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Master's Thesis of Public Administration

What Happens to 4Ps Graduates?

A research on the continuity of the Pantawid Familyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): The conditional cash grant poverty alleviation program of the Philippines

4Ps 졸업생들에 대한 실증 분석연구

판타워드 파밀양 필리피노 프로그램(4Ps)의 연속성에 관한 연구: 필리핀의 조건부 현금 보조금 빈곤 퇴치 프로그램

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**A research on the continuity of the Pantawid
Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): the conditional
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Abstract

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The study aimed to explore what happens to 4Ps beneficiaries when they successfully graduate from the program to assess the continuity of the benefits the conditional cash grants they regularly received through the years while they were still enrolled in the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* of the Philippine government.

Through literature review of documents and statistics provided by the agency, combined with testimonials from interviews with program implementers and 4Ps graduates themselves, main findings of this study support the hypothesis that the DSWD usher the graduates to successfully exit the poverty-alleviation program and be self-sufficient Filipinos by giving them opportunities for livelihood made possible by its aftercare program.

However, with the availability of data provided, this hypothesis can only be supported in the timeline after the institutionalization of 4Ps in 2019. There is still an existing gap for the unrecorded, delisted, exited, and level 3 household beneficiaries before the establishment of the newly-adapted policy stated in the Act.

Findings of this qualitative study denote that the support services offered to 4Ps exited households and graduates are segregated into categories: livelihood, health and nutrition, education, COVID-19 related response, LGU-implemented PAPs, and others. Livelihood services are the most-widely given support services for the exited 4Ps households.

It can be concluded that the support services provided by the DSWD with its partners are in accordance to the KILOS – UNLAD Framework and are substantiated with the 4Ps graduates testimonies.

It can also be warranted that the institutionalization of 4Ps through the RA 11310 in 2019 capacitated the agency, the DSWD, the necessary tools to better implement the program and steer the future of the beneficiaries in a more organized manner with specific timelines, methodical targets, and calculated expected outcomes by standardizing the procedures in its implementation.

Keywords: 4Ps, *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*, Poverty-alleviation, Conditional Cash Transfer, Philippines, DSWD
Student ID: 2021 - 2011

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Poverty reduction initiatives were combined with components of human development and community empowerment in the Philippines when President Gloria Arroyo (2001–2010) launched comprehensive social protection measures. Surprisingly, the Philippines was the first ASEAN country to implement the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program, also known as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), countrywide after 2007. (Basas, 2021)

Former President Benigno Aquino III (2010–2016) continued his predecessor's poverty-reduction measures, known as the 4Ps. In his medium-term development plan, President Aquino highlighted 'inclusive growth' as the key policy aim, and advocated the 4Ps and governance reform as the main policy tools for poverty reduction. As of 2012, his government has allocated nearly 90% of the welfare department budget to the 4Ps. He kept past poverty-reduction initiatives and quickly extended those to reach all impoverished families with children aged 0 to 18. (Basas, 2021) An estimated Php 120 Billion or more or less 5 Billion USD has already been disbursed as early as 2013. It was the most expensive social protection program then (Celia M. Reyes, 2015) and now. It was then enacted into law in 2019 by President Rodrigo Roa Duterte through RA 11310 or the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

(4Ps) Act.

The Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (4Ps) is the national poverty reduction strategy and human capital investment program of the Philippines. The Philippine national government through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) gives provisional cash allowances to the poorest sectors and families in the country with a maximum period of five (5) years. The NAC or the National Advisory Council may recommend a longer period of assistance to indigents under exceptional circumstances. This is aimed at improving sectors focusing on education and health and malnutrition to end the intergenerational cycle of poverty in the Philippines. The agency in charge shall select qualified indigents of 4Ps using a standardized target system.

It is a method for identifying who and where poor families are by creating a socioeconomic database of poor households, which is used by national government agencies and administered by the DSWD. The DSWD employs a standardized targeting approach to choose qualifying household beneficiaries of the 4Ps on a national level.

Every three (3) years, it will undertake a revalidation of beneficiary targeting. Based on the newly enacted and institutionalized 4Ps in the year 2019, Section 2 states the Declaration of Policies of RA 11310 Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Act and it aims to: break the poverty cycle through investing in human capital and improving the

delivery of essential services to the poor, notably in the areas of education, health, nutrition, and early childhood care and development. Also, to achieve universal primary education; reduce child mortality and malnutrition; improve maternal health; and ensure healthy lifestyles and promote well-being for everyone.

Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) programs were launched in Brazil and Mexico in the 1990s. Its basic component is to transfer monetary and non-monetary resources to poor families with school-aged children meeting certain requirements aimed to improve their capacities. (Tabuga, 2012) Its main goal is to provide cash transfers to families in the extreme poor sector in exchange that they abide and comply with government standards. Since then, the CCT scheme has spread in other countries like the Philippines. According to the DSWD program information, to become qualified beneficiaries of the program, a family must undergo assessment by the agency done through field surveys.

To receive cash grants and to be in the program, beneficiary households must meet various conditions concerning health, nutrition, and education for the households' children below 18 years old. Specifically, they obtain cash grants when children: 1) stay in school, 2) get regular health checkups 3) have updating and regular monitoring of their growth, and 4) receive vaccines. Moreover, the following also count as preconditions to receive cash

grants: pregnant women must consult a doctor for prenatal care and their births must be attended to by professional health workers. Other than ensuring the well-being of their children, parents, guardians, or heads of households are obligated to partake in regular community-based development sessions usually handled by their respective barangays or the smallest political unit in the community. This is to learn about handling child-related concerns such as proper discipline for guardians, disaster preparedness, women's rights, and other more essential concepts and learnings to facilitate their growth as individuals and as a household. The short-term cash assistance was patterned from foreign countries as mentioned in the 4Ps website which was one of its replicability and success factors. This has successfully solved poverty issues in some countries as reports say. This study aims to explore the 4Ps in a different angle and not just its effect on poverty statistics in the country which is what is commonly done in its more than 10 years of implementation. It will have the capacity to give policy makers the necessary data to successfully implement the program further, or will be basis for policy modification. The research is aimed to highlight policy strengths and weaknesses in the area of its aftercare program implementation with the 4Ps graduates to be basis for policy implementation and modification using John Kingdon's Policy Windows theory or the Agenda- Setting theory.

1.2 Research Objectives and Statement of the Problem

This research aims to explore what happens to a family after they graduate from the flagship poverty – alleviation program of the Philippine government. It aims to describe the programs, opportunities, and the overall condition of the graduated beneficiaries of 4Ps to evaluate progress made through the implementation of the policy. It is also the aim of this research to explore the strengths and weaknesses of the aftercare plan for the 4Ps beneficiaries to serve as a basis for the possible modifications of the policy. Specifically, this study aimed to:

1. Define the number of 4Ps graduates in the region
2. Assess and categorize the graduates into categories
3. Explore the government interventions for 4Ps graduates and compare side by side to DSWD Field Office VI program implementers accomplishments and the graduates' experiences.
4. Identify policy strengths and weaknesses to be a basis for policy implementation and modification

1.3 Statement of Hypothesis:

The Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (4Ps) graduates are ushered by the DSWD, the lead implementing agency, to successfully exit the poverty alleviation program and be self-sufficient Filipinos by giving them

opportunities for livelihood made possible by its aftercare program.

1.4 Significance of the Study:

This research shall serve as evidence to counter-check the continuity of the short-term conditional cash transfer of the Philippine Government to give aide to the poorest sectors of the society through document review of reports and related literature of the program, interviews with program implementers, and the graduates of the program themselves.

This study gives recommendations on how the Philippine government can improve policy formulation and implementation of the program with its findings.

This paper gives an imagery of what is next for those who have successfully graduate from the poverty-alleviation program and provides an analysis of the 4Ps aftercare program as there is an existing literature gap about the certain area of focus: what is next for the beneficiaries of 4Ps.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research is limited to the pool of 4Ps graduates under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office Region VI – Western Visayas comprising of six provinces: Panay island with Antique, Aklan, Capiz, Iloilo, island province of Guimaras, and Negros Occidental. To explore the subject matter, data on 4Ps beneficiaries and graduates was

collected from the implementing agency only. The researcher conducted a literature review of the program along with documents provided by the DSWD to explore the chronological list of phases a graduate goes through upon exiting the CCT program.

Interviews with key program implementers from the regional office and provincial heads of the six provinces and graduates of 4Ps, who are the main focus of this research was conducted.

The 4Ps graduates subjected to interview were provided by the agency due to geographical limitations and the researcher's limited accessibility to the to the is fully reliant unto the availability of documents provided of the key-implementing agency which is the Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office VI only.

Chapter 2. Review of Related Literature

This chapter provides theoretical background and previous studies on the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)*

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research utilizes John Kingdon's Policy Windows theory. Results of the study will be basis to cite policy problems if proven to be existent. If discrepancies are present in policy implementation leading to the ineptitude of the program, changes in policies must be taken into consideration.

Through the study, defining the problem is possible and this will be done with the participation of the program implementers and program beneficiaries. It will serve as the fundamental step to prove it needs modification and that would be integral to give basis for future government interventions. Kingdon's Policy Windows Theory is an example of change theories.

They are defined as the conceptual model to attain collective vision. A theory of change usually focuses on the connections between the methods, results, and goals that serve a larger purpose or vision, as well as the underlying assumptions that underpin these connections. Theories of change can take various shapes, but they all need to explain how you move from point A, your purpose, to point B, your objectives. (Stachowiak, 2013) Furthermore, according to the same selection, the Policy Windows

hypothesis, developed by John Kingdon, aims to explain why some topics receive more attention in the policy process than others. He separated the policy system into three "streams":

1. Problems: The qualities of the problem, its status, the degree of societal consciousness of the issue, and whether the problem is viewed as solvable with obvious alternatives are all factors that policymakers consider when defining social situations as "a problem."
2. Policies: The solutions to issues that are identified.
3. Politics: The "national attitude" (e.g., hunger for "big government"), campaigns by interest groups and advocates, and changes in elected politicians are all political variables.

