

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Household: Basis for A Policy Amendment Effectiveness Framework

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Abstract

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), or RA 11310, is a government initiative in the Philippines to address socio-economic challenges. This dissertation study reassessed the program's effectiveness in improving the socio-economic status of participating households. The research used a mixed quantitative and qualitative analysis approach, focusing on key factors such as socio-economic characteristics, program service quality, and community participation. The respondents were those household beneficiaries of the 4Ps in the second district of Davao City who had been in the program for at least five years. A total of 385 household beneficiaries were interviewed. The researcher also conducted in-depth interviews with key stakeholders of the program. The study found positive findings, such as increased appreciation for professional health services among pregnant women, improved school attendance and academic performance among parents, and increased parental responsibility. The program enhanced access to basic health services, promoted compliance, and increased community engagement. However, challenges remain, particularly in financial and wealth accessibility for program graduates. To improve the program's impact, policy adjustments are recommended, including strengthening financial literacy, expanding services to include livelihood support, enhancing community engagement, implementing a robust monitoring and evaluation system, and tailoring interventions to specific needs.

Keywords: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), policy amendment effectiveness framework, social protection program, poverty alleviation, human development