



**EFFECTS OF LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS AVAILED BY THE
PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM (4PS) BENEFICIARIES
TO THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS:
INPUT TO PROGRAM SUSTAINABILITY**

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Abstract

Livelihood programs are designed to provide knowledge and skills in opt to improve the lives of people in underdeveloped communities. Assessment of the implementation of such programs or projects and its impacts on communities are necessary for its improvements. Consonant to that, this study examines the effect of livelihood programs and projects availed to the socio-economic status of the Pantawid Pampamiya, Beneficiaries in the Province of Marinduque. A descriptive survey research design was employed in this study. A self-construct survey questionnaire was distributed to 387 beneficiary respondents and used to extract needed information. Frequency distribution and T-test for Dependent mean were used to statistically analyze the data. Results show that technical and vocational short-term courses were primarily delivered to livelihood programs by partnered agencies and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The majority of these projects amount to five thousand to ten thousand in value and are monitored in monthly visits and evaluations. Results further showed that the delivered programs had improved the capability of recipients in their miscellaneous goods and services, personal effects, insurance, allowances, and in educational expenses of family members studying. Results also revealed that it significantly increased the number of assets among household beneficiaries. However, the study found that optimization in the implementation of projects is still needed by implementer agencies. Thus, the study recommends the creation of an inter-agency task force that will opt for collaborations in implementation and monitoring projects, creating market channels to cater to goods/products and services, formulate rewards and recognitions program for effective, formulate short business courses and financial literacy, skill base program, and prioritize 4Ps beneficiaries as subject to their extension programs.

Keywords: *Socio-economic status, livelihood programs, status, 4P's beneficiaries, effects*

Introduction

One of the perennial problems across countries is poverty. This is rampant, especially in third-world countries and in nations having large populations. Nevertheless, each country's government never stops finding and searching for remedies to alleviate poverty and uplift the standard of living of its citizens, especially the less fortunate ones.

Different programs are adapted from country to country, and good practices are implemented, hoping and believing these could greatly help lessen poverty. The Philippines, being a third-world country, is one of the nations with a similar situation. According to the



2006 Annual Poverty Statistics of the National Statistical Coordination Board, 27.9 million Filipinos, or one-third of the country's population, are poor. The declaration of state policies under section 2 of the Republic Act No 11310, otherwise known as "*An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's)*", that the State shall promote a just and dynamic social order, thereby uplifting its citizens and marginalized sectors from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and improved quality of life for all.

Moreover, the Philippine government launched and adopted a version of the conditional cash transfer program known as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4P's program, sometime in 2007 from other developing nations such as Brazil, Columbia, and Mexico to address this problem (Montilla et al., 2015). The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) supervises this program. Hence, it aims to eradicate extreme poverty in the Philippines by investing in health and education, particularly in children from 0-14 years of age. In addition to the livelihood help provided by Republic Act No. 11310 and the nutrition, health, educational, and cash assistance, the program's implementing rules and regulations also provide livelihood assistance. It is under the implementing rule and regulation rule XII, livelihood interventions. It includes the following section:

Section 27. Qualified household beneficiaries shall be given priority in the availment of the modalities and interventions under the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD's) Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) or other appropriate or similar programs offered by other government agencies or accredited private institutions, following their policies and guidelines.

Section 28. The qualified household beneficiaries shall also be given priority in the availment of the EF services provided by the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) or other employment programs of appropriate government agencies implementing the same, following their policies and guidelines.

Section 29. Upon assessment of their readiness to avail of entrepreneurial projects or activities, the qualified household beneficiaries shall be referred to DSWD, other appropriate government agencies, and Local Government Units (LGUs) for livelihood interventions or other similar support services.

These alarming situations prompted the researcher to investigate the impact of the 4Ps program implemented in the province of Marinduque. The study tried to assess if the implementation of each program component of the 4P's program adheres to the national standards of implementation or follows the rules or policy guidelines of the 4P's program. It also aimed to investigate the causes of problems encountered and sought solutions.

This study aimed to determine all livelihood programs and projects implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and other attached government agencies. The researcher also aimed to know how the government helps uplift the life of those less privileged and vulnerable in society. The study further sought the effects of the livelihood programs and projects availed by the 4P's beneficiaries in the province of Marinduque. The study also seeks the before and after effects of the livelihood programs and projects on the socio-economic status of the 4P's beneficiaries in the province of Marinduque.

