

ECONOMIC INCLUSION	Option A	Option B	Option C
International issue the legislation was meant to resolve	FINANCIAL INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE WOMEN	FINANCIAL INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE WOMEN	FINANCIAL INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE WOMEN
Correlating SDGs	SDG (1) No Poverty, SDG (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG (10) Reduced Inequality	SDG (1) No Poverty, SDG (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDG (10) Reduced Inequality	SDG (1) No Poverty, SDG (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG (10) Reduced Inequality
Objective of legislation as given in the actual legislation document	Prospera promotes the linkage of beneficiaries with complementary social and productive programs, expands education services to youth through scholarships for vocational training and favors their access to formal employment through the National Employment Service. Additionally, it promotes financial inclusion through beneficiaries' increased access to savings, microcredit and insurance.	By 2020, substantive equality between men and women shall be basically ensured in opportunity, participation and benefits in the political, economic, cultural and social domains, contributing to fast and sustainable national development. Objective 1: To intensify women's participation in managerial and leading positions in order to gradually narrow the gender gap in the political field. Objective 2: To narrow gender gap in the economic, labor and employment domains; to increase access of rural poor women and ethnic minority women to economic resources and labor market. Objective 3: To raise the quality of female human resources, gradually ensure equal participation in the education and training between men and women. Objective 4: To ensure gender equality in access to and benefit from healthcare services. Objective 5: To ensure gender equality in the cultural and information domain. Objective 6: To ensure gender equality in family life, gradually eliminating gender-based violence. Objective 7: To enhance capacity of gender equality state management.	Baxnaano's objectives are to (a) address chronic poverty and build resilience to shocks; (b) support Somalia's gradual transition from protracted humanitarian response to a state-led and shock-responsive social safety net system; (c) contribute to state-building and a renewed social contract. The rationale of the Baxnaano design model is to strike a balance between (i) rapid delivery of assistance to protect households against the 2019 floods (and then the desert locust infestation) through partnership that utilizes existing experience; and (ii) start building a national system for a shock responsive safety net which would protect human capital and enhance long term households' resilience. Adopting such rationale implies building government capacity and public service delivery institutions and therefore supporting trust-building.
Name of the legislation	Prospera	The National Strategy on Gender Equality	Baxnaano
Name of the legislator	<i>Vicente Fox (Former President)</i>	<i>Dặng Thị Ngọc Thịnh (Former Vice President)</i>	<i>Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo (Current President)</i>
Country/region	Mexico	Vietnam	Somalia
Salient features of the legislation which makes it successful	- The target population is very well defined: there are clear, transparent mechanisms for selecting beneficiaries. - Delivering cash directly to families encourages beneficiaries to send their children to school and to the health center; it alleviates extreme income restrictions to cover food costs; and allows them to make important investments to break the cycle of poverty. - The program has a strong presence on the ground, which facilitates more direct communication with the beneficiaries, even in marginalized and remote areas. This enables program staff to detect potential problems and improve social cohesion in the communities. - The program's strong evaluation agenda that has led to an improved program design over time.	- The rate of female directors or owners of businesses is expected to reach at least 27 percent by 2025 and 30 percent by 2030. - The average time women spend doing unpaid housework will be reduced by 1.7 times by 2025 and 1.4 times by 2030 compared to that of men. - By 2025, 80 percent of women suffering from domestic and gender-based violence will be given access to at least one of the basic support services, and 90 percent by 2030. - The sex ratio at birth will be 111 boys per 100 girls by 2025 and 109 boys per 100 girls by 2030. - The maternal mortality rate will drop to 42 per 100,000 live births by 2025 and below 42 per 100,000 live births by 2030. - Gender and gender equality will be integrated into the curriculums at schools and pedagogical universities from 2025.	- Confidence and institution building is a parallel and self-reinforcing process. Cash transfers can become part of such a process, as they strengthen and reconstitute the social contract between state and citizens. - Baxnaano supports institution building in Somalia with an inclusive, nation-wide, and government-led approach. This includes: (i) the reorganization and capacity building of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA); (ii) the preparation of transparent operational procedures; (iii) the inclusion of Baxnaano in the national budget; and (iv) the design and development of the unified social registry. - Baxnaano ensures state visibility on the ground through Program branding, communication, and messaging. It engages local and federal authorities in relevant activities including preparation and monitoring.
