

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in the Province of Sorsogon

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Abstract— This study assessed the Conditional Cash Transfer Program of the Philippines known as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in the Province of Sorsogon, year 2015-2019. Thus, the Philippine government has invested billions to sustain the program over the years. These resources utilized were taxpayer's money and the query whether this program is effective and sustainable remains to be an issue of debates. It can be noted that though 4ps is being implemented for a while now, there are still setbacks being faced by both the implementers and recipients. The respondents of this study were chosen from among the beneficiaries of the Pantawid program as well as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Provincial Office. Results revealed that Majority of the pantawid member-beneficiaries are female who are in their early or late 40s, married, high school graduate, have a bigger family size, whose sources of income may come from employment and entrepreneurial activities and whose income is below 5000 monthly.

Furthermore, the status of their conditionality compliance along education has fluctuated for the past 5 years, while it has remained to be consistently high for health and family development sessions. Meanwhile, it was also revealed that the Pantawid program has a less impact in the economic sufficiency of the beneficiaries has a high impact in their social adequacy. Lastly, the problems encountered by both the beneficiaries and program implementers are due to the lack of coordination with stakeholders as well as the misbehavior of the 4ps beneficiaries.

Keywords— Compliance, Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), DSWD, Impact, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4PS), Socio-demographics.

I. INTRODUCTION

The general concept of development represents the premise of implicit and explicit values for the desired goals of achieving the fulfillment of the so-called human potential. However, despite significant improvements over the past decades in promoting human welfare, extreme poverty and inequality persist in most of the developing countries.

Due to the increasing growth of poverty incidence around the world, some of the countries made several programs to alleviate poverty; one of which is the Conditional Cash Transfer program (CCT). Since the mid-1990s, conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs have become very popular in developing countries as an effective tool for policymakers and policy advisors including international organizations in addressing issues on poverty.

In the world of economic development, Latin America's conditional cash transfer (CCT) program aims to provide money transfers to low-income families given under conditions related to the use of health services, the uptake of food and nutritional supplementation and the enrolment and attendance of children and adolescents in school. Meanwhile, in the Philippines, the conditional cash transfer (CCT) program is known as Pantawid

Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4Ps (formerly Ahon Pamilyang Pilipino). It is a human development measure implemented by the national government that provides conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor to improve the health, nutrition and education of children aged 0-18. It is inspired by CCT (Conditional Cash Transfer) programs in Latin America and Africa that lifted millions of people out of poverty around the world.

This program has dual objectives as the flagship poverty alleviation program of the Philippine Government. First, social assistance, which is providing monetary support to extremely poor families to give assistance to their immediate needs; and social development, which goal is to break the intergenerational poverty cycle by investing in the health and education of poor children through programs such as health check-ups for pregnant women and children aged 0 to 5, deworming of schoolchildren aged 6 to 14; enrollment of children in daycare, elementary, and secondary schools; and family development sessions.

On April 17, 2019, the Republic Act No. 11310 or An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program was signed by President Rodrigo Duterte making Pantawid Pamilya the national poverty reduction strategy of the government. Thus, since its inception in 2008, this program has already served

5,066,899 poor households nationwide as of January 31, 2020 (www.pantawid.dswd.gov.ph) According to World Bank, 4Ps is the world's fourth largest CCT program based on current population coverage. It clearly reflects the development goals of the government which is to create jobs and livelihood opportunities.

Thus, the government has invested its wealth to sustain the program over the years. These resources utilized were taxpayer's money and the query whether this program is effective and sustainable remains to be a question for many. It can be noted that though 4ps is being implemented for many years now, there are still setbacks being faced by both the implementers and recipients. These include the inclusion and exclusion issues as well as the delayed cash-outs for beneficiaries. There has also been reported cases of pawning and mismanagement of funds on the part of the recipients. The question whether this program is effective in alleviating the status of poor beneficiaries remain to be existent. These challenges can still be improved through assessments and policy recommendations.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study assessed the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in the Province of Sorsogon, year 2015-2019. It specifically answered the following questions:

1. What is the socio-demographic profile of the member beneficiaries in terms of:

- a. Age
- b. Sex
- c. Civil Status
- d. Educational attainment
- e. Family size
- f. Number of beneficiary children
- g. Source of income
- h. Monthly income

2. What is the status of compliance of beneficiaries along the conditionalities of the Pantawid Pamilya in the following areas?

