

Impact Evaluation of COVID-19 Crisis on Household Recipients of Pantawid Pamilya Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)

Diana Rose M. Torres¹ and Marie Fe D. de Guzman²

¹Botolan National High School, Botolan, Zambales, Philippines

²Graduate School, President Ramon Magsaysay State University, Iba, Zambales, Philippines

Abstract— This mixed methods research aimed to evaluate and determine the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on low income households particularly the Pantawid Pamilya Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) recipient-respondents of Botolan, Zambales, Philippines and to identify mitigation to improve respondents' conditions. The respondents were parents of students enrolled in Botolan National High School, Botolan District of Zone 2, DepEd Division of Zambales. This study was conducted on the Fourth Quarter of the academic year 2020-2021. Findings of the study revealed that majority of the parent-respondents are female who were high school graduate, farmers /fishers, low-income earners with 4 -6 family members and recipients of Pantawid Pamilya CCT for 7 years. The parents strongly agreed with the impact of COVID19 crisis in the socio-economic conditions of the Pantawid Pamilya recipient-respondents specifically on education. Findings revealed further that there is a significant difference on the perceived impacts of COVID19 crisis in the socio-economic conditions of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT in terms of livelihood when group according to parent-respondent occupation/source of income.

Keywords— Impact Evaluation, COVID-19 Crisis, Pantawid Pamilya Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), Household Recipients.

INTRODUCTION

With the World Health Organization designating COVID-19 a global pandemic, the novel The COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to contain the virus have caused severe health and economic effects in the Philippines. As of mid-December in 2020, over 440,000 Filipinos have contracted COVID-19 and 8,677 have died from the virus (Buheji, et al., 2020). In October 2020, the World Bank forecasted that the Philippine economy would contract by 6.9 percent in 2020, by far the largest drop for any Southeast Asian country (Cho, et al., 2021a). The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to reverse the trend of a steady decline in poverty in recent years, and to put close to 3 million additional Filipinos into poverty (World Bank, 2020a).

In addition to widespread job losses and reductions in work hours, families with children face social-related challenges such as schooling and child care necessitated by the pandemic. The pandemic is deepening pre-existing inequalities, crisis on societies, exposing vulnerabilities in social, political and economic systems which are in turn amplifying the impacts of the pandemic (United Nation, 2020).

The survey of Cho et al. (2021a) highlighted the importance of a timely delivery of cash assistance during the time of crisis in mitigating its negative impact on households' welfare. Most of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) households received the 1st tranche of SAP top

up benefits before April 5 and 1.3 million eligible 4Ps beneficiaries who were still in ECQ received the 2nd tranche by June 10. However, only 41% of 4Ps households were aware that they were receiving government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP) despite information campaign efforts (Cho, et al., 2021b). Since SAP was delivered as a top-up to household's existing 4Ps benefits and 4Ps' education grants during school break were not provided, 4Ps households may have not realized that they were not receiving education grants, but instead were getting SAP top-ups. Similarly, only about 40% of 4Ps beneficiaries were aware that DSWD has modified their regular program such as family development sessions to be conducted online through Facebook; even among those who knew about it, only 18% visited the site (Cho, et al., 2021b). This suggests that there is a need to enhance awareness among 4Ps beneficiaries and to encourage their active participation in modified formats of program delivery.

As COVID-19 continues its global sweep it leaves no part of humanity affected (Walsh & Hallegatte, 2020). Beyond the health emergency, countries around the world find themselves dealing with its unprecedented socio-economic consequences, including its disproportionate impact on women and girls and on the exacerbated exclusion and inequalities they face as a result of the pandemic. Without urgent socio-economic responses, global suffering will escalate, jeopardizing

lives and livelihoods for years to come. United Nations Development Programme (2020) stressed the immediate development responses in this crisis must be undertaken with an eye to the future. Without social and economic mitigation measures such as fiscal stimulus and expansion of social safety nets, the impact on poverty would be devastating and could result extreme poverty and increase food insecurity (World Bank, 2020a). However, many slow developing countries cannot take similar measures to the developed countries (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2020). This scenario is even more severe in emerging economies, where the economic recovery will be even slower (International Monetary Fund, 2020a).