According to this idea, at least two of the streams must intersect at important periods or "policy windows" in order for an issue to gain considerable attention or be placed on the policy agenda. Policy windows are windows of opportunity that present themselves when policy change is possible.

These are the theory's underlying assumption:

- A. Policy streams function separately.
- B. When a policy window opens, advocates can combine policy streams. Advocates, for example, can tie their solutions to a subject

that has risen to prominence on the agenda (even if it did so without their help).

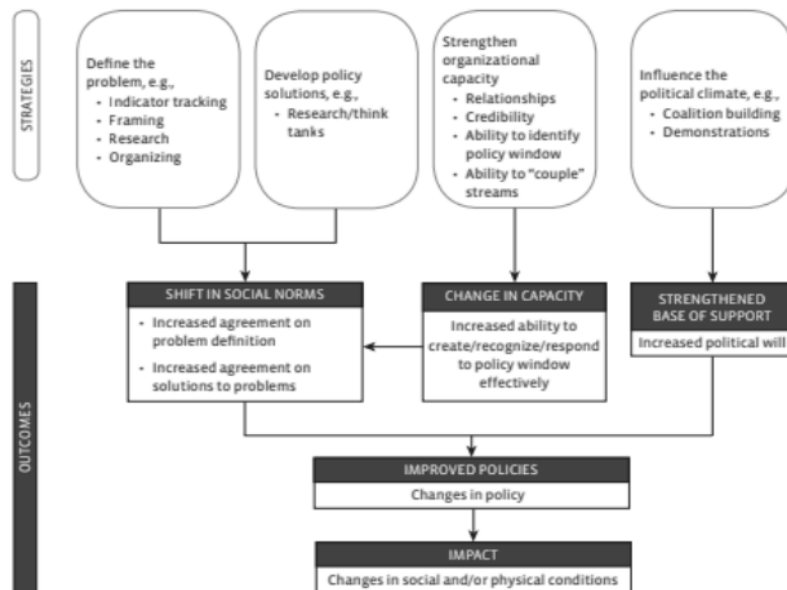
- C. When all three components (problems, policies, and politics) come together during a policy window, success is most probable.
- D. Elections and budget cycles are examples of predictable policy windows, while spectacular events or crises, such as a plane tragedy or storm, are examples of unpredictable policy windows. Policy windows can also be made.
- E. The way a problem is framed has an impact on whether or not it is included on the agenda. Values and beliefs drive decisions about which conditions are viewed as issues; values and beliefs govern decisions about which conditions are perceived as problems.
- F. Many opposing opinions on how to solve problems are common. Policy solutions must be perceived as technically practicable and consistent with policymaker and public values in order to be seriously considered.
- G. Advocates need expertise, time, contacts, and a solid reputation to successfully notice and take advantage of open policy windows.

As cited through the theory, promising strategies that could be applied through this study include the following:

- A. Influencing problem definition (i.e., defining the issue, monitoring indicators that measure the presence and scale of concerns, launching particular studies of an issue, and encouraging

- constituent feedback);
- B. Generating policy choices (for example, through research and publishing)
 - C. Affecting the political environment (e.g., coalition building, demonstrations, and media advocacy).

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework for the way the Policy Windows theory operates. Investments in more than one aspect are required to get an understanding on the policy agenda. If all three elements—problem, proposal, and politics—are integrated in a single package, the chances of a successful agenda establishing grow dramatically.



2.2 Poverty and the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (4Ps) in the Philippines

In 2018 data from the ADB, 4.7% of Filipinos or more or less 5 million in number have a PPP below 1.9 USD and 16.7 % or almost 18 million are living below the national poverty line. In 2020, unemployment rate is at 3.4% and is expected to increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Poverty has become a concern not only in the Philippines but worldwide. Poverty breeds most societal issues in the country: hunger, lack of access to education, impedes access to basic healthcare and the needed supplies of living day to day. Poverty makes the people vulnerable: to diseases, occurrence of crime, to disasters. It creates a gap to attain the basic necessities of to survive.

A 2017 brief from the World Bank reports the following general impacts of the program which first started in 2007 but has been sustained by the Philippine government up to the present:

1. A study shows that through the program, 1.5 million Filipinos overcome poverty which translates to 1.4% reduction annually.
2. Because of the cash grant, household heads and adults were

motivated and prompted to work and set up their own businesses.

3. A majority of the members of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) have developed a positive outlook about their circumstance and are more hopeful for their children's time ahead.

In 2021 reports, 24,043 households have graduated from the government's poverty alleviation program, the human capital investment 4Ps since 2020. Families graduate when they have been identified as self-sufficient by the implementing agency, DSWD: having adequate income, able to live and afford daily needs, and has surpassed two levels of indicators set by the agency which are survival and subsistence (Cudis, 2021).

The program does not end with the beneficiaries' graduation, for the agency continues to monitor the status of the families through its local counterpart, the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office. In case the family needs further assistance, the agency provides their appropriate needs to successfully improve their financial state (Cudis, 2021).

After-care monitoring schemes are also part of the poverty-alleviation efforts of the national government. The *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) is part of the sustainability plan of the government with the beneficiaries still supported even after their exit to the program. They are in forms of: livelihood assistance, skills training and capacity building, and a chance to have assisted education through scholarships for their children

in the future (Cudis, 2021).

2.3 Policy Performance

The 4Ps have received both acclaim and criticism since its creation. It has been hailed as a program that will help the country meet five of the eight Millennium Development Goals at the time in 2007 - 2008, namely: (1) eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, (2) achieving universal primary education, (3) promoting gender equality, (4) reducing child mortality, and (5) improving maternal health. However, others have questioned if this is the most effective and long-term strategy of decreasing poverty. (Tabuga, 2012)

The *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* has been widely criticized and characterized as a "dole out" scheme. Critics have emphasized on the fact that it gives cash incentives directly to destitute families, fearing that it will foster a culture of mendicancy and reliance. Others argue that the grants would be squandered on vices such as alcohol, cigarettes, and even narcotics rather than human capital growth targeting education and health of the children (Orbebeta and Paqueo, 2016).

The discussion paper overblows the perception that the social assistance program encourages a culture of mendicancy. The critics' allegations were debunked as the evaluation of the program design and parameters are proven to be within the expected outcome. Moreover, the paper indicates

that poor parents who are beneficiaries of the social assistance program spend their resources responsibly debunking critics' allegations and is within the parameters of the current design of Pantawid Pamilya and other CCT programs outside the Philippines.

A 2017 thesis entitled *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): The Effectiveness on Social Welfare and Development* by determining the effectiveness of the Policy on the social welfare and development of its beneficiaries was conducted. In its findings, it concluded that the support given by the program thru its CCT is in accordance with its goals in providing social protection, rights and welfare of the poor, the vulnerable, the disadvantaged.

Overall, it helped alleviate poverty and foster empowerment within the marginalized sector. More importantly, it proved that the policy is operative and contributes to the development of human capital. It was achieved through successfully empowering the parents in a household as they reached their full potential as a member of the family and society, the improvement of the overall health condition of their children, and the performance of the children in school monitored through their attendance and grades. (Tabilog, 2017)

2.4 Conditional Cash Transfer Experiences in other Countries

Conditional Cash Transfers or CCT bring good results. A 2012 paper enumerated countries benefiting from CCT programs such as Mexico, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Paraguay. One notable thing is that this type of government intervention to aid the poor can improve immediate goals such as better access to educational and health services but no reports have linked it directly to learning capabilities or the status of the health and nutrition of the children.

This type of program specifically target the poorest sectors of the society and are not large in terms of amount of financial assistance given, aggregate level is still visible mostly on poverty gap and severity indicators. It only raised the poor's status to almost hit the threshold.

CCT programs have been quite effective in higher middle-income nations such as Brazil and Mexico, but this does not imply that they will be successful in other countries. Several low-income countries that have embraced the concept, such as Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and they have experienced challenges. Enormous difficulties in developing CCT programs hindered them since they did not fulfill the essential criteria requirements.

The first necessary tool is the multifaceted approach to poverty reduction,

which necessitates collaboration among all entities involved in poverty reduction activities. As a result, powerful and well-coordinated institutions are essential. Second, it must be a state policy in which the program can endure changes in administrations and funding must not rely on external sources in order for the program to be sustained over time. Third, there must be robust statistics and financial systems. Such critical criteria are frequently absent in low-income nations. (Tabuga, 2012)

The country can benefit from other countries' expertise in developing the 4Ps. In terms of the education component, we can refer to the fundamental design of Mexico's Oportunidades, Brazil's Bolsa Familia, and Colombia's Familias en Acción. These programs have several distinguishing characteristics to consider: (i) they targeted children aged 17 or in their senior year; (ii) they provided a differentiated amount of subsidy, with older children receiving more than younger children; and (iii) gender disparity was taken into account, particularly by the Oportunidades program, which provided more incentive for girls who had lower school attendance rates than boys. (Reyes, 2015)

Some CCTs have included the notion of 'program graduation,' which entails identifying households that have progressed up the income ladder and exceeded the qualifying threshold for cash payments. Every three years, Mexico's Progres-a-Oportunidades-Prospera (POP) program performs eligibility evaluations (recertificaciones) of recipients (Nino-

Zaraz, 2019).