- a. Education
- b. Health
- c. Family Development Sessions

3. What is the level of socio-economic impact of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program along:

- a. Economic Sufficiency
- b. Social Adequacy

4. What are the problems encountered in the implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4ps)?

III. METHODOLOGY

This study assessed the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in the Province of Sorsogon, year 2015-2019. A mixed method of both qualitative and quantitative design was utilized. This study also used the descriptive survey method of research in order to achieve the purpose of the study.

The needed data were gathered from the member-beneficiaries of the Pantawid Program from the different municipalities of Sorsogon. The researcher also conducted a documentary analysis as well as a structured interview with the DSWD to strengthen the result of the study. A survey questionnaire was the main instrument of this study. Moreover, the researcher employed frequency count and weighted mean as the key statistical tools of the present study.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. For the socio-demographic profile of respondents, the data gathered for the identified variables were the following:

Table 1A: Age Profile of the Beneficiaries

Age	F	%
30 & below	50	3.3
31 – 40	416	27.7
41 – 50	530	35.3
51 – 60	365	24.3
61 & up	139	9.3
Total	1,500	100

Table 1A shows that most of the 4ps beneficiaries are in their 30s and 40s which meant that the beneficiaries are all adults and are expected to be responsible for their life obligations. This implied that beneficiaries are capable enough to understand the responsibilities of parenthood as well as the conditionalities of the program that they are a part of.

It substantiates the psychological study conducted by Fischer, Yan and Stewart (2003) that adulthood begins at the age of 20 where men and women become more capable of making decisions and understanding the responsibilities of such. This was true in the case of the beneficiaries who comprehend the conditionalities of 4ps and are being held accountable as program recipients.

Table 1B: Sex Profile of the Beneficiaries

Sex	F	%
Female	1,452	96.8
Male	48	3.2
Total	1,500	100

It can be noted from the table that most of the respondents are Female with a percentage of 96.8 and has a frequency of 1,452 while 48 of the total respondents are Male with 48 frequencies and is 3.2% of the total 1,500 respondents. This shows that majority of the 4ps grant recipients are female which meant that women’s decision-making covers their children’s school attendance and health priorities which are some of the conditionalities of the program. It also meant that the pantawid program is a way to recompense mothers for their domestic and care work role, thus ensuring that program objectives are met since they are most likely to ensure that increased household income benefits children.

This implied that women in various communities are more informed now of their rights and entitlements. Several also gained new livelihood skills to earn better incomes and are active in their communities. And for many women, a bank account set up in their name to receive conditional cash transfer payments was pointedly empowering. This was in support to the published report of Asian Development Bank (ADB, 2010) that cash transfers directly paid to mothers provide recognition of women’s unpaid labor and can help increase women’s bargaining power within the household. It also implied that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program recognizes and support social equity and women empowerment and thus, is rooted in the specific local contexts of women.

On the other hand, a few number of male comprise the sample which shows that there may be households whose fathers are the program grantee. This implied that there are men who may be considered as stay-at-home dads; in-charge of the household. This may be because women have better employment and entrepreneurial opportunities in the community these days than men.

Table 1C: Civil Status of the Beneficiaries

Civil Status	F	%
Single	92	6.1
Married	1316	87.7
Widowed	36	2.4
Separated	56	3.7
Total	1,500	100

Results meant that the pantawid program focuses on the human capital investment of families; thus encouraging parents to promote values, which include legal cohabitation in the home. It also meant that the pantawid program targets families with legal status at poverty threshold as they move closer to the poverty line. This implied that a mass wedding may be conducted by each municipality to pave a way for constituents especially the 4ps beneficiaries who can’t afford to organize a marriage ceremony. The beneficiaries understand that a marriage certificate serves as their tool to avail of government services such as PhilHealth, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) and other programs and services of the Local Government Unit.