Most 4Ps households had already received their Social Amelioration Program (SAP) benefits funds digitally, the majority of non-4Ps households targeted under SAP had not (Capanzana, Demombynes, & Gubbins, 2020). Low-income households suffered severe welfare losses in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis and ECQ. This study seeks to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on low income households particularly the Pantawid Pamilya CCT recipients of Botolan, Zambales and identified mitigation on the impact of the crisis on the respondents.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This research aimed to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on low income households particularly the Pantawid Pamilya Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) recipient-respondents of Botolan, Zambales.

The following research questions were answered:

1. How may the profile of the parent-respondents be described in terms of:

- 1.1 sex;
- 1.2 highest educational attainment;
- 1.3 occupation/source of income;
- 1.4 monthly income;
- 1.5 size of family; and
- 1.6 years as recipient of 4Ps? (if recipient)

2. How may the Pantawid Pamilya CCT recipient-respondents perceive the impact/effect of COVID-19 crisis in terms of:

- 2.1 Livelihood;
- 2.2 Education;
- 2.3 Food Security and Health;
- 2.4 Child Protection;
- 2.5 Compliance with Lockdown Measures?

3. Is there a significant difference on the perceived impacts of COVID19 crisis in the socio-economic conditions of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT recipient-respondents when grouped according to their profile?

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the researcher used descriptive design of research. According to Casadevall & Fang (2018) descriptive research involves and employs the process of inquiry, interpretation and attempts to develop knowledge. The present study collected and analyzed data, and integrated the findings in order to determine the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on low income households particularly the Pantawid Pamilya CCT recipients of Botolan, Zambales and identified mitigation on the impact of the crisis on the respondents/participants. The respondents of the research were the parents of Botolan National High School, Botolan, District, Zone 2, Department of Education (DepEd) Division of Zambales. There were one hundred and five (105) parents identified through purposive sampling as respondents of the study. They are Parents of Grade 7, Grade 8, Grade 9 and Grade 10 of Botolan National High School.

A survey questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection in the quantitative phase of the study proposal. A questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions to collect information from a respondent. The survey questionnaire was constructed by the researcher after reviewing the works of Cho, et al. (2020a), Cho, et al. (2020b) and Economic Policy Institute (2020). The survey questionnaire is composed of two parts. The questionnaire determined the impact of COVID-19 crisis to Pantawid Pamilya CCT recipient-respondents in terms of (a) Livelihood, Education, (b) Food Security and Health, (c) Child Protection, and (d) Compliance with Lockdown Measures. The respondents assessed the indicators using a four-point scale from 4 (Strongly Agree), 3 (Agree), 2 (Disagree), and 1 (Strongly Disagree). The research instrument was subject to validity and reliability tests. Since the instrument is a researcher's made, it was submitted to the research adviser and members of the oral examiners of PRMSU Graduate School for checking. Their corrections were highly considered in completing and finalizing the instrument. The survey questionnaire was also be subject to pilot testing. The pilot test was conducted among ten (10) parents of Senior High students of Botolan National High School. The Cronbach's Alpha Values were secured. The values for Livelihood (0.772), Education (0.720), Food Security and Health (0.731) and Compliance with Lockdown Measures (0.773) obtained a qualitative interpretation of

“Acceptable” respectively; while Child Protection Issues (0.859) with qualitative interpretation of “Good”