POP, formerly known as Progresa, was founded in August 1997 with the goal of ending the intergenerational cycle of poverty. The program offers economic support to low-income households, as well as nutritional supplements to young children aged four months to two years, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women. (Nino-Zaraz, 2019)

Female household heads receive payment in return for their children's school attendance, household members' health checks, and participation at group meetings where health, cleanliness, and nutrition concerns are discussed. POP also offers school grants to children who are enrolled in primary, secondary, or higher education. In a way, we see the similarities it has with the Philippines' 4Ps.

When a household crosses the qualifying barrier, program managers either remove the household or cut the level of assistance based on the expected disposable income of the household. Ideally, program completion should take into account the avoidance of poverty. By permitting graduating non-poor recipients to re-join the program if they become poor in the future, POP's operating regulations tacitly address the threat of poverty dynamics. (Nino-Zaraz, 2019)

The difficulty with this graduation strategy is that it ignores the potential of 'graduated' families having non-positive socioeconomic mobility

trajectories. Vulnerable non-poor households are frequently at danger of becoming poor and, as a result, eligible for welfare payments. How should CCTs respond to poverty-vulnerable conditions? (Nino-Zaraz, 2019)

Conditional cash transfers (CCTs) have been extensively researched for their effects on poverty and well-being. However, there is no understanding of how a CCT should adapt to poverty patterns. How should program managers handle beneficiaries who get out of poverty in period $t-1$ but have a high chance of getting back into it in period t ? This is an important question that remains unresolved until the consequences of poverty dynamics in the implementation of CCT graduation techniques are examined through a research conducted in 2018 titled “Poverty dynamics and graduation from conditional cash transfers”, which used Mexico's Progresa-Oportunidades-Prospera (POP) program.

They utilized the Markovian transition model to account for unobserved heterogeneity, state dependency, and turnover. The model established a framework for a generic graduation condition that may be used to cash assistance programs with well-defined eligible income criteria.

Overall, they discovered that just one-third of program recipients who were poor in 2002 had minimal chances of becoming poor in 2009–12, indicating that they were actual 'graduates' of the program.

They also discover that the POP's 'recertification' procedure, which then

occurred every three years, would be more efficient if it occurred every 3.7 and 5.1 years in urban and rural regions, respectively.

In 1996, the United States adopted the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The federal government gives states a fixed block grant that they can use to run their own initiatives. States give the programs different names; for instance, CalWORKS in California. States must also spend part of their own money on "maintenance of effort" (MOE) spending in order to qualify for federal subsidies and avert a financial penalty.

Federal TANF and state MOE funds can be used by states to accomplish any of the four goals outlined in the 1996 legislation, which are: (1) assisting needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes or the residences of family members; (2) reducing the dependency of needy parents by encouraging job training, work, and marriage; (3) preventing pregnancies among unmarried people; and (4) promoting the establishment and maintenance of two-parent families.

For the first and second objectives, states must clarify what is meant by a "needy" family; but, for the third and fourth purposes, states are not required to restrict support to needy families.

In TANF, states have been allowed to divert resources that were previously used to give basic cash assistance toward a variety of different uses since

TANF's four goals are so broad. While a sizeable portion (and in some states, the majority) of these funds are not used to support work or to support low-income families' ongoing basic needs, some of these funds have been used to support programs and services, like childcare services, that encourage and assist work opportunities among low-income families. Additionally, states frequently shift TANF funds from basic support for low-income families to services for families with earnings considerably above the poverty level. 15 states used no more than 10% of their TANF funds for basic assistance in 2020.

The data imply that TANF should not be used as a model for revamping other programs, despite some policymakers' claims to the contrary. TANF is a significantly less effective safety net than the replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in 1996 at reducing poverty and misery. Due to the states' vast discretion in deciding who is eligible, program access varies greatly and racial inequities are significant. In addition, the work programs offered by TANF rarely place parents in jobs that will help their families escape poverty. Many families who leave TANF continue to hold the same low-wage, precarious employment that made them dependent on TANF in the first place.

While some families exit the TANF program due to work, many more do so because their benefits were terminated owing to time restrictions or penalties. According to research, states frequently impose incorrect

sanctions to parents who face major obstacles to employment, such as those who have physical or mental health concerns, are escaping domestic violence, or who have low educational attainment and little work experience. Significant practical difficulties, such as a lack of access to (or money to pay for) child care and transportation, may also be experienced by TANF parents.

Families of color, especially Black families, are much more likely to be sanctioned than their white counterparts, according to almost every study that compares the race and ethnicity of sanctioned and non-sanctioned TANF participants. Since TANF doesn't offer these families a stable safety net or job support that appropriately tackles their employment hurdles, it has mostly failed these families, many of whom have lost access to both work and cash assistance (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2022).

2.5 The Saemaul Undong Movement

The New Village Movement, often known as SU movement, is led by Saemaul Undong (SU). It is a community-driven development (CDD) program that the Republic of Korea pursued in the 1970s. In the end, this was the main initiative for the nation's long-term economic development that was put into place in the second half of the 20th century. The three core principles of the Saemaul Undong movement were cooperation, self-

help, and diligence.

Overcoming what at the era seemed to be widespread rural poverty in the Republic of Korea was the main goal of the SU movement. 33,267 mauls (traditional villages) took part in the SU movement in the early 1970s.

Male and female Saemaul leaders in each maul were chosen by the people during a village assembly.

The campaign's visible accomplishments included the reconstruction of village infrastructure, an enhancement in the standard of living in rural areas, and a large rise in family income.

The SU movement was put into action in three phases that followed one another and were aimed at creating the fundamental infrastructure (Stage I), developing the movement (Stage II), and spreading its ideas (Stage III), which meant getting more people to accept the ideas that made the movement successful in the medium and long-term goals.

In the end, the long-term gains of the SU campaign were just not its outwardly, apparent accomplishments, but rather those that came about as a result of the profound shift in public opinion that the SU movement itself brought about. In conclusion, the SU movement created a sense of national optimism imbued with a "can-do" spirit that substituted a previous national mindset of chronic pessimism with fresh start, a long-term shared goal of a

better living for all, and a contagious energy fueled by community participation.

The resources available and funding for SU projects fostered SU participation. In terms of funding sources, loans from official financial institutions and community investment (including self-support by village residents) both increased in the late 1970s. The combined money from these two sources served as the primary source of finance for the SU movement, ultimately outpacing direct government assistance from national and municipal budgets (Asian Development Bank, 2012).

Chapter 3. Methodology

This chapter contains the research question and hypothesis which are sought to be undertaken by this study. Also included in this chapter are the data collected and the data collection process, and the profile of the interviewed respondents of the study.

3.1 Research Question and Statement of Hypothesis

Research Question: What happens to 4Ps graduates after they exit the program?

Specifically, this study aims to:

1. Define the number of 4Ps graduates in Western Visayas
2. Assess and categorize the 4Ps graduates in categories prescribed by the agency
3. Explore the government interventions for 4Ps graduates and compare side by side to DSWD Field Office VI key implementers accomplishments and the graduates' experiences.
4. Identify policy strengths and weaknesses to be basis for policy implementation and modification

Statement of Hypothesis:

The Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (4Ps) graduates are ushered by the DSWD, the lead implementing agency, to successfully exit the poverty alleviation program and be self-sufficient Filipinos by giving them

opportunities for livelihood made possible by its aftercare program.

3.2 Data Collection

To test the hypothesis by providing an answer to the research question through the objectives set in this research, the study looked into the documents as officially provided and reported by the Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office VI.

To provide answers to the first and second aforementioned, data per province as to the statistics of 4Ps beneficiaries and exited households were provided by the agency through a cumulative report.

As per the third and fourth objectives of this research, a combination of reports provided by the agency for the support services provided to the exited beneficiaries which includes that of the graduates, official documents such as program information guide, issuances, and framework, and interviews were collected and conducted, respectively.

Data was gathered from reports from and interviews with the program implementers of the region through six (6) Provincial Links who are registered social welfare officers spearheading the program implementation in clusters, the, the Regional Case Management Focal person who is also a registered social welfare officer, and the Regional Program Management Officer (RPMO).

A total of eight (8) program implementers and constant facilitation of the Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of the 4Ps division of the DSWD Field Office VI were utilized in the study to draw conclusions based on the perspective of the agency towards the program implementation, government interventions, and accomplishments.

Data was also collected through interviews with the 4Ps graduates in the region totaling to 12 respondents with two 4Ps graduates interviewed per province. The 4Ps graduates interviewed per province were provided and facilitated by the Provincial Links of provincial offices through the assistance of their Municipal/City links.

The data from interviews were considered as an addition to the official data from the DSWD Field Office VI.

To explore and compare government interventions as stipulated in the program information guide as the rulebook to follow by field offices, and to countercheck its operation to the actual recipients of the program, data collected were examined side by side from the guidebook, reports, accomplishments, and the experiences of the 4Ps graduates.

The in-depth interview per respondent lasted with a minimum of 30 minutes on average. The questions were generally designed to know and

assess the government interventions for the graduates, their perception of the program implementation, their recommendations, and their assessment unto the strengths and weaknesses of the program.

3.3 Profile of the Respondents

A total of 20 respondents participated in this research in terms of primary data collection. This is composed of eight (8) program implementers and 12 graduates of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*.

3.3.A Program Implementers

The agency counterpart examined to provide answers for the third and fourth objectives of the study are comprised of six (6) Provincial Links, the Regional Case Management Focal, and Regional Program Management Officer (RPMO). All program implementers which participated in the study have been working in the agency for a minimum of four years.

3.3.B 4Ps Graduates

For the 4Ps graduates counterpart, a total of 12 respondents with two representatives per province were interviewed. The list of respondents was facilitated by the agency as the study is done remotely and with a regional-scope. They were interviewed one by one through a video call and were assessed of the same questions used with the program

implementers.

