p>	<p>opinion article by FAO representative, Lina Pohl https://www.excelsior.com.mx/opinion/columnista-invitado-global/covid-19-mujeres-jornaleras-agricolas-y-proteccion-social/1407513#.YAoVi7OzUxB.link</p>

Rural Women: Agricultural laborers of Jalisco.	09/2020	Podcast https://soundcloud.com/unfao/mujeres-rurales-jornaleras-agricolas-de-jalisco?in=unfao/sets/fao-mexico
15 days of transformative initiatives for indigenous and Afro-descendant rural women	10/2020	Cards https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1311756533475282944 https://www.facebook.com/INPImx/posts/762679497920174
Situation of the Rights of Agricultural Female Workers	10/2020	Webinar https://youtu.be/upx8eHHyGE8
Photographic record in the work areas, Autlán, Jalisco.	10/2020	Photographic record https://1drv.ms/u/s!Aua5X6NSU-2rj8Bb_35RlzzEX5qeaQ?e=yE7QqY
Strategic social protection actions for day laborers in the state of Jalisco, "Towards the Social Protection agenda"	11/2020	Online Forums https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1326677235428970497 https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1327064834781933576

Let us bet on Equality of Agricultural Day Workers. Peace Room-CONAPRED	11/2020	Online Forum https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CRFqhaXKCD4&feature=youtu.be
Photographic record in the areas of origin, Mixteca, Oaxaca.	12/2020	Photographic record https://1drv.ms/u/s!Aua5X6NSU-2rj9qeIWmcxM-EMSD3ZQ?e=Th70EG
What is the situation of the temporary agricultural laborers in Oaxaca?	12/2020	Podcast https://soundcloud.com/unfao/cual-es-la-situacion-de-las-jornaleras-agricolas-temporales-de-oaxaca
Being domestic workers is a job, it is our right and we must exercise it	12/2020	Human interest story: http://bit.ly/3azs752
Costs, returns, and effects of a universal, free, and quality child care system in Mexico	12/2020	Factsheet: https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20mexico/documentos/publicaciones/2020/diciembre%202020/twopager_sdg-cepal_onumujeres_eng_v2.pdf?la=es&vs=2614
Launch of the publication <i>The pilot test for the registration of domestic workers into the Mexican Social Security Institute. Study of results and recommendations for the mandatory scheme</i>	12/2020	Informative notes: https://www.onu.org.mx/la-organizacion-internacional-del-trabajo-y-el-instituto-mexicano-del-seguro-social-presentan-estudio-sobre-la-prueba-piloto-para-personas-trabajadoras-del-hogar/

		https://www.economista.com.mx/empresas/OIT-lanza-recomendaciones-para-asegurar-a-las-personas-trabajadoras-del-hogar-20210110-0003.html
--	--	---

Social Media Campaigns

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
<i>International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<i>Series of videos developed in original languages in the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples framework: https://bit.ly/2T3Yb7I</i>
<i>Installation of the Coordination Committee</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/ONUMujeresMX/status/1243195216686977026 •
	<i>Facebook</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2388230111467995 • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2389585464665793
<i>Digital campaign addressing domestic workers and women agricultural workers in the context of COVID-19</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/ONUMujeresMX/status/1245517573623631879 • https://twitter.com/ONUMujeresMX/status/1245532670425280518 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/124644516682877477 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1252261577899851778

	Instagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.instagram.com/p/B-lndYQj6h6/ • https://www.instagram.com/p/B-c1aTOD0Go/
	Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2392748197682853 • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2392748197682853 • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2392749397682733 • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2415213425436330/
Visibility of the programme during International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples	Twitter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/ONUMujeresMX/status/1302422108664770560 • https://twitter.com/ONUMujeresMX/status/1302377087014109185 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1301371914787721218 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1301709301677985792 • https://twitter.com/OITMexico/status/1292499019533606912?s=20 • https://twitter.com/OITMexico/status/1292528028329926657?s=20 • https://twitter.com/OITMexico/status/1292553906162151427?s=20
	Instagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.instagram.com/p/CEwZhHLjpdX/ • https://www.instagram.com/p/CE5P5a5Drab/
	Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2518044875153184/ • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2518263815131290/
	Twitter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/ONUMujeresMX/status/1316953273807572992 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1315836037755699202 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1316379798969688064

<i>Visibility of the programme during International Rural Women's Day</i>	<i>Instagram</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.instagram.com/p/CGYXdHUDhk-/
	<i>Facebook</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2551173428506995/ • https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresmx/photos/2551176758506662/
<i>Webinar: Safety and health at work in the agricultural sector, with focus on gender</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1260343010698674176 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1259967398238707715
<i>Webinar: Good practices in occupational safety and health to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 in agriculture workers</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1266209417818779651
<i>Webinar: Sustainable food systems, social protection and rural economy in the context of COVID-19</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1270092900353757184 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1270477050219028481 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1270894793284030465
<i>Webinar: Internal migration, agricultural work and families: actions for social and economic inclusion</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1275193143823159297 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1275529099910492161

Webinar: Rural Women's Economic Autonomy	Twitter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1280294545679319040 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1280647573980753921
Webinar: Affirmative actions from public policy to agriculture workers	Twitter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1286481287734272000 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1286693803051622400
Podcast: Agriculture workers in Jalisco	Twitter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1309867827487272960
Webinar: On route to the Social Protection agenda for women temporary agricultural workers	Twitter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1316772904286199811 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1316745458857934850
Webinar: Strategic social protection actions for women temporary agricultural worker in the state of Jalisco	Twitter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1326677235428970497 • https://twitter.com/FAOMexico/status/1327064834781933576

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

- Update the table from your JP document with the most recent analysis of risks and corresponding mitigation measures. This should support the narrative update provided in part C above.