For the quantitative method, a letter request seeking permission to allow the researcher to gather the needed data for the study was sent to the Office of Schools Division Superintendent, DepEd Division of Zambales. After the request was granted, a letter was also sent to the Principal/School Head of Botolan National High School requesting for his/her assistance during the distribution of the survey questionnaire to parents of their students in the Junior High School level. The researcher personally manages the distribution and retrieval of the survey questionnaire. It was conducted on the 4th Quarter of the school year 2020-2021. The

objectives of the study were explained to the parent-respondents and their responses were treated with utmost confidentiality. Upon retrieval of the survey questionnaires, the data were tallied and tabulated following the objectives of the study. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (percentage, frequency counts and means) and inferential statistics specifically ANOVA.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Profile of the Parent-Respondents

Table 1 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the parent’s respondents as to their sex, highest educational attainment, occupation/source of income, monthly income, size of family and years as recipient.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Parent-Respondents’ Profile

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	23	18.40
Female	102	81.60
Total	125	100.00
Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percent
Elementary	37	29.60
Secondary	80	64.00
Bachelors	8	6.40
Total	125	100.00
Occupation/Source of Income	Frequency	Percent
Farmer / Fisher	39	31.20
Entrepreneur / Business Owner	8	6.40
Self employed	19	15.20
Worker / Laborer	37	29.60
Others	22	17.60
Total	125	100.00
Monthly Income (Php)	Frequency	Percent
7,000 above	3	2.40
4,000 - 7, 000	41	32.80
3,000 and below	81	64.80
Total	125	100.00
Mean = 3,004.00		
Size of Family	Frequency	Percent
Mean = 5.65		
Years as Recipient	Frequency	Percent
Mean = 5.53		

Sex. Of the 125 parents’ respondents 23 or 18.40 % are male and 102 or 81.60 are females. This means that the majority of parent respondents of the present study is represented by women. Barrera-Osorio, et al. (2016) and Philippines Statistics Authority (2020) study revealed that the household respondents were mainly women, homemaker and affirmed to be recipients of Government’s Social Protection Program.

Highest Educational Attainment. There are 80 or 64 % who are secondary/high school graduate; and followed by 37 or 29.60% who are elementary graduate. The result suggested that an overwhelming majority (80 or 64 %) of the parent respondents are secondary /high school graduate. According to Reyes-Chua, et al. (2016), the level of educational attainment can be rooted to socio-economic factor of the family and personal factor such as attitude towards the value of education.

Occupation/Source of Income. Out of 125 parent respondents 39 or 31.20% are farmer/fisher; followed by 37 or 29.60% were worker/ laborers. It was revealed that majority (39 or 31.20%) of the parent-respondents of the present study are farmer/fisher. The agricultural sector according to Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) [2020] employs about 30 per cent of the population of farmers.

Monthly Income. Based on the result of the mean of monthly income (Php 3,004.00). Parent- respondents belong to the so-called poverty threshold. In the Philippines, the number of poor had increased from 22.2 million to 23.1 million between 2006 and 2009 (National Economic and Development Authority, 2018 and Minority Rights Group International, 2020).

Under the most extreme scenario of a 20% income or consumption contraction, the number of people living in poverty could more increase relative to the latest official recorded (Sumner, Hoy & Ortiz-Juarez, 2020).

Size of Family. The mean result was 5.65 or 6 family members. This could probably mean that the parent - respondents whether male or female are raising at least four (4) children which according to Reyes-Chua, et al. (2020) is ideal in the assessment of Family Development Session of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4P’S) to respond to the social needs of the family and strengthen the capacities of the parents to become more responsive to the needs of the family and their children.

Years as Recipients. The mean result was 5.56 or 6 for years as recipients. The result of the present study is consistent with the 2000 Millennium Declaration; the Philippines was among the many nations which committed to reduce its poverty rate by 2015. Delos Reyes (2011, as cited by PIDS, 2020) reported that the 4Ps was piloted in the country in 2007 and was launched on a wider scale starting 2008. According to UNDP (2020a), beneficiaries are selected through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), which identifies who and where the poor are in the country.

