

28 July 2025, Monday

14:00-15:30 (Japan Time)

Format; HYBRID In person & Online

For Zoom participants, please join from the following link https://kyoto-u-edu.zoom.us/j/89254849946?pwd=aSKOTljw6nwQN7fASWqmHHF27NA650.1

Seminar Room (No.213)

Inamori Foundation Memorial Building, CSEAS, Kyoto University



Zoom/ACCESS

## **ABSTRACT**

Why does the Philippine government, in its battle against poverty, prioritize the Pantawid Pamilya Program — a conditional cash transfer (CCT) scheme — while productive sectors such as manufacturing, including micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), continue to receive limited budgetary support? I raise this question not to pit these programs against each other — both social protection and industrial development are vital components of a comprehensive development strategy — but to problematize the stark disparity in public investment between these two sectors. From an institutional perspective, unpacking the country's state tradition, or policy regime, is key to understanding the choices made by policymakers. This discussion draws on case studies covering the period from 2010 to 2016.

## PRESENTER

Ma. Victoria Raquiza

Associate Professor at the National College of Public Administration and Governance (NCPAG), University of the Philippines Diliman

**CSEAS Visiting Research Scholar** 

Ma. Victoria "Marivic" Raquiza is an Associate Professor at the National College of Public
Administration and Governance (NCPAG), University of the Philippines Diliman, where she teaches courses on poverty, inequality, the developmental state in Asia, social policy, and governance. She earned her MA in Development Studies from the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, Netherlands, and her PhD from the City University of Hong Kong. She is also a Co-Convenor of Social Watch Philippines, a civil society organization working to eradicate poverty and inequality and to advance social, economic, and environmental justice, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).