The second which got the highest frequency is single/unmarried which meant that these individuals are living below the poverty line wherein some of them are single parents and are struggling to provide for their children. This implies that despite the fact that they are single or unmarried, still they are not able to sustain their living. This may also imply that the reason why people choose not to marry or end up unmarried may be because most of the beneficiaries have unstable, less stable and lower-paying occupations and thus they may not be able to afford the cost of even a simple wedding ceremony. Thus, the pantawid program may provide them with entrepreneurial or employment opportunities for a more stable living conditions.

Table 1D: Educational Attainment of the Beneficiaries

Educational Attainment	F	%
Elem Undergraduate	53	3.5
Elem Graduate	300	20
HS Undergraduate	454	30.2
HS Graduate	546	36.4
College Undergraduate	11	0.7
College Graduate	136	9.1
Total	1,500	100

Results meant that less than 10% of the total population have graduated from either a public or private higher institution. While a higher number of frequencies said that they were able to finish high school which may be because there are more public high schools in their location which offers free secondary education. Moreover, a survey conducted by one of the country’s leading insurance firms showed that only 23 percent of Filipinos were able to finish college due to financial constraints. (PNA, 2017) Thus, one of the major factors for the failure of parents to send their children to higher education may be lack of funds or savings.

Results further meant that since there are those who marry early and get pregnant, education no longer becomes their priority. Hence, the result implies that since most of the beneficiaries were not able to graduate from college, there is a lesser opportunity for them to land a stable employment. This supports the study conducted by Engracia (2010) that the high incidence of unplanned pregnancy has become a major societal and educational concern, as it seems to perpetuate poverty and low levels of education.

Table 1E: Family Size of the Beneficiaries

Family Size	F	%
3 & below	43	2.8
4 – 6	504	33.6
7 – 9	579	38.6
10 & above	374	24.9
Total	1,500	100

It can be gleaned from the table above that most of the 4ps beneficiaries have a bigger family size than other Filipino families. This means that majority of the Filipino families living in poverty have bigger families and that they need to earn more income for the family's survival.

This implies that higher fertility translates into decreased family wealth and educational attainment. Consequently, this signifies main stumbling blocks in efforts to diminish poverty and improve the standards of living in the Philippines. Thus, the associations between larger family size, poverty rate and vulnerability to poverty are strong and enduring. It further implies that there is a greater need to integrate family planning and reorientation — on responsible parenthood and reproductive health in the Family Development Sessions conducted among the beneficiaries.

These findings support the study conducted by Orbeta (2005) that there is a clear negative impact from additional children on household welfare and these negative impacts on poorer households are larger. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority's 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), roughly one in ten women age 15-19 have begun childbearing and only 17% of women age 15-49 want to practice Family Planning but do not have access to said FP methods, thus some Filipinos are still hesitant to try different modern Family Planning methods due to myths and misconceptions. The Population Reference Bureau (2003) reported that the Philippines continues to experience rapid population growth. The rate of natural increase is 2.2 percent, compared with 0.8 percent in Thailand and Singapore and 1.9 percent in Malaysia.

Table 1F: Number of Beneficiary Children

Number	F	%
1	468	31.2
2	580	38.6
3	452	30.1
Total	1,500	100

The table shows that all of the program grantees have beneficiary children since it's one of the requirements of the program. Though most families have a bigger family size, results show that majority of the households have only 1 or 2 beneficiary children. There may be various reasons for this, such as the ageing out of children, the observance of beneficiary registration cut-offs linked to the 2009 Listahanan (meaning no new children born after the period of registration are enrolled) and the imposition of the three-child limit per household.