2. Perceived Impact of COVID19 Crisis in the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Pantawid Pamilya Recipient- Respondents

2.1 Livelihood

Table 2: Perceived Impact of the COVID19 Crisis in the Livelihood of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Recipient- Respondents

Livelihood	Weighted Mean	Qualitative Rating	Rank
1. I stretch and plan my budget and savings for spending	3.37	Strongly Agree	1
2. I avail loan from friends, cooperatives, lenders	3.14	Agree	6.5
3. I withdraw most of my saving (e.g., bank)	3.18	Agree	5
4. I reduce investment in farm or other business	3.14	Agree	6.5
5. I reduce income, families resorted to different ways of coping	3.27	Strongly Agree	3
6. I change jobs or other source of income	3.27	Strongly Agree	3
7. My transportation costs increased	3.27	Strongly Agree	3
Overall Weighted Mean	3.23	Agree	

Table 3 presents the perceived impact of the COVID19 crisis in the livelihood of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipients-respondents. Indicator 1 “I stretch and plan my budget and savings for spending” obtained a weighted mean of 3.37 rank 1st.

During this COVID19 pandemic parent respondents strongly agreed that the daily struggle of putting food on the table is very real.

Household distress was deepening, and an increasing share of households have resorted to drawing down savings and reducing food and non-food consumption (Villanueva, 2020).

COVID-19 crisis is forcing most households to use their savings (especially in countries with weak social protection system) (Cho, et al., 2021a).

Moreover, the role of uncertainty in households’ decision-making could change the rate of savings depletion and the severity of the impact of the crisis.

Households do not have perfect information about the duration nor depth of the crisis (McKibbin & Fernando, 2020 and Martin, et al., 2020). The overall weighted mean for the perceived impact of COVID19 crisis in the socio-economic conditions of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents was 3.23 interpreted as Agree.

2.2 Education

Table 3: Perceived Impact of the COVID19 Crisis on the Education of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Recipient-Respondents

Education	Weighted Mean	Qualitative Rating	Rank
1. I have several challenges as home teacher	3.33	Strongly Agree	3
2. My children could not concentrate on lessons	3.20	Agree	6
3. My children had issues with using online platform	3.18	Agree	7
4. My children had difficulties in internet access	3.34	Strongly Agree	2
5. My children had issues with modular approach	3.22	Agree	5
6. My children had limited reference materials	3.42	Strongly Agree	1
7. I have challenges and issues on remote learning	3.30	Strongly Agree	4
Overall Weighted Mean	3.28	Strongly Agree	

Table 3 presents the perceived impact of the COVID19 crisis on the education of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents. Indicator 6 “My children had limited reference materials” obtained a weighted mean of 3.30 rank 1st. Parent-respondents strongly agreed that in teaching and learning process reference/learning materials are vital to make lessons easy, interesting and enable teachers to easily express concepts. Learning materials can significantly increase learners’ achievement by supporting learning. Albert, et al. (2020) and Cho, et al. (2020a) claimed that schools should have reached out to parents to provide information on remote learning and, if requested by parents, distributed hard copies of self-learning materials or modules.

Indicator 4 “My children had difficulties in internet access” obtained a weighted mean of 3.34 rank 2nd respectively. Parent respondents perceived that online instruction is feasible only if children and youth have access to the internet at home. For families, not having

or had difficult in internet access can mean missing out on information or losing out on a direct line of communication with schools and teachers (UNICEF & Bender, 2020). Davide (2020) stated that the Department of Information and Communications Technology also provides free eBooks and other educational content. The overall weighted mean for the perceived impact of the COVID19 crisis on the education of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents was 3.28 interpreted as Strongly Agree.

2.3 Food Security and Health

Table 4 presents the perceived impact of the COVID19 Crisis in the food security and health of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents. Indicator 2 “The quantity and quality of family meals are reduced” obtained a weighted mean of 3.26 rank 1st and Indicator 7 “I do have limited food stocks to meet family’s daily requirement” obtained a weighted mean of 3.25 rank 2nd respectively.