The 12 4Ps graduates each representing their households are all females aged 42 – 60 years old. They were once the 4Ps grantees whose names were listed in the 4Ps beneficiary roster receiving grants every two months with an averaged 8.5 years of stay in the program. Eight (8) of the 4Ps graduates interviewed attained a level 3 status in 2022, two (2) in 2020, and one (1) each for the years 2021 and 2015.

Chapter 4. Results and Discussions

This chapter provides results and analysis of documents and figures provided by the Department of Social Welfare Field Office VI (DSWD-FO VI). This chapter also includes results from data gathered through interviews with the program implementers and graduates of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) of the region. Program implementers are composed of six (6) Provincial Links, the Regional Case Management Focal person, the Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of the program, and the Regional Program Management Officer (RPMO). The interviews for the other group that will be used to compare with those of the program implementers are comprised of data gathered from 12 4Ps graduate household grantees from six provinces, with two individuals representing each province.

The interview with program implementers comprised of questions about programs and services for the 4Ps graduates, their personal assessment of the program on its strengths and weaknesses, and also, recommendations for policy improvement. The same interview format and content was used for the 4Ps graduates angled in a way to countercheck the results of the interviews with the program coordinators.

4.1 Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries and Graduates in Region 6

The first and second objectives of this research are to define, assess, and categorize the 4Ps graduates based on their population in the region and categorize them into three levels as stipulated. The accumulative data provided by the agency in Table 1 shows that as of the latest, there are 329, 436 4Ps Household Beneficiaries of the program in the region. The number of allotted beneficiaries surpassed the target allocated by the government for the region by 1.30 % more or equivalent to 4, 235 more households than intended.

Table 1. PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM (4Ps) HOUSEHOLD BENEFICIARIES IN REGION 6

PROVINCE	TARGET	RCCT	MCCT	TOTAL	%
AKLAN	27,404	26,541	641	27,183	99.19%
ANTIQUÉ	28,932	27,959	493	28,452	98.34%
CAPIZ	39,194	38,304	148	38,452	98.11%
GUIMARAS	8,718	8,538	19	8,557	98.15%
ILOILO	93,659	94,121	456	94,577	100.98%
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	127,529	131,185	1,266	132,450	103.86%
TOTAL	325,436	326,648	3,023	329,671	101.30%

Table 2 shows the 329, 671 4Ps household beneficiaries distributed to the six provinces in the region and branched into two: Regular Conditional Cash Transfers (RCCT) and Modified Conditional Cash Transfers (MCCT). The

MCCT category includes cases of 4Ps such as home street families, itinerant Indigenous People, and Indigenous People in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA).

The available data for the exited 4Ps beneficiaries containing the Level 3 graduated exited households is as seen below. As of September 2022, 13, 516 households are the total recorded exited households and they are segmented into three levels: 1, 2, and 3.

Table 2. EXITED HOUSE HOLDS IN REGION 6 AS OF SEPTEMBER 23, 2022

PROVINCE	LEVEL OF WELL BEING			Grand Total
	Level 1 <i>(Survival)</i>	Level 2 <i>(Subsistence)</i>	Level 3 <i>(Self Sufficient)</i>	
AKLAN	83	1233	252	1568
ANTIQUE	138	1272	202	1612
CAPIZ	165	1524	264	1953
GUIMARAS	28	220	56	304
ILOILO	127	2643	412	3182
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	313	4054	530	4897
ILOILO-GUIMARAS	155	2863	468	3486
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL I	154	1899	291	2344
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL II	159	2155	239	2553
Grand Total	854	10946	1716	13516

Table 1 Shows the exited households from the program segmented into Levels 1, 2, and 3. The level 3 exited 1,716 households are the 4Ps graduates which are the main focus of this study. It is notable that the only 12.70 % of these exited beneficiaries are the graduates of the program, with it comprising more

of level 2 (subsistence) beneficiaries with 80.99 % and 6.31 % of level 1 (survival) beneficiaries.

In the KILOS – UNLAD program, exited beneficiaries shall also be assessed to determine their level of well-being like the ones still in the program receiving grants. The agency has a scoring tool called SWDI, or the Social Welfare Development Indicator form which evaluates a house hold using two main components: Economic Sufficiency and Social Adequacy. In the Economic Sufficiency component, house hold are assessed based on their employment, employable skills, income, and social security and their access to financial institutions. In the Social Adequacy component, areas on health, education, role performance of family members, and social awareness were assessed.

The SWDI tool determines if a family is in Level 1, 2, and 3 which is the highest level and criteria for graduation. Progress is measured through this tool and gauges if the family is surviving, sustaining, or self-sufficient.

The three levels as specified were:

1. Survival (Level 1, food poor / chronic poor): the poorest of the poor, without both an income and the means to work and access to education, to meet their daily demands for food and other essentials. Cash aid is required just as much as aid for finding future work, free use of medical services, and free schooling.
2. Subsistence (Level 2, income poor): with only enough money and resources to cover basic food demands, they could hardly satisfy their

daily necessities. No extra money is available to save or use as emergency funds. Assistance is required for improved employment opportunities or other sources of income. In level 2, basic needs are met, education and health-seeking behavior improved, parenting practices improved, role or task performance within the family improved, gender roles transformed, family cohesiveness strengthened, capacity to access services improved, skills matched with income generating activities/jobs/projects/entrepreneurial, increased awareness of social issues.

3. Self-sufficient (Level 3, near poor/ transient poor): they have the means to support and sustain their daily needs, but still vulnerable to economic backlash or economic shocks. In level 3, there is an increased income per person, development of employable and productive skills, greater participation in group and community organizing efforts, increased participation in community events, improvement of leadership and governance skills, and development of positive coping skills.

The beneficiaries of the program can only exit from 4Ps if they meet certain a guideline, according to the Memorandum Circular No. 10 Series of 2022 issuance of the agency, the Guidelines on the Implementation of the KILOS – UNLAD, the new 4Ps Social Case Management Strategy.

Qualified household-beneficiary shall be deemed to exit from the program

whichever comes first, when:

- A. The last monitored child in the household reaches 19 years old;
- B. The last monitored child in the household finishes highschool;
- C. The household reaches the 7-year duration in the Program;
- D. The household is no longer poor, based on the latest *Listahanan* assessment or other standardized targeting system that maybe adopted or implemented by the DSWD in the future;
- E. The household voluntarily waives its membership from the program; or
- F. The household commits offenses wherein the sanction is delisting

With the above-stated excerpt from the issuance and data gathered from interviews with program implementers, it can be perceived that not all of the 4Ps household beneficiaries who exit the program are in an enviable status (A, B, C, F), much less that we can perceive they are all “graduates”. Only the D and E situations can be identified as positive reasons of a 4Ps beneficiary’s exit to the program.

4.2 The 4PS Social Case Management Strategy KILOS-

UNLAD launch in 2021

Upon the institutionalization of 4Ps through the Republic Act (RA) No. 11310 entitled “An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)” is the formulation of the “Pantawid Kilos – Unlad (KU) Social Case

Management Strategy. The Filipino words “kilos” and “unlad” when translated are move and progress, respectively. The program which piloted in six DSWD field offices in the country in October 2020 and completed in March 2021 aims to standardize the handling procedure of 4Ps beneficiaries. The guidelines on the implementation of the new strategy was released through a Memorandum Circular No. 10 Series of 2022 for DSWD field offices to implement.

The framework aims to be a guide to a uniformed process to be adapted with its goal to transform the lives of the poor enrolled in the program shifting from levels 1 and 2, eventually 3, to graduate. Aside from uplifting the lives of the poor, the entirety of the program aims for a desired behavioral change towards. The framework uses social casework, group work, and community organizing strategies which are designed to be client-centric to help them be active citizens of the community and partners for development. The strategy includes three major phases: phase in, implementation phase, and phase out.

This research focuses on the exit and graduation stage which belongs to the phase-out period. The phase-out period is the time when field implementers start preparing their welfare recipients for the eventual exit from the program and correctly endorse them to a partner/s for long-term sustainable support or monitoring.

With the data from the program implementers and literature review from available documents from the agency, it was established that the program and

monitoring for 4Ps graduates only started after the institutionalization of 4Ps in 2019 and the release of its Implementing Rules and Regulations in 2020 to DSWD Field Offices throughout the country.

The *Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program* (4Ps) started in 2008 and the earliest recorded statistics for the 4Ps graduates of DSWD Region 6 was in 2021 as presented in Table 2.

4.3 Graduation and Exit Procedure

According to the KU framework, a household that has progressed from subsistence (Level 2) or survival (Level 1) to self-sufficiency (Level 3) must engage in household transition planning to ensure that their condition will continue to improve and that they will maintain their economic sufficiency. The following procedure is anticipated for the graduated households:

4.3.A Engaging the households in the SWDI and transition assessment. This will determine whether the family can come closer to exit the program or if a period of transition is still necessary. The following behavioral clues point to an empowered family or self-sufficient situation, which the case manager must look for:

- Capable of identifying significant family events and is capable of overcoming difficulties
- Uses problem-solving techniques to address the family's problems and

difficulties

- Capable of knowing the different institutions and services in the community to turn to for assistance
- Able to outline specific goals or a vision for the family's future
- Demonstrates aptitude at financial management

4.3.B A shared evaluation of the household's vision and goals, as well as the results of the previous Intervention Plan, should take place throughout the planning stage.

4.3.C Planning the transition. The newly assessed Level 3 households fall short of the self-reliant status at this point, therefore they must start making plans to maintain their standing and get them ready for their graduation. Depending on the household's capacity to reach the level of independence, the programs could last anywhere between six months and two years.

4.3.D Facilitate households' access to a package of services based on their Household Transition Plans' outlined plans and requirements.