Table 1G: Source of Income of the Beneficiaries

Source of Income	F	%
Buy and Sell	150	10
Services	141	9.4
Employment	650	43.3
Entrep Activities	493	32.8
Others	76	5
Total	1,500	100

This implied an exclusion of vulnerable children in the same household, who would equally deserve to benefit from the program. Having a three-child limit for education benefit entitlement entails economic impacts which risk devastating effects on children and families who are still likely to experience poverty. Thus, lifting a three-child limit per household would make the pantawid program more inclusive among children of beneficiary households. Since all children may have access to social security and grow up in a household with adequate resources for their upbringing, adequate healthcare and education.

This idea is in support to the study conducted by Bastagli, et al (2016) that there is manifold evidence that cash transfer programs are effective policy instruments in reducing child poverty, thus, increasing school enrolment and access to health services in the household. It is also one of the most direct contributions to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG #1) of Ending Extreme Poverty and it has been proven to accelerate results for other SDG goals and targets (UNICEF, 2020).

Table 1H: Monthly Income of Beneficiaries

Number	F	%
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Below 3,000	629	41.9
3,001 – 5,000	717	47.8
5,001 & above	55	3.6
No Response	99	6.6
Total	1,500	100

Table 1G shows that the top 3 sources of income of the 4ps respondents are employment, entrepreneurial activities and buy and sell which garnered 650, 493 and 150 frequencies, respectively. While the rest are through services and other sources of income. Results meant that the primary sources of income of the respondents are through employment in both public and private organizations which may include clerical, security and health employment in their respective barangays. Some may be employed in restaurants as attendants, in construction sites as workers/laborers or to help out in families as helpers/nannies. While the second source of income comes from performing entrepreneurial activities. These may include farming, fishing, handicraft making and owning a sari-sari store.

The result implied that the 4ps beneficiaries have sources of income and that it is not a dole-out program. Also, that the idea that they want to work and are continuing to look for additional work may be true and evident. This is consistent with international evidence in other CCT programs that giving cash transfers does not reduce labor force participation of the poor.

The table above shows that most of the respondents earn below the minimum wage in their respective jobs. This may be because beneficiaries with less than secondary education face substantially inferior labor market prospects than those who have college or even high school diploma. This often results to insufficiency of resources in the household; thus inability to provide even the basic needs of their family. Since their earnings are significantly lower, the risk of poverty is much higher. This implied that most of the 4ps respondents are living below the poverty line and that the cash grant that they're receiving is a really big help in providing an assistance for their family especially on education and health expenses where the grant is utmost intended. It is to be noted that no less than Php 10,481 on average was needed to meet the basic food needs of a family of five in a month. This amount is the poverty threshold according to the Philippine Statistics Authority (2019).

2. Status of Compliance of Beneficiaries along the conditionalities of the 4Ps

Education. Table 2A shows the status of compliance of the beneficiaries along education.

Table 2A: Status of Compliance of the Beneficiaries along Education

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	%	%	%	%	%
3-5	92.3	79.1	93.2	89.3	89.3
6-14	97.6	92.8	93.4	93.4	92.8
15-18	95.0	87.6	77.0	77.8	79.7

It can be gleaned from the table that in 2015, most of the beneficiaries are compliant with the conditions set by the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program wherein for Education, children beneficiaries monitored ages 3-5 years old, 6-14 years old and 15-18 years old must be enrolled in daycare, elementary and high school with 85% attendance monthly. While there is less than 10% who are considered as non-compliant to the conditions of the program on the area of education. The reasons for non-compliance may be because beneficiaries with certification as moved out are not yet updated in the database and there are beneficiaries who are not yet updated in their current school facilities thus, they are remarked as not enrolled, thus non-compliant.

This implied that though the beneficiaries are regularly receiving cash grants for education, some are still non-compliant with the condition of the program which is 85% of school attendance. In support to this, a study conducted by Adam et al. (2016) concluded that the risk of school dropout is much higher in families with a low standard of living, which have to deal with poverty and lack of motivation.