Table 4: Perceived Impact of the COVID19 Crisis in the Food Security and Health of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Recipient-Respondents

Food Security and Health	Weighted Mean	Qualitative Rating	Rank
1. My household consumption on food and non-food is reduced	3.14	Agree	5
2. The quantity and quality of family meals are reduced	3.26	Strongly Agree	1
3. I seldom go to market to buy commodities	3.11	Agree	7
4. I do not have enough hygiene kit/items	3.14	Agree	5
5. I do not have enough essential medicines	3.20	Agree	3
6. My family is more aware of proper sanitation and personal hygiene	3.14	Agree	5
7. I do have limited food stocks to meet family’s daily requirement	3.25	Agree	2
Overall Weighted Mean	3.18	Agree	

Parent-respondents strongly agreed that they suffered financial consequences due to the COVID19 crisis. Cho, et al. (2020a) and Department of Health (2020) reported

the prevalence of food insecurity which was greater in Visayas and Mindanao, relative to Luzon, where mobility constraints were greater. At the same time,

food insecurity was not necessarily greater for poorer households based on pre-COVID 19 earnings level. Parent- respondents perceived that when they receive their cash grant, first on the list to be acquired are commodities and food to satisfy their physiological needs. In the hierarchy of needs by Maslow (1943 and 1954, as cited by Sembrano & De Guzman (2019) stated

that people are motivated to achieve certain needs and that some needs take precedence over others. Parent-respondents most basic need is for physical survival. The overall weighted mean for the perceived impact of the COVID19 crisis in the food security and health of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents was 3.18 interpreted as Agree.

2.4 Child Protection/Issues

Table 5: Perceived Impact of the COVID19 Crisis on the Child Protection/Issues of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT Recipient-Respondents

Child Protection/Issues	Weighted Mean	Qualitative Rating	Rank
1. I have limited capability to handle changes in children’s behavior	3.14	Agree	3
2. I still practice negative disciplinary measure (e.g., shouting)	3.20	Agree	1
3. I still cannot provide my children enough recreation activities	3.15	Agree	2
4. I still unable to practice good time management at home	2.96	Agree	7
5. I observe an increased worries and fears on my children	3.06	Agree	5
6. I have limited focus on balancing children’s activities at home	3.08	Agree	4
7. I observe an increased burden and pressures on my children	3.03	Agree	6
Overall Weighted Mean	3.09	Agree	

Table 5 presents the perceived Impact of the COVID19 crisis on the child protection/issues of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents. Indicator 2 “I still practice negative disciplinary measure (e.g., shouting)” obtained a weighted mean of 3.20 rank 1st and Indicator 3 “I still cannot provide my children enough recreation activities” obtained a weighted mean of 3.15 rank 2nd respectively. Parent-respondents agreed that the COVID-19 pandemic has made children’s vulnerability to violence and exploitation in aggravate situation. Loss of income, overcrowding, school closure, and disruption of services, movement restrictions and various family stressors have exacerbated mental health risks in both adults and children and increased various forms of domestic violence and child physical abuse.

According to the Economic Policy Institute (2020), approximately half of the children 12–14 in the sample were victims of physical or emotional violence. Furthermore, Cluver, et al. (2020) and Psychosocial Centre (2020) revealed that prolonged school closures, disease-containment measures and economic shutdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic can have potentially serious implications on all aspects of a child’s development, including physical, psychosocial, cognitive, and mental health, and on family relationships. The overall weighted mean for the perceived impact of the COVID19 crisis on the Child Protection/Issues of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents was 3.09 interpreted as Agree.

