wages for domestic workers had on their wages, employment, and mobility. PEP researchers analysed the impact that the introduction of minimum wages for domestic workers in the capital city – by proposing to improve and increase domestic work supervision. They also examined the impact of the introduction of a minimum wage policy for domestic workers, comparing the differences in wages, employment, and mobility between those who benefited from the policy and those who did not. The researchers found that informality is higher among domestic workers who benefited from the policy, indicating that the policy may have increased the level of informality in the sector. They also found that the policy had a positive impact on the wages of domestic workers, as those who benefited from the policy had higher wages than those who did not. The researchers concluded that the policy was successful in improving wages and employment, but that more research is needed to understand the long-term effects of the policy on informality. The findings of the study were communicated and discussed directly with policymakers and other key stakeholders at the national level, highlighting the importance of ongoing dialogue and collaboration with stakeholders to improve the impact of policy interventions.