Nonetheless, it is note-worthy that majority of the beneficiaries are compliant with the conditions of the program in this area and that the educational cash grant is still being used to sustain the students' school needs and other expenses. It can also be implied that through the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, most poor families have lessened their financial worries thereby helping students focus more on their schooling and decrease the cases of child labor. Mills (2015) found that some of the students who became beneficiaries of 4Ps have improved their academic performance with average grades higher than 85% to 90%. Also, majority of the beneficiaries feel more excited to attend school and participate in the class activities. Ames, et al. (2009) even concluded that an increase in access to healthcare and education has improved the prospects for the children's future.

Health. Table 3B shows the level of compliance of the beneficiaries along health. The implementation of 4ps is expected to advance the government's health agenda,

particularly in terms of child mortality reduction and maternal health improvement.

Table 3B: Status of Compliance of the Beneficiaries Along Health

Year	%	Description
2015	97.0	Compliant
2016	95.8	Compliant
2017	97.3	Compliant
2018	96.1	Compliant
2019	97.0	Compliant

In the table above, it can be drawn that most of the 4ps beneficiaries in Sorsogon are compliant with the health conditionalities of the program. It is note-worthy that the province of Sorsogon has maintained a high compliance rate from 2015-2019 and is above the National Compliance Target which is 95%. Though the figures presented are important in the determination of success rate of the program, the researcher believes that the impact in this category must be much more considered. Through the health benefits of the pantawid program, there was a greater access to professional birthing facilities wherein according to Hayakawa et al., (2015) 7 in 10 childbirths versus 5 in 10 among non-beneficiary households have safe access to these facilities. And thus, mothers and their newborns also had increased access to postnatal care.

Furthermore, through the program, there was an expanded range of healthcare services including weight monitoring and receiving critical dietary supplements. According to Olfindo and Fernandez (2011), the number of children that undertake deworming at schools and receive vaccines from health centers has dramatically increased since the implementation of the program. Beneficiaries benefit from health seminars and development sessions in their communities. Lastly, recipients are far more likely to be enrolled in the PhilHealth health insurance program, further increasing their chances of receiving suitable healthcare.

Family Development Sessions (FDS). Table 2C shows the level of compliance of the beneficiaries along Family Development Sessions (FDS)

Table 2C: Level of Compliance of the Beneficiaries Along FDS

Year	%	Description
2015	95.1	Compliant
2016	95.1	Compliant
2017	96.2	Compliant
2018	96.4	Compliant

2019	96.7	Compliant
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The high percentage of compliance rate for Family Development Sessions implied that the beneficiaries are aware of their responsibilities as grantees and that they may be eager to learn more about the topics being discussed during these monthly sessions. On the other hand, there were still who failed to comply. Some of the reasons were because they have an important matter to attend to during the scheduled FDS or they are working and not able to take a day-off. The Family Development Session is one of the conditionalities of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. To achieve the program’s aim to promote, empower, and nurture families towards strengthened capacity to meet familial and parental responsibilities, the participating families are required to attend FDS sessions. (DSWD, 2018)

Based on the yearly reports, there were several beneficiaries who fail to attend the monthly FDS due to the working constraints and livelihood. Thus, to address this concern, Special Family Development Session is conducted for those who were not able to attend during their regular schedule. Reorientation/reiteration of FDS Guidelines to beneficiaries are also being conducted regularly which serves as reminder of how these sessions will help them as individuals and as families. A conduct of case management for those with special cases is also being done. The Municipal links also coordinate with the parent leaders and relatives of those who have moved out to other areas to facilitate the updating of profile of the beneficiaries. All of these are being done to address the concerns that beset the program.

3. Level of Socioeconomic Impact of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

Economic Sufficiency. Table 3A reveals the level of socioeconomic impact of the 4Ps in terms of economic sufficiency.