2.5 Compliance with Lockdown Measures

Table 6: Perceived Impact of the COVID19 Crisis on the Compliance with Lockdown Measures of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT Recipient-Respondents

Compliance with Lockdown Measures	Weighted Mean	Qualitative Rating	Rank
1. My family members seldom practice physical distancing	3.12	Agree	5
2. My family members seldom wear masks/shields	3.10	Agree	6
3. Some of my family member stay in the streets	3.02	Agree	7
4. My family members complies and practices health protocols	3.24	Agree	2
5. My family members complies with the lockdown measures	3.20	Agree	3
6. My children are prohibited from going out of the house	3.34	Strongly Agree	1
7. I follow clear and sound regulations for transport services	3.17	Agree	4
Overall Weighted Mean	3.17	Agree	

Table 6 presents the perceived impact of the COVID19 crisis on the compliance with lockdown measures of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents. Indicator 6 “My children are prohibited from going out of the house” obtained a weighted mean of 3.34 rank 1st and 4 “My family members complies and practices health protocols with weighted mean of 3.324 rank 2nd. The parents agreed their children adhered to lockdown restrictions and complies and practices health protocols. With parents’ guidance, national government and local government’s assistance, family members were made aware of appropriate health protocols at home and in their community.

Respondents may report that they comply with lockdown measures because they know that is the socially acceptable thing to do (Economic Policy Institute, 2020; and Albert, et al., 2020). The government imposed a more severe set of restrictions, labelled Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ), across the entire island of Luzon. Under ECQ, residents of Luzon were barred from leaving their homes except for urgent work or health needs and all non-essential businesses were ordered closed (Cho, et al., 2020a). The overall weighted mean for the perceived impact of the COVID19 crisis on the compliance with lockdown measures of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents was 3.17 interpreted as Agree.

Table 7: Summary of the Difference on the Perceived Impact of COVID19 Crisis on the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Recipient-Respondents when Grouped According to Profile Variables

Sources of Variations	Livelihood		Education		Food Security and Health		Child Protection/ Issues		Compliance with Lockdown Measures	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Sex	0.733	0.394	1.621	0.205	0.712	0.400	0.250	0.618	0.045	0.832
Highest Educational Attainment	0.360	0.698	0.682	0.508	0.025	0.975	0.844	0.432	0.381	0.684
Occupation	3.335	0.013*	2.027	0.095	1.140	0.341	1.913	0.113	0.746	0.563
Monthly Income	0.058	0.944	0.137	0.872	2.823	0.063	0.035	0.965	2.243	0.110
Size of Family	1.311	0.273	0.593	0.554	0.735	0.481	0.008	0.992	0.811	0.447
Years as Recipient	1.289	0.279	1.912	0.152	0.687	0.505	0.565	0.570	1.143	0.322

***Significant**

For **Livelihood**, the significant values for sex (0.394), highest educational attainment (0.698), monthly income (0.944), size of family (0.273) and years as recipient (0.279) were higher than (0.05) alpha level of significance. Therefore, do not reject the hypothesis. There is no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID19 crisis in the livelihood of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents when grouped according to recipients’ profile. Many lost their livelihoods due to the pandemic. Households with lower per capita household earnings prior to COVID-19 or those that experienced a greater earnings shock were more likely to be associated with SAP receipt. The significant value of occupation/source of income (0.013) was lower than (0.05) alpha level of significance, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant difference on the perceived Impact of COVID19 crisis in the livelihood of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents when grouped according to occupation/source of income profile variable. Parent respondent have manifest varied knowledge and experiences and conditions on the impact of COVID19 Crisis when it comes to their occupation/source of income. Most of the parent

respondents are farmers/fishers according to them restrictions have their ability to access markets, hence, limiting their productive capacities.

In terms of **Education**, the significant values for sex (0.205), highest educational attainment (0.508), occupation/source of income (0.095), monthly income (0.872), size of family (0.554) and years as recipient (0.152) were higher than (0.05) alpha level of significance. Therefore, do not reject the hypothesis. There is no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID19 crisis in the education of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents when grouped according to sex, highest educational attainment, occupation/source of income, monthly income, size of family and years as recipient. Attributed to this result could be the similarity of *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT parent respondent knowledge, orientation, understanding, insights and experiences on the Impact of COVID19 Crisis in the education. Davide (2020) revealed that the enrolment for academic year 2020/21, at 93 percent, is only slightly lower than enrolment for the previous year, 96 per cent. Albert, et al. (2020) and Philippine Institute for Development Studies (2020)

reported that to help teachers and students cope with the challenge of remote learning, the Department of Education (DepEd) launched the Basic Education-Learning Continuity Plan. The plan calls for schools to use a blended approach to teaching based on a mix of modular learning and online classes.