4.3.E *Pugay – Tagumpay* ceremonies, tribute to victory when translated, for graduated beneficiaries of the program if the Local Government so requests that the family's progress toward its goals and general improvement in well-being be acknowledged and emphasized. The following activities are anticipated to be performed during the ceremonial rites:

- Turn-over of case files of the graduated beneficiaries to their respective local governments
- Certificates of Improved Well-Being and formal endorsement to their respective local governments for the post-service intervention
- Signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or an announcement of local ordinance supporting the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* and their acceptance and provision to post-service government interventions such as livelihood, access to employment, scholarships, and skills training. Other support for the well-being of the graduates is also possible depending on the LGU.

4.3.F Exit Procedure includes engaging the households in the SWDI and transition assessment to determine if the household is capable of having the proper technical and behavioral skills to exit the program. The case manager must assess the family to identify if they are empowered in the same criteria in the transition process:

- Capable of identifying significant family events and is capable of overcoming difficulties
- Uses problem-solving techniques to address the family's problems and difficulties
- Capable of knowing the different institutions and services in the community to turn to for assistance
- Able to outline specific goals or a vision for the family's future
- Demonstrates aptitude at financial management

4.3.F.1 Exit Strategy. Review of the Household Transition Plan's accomplishments and development as the foundation for the creation of the Household Exit Plan

4.3.F.2 Exit Session is the end of the beneficiary's involvement in the Program. The household beneficiary must be completely aware of the intervention process, exit strategy, and monitoring system, according to the case manager. The purpose of the workshop is to explain to the recipient that finishing the program represents a family's accomplishment and the deliberate end of their cooperation with the DSWD. If additional support is required, the LGU will continue to provide it. The recipient must sign a Case Summary Report stating the steps taken, the outcomes attained, and the agreed-upon termination of Program membership as proof of the agreement.

4.3.F.3 The case conferences or the days following them may be used to facilitate the endorsement of case folders to the LGU. The case manager's professional contact with the household beneficiary officially ends with the endorsement of the case folders, which also include the case summary report, opening the door for their transfer to the LGU. If necessary and requested by the LGU, a ceremonial *Pugay-Tagumpay* exit may be held for homes that are leaving due to natural attrition or those with no children to monitor on or below 18. They may not be necessarily called graduates because it is not guaranteed that

they have attained the level 3 status.

4.3.G In each of the five circumstances listed in item 4.3.A, the household beneficiary was evaluated and either freely stated their desire to leave the program or agreed to leave. The Regional Beneficiary Data Officer (RBDO), upon the recommendation of the case manager, concurred by the Social Welfare Officer III and Provincial Link, and approved by the Regional Director, shall tag them as Client Status 03 (CS3) — Exited with Improved Level of Well-Being in the Pantawid Pamilya Information System. A case summary report created by the case manager is submitted by the provincial operating office (POO) and approved by the regional director after being reviewed by the regional case management focal (RCM) and the regional program coordinator (RPC) for completeness of the requirements and compliance with the process.

4.3.H Post Services. According to their authorized function in the Local Government Code and the agreement set forth in the Sustainability Plan, LGU shall provide the post-program services. For the adoption of a local ordinance or resolution supporting the sustainability of household beneficiaries' gains with appropriate programs and policies, the 4Ps-Regional Program Management Office shall coordinate and collaborate with the Regional, Provincial and/or municipal/city Government Units. The LGU is responsible for monitoring the progress of the DSWD-approved household beneficiaries and for following up on agreements that are important to the household's ongoing development. To enable their successful participation in community

activities, local governance, and access to general government services, the LGU should provide the fundamental support services required and set up an efficient monitoring process.

4.4 Support Services to the 4Ps graduates along with exited 4Ps beneficiaries

Table 3. SUPPORT PROVIDED BY PARTNERS TO EXITED BENEFICIARIES INCLUDING GRADUATES

PROVINCE	Category of Programs/Activities/Projects (PAPs) Provided (*member not households)				TOTAL
	Education	Livelihood	Health & Nutrition	Others	
AKLAN	0	496	0	12	508
ANTIQUE	31	163	461	1013	1668
CAPIZ	4	721	501	10	1236
GUIMARAS	0	152	165	93	410
ILOILO	39	637	483	25	1184
NEGROS POO1	388	1112	671	866	3037
NEGROS POO2	41	898	1400	904	3243
TOTAL	503	4179	3681	2923	11286

The third objective of this research is to explore government interventions for 4Ps graduates and compare side by side to DSWD Field Office VI key program implementers' accomplishments through reports and the graduates' personal experiences.

Data gathered from the agency through official documents, pre-interview survey, and interviews with the program implementers will be counterchecked through the interviews with the graduated 4Ps

beneficiaries.

The agency provided a document titled *Report of Support Provided by Partners at all Levels for Exited Beneficiaries* for the 3rd Quarter of 2022, which contains a consolidated report of the region in the projects, activities, and programs each province has provided to the exited 4Ps beneficiaries in Level 1 and 2, along with level 3 individuals or graduates of the program.

The support services were segmented into six (6) categories: education, livelihood, health and nutrition, COVID-19 related response, LGU-provided Programs/Activities/and Projects, and others.

In education, some support services given are as follows:

- a. Expanded Student's Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (ESGP-PA)
- b. Municipal scholarships
- c. Provincial scholarship grants
- d. Tertiary scholarship for validated interested beneficiaries.
- e. Provision of referrals to National Government Agencies (NGAs) such as the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), and the Technical Education And Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

In livelihood, some support services given are as follows:

- a. Provided livelihood assistance grant to economically active poor

households

- b. Fishing nets for fishermen in coastal areas
- c. Seed capital grants for farmers
- d. Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) division of DSWD through Livelihood Assistance Grants (LAG)
- e. Cash for work opportunities

In health and nutrition, some support services given are as follows:

- a. Medical assistance
- b. Food packs
- c. Family kit consisting of children and adult clothes, undergarments, pair of slippers, bath towels, etc
- d. Sanitation kit consisting of toothbrushes, soap, toothpaste
- e. Kitchen kits with sets of spoons and forks, plastic drinking cups, plates, pans, ladle, and one storage box. They are designed for families who are currently staying temporarily in approved evacuation shelters in disaster zones.
- f. Vegetable seed pack
- g. PhilHealth, the national insurance provider of the government

In the others category, the prominent support service included in reports is the calamity assistance thru grants given to exited and graduated households.

Overall, 11, 286 members of the exited and graduated households are recipients of support services of DSWD with its partners. Through interviews with program implementers and the graduates themselves, these partners are mainly composed of NGAs such as the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), the Public Employment and Services Office (PESO), the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) of the Philippines.

However, reports indicate that municipalities and provinces in the region have provided educational cash assistance to the exited and graduated beneficiaries of the program.

The categories when ranked show that 1) livelihood services are the widely-given support service to the members which makes up 37.02% of services given, followed by 2) health and nutrition services at 32.62%, and others at 3) 25.90%. Education services are the most limited support service given at 4.46% in Table 3.

TABLE 4. SUPPORT SERVICES PROVIDED BY LGUS AND COVID-19 RELATED RESPONSE

PROVINCE	COVID-19 Related Response PAPs	LGU implemented PAPs
Aklan	0	122
Antique	596	801
Capiz	275	960
Guimaras	108	366
Iloilo	558	904
Negros Poo1	320	2021
Negros Poo2	472	2939
Total	2329	8113

However, it can be also interpreted that education services may be a component of LGU-implemented PAPs amounting to 8,113 members assisted.

In interviews with program coordinators, it can be justified that the DSWD – FO6 support services correspond with what was stipulated in the supposed post-services aforementioned in the KILOS – UNLAD framework.

Moreover, with the 12 beneficiaries interviewed from the six (6) provinces, nine (9) were recipients of livelihood programs after their graduation from the program. One (1) out of the 12 was assisted for employment upon graduating in college, and the two did not receive any assistance at all.

The two cases which did not receive any assistance from the agency or their LGUs were graduates of the program in October 2022. It is probable that it may

take time for the October 2022 graduates to receive assistance as they should if the KILOS – UNLAD framework is mandated correctly.

In one unique case, one exited level 3 household in 2015 was also given a livelihood program in a form of a hog-raising cooperative in which she gets an estimated 2,000 – 3,000 php every 6 months. It is, in contrast to those nine (9) beneficiaries which were given livelihood grants ranging from 5,000 php – 15,000 php intended for their *sari-sari* store businesses or micro-entrepreneurs selling assorted goods, frozen food, hog-raising, and poultry businesses.

4.5 Overall results of the interviewed 4Ps graduated beneficiaries and 4Ps program implementers

4.5.A Effectiveness of DSWD in implementing 4Ps

The 12 graduates interviewed believe that the Department of Social Welfare and Development as an agency is an effective implementer of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) because it aided them to uplift their status in life.

All of them developed a mindset and are equipped with the belief that it is still up to the grantees' acceptance of the program and dependent onto how one values the conditional cash grant of the government.

The sentiments of the graduated beneficiaries coincide with that of the program implementers with eight (8) or all of them place confidence in the program implementation.

4.5.B Lack of support services for 4Ps graduates

As they have graduated, only seven (7) or 58.3 % believe that the government interventions for the graduates like them are enough with five (5) or 41.7 % of the interviewees asking for more assistance saying that there is still something lacking in terms of support.

Despite this, however, the overall tone of the graduates in the interviews were positive as they are grateful to the government and believe that they have already been given enough with the years that they received cash grants to help them send their children to school.

They are not demanding for more cash grants but if asked what could be improved, or what service option they would like to receive, they want more opportunities to earn through more livelihood packages and more starting capital, a chance at a stable employment and not just through referrals, tertiary scholarships for their children who have finished high school, and for them to have a chance to be heard and consulted by the government for possible interventions for graduates of the program.