Table 3A: Economic Sufficiency of the 4Ps beneficiaries

Indicators	WM	VI
1. Acquisition of professional or technical skills	2.45	Less Impact
2. Possession of a diploma or skills certificate from TESDA or other duly recognized institutions.	2.16	Less Impact
3. Ability to work using the skills acquired.	2.31	Less Impact

4. Acquisition of a job for pay or profit during the past six months.	2.54	Moderate Impact
5. Acquisition of a regular or permanent job in the past six months.	2.00	Less Impact
6. Receiving salaries and wages in the past six months.	2.35	Less Impact
7. Receiving unanticipated benefits such as cash commissions, tips, bonuses, allowances for food, health, housing and clothing in cash.	2.44	Less Impact
8. Receiving income from family-operated activities like entrepreneurial and sustenance activities.	2.00	Less Impact
9. Active membership of at least one member of the family in GSIS/SSS.	1.72	Less Impact
10. Having at least one member of the family covered by private insurance.	1.64	Less Impact
11. Having access of at least one member of the family to services provided by formal financial institutions such as banks, pawnshops, lending investors, loan associations, credit card companies, microfinance institutions and cooperatives.	1.49	Least Impact
Over-all Weighted Mean	2.1	Less Impact

The table above showed that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has a less impact in the economic sufficiency of the 4ps beneficiaries for it only has an over-all weighted mean of 2.1 described to have a Less impact as perceived by the respondents. The indicators above were focused on the evaluation of beneficiaries based on the employable skills of members, employment and salary, source of income, membership to social security and access to financial institutions.

Table 3B: Social Adequacy of the 4Ps beneficiaries

Indicators	WM	VI
1. Monitoring of all members of the family by the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program.	4.15	High Impact
2. Availing of family members of the health services provided	3.80	High Impact

in the community or other health facilities.		
3. Having a healthy well-being and not getting sick of an illness needing medical attention or confinement for the past six months.	3.27	Moderate Impact
4. Having food access three-times a day for the entire family for the past six months.	4.62	Very high impact
5. Having family access to safe drinking water.	4.61	Very high impact
6. Having a house roof made of strong materials such as galvanized iron and half concrete, or made of mixed but predominantly strong materials, wood or cogon/nipa/anahaw but sturdy and durable.	3.71	High Impact
7. Having the outer wall of housing made of concrete/brick/stone, wood, half galvanized iron and half concrete, galvanized iron/aluminum or are mase of mixed but predominantly strong materials such as glass or the walls are made of bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa but study and durable.	3.32	Moderate Impact
8. Owning a house for residency.	3.69	High Impact
9. Getting access to electricity or similar lighting facility.	4.46	High Impact
10. Having access of students in the household to formal education.	4.66	Very high impact
11. Completion of any of the household members of the Basic Literacy Program (BLP) of the Alternative Learning System. (ALS)	2.04	Less Impact
12. Being able to read and write of family members who are 15 years old and above.	4.70	Very high impact
13. Engaging of family members in the activities of the community in the previous months.	2.89	Moderate Impact
14. Participating of family members in the	3.16	Moderate Impact

organizations/associations in the community.		
15. Having the ability of parents and/or guardians to discern problems in the family and arrive at solutions.	4.32	High Impact
16. Involving of family members in a family discussion and in thinking of solutions to family concerns.	3.95	High Impact
17. Having a sufficient knowledge and awareness of the rights of children.	4.37	High Impact
18. Having a sufficient knowledge and awareness of gender-based violence.	4.00	High Impact
19. Having a sufficient knowledge and awareness of disaster risk reduction and management.	3.97	High Impact
Over-all Weighted Mean	3.88	High Impact

Result implies that most of the 4ps beneficiaries may still be living below the poverty threshold despite the cash grant that they are receiving. This high incidence of poverty in the country usually stems from limited job opportunities that would really support in elevating the lives of these families, and poor social security system that are often times poorly implemented, monitored and evaluated (Usui, 2011). According to a report from ADB (2019), In the Philippines absolute poverty and the risk of vulnerability remain high. In 2018, nearly 17.6 million people continue to live under the poverty line and 14.2 million just above the line, who are vulnerable to sliding back into poverty. In turn, poverty becomes a risk issue to several socio-emotional apprehensions. For instance, how low-income, marginalized families are mentally at risk due to their difficult and challenging environment. It may also imply that the cash grants these beneficiaries are receiving are not enough to suffice their economic challenges.

