

The effectiveness of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program into nation building

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Objective: The purpose of this paper is to discuss the importance of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. To find the program's effectiveness in each of the citizens who are members of the said program specifically on some places of Cebu.

Abstract: The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is a national government human development initiative to alleviate the current situation of the country's poorest of the poor families of the country. The study is used to investigate whether the 4P's project of the government is the answer to the country's continued inter generation poverty or only led the people to mendicancy. The study also aims to investigate the evaluation used by the different sector evaluators in looking into the program's performance. Like TEPA Analysis and the impact of 4P's to the beneficiaries. The paper found out that the 4P's program of the government is a big help to the communities of Cebu, through connecting the beneficiaries to proper health care facilities and encouraging children to go to school otherwise, they will be out of the program. This also leads to encouraging parents to work more to supplement the government's aid to their family. Other government agencies are also trying to support the family by providing the family opportunities to employment to both parents and children once they graduate. Though the program is limited in its time span to provide the family, but it was found out that it was enough time, so that the family can start to support on their own.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is a national government human development initiative that offers conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor, improving the health, nutrition, and education of children aged 0-18. It is patterned after the Latin American and African countries, 'conditional cash transfer (CCT) systems, which have taken millions of people around the globe. (GOVPH, 2020) The principal government organization of 4Ps is Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) (GOVPH, 2020).

Begins in 2007, the Government lengthened the program in December 2016 to comprise a total of 20 million Filipinos fitting to 4.4 million families. The system serves about 20 percent of the population, the bulk of the country's poor. (FAQs about the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), 2020)

The 4P's have dual aims as the Aquino administration's flagship poverty alleviation:

Social assistance provides monetary help to severely disadvantage families to meet their basic needs.

Social progress is the breaking of the cycle of inter-generational deprivation through engaging in disadvantaged children's health and education by the services such as health check-ups for pregnant women and children 0-5 years of age, deworming schoolchildren 6-14 years of age, enrolling children in primary and secondary school daycare and family progress sessions.

The 4Ps works in all the 17 Philippine regions, including 79 provinces, 143 towns and 1,484 municipalities. Beneficiaries are identified through the National Poverty Reduction Targeting System (NHTS-PR), which determines who and where the disadvantaged are in the country. (GOVPH, 2020)

The qualifying requirements for the system includes a resident of the poorest municipalities based on 2003 National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Small Area Estimates (SAE), households with economic status equal to or below the local poverty rate, families with children 0-18 years of age and/or a pregnant woman at the time of assessment. This may include street families, indigenous families, families affected by natural and man-made disasters, families with a disabled person, child workers, children in conflict with the law and families with terminally ill members and victims of trafficking in human beings. (GOVPH, 2020)

As of 26 August 2015, there were 4,353,597 listed family-beneficiaries, of which 570,056 were local homes and 217,359 had at least one PWD. It is proposed that 10,235,658 students between 0 to 18 years of age, a standard of two to three children per household. (GOVPH, 2020)

The Effectiveness Of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Into Nation Building

The cash grants of 4P's beneficiaries are of two types health grant which is 500 pesos per household every month, or a total of 6,000 pesos every year and education grant which is 300 pesos per child every month for ten months, or a total of 3,000 pesos every year, a household may register a maximum of three children for the program. For households with three children, from the two forms of cash grants a household will receive 1,400 pesos per month, or a total of 15,000 pesos each year over five years. The cash grants are allocated through Landbank of the Philippines or through alternative payment system such as Globe G-Cash remittance and rural bank transfers to beneficiaries. (GOVPH, 2020)

As of August 2015, a total of P27.15 billion cash grants for the first to third phase of 2015, covering disbursements between January and August, were paid to eligible and compliant beneficiaries. P13.23 billion was funded of that sum for schooling, and the residual P13.92 billion was distributed for health. (GOVPH, 2020)

To receive the above mention subsidies, the household-beneficiaries should meet the following conditions:

- Pregnant women must attend pre- and postnatal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained professional.
- Parents or guardians need to attend to family development seminars like the topics on responsible parenting, health and nutrition.
- Regular preventive health checkups and vaccines for children aged 0-5
- To receive deworming pills twice a year for children aged 6-14
- Children-recipients must register in school and keep the school attendance on at least 85% on class days per month for children between the ages of 3 to 18. (GOVPH, 2020)

High submission rates for the months of March and April 2015 were documented: 99.91% for the deworming of children aged 6-; 98.99% for school attendance of children aged 6- 14; 98.33% for school attendance of children aged 3-5; 97.05% for school attendance of children aged 15-18; 95.95% for health appointments of pregnant women and children aged 0-5; and 94.84% for attendance in family development conferences. (GOVPH, 2020)

As of June 2015, 4Ps had enrolled 36,003 beneficiaries in state universities and colleges in partnership with the Commission on Higher Education, the Department of Labor and Employment, and the Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges.