Year in which the legislation was legislated	1997	2021	2019
International model of the legislation (salient features)	Social Safety Net - Universal Basic Income	The plan also defines specific goals for Vietnam to promote gender equality in various areas, part of Vietnam's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the UN	Under the institutional arrangement model of the Program, the overall responsibility of project implementation is with the government, while partnering in the short-term with the United Nations (UN) for implementation support and as risk-mitigation measure. As the government's capacity and delivery system develops, the role of the UN implementation support would be transferred in full to the government.
International Organization which has championed the cause	World Bank	World Bank, UN Women	World Bank, International Development Association, UN
Academics active on the subject with links of publication	1) Laura G. Dávila Lárraga: https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/How-does-Prospera-Work-Best-Practices-in-the-Implementation-of-Conditional-Cash-Transfer-Programs-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean.pdf 2) Serena Masino and Miguel Niño-Zarazúa: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2018.1546845 3) Óscar F Gil-García: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0011392115593785?casa_token=deXcVeG2RoAAAA%3ALRS-qMdsi_PzBp77jimpCGiYbdBDhcOKRXdfbArM24zC/WvIPNdml4Fg-ByRC3By_VifEBehohJxw	Truong Thi Thuy Hang: https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/full/10.1086/588432?casa_token=k81zW4ScXdYAAAAA:u4LGAdfite_Wy6zCqyslACCPu5VzIq98Dzopz09ueHTCpSweX0HzXh-Pm90bimg8yJmISbi_W Kristy Kelly: https://docs.iiep.unesco.org/SEM313/SEM313_17_eng.pdf Ramona Vijayarasa: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/dev.2009.90	Afrah Al-Ahmadi and Giuseppe Zampaglione: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/42611642078045285/pdf/From-Protracted-Humanitarian-Relief-to-State-led-Social-Safety-Net-System-Somalia-Baxnaano-Program.pdf
Goals for future for the cause in terms of reduction of indicators through the legislation	The long-term viability of the program was threatened by budget deficits and the lack of political support, even though data provided compelling evidence for keeping and even expanding Prospera. The Government of Mexico decided to abolish Prospera in 2019. New social protection policy initiatives introduced in its place include a universal scholarship programme known as Becas Benito Juárez, and a universal old age pension.	The Law on Support to SMEs (2017) outlined preferential measures for women-owned SMEs, specifically, in cases where SMEs are eligible for state support, priority should be given to women-owned SMEs or SMEs employing more women. Most recently, in September 2019, the government issued Circular 5 on training incentives for women-owned SMEs. The previous National Strategy on Gender Equality for 2011-2020 has shown positive indications of the government's efforts to empower women and built a foundation for the 2021-2030 strategy.	There is a need for a paradigm shift on overall design approaches (one common approach to humanitarian response and safety nets); on the institutional and implementation model (government ownership and highly flexible and adaptable implementation and partnership framework); on targeting and database (one single and inclusive platform from which to draw beneficiaries); and on program visibility (clear interlocutors, messaging and ownership). The implications of such a shift include a set of measures to be agreed upon and implemented in the medium to long term (2023 – 2027). These measures may range from financing a new line in the national Budget on safety nets to establishing a pilot financing platform among selected donors in support of Baxnaano and to launching a working group among key partners to align CT accompanying measures (e.g., health, education, livelihood insurance, income generation) and offer a consolidated and coherent menu of such measures.
Emerging state starting off with legislation framework and their key efforts and achievements	Replicated in 52 countries across Latin America, Africa, and Asia, e.g. Vietnam (Details as mentioned in Option B)		Highly relevant to other Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-affected Countries (FCVs), given that it is flexible enough to work in different circumstances and is institutionally resilient, relying on a hybrid form of implementation arrangements and linking short-term emergency response to long-term households' resilience