In data gathered from program implementers, five (5) or 62.5 % of them also regard that government interventions are still lacking for the 4Ps graduated beneficiaries with only three (3) or 37.5 % of them regard that the programs are enough.

The program implementers were assessed what they consider the agency could do more for the graduates and some remarks included: Strengthening partnerships and establishing more linkages with stakeholders such as LGUs, NGAs, and NGOs supported through joint memorandum circulars and policies as these serve as the backbone of the policy. This interagency effort is deemed to further improve the implementation of the program as it is where the support services for 4Ps graduates are anchored to.

Lobbying support from the legislative body for more funding to finance support services for the graduates and not be dependent to LGUs are also what the implementers wanted to achieve.

Throughout the years, through testaments of program implementer interviewees working in the department since the implementation of 4Ps, the program was questioned by the public and even the legislators which sponsors and decides on the budget poured unto it. This can only be done through reports thus the need for a regular and intensive monitoring which the interviews also revealed the need for.

Program implementers expressed the need for a more thorough reporting of the project. Lastly, as the program mainly and majorly relies on referral system, a provision of scholarship to remaining children for tertiary education was also pointed out to be what is lacking to the 4Ps graduates which the implementers wanted to change.

Moreover, they were also assessed on their views on how the national government could help the agency to implement the 4Ps and generally they consider these helpful for the 4Ps graduates and the exited households of 4Ps and provision of livelihood opportunities especially to those exiting the program without reaching the level 3 status due to natural attrition and other reasons are one of their major concerns.

They also consider prioritizing the 4Ps graduates for support services like a stable source of income and job opportunities should be one of the agency's main agenda. The need for it to be done to usher the graduates into stability in terms of financial capacity.

An interagency and active collaboration starting from the national government down to the local governments is an expressed need by the program implementer interviewees as they believe that partnerships should be embedded not from a regional-level perspective but should start from the national-agency.

An intensive provision of skills development trainings through NGAs like TESDA were also deemed to be an important modification for the program. It already exists now but there is an apparent need for a reinforcement.

Extension of educational support for the children in their tertiary education is consistently one of the lacking themes of the program with 4Ps graduates having hopes to have been given to, and the program implementers wanted to provide and exert effort too. They believe that this would be advantageous to the graduates of the program and can only be provided by the national agency.

Lastly, the institutionalization of the 4Ps aftercare program which specifies the roles of the department, the LGUs, and stakeholders as well as funding in addition to 4Ps conditional cash grant institutionalization was deemed to be the one last effort to further strengthen the foundation of the entire implementation of the aftercare program for the ones beneficiaries of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program.

4.5.C Weaknesses of the programs for 4Ps graduates

Aside from the gathered sentiments of 4Ps graduates interviewed saying that the government interventions are lacking, they also claim that some of them are not ready yet to graduate. The graduates also claimed that there is a need for proper selection of beneficiaries who would have to exit and

graduate. The weaknesses they considered included concerns about the support services received which are varying from one to another although it could be supported that assessments done should identify what services a family needs corresponding to what should be given. Therefore, it is unique to each of them.

For program implementers, they consider the prematurity of the KU framework, their guide, as a weakness. It still needs to be assessed, and can be enhanced in the future as time goes along. As stipulated in the framework, the graduated beneficiaries are turned-over to LGUs and the overall policy performance is reliant on the aftercare monitoring of local governments. Some consider the passive involvement of the LGUs as a weakness of the aftercare program as most support services are still conditional to the NGAs and DSWD.

Upon interviewing the program implementers, it was identified that there is a lack of manpower in the agency. Case managers handle more cases than what is prescribed by two-folds and it was further supported in the interviews with program implementers that the agency, with its workforce, cannot handle the volume of graduates exiting the program along with the thousands of 4Ps beneficiaries within their scope. Perhaps, the reason why the program's success is also reliant to the performance of LGUs and NGAs as their stakeholders.

Moreover, based on the KU framework, upon the graduation of 4Ps beneficiaries from the program, the DSWD can only do so much but refer the graduates to stakeholders for educational support and employment.

4.5.D Overall condition of 4Ps graduates

“4Ps changed our lives for good and we are very thankful.”

The interviewed 4Ps graduates expressed gratefulness to the agency and the Philippine government as much as they can in the interview even without being asked. This just goes to show how grateful they are for the program. They narrated how their lives changed through the conditional cash grant and how it helped them send their children to school until high school. The graduates assessed in the study are now employed individuals, with college-graduate kids, with a stable income thru the livelihood packages given to them however minimal the assistance was.

All of the 4Ps graduates interviewed through the main people whose names are in the roster receiving the grant for an averaged 8.5 years are either employed or have their own means of living as entrepreneurs. They actively participate in the community as majority of them are working for their *barangays*, a Filipino term for village, the smallest political unit in the Philippines.

Some of them are secretaries, health workers, and some are even still in contact with others in the program who have not yet graduated giving inspiring talks on how to cope with poverty attending the Family Developments Sessions not as a beneficiary, but a speaker and a testament of the success of the program with how their lives have changed—willingly. This signifies that the goals of the programs are met with it empowering those receiving the grants not just in terms of financial capacity, but also placing confidence to the once struggling family beneficiaries that continuously change their lives for the better.

There is a fair share of interviews which expresses them not being ready to graduate and exit the program but they also believe that the grants they received in their years of stay in the program are already enough.

It can also be noted that the graduates interviewed share the same viewpoint: it is totally dependent to the beneficiaries how to make use of the resources given to them. Citing experiences when they were still beneficiaries and up to them exiting the program.

When asked about their main takeaways being a part of the program 4Ps graduates the answer ranges from their learnings in the Family Development Sessions they apply until now and fine useful such as 1) financial management through budgeting, 2) disaster preparedness, 3) raising children in accordance to the law, coupled with values sessions, as

well as the role of family members in the households, 4) the values of education, and 5) the importance of good health.

These abovementioned concepts were among the few of the topics discussed to the families of 4Ps as a pre-requisite for them to receive cash grants from the government through the program. As cited in the interviews, 4Ps as a program is not just a tool to help alleviate them from poverty but to transform one's family's outlook in life, for the better, and to teach them how to properly manage the affairs within their homes starting with their families gearing toward community towards development rooted in each of every Filipino family starting with 4Ps.

Overall, the interviewees believe that more Filipinos need more help, not them. They want help from the government but they understand that they are not the priority anymore. They cited the need for a better selection scheme of beneficiaries, and graduates. They also expressed the need for a more extensive monitoring scheme for them graduates.

Chapter 5. Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study, and its relation to the research purpose and main research objectives. This chapter will also include some policy implications and recommendations, and the limitations of the study and recommendations for future research.

5.1 Conclusion

The study aimed to explore what happens to 4Ps beneficiaries when they successfully graduate from the program to assess the continuity of the benefits the conditional cash grants they regularly received through the years while they were still enrolled in the program.

Through literature review of documents and statistics provided by the agency, combined with testimonials from interviews with program implementers and 4Ps graduates themselves, main findings of this study support the hypothesis that the DSWD usher the graduates to successfully exit the poverty-alleviation program and be self-sufficient Filipinos by giving them opportunities for livelihood made possible by its aftercare program.

However, with the availability of data provided, this hypothesis can only be supported in the timeline after the institutionalization of 4Ps in 2019, the issuance of its IRR in 2020, and the creation of the KILOS – UNLAD Framework in the last quarter of 2020 and was then piloted in 2021. There is

still an existing gap for the unrecorded, delisted, exited, and level 3 household beneficiaries before the establishment of the newly-adapted policy.

Findings of this qualitative study denote that the support services offered to 4Ps exited households and graduates are segregated into categories: livelihood, health and nutrition, education, COVID-19 related response, LGU-implemented PAPs, and others.

The categories when ranked show that 1) livelihood services are the widely-given support service to the members which makes up 37.02% of services given, followed by 2) health and nutrition services at 32.62%, and others at 3) 25.90%. Education services are the most limited support service given at 4.46% however, they may also be provided by LGUs in a separate category.

Government interventions for 4Ps graduates were explored through official documents provided by the agency and the KILOS – UNLAD Framework was deemed as the standard for assessment whether or not the agency abides to the policy.

It can be concluded that the support services provided by the DSWD with its partners are in accordance to the KILOS – UNLAD Framework and are substantiated with the 4Ps graduates testimonies.

It can also be warranted that the institutionalization of 4Ps through the RA

11310 in 2019 capacitated the agency, the DSWD, the necessary tools to better implement the program and steer the future of the beneficiaries in a more organized manner with specific timelines, methodical targets, and calculated expected outcomes by standardizing the procedures in its implementation.

5.2 Policy Implications and Recommendations

The newly-institutionalized 4Ps law in 2019 made it possible for the aftercare framework to be formulated and the law was enacted nearly a decade after the first batch of conditional cash grants were given. With this, we can derive to the conclusion that the 4Ps graduates and exited households can be branched into two: before and after the passing of RA 11310 titled An Act Institutionalizing The *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4ps).

The policy showed that not all exited households are considered as graduates of the program. Exited households as a term cannot be interchanged with graduated households. Some exit the program because of natural attrition, living up to the maximum stay, and some, delisted and sanctioned. The only considered graduates of 4Ps are the level 3 beneficiaries. This is one noticeable likeness that of the United States' TANF program as mentioned in the Chapter two.

Based on the interviews and documents provided by the agency, there is a gap in identifying 4Ps graduates for there are cases of delisted, exited, and level 3 households that may have not been properly recorded in the past. With this, we

have no way of monitoring the efficacy of the policy if we do not have a baseline data to begin with. The findings of this research apply more to the 4Ps graduates with DSWD having been implemented the KILOS – UNLAD framework. It is recommended that the Philippine government revisit the 4Ps beneficiaries before the KU framework adoption and trace the exited beneficiaries before 2019.