For **Food Security and Health**, the significant values for sex (0.400), highest educational attainment (0.975), occupation/source of income (0.341), monthly income (0.063), size of family (0.481) and years as recipient (0.505) were higher than (0.05) alpha level of significance. Therefore, do not reject the hypothesis. There is no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID19 crisis in the food security and health of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents when grouped according to sex, highest educational attainment, occupation/source of income, monthly income, size of family and years as recipient. Parent-respondent jobs or means of livelihood have been halted due to the pandemic. According to Cho, et al. (2020a), the main problem of families are really food and rice. Cluver, et al (2020) revealed that nearly all households received food assistance from their LGU 96 percent of households reported receiving food from their LGU, making it the most common form of assistance by far.

In terms of **Child Protection/Issues**, the significant values for sex (0.618), highest educational attainment (0.432), occupation/source of income (0.113), monthly income (0.965), size of family (0.992) and years as recipient (0.570) were higher than (0.05) alpha level of significance. Therefore, do not reject the hypothesis. There is no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID19 crisis in the child protection/issues of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents when grouped according to sex, highest educational attainment, occupation/source of income, monthly income, size of family and years as recipient. Prolonged school closures, disease-containment measures and economic shutdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic can have potentially serious implications on all aspects of a child's development, including physical, psychosocial, cognitive, and mental health, and on family relationships (Cluver, et al., 2020). Child and adolescent psychiatrists must ensure continuity of care during all phases of the pandemic (Fegert, et al., 2020)

For **Compliance with Lockdown Measures**, the significant values for sex (0.618), highest educational attainment (0.432), occupation/source of income (0.113), monthly income (0.965), size of family (0.992) and years as recipient (0.570) were higher than (0.05)

alpha level of significance. Therefore, do not reject the hypothesis. There is no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID19 crisis in the compliance with lockdown measures of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents. Attributed to this result could be the similarity of *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT parent respondent knowledge, orientation, understanding, insights and experiences on the Impact of COVID19 Crisis on lockdown measures. In an effort to contain the spread of the virus, the government has imposed strict quarantine measures and other restrictions. During ECQ, residents were barred from leaving their homes except for urgent work or health needs and all non-essential businesses were ordered closed. According to Buheji, da, et al. (2020), governments and the World Health Organization should ensure that the poor will not worry about their next meal or whether they could survive the lockdown than to survive the pandemic

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn by the researchers.

1. Majority of the parent-respondents are female who were high school graduate, farmers /fishers, low-income earners with 4 -6 family members and recipients of *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT for 7 years.
2. Respondents perceived strongly agree with the impact of COVID19 crisis in the socio-economic conditions of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents in terms of education.
3. There is a significant difference on the perceived impacts of COVID19 crisis in the socio-economic conditions of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT in terms of livelihood when group according to parent-respondent occupation/source of income.

There is no significant difference on the perceived impacts of COVID19 crisis in the Education, Food Security and Health, Child Protection/Issues and Compliance with Lockdown Measures of the *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipients when group according to parents' personal profile.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the foregoing conclusions of the study, the following are the recommendations.

1. The *Pantawid Pamilya* CCT recipient-respondents may make and implement a simple budget plan focused on spending family basic foods and necessities.
2. Schools may constantly reach out the recipient-respondents in order to offer more references, learning materials, educational videos, radio/TV broadcast, etc. during the remote/ distance learning.

3. Recipient-respondents should promote positive coping skills, attention, communication, extra love and affection among family members during this time of crisis.
4. Parents and Local Government Unit (LGU) officials should constantly advocate and adhere with the lockdown restrictions and prohibits their children going out of the house.

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