Social Adequacy. Table 3B reveals the level of socioeconomic impact of the 4Ps in terms of social adequacy. It showed that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has a high impact having an over-all weighted mean of 3.88 as perceived by the respondents. Result meant that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is effective in developing human capital and promoting social adequacy which covers members' health condition, nutrition and education, access to safe drinking water and sanitary toilet facilities, house construction and ownership, and awareness of social

issues. This was reflected by promotion of parent empowerment and realization of their full potential as members of the family and of the society.

It can also be noted that the impact of the Pantawid goes beyond the four corners of their homes for external environment has also noticed some improvements. Specifically, community and local governance have been strengthened where the Pantawid is being implemented. The stakeholders gave several examples such as there are more children studying and less drop-out rates every year; less out of school youth which would mean that lesser number of young people can be influenced into engaging in anti-social activities. Another observation is the growth of economic activities in the area because of the increased purchasing power of families. There were also a lot more families participating in the activities of the community and joining in the organizations that promote growth and development. It therefore implied that the 4ps beneficiaries have enough knowledge of rights and concepts of gender equality which have led to improved self-worth; thus, they basically know the basic rights of their children and that anti-VAWC laws have led to lesser incidence of violence in their households and better relationships among its members; it may also imply that Livelihood skills trainings have resulted to increased incomes for some beneficiaries.

This is similar to the results found in the study conducted by Padsingan, et al. (2017) which concluded that the beneficiaries of 4Ps in La Trinidad have improved highly in terms of social adequacy. This may be a result of the monthly family development sessions (FDS) being conducted which aims to empower and mentor each family to have a supported and responsible family role. These sessions pursue to teach and boost knowledge and skills of each Pantawid members in education, health, psychosocial needs of children, positive family values, marital relationships and involvement in community development.

4. Problems Encountered in the Implementation of 4Ps.

The problems encountered by the 4ps beneficiaries were the delayed pay-out for their cash grant, insufficiency of cash grants, the inclusion and exclusion errors in the targeting system, the exploitation, abuse and neglect from the community and other stakeholders of the government and the unconducive venue for family development sessions (FDS). While for the program implementers, the problems encountered were the uncooperating and unsupportive stakeholders, the inclusion and exclusion errors due to the dishonesty of

4ps beneficiaries of their status, the misuse of grants of the beneficiaries and the problematic behavior of some beneficiaries who do not comply with the requirements of the Program.

V. CONCLUSION

1. Majority of the respondents are female who are in their early or late 40s, married, high school graduate, have a bigger family size, whose sources of income may come from employment and entrepreneurial activities and whose income is below 5000 monthly.
2. The status of compliance of beneficiaries along education has fluctuated for the past 5 years, while it has remained to be consistently high for health and family development sessions.
3. The Pantawid program has a less impact in the economic sufficiency of the beneficiaries has a high impact in their social adequacy.
4. The problems encountered by both the beneficiaries and program implementers are due to the lack of coordination with stakeholders as well as the misbehavior of the 4ps beneficiaries.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Philippine National Government should design another program for the beneficiaries who graduated from the program in order for their status to be sustained.
2. Compliance of beneficiaries on education category must be strengthened by establishing strong linkages with the educational institutions in order to achieve a consistent high compliance rating.
3. The DSWD and the local government units should intensify the implementation and the scope of the livelihood programs by tapping government and private organizations that could lend funds for small businesses; thereby increasing the income capacity of family-beneficiaries.
4. There is a need for the concerned agencies to review the budget and disbursement schemes for the timely release of the grant; Coordination with local governments to ensure that the Family Development Sessions be given priority must be intensified.

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