The policy aforementioned purely uses a top-to-bottom approach from the national government through the national agencies, down to regional field offices, and to the LGU.

The KILOS – UNLAD framework stipulated the endorsement of the 4Ps exited households and graduates to the LGU and this puts the policy performance at risk of being interpreted and implemented differently coupled with the actuality that some LGUs in the Philippines differ in leadership, thus, perform better than others, are more equipped with resources such as income class, workforce, and the overall capacity to sustain the aftercare program.

The policy is also still on the stage where it is introduced to the community, thus, its acceptance to the society, especially by the 4Ps beneficiaries, exited, and graduated household members is still not fully gauged. It can be warranted that this program adoption is not yet fully recognized by the public due to the lack of information dissemination down the grassroots.

The shift in the treatment of the entirety of the program, its implementation, its

direction, was attested by the program implementers as all of them bear witness to the before and after of the KILOS – UNLAD framework formulation. They have been with the agency long enough to see the modification.

With this, we can imply that we have to still wait possible for a minimum of three years to test the efficacy of the new framework adapted, when it has fully-swung throughout the country.

As stipulated by the KU framework itself, level 3 4Ps households are still prone to economic aftershocks so assistance to these families are still in need of ushering for them to maintain their status but not thru regular cash grants like they received when they were still beneficiaries but thru livelihoods, educational assistance, and a chance at a stable employment.

The *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) shares the same attributes of other countries' conditional cash grants as provided in the second chapter in the Review of Related Literature in terms of the design of the program, the beneficiaries given priority, the conferment of graduates, and the issues they exhibited.

In a way, the 4Ps shares a similarity with the goals of the Saemaul Undong movement also stipulated in chapter 2—with its same intention to not just show the outward visible successes of the program but to instill to the minds to the citizens of their countries, South Korea and the Philippines, the optimism, the fresh start, a long-term shared goal of a better living for all, and the importance

of community participation.

5.2.A Linkage of the study to John Kingdon's Policy Windows Theory

With the findings in this research, we can link Kingdon's theory to this research in multiple ways such as: the policy change in the implementation of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* with its institutionalization and a possible policy change in the future due to a policy window opening brought about by its implementation and the change in political landscape in the Philippines due to the recently concluded elections in the 2nd quarter of 2022 and the possible shift in government priorities due to the change in leadership from the national level down to local governments.

Before 4Ps was signed into a law in 2019, a significant amount of researches to test the efficacy of the program were done by the government through its think tanks, the Development Academy in the Philippines, for example, along with other privately funded and conducted researches. In Google Scholar for example, when inputted, 1,430 related documents appear when the program is searched for.

The program has also gained public interest as it has been widely criticized due to the majority of the department's budget allocation poured to it and the belief that it creates a culture of mendicancy as mentioned in the related literature in chapter 2.

As researches emerged and developed overtime, a positive impact was proven as delivered by the program. Perhaps the reason why legislators supported its institutionalization.

President Rodrigo Duterte enacted the law in 2019 but this endeavor also gained attention as some critics qualm that the program institutionalized, also institutionalizes poverty. The question now is if this becomes a reason for another policy window opening in the future.

5.3. Limitations of the Study and Recommendations for Future Research

The study has limitations that may suggest areas for possible future research. This research is limited in a sense that the data is very much reliant on what can be provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office VI not including data from the earlier years of the policy implementation of 4Ps.

Because the research is designed as a qualitative study, a small sample is used to collect detailed and in-depth information for analysis. Despite rigorous analysis procedures, it cannot draw generalizable conclusion which may result to weak external validity. As the 4Ps graduates are provided by the agency

through the provincial links in the region, data may be biased and unrepresentative of the larger population.

With the conclusions drawn in this research, it is recommended that a quantitative comparative study of the 4Ps graduates or level 3 exited beneficiaries before and after KILOS – UNLAD be taken into consideration.

Also, with the conclusions drawn in this research, it is established that exited 4Ps households can be further segregated into levels 1 and 2 households, delisted and sanctioned, reaching a maximum period, and exited through natural attrition. A quantitative study with a larger scale of sample may be conducted to test what happens to them.

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Appendix

Approved Research Decision Letter

Planning



DSWD-GF-010 | REV 01 | 17 AUG 2022

26 September 2022

SAMANTHA GABRIELLE G. HARO
International Student
Seoul National University
1 Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu,
Seoul, South Korea

Dear Ms. Haro:

Greetings!

This pertains to your application to conduct at the DSWD a research study entitled: ***“What Happened to 4Ps Graduates? A Research on the Continuity of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): The Conditional Cash Grant Poverty Alleviation Program of the Philippines”*** in fulfillment for your degree, Master in Capacity Building for SDGs – Global Masters in Public Administration at the Seoul National University.

After review of your submitted requirements, we are glad to inform you that your request to implement / conduct of your research is approved.

Hereunder are the contact information of key personnel who manage big ticket projects on poverty alleviation that covers the thematic area of your study and who can assist you to access related literatures and provide you field personnel to help identify the required participants in your identified study sites in Western Visayas.

Name	Position	Contact
Belen P. Gebusion	PDO V, Division Chief Pantawid Pamilya Program	Mobile: 0928521656 Email: bpgebusion@dswd.gov.ph
Mary Ann H. Masculino	PDO III, Regional Program Coordinator, Sustainable Livelihood Program	Mobile: 09988505483 Email: mhmasculino@dswd.gov.ph

The RR&E TWG of the DSWD Field Office will monitor the progress of your research based on your approved research protocol.

It is understood that once completed, you may be invited to present the results of your study for us to gain insights for policy and program development or improvement for the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program of the National Government. We likewise request to be furnished with a hardbound copy of the final manuscript to be catalogued as a learning resource for public reference at the Field Office-6 Regional Learning Resource Center (RLRC).

For clarifications and inquiries, our Regional Research Focal Person, John Piermont V. Montilla will be very happy to assist you. Mr. Montilla can be reached through email at jpmontilla@dswd.gov.ph and phone 09173238050 or (033) 330-7860 local 1605.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,


ATTY. CARMELO N. NOCHETE
Regional Director

CNN / DVB / RAA / MUR / jpm

PAGE 1 of 1

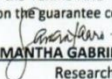
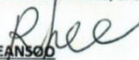

DSWD Field Office VI, M. H del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City, Philippines 5000
Website: <http://www.fob6.dswd.gov.ph> Tel Nos.: (033) 3307860





DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
FIELD OFFICE VI

Annex C
Research Request Form

Full Name: (Last, Given, Middle) HARO, SAMANTHA GABRIELLE GILO		School/Organization SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY		
Home Address BRGY. LAMBUYAO OTON, ILOILO 5020 REGION VI, PHILIPPINES	Telephone N/A	Fax N/A		
	E-mail Address <u>samantha2021@snu.ac.kr / samanthagabharo@gmail.com</u>			
Office or School Address SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY 1 GWANAK-RO, GWANAK-GU, SEOUL 08826	Telephone +82-2-880-4141/ snugmpa2@gmail.com	Fax		
	<p style="text-align: center;">If Student</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Course & Year Level MASTERS IN CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SDGS – GLOBAL MASTERS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 2ND YEAR</td> <td>Subject & Department Requiring Conduct of Study 4PS – PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM</td> </tr> </table>			Course & Year Level MASTERS IN CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SDGS – GLOBAL MASTERS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 2 ND YEAR
Course & Year Level MASTERS IN CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SDGS – GLOBAL MASTERS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 2 ND YEAR	Subject & Department Requiring Conduct of Study 4PS – PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM			
BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT				
Title of Research Project WHAT HAPPENS TO 4Ps GRADUATES? A research on the continuity of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): the conditional cash grant poverty alleviation program of the Philippines				
Brief Description This research aims to explore what happens to a family after they graduate from the flagship poverty – alleviation program of the Philippine government. It aims to describe the programs, opportunities, and the overall condition of the graduated beneficiaries of 4Ps to evaluate progress made through the implementation of the policy. It is also the aim of this research to explore the strengths and weaknesses of the aftercare plan for the 4Ps beneficiaries to serve as a basis for the possible modifications of the policy.				
Target Participants Graduates of 4Ps				
Methods and Instruments Qualitative research Instruments- literature review, online interview, and online survey				
Places to be Visited N/A	Date and of Visit N/A	Time of Visit N/A		
We have read the TERMS AND CONDITIONS printed at the back of this Form as set in MC No. 10 Series of 2019, and hereby agree on the guarantee compliance thereof.				
 SAMANTHA GABRIELLE G. HARO Researcher		 PROFESSOR RHEE, JEANSOD Research Adviser		
PROFESSOR CHOI, CHANGYONG – GMPA DIRECTOR Department Chair/Head of Organization / Head of Research Ethics Board 				



Approved
 Disapproved

ATTY. CARMELÓN N. NOCHETE
Director IV
Regional Director

Terms and Conditions

Hereunder are the terms and conditions to be agreed upon and complied with by external researchers who intend to conduct studies/researches in the DSWD Offices, Centers and Institutions:

A. Prior to the Conduct of the Study

1. To submit a formal request to the Director of Policy Development and Planning Bureau at the DSWD Central Office or to the Regional Director at the DSWD Field Office with an endorsement from the research adviser, supporting the same request;
2. To fill out the Research Request Form (Annex C with these terms and conditions printed at the backside);
3. To submit a Research Brief (See Annex D) detailing the background of the study, general and specific objectives, methodology, project time table, expected outputs and budget (if applicable) and;
4. To submit copies of the research instruments e.g. survey or interview questionnaires, observation or test guides, etc.