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
-------	--------------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

		Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1		
Contextual risks					
The National austerity policy, in conjunction with COVID-19 economic impact, could cut the budgets related to the programme's topics of key partners institutions, at the expense of their participation in the programme.	15	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration agreements with the key institutions have been adapted in order to meet specific demand in COVID-19 context. - Enhancement of regular communication between PUNOs and Government representatives regarding the programme's progress and alternative activities. 	Coordination Committee (RC+PUNOs Rep+ Government)
The Pilot program on social security for domestic workers deprioritized by the IMSS as result of COVID-19	9	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PUNOs develop awareness raising products and activities regarding the importance of registration of domestic workers to social protection in the context of COVID-19 - PUNOs support activities of domestic workers and civil society organizations that promote domestic workers registration to social protection. - PUNOs participate in the Inter-Secretariat and Civil Society Organisations Group on Domestic Work, headed by the IMSS - Enhancement of the formal agreement between ILO the IMSS regarding their support and monitoring of the Pilot Program and the design of the mandatory regime. 	Technical implementation team

				- ILO has constant dialogue with IMSS' representatives regarding the program.	
Excess of priority topics in the current legislative period. This could affect members of Congress prioritizing the programme's legislative proposals.	12	4	3	- Strengthen partnership between the PUNOs and key parliamentarian groups. - UN Women has increased its outreach with commissions and members of Congress members and commissions.	Technical implementation group (PUNOs+ Programme Coordinator)
Federal and Local Congress elections as well elections of states governorships in June deviating attention from government stakeholders	10	5	2	- PUNOs enhance cooperation with local and municipal governments and stakeholders from civil society and NGOs - FAO promotes the institutionalization of the Intersectoral round-table for social protection at local and municipal and among civil society organizations.	Technical implementation group (PUNOs+ Programme Coordinator)
Programmatic risks					
COVID-19 halting PUNO's field work and making institutions responses slower	15	5	3	- FAO increases local staff in Jalisco and Oaxaca that are able to do a more precise follow-up with local institutions and organizations - Further anticipation regarding activities planning and information requests to stakeholder institutions - Enhancement of delivery capacity through virtual tools or channels.	Each of the PUNOs depending on their programme's responsibilities
Insecurity and violence at local level could impact the implementation of the programme on the ground.	16	4	4	- Implementation at local level carried out under UN security protocols. - Reinforce the existing security protocols.	Each of the PUNOs depending on their

					programme's responsibilities at local level
Environmental disasters could (1) paralyze the implementation at local level, and (2) suddenly change Government priorities.	6	1	5	- Articulation between PUNOs' emergency and business continuity plans for a coordinated approach in the case of environmental disasters.	Technical implementation group (PUNOs+ Programme Coordinator)
Employer's organizations are not receptive to participate in the trainings provided by PUNOs	6	2	3	- Ensure employers are well informed about the programme and its expected impacts. - Ensure that employers receive direct invitations from PUNOs and Presidency offices. - In case they are not able to attend the trainings, PUNOs will ensure that employers' organizations have the training materials and are aware of the main outcomes from the trainings.	Each of the PUNO according to its responsibilities
Traditional prejudices against domestic workers affect the impact of the campaign	6	3	2	- Ensure the involvement of many different stakeholders, to increase the dissemination of the communication materials. - Test the performance of the first materials produced, in order to evaluate their impact amongst the population.	UN Women
Weak coordination of the programme.	5	1	5	- Constant communication and reciprocal accountability between PUNOs, from PUNOs to RC, and from PUNOs to key JP stakeholders.	RC+Technical implementation group (PUNOs+ Programme Coordinator)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PUNOs implementation team with capacity of alternating leadership in case of a contingency. - Coordinator at the ILO agency has a solid backstop and technical support from regional specialists. 	
Institutional risks					
Changes in government JP focal point and other key government stakeholders	5	5	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor structural and personnel changes, such as new appointments or dismissals, in government agencies linked to the JP. - Immediately approach new stakeholders to provide overall information of the JP as well as its progress. 	RC+Technical implementation group (PUNOs+ Programme Coordinator)
Lack of will or availability from institutions to work in coordination in order to achieve the programme's results.	9	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance permanent dialogue about the programme's advances between PUNOs and Government representatives. - Development of proposals of additional activities and knowledge. 	Coordination Committee
Lack of new national data to monitor programme's indicators	4	1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance the monitoring of data and indicators generated by regular household surveys, economic and population censuses and administrative records. 	Each of the PUNOs depending on their programme responsibilities.