

# 主論文の要約

## (Abstract of Dissertation)

論文題目： Gendered Outcomes, Women's Work, and Cash Transfers: The Case of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*

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論文内容の要約：

This doctoral dissertation aimed to analyze how gendered outcomes are produced through conditional cash transfers (CCT), using the case of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* in the Philippines. Using critical and feminist perspectives, the gendered outcomes were examined using the concept of women's work and how conditions affect it. Furthermore, it investigated the broader social and political context to unpack the dynamics between institutions implementing the CCT and the women beneficiaries.

The main research question asks, "How do conditional cash transfer programs produce gendered outcomes?" To answer this question, three sub-questions were answered through the analytical chapters: (1) How do the co-responsibilities in CCTs impact women's household time-use and gender relations in terms of division of work within the household? (2) How did the program design reinforce desired gendered roles of women? and; (3) Why do the politics and relations of power matter on CCT, and what are its impacts on gendered outcomes? The gendered outcomes were analyzed in two areas: the private or domestic perspective, which focused on household-level observations, and the public or social sphere, which focused on the impacts of institutional dimensions surrounding the program design and conditions. The research used various theoretical anchors that helped explain how gendered outcomes are produced, such as time allocation and gender relations and exchange theory. It also used the post-structuralist lens of governmentality to analyze relations of powers between institutions and beneficiaries, which were argued to have gendered implications.

The research used a purely qualitative approach to meet its research aims, which took the pattern on institutional ethnography. This method of data gathering centered on women's experiences and how their daily lives intertwined with the institutions surrounding them. Furthermore, the research also undertook a time-use survey to understand the concept of eligibility work, which is defined as work that the women undertake to receive the cash transfers and maintain their membership into the CCT. In-depth household interviews with the beneficiaries and observations during program activities were also conducted to understand the women's role and participation in the *Pantawid Pamilya*. Key informant interviews with various institutions were also conducted to understand the activities they are undertaking for the CCT program.

The dissertation is divided into seven (7) chapters. The first chapter introduced the background of the research and questions, the conceptual and theoretical background of the study, and the methodological approach. The second chapter outlined and expounded on the literature reviewed for the study to establish the research gap. It presented the broader literature on social protection and cash transfers and briefly explained the impact of CCTs in various settings. Then it focused on the welfare policy designs, which focused on conditionalities and the gender biases among welfare programs. It argued that these policy design considerations have unintended consequences. Then it explained the role of women's productive and reproductive role and its impact on increasing overall household welfare. It showed that work such as unpaid work continues to be a phenomenon that exacerbates gender inequality.

The third chapter focused on the background of the empirical context, which is the Philippines' *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*. It explained the program implementation rules and the conditions attached to the cash grants. The chapter also presented basic program statistics such as the number of households covered, compliance rate, and the funding mechanisms of the program. It also tacked on the overarching national gender policies that are in effect in implementing the CCT program.

The following three chapters present the analytical findings. Chapter 4 argued that in examining women's household time-use, participation in the program entails certain kinds of unpaid work which are biased to them as recipients. It was termed eligibility work, which means they have to undertake to continue receiving social assistance. This type of work intensified the existing unpaid work which the women have to do and also had opportunity costs to their paid work hours. However, women cope by allocating and compensating with the time which was supposed to be their free and leisure time. This chapter also investigated how the program affected the existing gendered relations within the household in terms of division of work. It has been noted that shared responsibility is one of the aims of *Pantawid Pamilya*. It has been observed that women are involved in various bargaining positions with their spouses and other family members. However, what was evident is that the resource (cash) transfers were not enough to influence household relations.

The fifth chapter extended the analysis on eligibility work by delving into how gender mainstreaming is operationalized within the program. The chapter showed that implementing institutions take gender mainstreaming in a tokenistic manner by just meeting gender sensitivity goals. However, the chapter also revealed that because of the program design's bias toward women, the men are sidelined in their participation. The chapter argued and concluded that the way the *Pantawid Pamilya* is being implemented is also why the approach to gender is not transformative.

The last analytical chapter focused on the public sphere, where the social, political, and institutional processes are delegated. The chapter started with a discussion of the political context of social welfare in the Philippines. It examined the narratives that constructed and shaped the CCT implementation based on research, news agencies, and legislative proceedings. After showing the political process that shapes the design of CCT, an empirical analysis anchored on the governmental approaches is discussed on how conditions shape gendered norms and perspectives among institutions and beneficiaries. This chapter highlighted the aspects of responsabilization through conditions, where narratives show that women also bear more of the burden to realize the gains of the CCT, despite the quality of the social services provided by the state. It also briefly discussed the

social services the *Pantawid Pamilya* beneficiaries are receiving, which led to the examination of whether the state fulfills its co-responsibility into the program.

The last chapter draws the conclusions, policy recommendations, and opportunities for further studies. The dissertation concluded that CCT programs produce gendered outcomes which are not confined in the level of beneficiaries, contrary to what the impact evaluations show. The analytical chapters showed how gendered outcomes can be observed within the beneficiaries' households and on the broader social, political, and institutional spheres. It also showed the conditions and program design play a role in mediating to producing gendered outcomes. Relations of power and constructs of governmentality also produced gendered perceptions, which became the basis of internalized habits and conduct among the beneficiaries. The dissertation recommended that policies on social protection such as CCTs be carefully designed as these created unintended consequences beyond the measurable outcomes. It also recommended that unconditional modalities to welfare can further unlock agency among women and their households. The areas for future studies focused on more robust time-use analysis, evaluation of public services anchored on social protection, and investigating deeper on the psycho-social wellbeing of welfare recipients.