The documents indicated above will be used in the review/assessment of the research study and its significance, before it can be recommended for approval by the Director of Policy Development and Planning Bureau using the criteria set.

B. During the Conduct of the Study using Relevant Data-Gathering Methods/Procedures

1. To uphold ethical standards in research such as respecting the rights of all persons involved (i.e. respondents or samples of the research study), and obtaining informed consent/assent as appropriate;
2. To observe proper decorum and comply with the policies of the office, center or institution where the study is being conducted;
3. To ask permission from the head of office, center or institution before reading-through, borrowing or bringing out documents or other materials; and
4. To take full responsibility for any personal or material harm or loss resulting from the conduct of the study while within DSWD premises.

The Director of Policy Development and Planning Bureau/Regional Director reserves the right to revoke permission to conduct the research study at any time and to waive any or all the provisions set in MC No. 10 when need arises.

C. After the Conduct of the Study and Upon Completion of its Manuscript

1. To avert from putting the Department or its personnel in any derogatory situation without affording the chance to refute any unfavorable observation;
2. To give attribution or appropriate credit to the DSWD as the source of the data if written documents, audio visual or oral presentations are produced;
3. To participate in an exit conference arranged by DSWD to discuss initial findings from the conduct of data-gathering activities as required; and
4. To submit the research report (printed and electronic copy) consisting of information on the data generated, data analysis, findings or conclusion and recommendations within one month after the conclusion of the study.



I/We hereby agree to all the aforesaid terms and conditions and guarantee compliance thereof, otherwise, the College/University/Agency/Organization requiring the research project wherein I am/we are connected shall be blacklisted. Moreover, with my/our approval, the DSWD shall publish the results of my study in its official journal - the Social Welfare and Development Journal and its possible dissemination through DSWD SWD fora.

SAMANTHA GABRIELLE G. HARO
Printed Name and Signature of Researcher

Annex D

Title/Topic of Research Project	<p><i>Complete title/topic of the research study</i> WHAT HAPPENS TO 4Ps GRADUATES? A research on the continuity of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps): the conditional cash grant poverty alleviation program of the Philippines</p>
Proponent/s	<p><i>Name of proponent or collaborators and the agency/agencies they belong to</i></p> <p>Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office VI Seoul National University</p>
Background of the Study	<p><i>Provide brief background description, with emphasis on the need and justification for the conduct of the study</i></p> <p>The Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program or commonly known as 4Ps, the national strategy for breaking the intergenerational poverty in the Philippines, have received both acclaim and criticism since its creation. It has been hailed as a program that will help the country meet five of the eight Millennium Development Goals at the time in 2007 - 2008, namely: (1) eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, (2) achieving universal primary education, (3) promoting gender equality, (4) reducing child mortality, and (5) improving maternal health.</p> <p>However, others have questioned if this is the most effective and long-term strategy of decreasing poverty (Tabuga, 2012).</p> <p>Through this research, an analysis of the 4Ps aftercare program for the 4Ps graduates, if any, will be explored as there is an existing literature gap about the certain area of focus: what is next for the graduated beneficiaries of 4Ps.</p> <p>This paper will give an imagery of what is next for those who have successfully graduate from the poverty-alleviation program and will be a basis to give a thorough assessment whether or not this human capital investment endeavor of the Philippine Government is improving the lives of its targeted beneficiaries.</p>



General Objective/s	<p><i>State the main objective of the study</i></p> <p>This research aims to explore what happens to a family after they graduate from the flagship poverty – alleviation program of the Philippine government. It aims to describe the programs, opportunities, and the overall condition of the graduated beneficiaries of 4Ps to evaluate progress made through the implementation of the policy. It is also the aim of this research to explore the strengths and weaknesses of the aftercare plan for the 4Ps beneficiaries to serve as a basis for the possible modifications of the policy.</p>
Specific Objectives	<p><i>State the specific objectives of the study</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the number of 4Ps graduates in Western Visayas 2. Assess and categorize the 4Ps graduates by indicators such as i.e., educational attainment and income after their graduation from the program. 3. Explore the government interventions for 4Ps graduates and compare side by side to DSWD Field Office VI key implementers accomplishments and the graduates' experiences. 4. Identify policy strengths and weaknesses to be basis for policy implementation and modification
Methodology	<p><i>Describe the sampling and recruitment method, sample size, research design and target respondents</i></p> <p>This study will operate on this hypothesis: The <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program</i> (4Ps) graduates are ushered by the DSWD, the lead implementing agency, to successfully exit the poverty alleviation program and be self-sufficient Filipinos by giving them opportunities for livelihood made possible by its aftercare program.</p> <p>To test the hypothesis, the researcher will explore the chronological list of phases a 4Ps beneficiary and eventually, a graduate goes throughout the policy implementation.</p> <p>Literature review of the program information will be done through documents to be obtained from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and interviews with key program implementers from the region and local governments, and the graduates of 4Ps, who are the main focus of this research will also be conducted and will serve as the primary data source for the study.</p>
Data/Materials to be Requested from DSWD	<p><i>e.g. IEC or Briefing materials, Official Documents, Research Studies, Beneficiary/Cientele Data, Interviews/Survey, etc.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Program Information Guide of the 4Ps – selection to graduation and aftercare



	<p>graduates since the implementation of the program in the region specified by province with demographics such as income and educational attainment. List of graduates is needed for interview and survey purposes.</p> <p>3. Specific programs for 4Ps graduates if there is any with funding allocation details.</p> <p>4. Related researches of 4Ps graduates if there are any</p> <p>5. Interviews with program coordinators</p> <p>6. Interviews with 4Ps graduates to know their experiences</p> <p>7. Endorsement to Municipal links, City links, Provincial links (point persons)</p>
<p>Target Areas/Sites</p>	<p><i>Specify cities/municipalities/barangays covered by the study</i></p> <p>Region-wide data collection but with graduates to be randomly selected per province after the established number of graduates in the region.</p>
<p>Research Output</p>	<p><i>State the expected outputs of the research</i></p> <p>It is expected that by the December 2022, this research will be published in Seoul National University.</p> <p>The research report may be shared and presented to seminars and presentations by the Global Development Institute as it received the 2022 GDI Dissertation Grant—a grant for junior scholars of Seoul National University for researches in the field of international development, developing countries, and public policy.</p>
<p>Ethical Considerations/Guidelines Employed</p>	<p><i>Explain how researchers ensure the observance of ethical standards/principles throughout the conduct of their research in the Department</i></p> <p>The researcher will strictly abide with data privacy guidelines deemed fitting and will not disclose the identity and sensitive data of respondents without their consent. The respondents of the study will be able to participate voluntarily. Data gathered will be treated with utmost confidentiality. The researcher will strictly follow the terms and conditions set by the DSWD as stated in the Research Request Form.</p>



<p>Project Timeline (Researchers may use Gantt Chart to show project timeline)</p>	<p>Show timeline of data gathering activities to reporting</p>								
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Drafting proposal								
	Literature review								
	Devising data collection								
	Data gathering								
	Data analysis								
	Drafting of final paper								
	Final revisions								
	<p>Budget & Fund Source</p>	<p>Specify total amount or budget for the conduct of the study and fund source (applicable to external researchers from other Organizations/Agencies/Institutions)</p> <p>GDI Dissertation Grant</p>							

4Ps 졸업생들에 대한 실증 분석연구

판타워드 파밀양 필리피노 프로그램(4Ps)의
연속성에 관한 연구: 필리핀의 조건부 현금 보조금
빈곤 퇴치 프로그램

Samantha Gabrielle Gilo HARO

서울대학교 행정대학원

글로벌행정전공

이 연구는 4P 수혜자들이 필리핀 정부의 판타워드 파밀양 필리피노 프로그램(*Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino program*)에 등록된 동안 정기적으로 받은 조건부 현금 보조금의 연속성을 평가하기 위해 해당 프로그램을 성공적으로 졸업했을 때 어떤 일이 발생하는지를 탐구하는 것을 목표로 했다.

필리핀 사회복지 기관이 제공한 문서와 통계 정보에 대한 문헌 검토를, 프로그램 시행자와 4P 졸업생과의 인터뷰 증언과 결합하여, 본 연구에서 도달한 결과는 DSWD가 사후 관리 프로그램에 의해 졸업생들한테 생계를 위한 기회를 주며 빈곤 완화 프로그램을 성공적으로 종료하고 이를 통해 자급자족할 수 있도록 유도한다는 가설을 뒷받침한다.

그러나 제공된 데이터의 가용성으로 인해 이 가설은 2019년 4P 제도화 이후의 타임라인에서만 뒷받침될 수 있다. 법에 명시된 새로운 정책이

수립되기 전에 미기록, 상장폐지, 퇴출, 3급 가구 수급자에 대한 격차가 여전히 존재한다.

이 질적 연구 결과는 4P 퇴사 가정 및 졸업생에게 제공되는 지원 서비스가 생계, 건강 및 영양, 교육, 코로나19 관련 대응, LGU 구현 PAP 등의 범주로 구분됨을 나타낸다. 생계 서비스는 퇴출된 4P 가정에 가장 널리 제공되는 지원 서비스다. DSWD가 파트너와 함께 제공하는 지원 서비스는 KILOS – UNLAD 프레임워크를 따르고 4Ps 졸업생 증언으로 입증된다는 결론을 내릴 수 있다.

또한 2019년 RA 11310을 통해 4Ps를 제도화함으로써 DSWD가 프로그램을 더 잘 구현하고 수혜자의 미래를 보다 체계적인 방식으로 운영하는 데 필요한 도구를 수용하고 절차를 표준화함으로써 예상 결과를 계산했음을 보증할 수 있다.

키워드: 4Ps, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, 빈곤 구제, 조건부 현금 이체, 필리핀, DSWD

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