Additionally, 4Ps has included 4.4 million recipients under the National Health Insurance Program, in partnership with PhilHealth. (GOVPH, 2020)

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) remains the top priority program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) which will once again obtain the chunk of its budget of over P100 billion for CY 2020, Secretary Rolando Joselito D. Bautista said in his recent year-end report. (4Ps remains DSWD's priority program, 2020)

The institutionalization of the system, which calls for a whole governments approach, was made possible by the signing on 19 December of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Republic Act 11310 or "An Act institutionalizing the 4Ps", and on April 2019 by President Rodrigo Duterte. The 4P's provides the cash conditional transfer for the maximum period of 7 years per household. The National Advisory Council may recommend the extension under exceptional circumstances. (4Ps remains DSWD's priority program, 2020)

II. IMPACT OF PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM (4P's)

According to the study of Dr. Rosell J. Ranario, "The Pantawid Pamilya: A TEPA Analysis of the Philippine Poverty Reduction Strategy," that the following are the factors that need to be considered in evaluating the impact of 4Ps project of the government to the people of the Philippines.

TECHNICAL feasibility pertains to the proficiency among the program implementer in Human Capital investment that includes three dimensions, namely, effectiveness, efficiency, and equity. Effectiveness determines which of policy most achieved particularly concerning Health and Nutrition, Education and Employment. (Ranario, 2020)

- Health and nutrition were determined based on the nutritional status, and hunger incidence of the Philippines and India before and after implementation of their poverty reduction strategies. (Ranario, 2020)
- Education and employment, on the other hand, was analyzed based on the number of enrolled students, incidence of school attendance and decrease of unemployment rate. (Ranario, 2020)

ECONOMIC viability pertains to the impact on the budget and funding of the national government. This includes Source and Status of Funds, Sufficiency and Sustainability of cash assistance. (Ranario, 2020)

POLITICAL possibility refers to the responsiveness of the relevant powerful groups such legislators, decision makers and administrators to a policy. This includes two dimensions: the legality of the adaptation of the policy, and the acceptability of such among the stakeholders. Political acceptability was determined qualitatively based on testimonies of beneficiaries and stakeholders. (Ranario, 2020)

ADMINISTRATIVE Ease pertains to the capacity of those in authority to employ a policy in the respective agencies. This includes three dimensions: the availability of funds, the mechanism of implementation of a policy and the constraint or limitation of administrative power. (Ranario, 2020)

Another set of sectors of our society that shows feasible impact is the following:

HEALTHCARE – There is a better admission to professional birthing amenities: Seven in 10 childbirths versus five in 10 among non-beneficiary families. Mothers, and their babies also had enhanced admission to postnatal care (Hayakawa et al.,2015 as cited Braganza, 2020)

There is now an increased range of healthcare services recipients attended, including weight checking and getting critical dietary supplements. There is also an increase on the number of children that carry out deworming at schools and get vaccines from health centers. Recipients benefit from health seminars and development meetings in the areas. Beneficiaries are more likely to be registered in the PhilHealth insurance program, further enhancing their chances of receiving appropriated healthcare (Olfindo and Fernandez, 2011 as cited by Braganza, 2020).

EDUCATION – Some key goals highlighted for the 4Ps is to improve children's enrolment in primary, secondary, and kindergarten schooling. The conditionality notes that at school, all child beneficiaries will have an attendance rate of 85 percent. Compliance, as already mentioned, is extremely high. There was a marked drop in child labor, one of the 4P's main goals. For some cases, the graduation rate in elementary schools fell significantly to 0 percent. The retention rate relates to the percentage of students repeating the year. This reduction is an incredibly motivating outcome (Torre, B.2016 as cited by Braganza, 2020). Parents indicated increased access to healthcare, and education enhanced opportunities for the future of their children (Braganza, 2020).

III. SUCCESS STORIES

Roble Family, Cebu City

RUTSHE Roble had to hunt her family for survival a day through piles of garbage at a landfill in Inayawan, Cebu City. The family lived to a waste yard in a very inexpertly designed hut. The challenge for the Roble family is to fill their stomachs, whereas, earning concerning P100 daily from sale of garbage bottles (Rallos, 2020).

Situation turns worse once City Government commanded the closure of Inayawan junk yard, removing their solely occupation. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) workers enter their family within the "Listahan" of the National Household Targeting Program for Poverty Reduction. (Rallos, 2020)

The displaced voters were provided by Adjusted Conditional Cash Transfer, besides the 4Ps. Once the family began to settle for money awards from the government, they were ready to relocate their residence to a village in Talisay City, Cebu. Rutshe said that her neighbors are affluent which they had no notion that they came from a yard, adding that in their home they are not having electrical devices and fixtures. (Rallos, 2020)

The family's funds are currently comfy with the help of her modest hand-loomed bags business. Her siblings assist her to exhibit the baggage every Sunday, outside of Basilica del Sto. Niño. "I'm not uncomfortable that we're from a junk yard as a result, we've shown that operating laborious will place your family hopes to fruition", according to Rutshe. In their new community the Roble family was earning courtesy and groups have requested them to educate residents the crafting. (Rallos, 2020)

Melchie F. Ejera, Consolacion

Growing up in a very poor family whenever there was never enough cash to fulfill their basic wants, Melchie F. Ejera realised that to graduate from college she had to labor doubly, get a career, and break the brutal phase of impoverishment. Melchie in 2015 she opted to enter on the Campus of Cebu Technological University-Main. A resident of Sitio Bangkerohan, Barangay Tayud, Consolacion, Cebu (Inso, 2020).

Determined to realize a degree of Early Childhood Education major in Elementary Education. " My dad has no regular work. There seldom was a time I didn't drop a tear on any college registration throughout my initial 2 years of college. My folks had to possess a loan for my tuition fee from their kin," Melchie shares. She has 3 siblings, her father is a factory worker, and her mamma is a homemaker. (Inso, 2020)

The Ejera family has no constant address. "I grow up whenever it absolutely was traditional to be a poor. There was no perpetual house at all; we tend to be accustomed to have numerous addresses, "she says. The issue that she valued from her folks were that values of integrity and toil (Inso, 2020).

The Effectiveness Of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Into Nation Building

In 2013 the Department of Social Development (DSWD)'s Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) entered Ejera family into the records. "Being a 4Ps member has been a response to our prayers. We tend to taste delectable food that we've got never consumed within the past and we're ready to give for our faculty fees," Melchie adds (Inso, 2020).

Melchie has focused on her analysis and never lose vision of her goal. She tasted the fruit of her onerous labor last May 20, 2019. She graduated as a Cum Laude, and lief gave her success to her parents. "There are times that I might wish to quit. Nevertheless, every moment I plan on acting therefore, I realize the dream of witnessing me do very well within the senses of my parents. It offers me enthusiasm and motivation," she said. (Inso, 2020)

The Expanded Students Grants-in-Aid System for Poverty Alleviation (ESGP-PA), a scholarship helps whenever Ejera was lucky to receive on her third year in school (Inso, 2020).

Now that she has attained her education certification, Melchie's next step is to get her teaching license and realize a career. Currently, she could be a step nearer to achieving her vision entirely. (Inso, 2020)

IV. CONCLUSION

The human development programs by the national government through the efforts of Department of Social Welfare and Development that is Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or otherwise known as Conditional Cash Transfer Program as known abroad (David, 2020). The program through the years as evaluated by the World Bank and by the agency implementer itself the Department of Social Welfare and Development (Braganza, 2020) that the program is a success.

Pantawid Pamilya (4Ps) is a strategy for poverty reduction and social development that provides conditional cash grants to extremely poor Philippine households to improve their health, nutrition, and education particularly for children aged 0-14. Pantawid Pamilya has two objectives: Social Assistance to provide cash assistance to the vulnerable to relieve their immediate needs (short-term poverty alleviation) and Social Development (to break the cycle of inter-generational deprivation through a human capital investments) (Ranario, 2020)

Despite economic development, there are countless possibilities for the persistence of poverty. Only a near diagnosis of circumstances will require a proper understanding. Policymakers and analysts should be attentive to geographical, political, and cultural factors that each have a role to play. Poverty alleviation will go hand in hand with initiatives to raise national income. Rather than the conditional cash transfer that offers short-term assistance, a skills-enhancing program to improve the labor market and job stability should also be set as a prime strategy for poverty reduction. (Ranario, 2020).

Success stories of 4P's beneficiaries as presented on this paper that were from Cebu, were the proof that 4P's is a real success. 4P's break the inter-generational poverty through assisting families and giving them time to succeed through business, education, or other avenues the family can excel. The program was able to alleviate on the economy of the beneficiary family. Families were empowered through the family development seminars. Parents were made aware of how they can better support their children in their schooling and to help them succeed.

4P's also was able to help families on their health and nutrition because the families that it helped was able to buy enough food for their family. They can nourish the family enough that they are able to buy nutritious, delicious & not the usual poor family food but the food that middle class families are able to eat. Through the program the families were educated to vaccination and other health care for the family to better their health and decrease malnutrition & fatality on children.

These are just few of the success stories of the government's efforts to uplift the lives of its citizenry.

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