Statement of the Problem



The researcher aimed to determine the effects of livelihood programs and projects availed to the socio-economic status of the 4P's beneficiaries in the province of Marinduque, input to program sustainability.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the status of the livelihood programs and projects availed by the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) beneficiaries in the province of Marinduque in terms of the following:
 - 1.1 Kinds of livelihood programs and projects of the government and non-government organizations;
 - 1.2 Agencies that delivered livelihood programs and projects;
 - 1.3 Amount of livelihood programs and projects;
 - 1.4 Number of beneficiaries who availed of the delivered livelihood programs and projects;
 - 1.5 Mode of monitoring the livelihood programs and projects?
2. What is the socio-economic status of the 4P's beneficiaries with the delivery of the livelihood programs and projects in terms of:
 - 2.1. Before the 4P's beneficiaries availed of the livelihood programs and projects;
 - 2.2. After the 4P's beneficiaries availed of the livelihood programs and projects?
3. Is there any significant effect of the livelihood programs and projects availed on the socio-economic status of 4P's beneficiaries in the province of Marinduque?
4. What kind of policy intervention can be developed as input to the sustainability of the 4P's program?

Methodology

This chapter outlines the research design, population, and sample, research instrument, data gathering procedure, data analysis, and statistical treatment employed in the study. The study utilized the descriptive survey research design, which involves a survey or normative approach to studying variables' conditions. The study aimed to determine the existing conditions of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) in the province of Marinduque, and the research locale consisted of six municipalities in the province where the program's beneficiaries reside. The population was 11,957 4Ps beneficiaries in the province, and the sample was 387 respondents, clustered into municipalities. Data were collected through a self-made questionnaire composed of six sections, covering the demographic profile of the respondents, livelihood programs and projects availed, status of beneficiaries before and after delivery of the programs and projects, and status of beneficiaries before and after the delivery of miscellaneous goods and services. The data gathered were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, and the statistical treatment included frequency counts, percentages, means, standard deviation, and t-test, using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software.

Results and Discussion

This chapter includes the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of data gathered from the 4P's beneficiaries in the province of Marinduque.



Status of the Livelihood Programs and Projects Availd by the 4P’s Beneficiaries in the Province of Marinduque

Table 1
Kinds of Livelihood Programs and Projects availd by the 4P’s Beneficiaries in the Province of Marinduque

PROGRAM AND PROJECT		NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES								
		DSWD	DTI	DA	DOST	MSC	TESDA	DOLE	LGU	Total
PROGRAM AND PROJECT	Entrepreneurship	77	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	82
	Financial Assistance	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	6	14
	Livestock/ Farming	43	7	12	1	1	0	0	1	65
	Facilities/ Equip	8	2	4	0	0	6	10	2	32
	Technical/ Vocational	9	10	1	60	21	31	0	1	133
	Cash for Work	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	31
	Did not avail any program									30
Total										387

Table 1 shows that most 4Ps beneficiaries availd more of technical and vocational short-term courses than any other livelihood program and project offered by partnered government agencies of the DSWD. Of the 387 respondents, 133 availd the technical and vocational livelihood program and projects. This signifies that 4P’s beneficiaries aim to have stable jobs or sources of income, while 14 respondents availd of the financial assistance program. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) beneficiaries did not avail much of the financial assistance program due to strict financial requisites implemented by the DSWD and its partnered government agencies. And 30 of the respondents did not avail of any of the identified livelihood programs and projects. Roodman and Morduch (2009) and Angelucci et al. (2013) stated that it has no significant effects if 4P’s beneficiaries have financial assistance to improve welfare and move the poor out of poverty.

Agencies Delivered the Livelihood Programs and Projects for the 4P’s Beneficiaries in the Province of Marinduque.

Table 2
Government Agencies Delivered Livelihood Programs and Projects

AGENCIES		NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES						Cash for Work	Total
		Entrepreneurship	Financial Assistance	Livestock/Farming	Facilities/ Equip	Technical/ Vocational			
AGENCIES	DSWD	77	2	43	8	9	1	140	
	DTI	2	1	7	2	10	0	22	
	DOST	1	0	12	4	1	0	18	
	DA	0	0	1	0	60	0	61	
	MSC	0	0	1	0	21	0	22	
	TESDA	1	0	0	6	31	0	38	



DOLE	0	5	0	10	0	0	15
LGU	1	6	1	2	1	30	41
Did not avail of any program							30
Total							387

Of the 387 respondents, 140 of the respondents asked the DSWD for a livelihood program. The table shows the summary of government agencies delivering livelihood programs and projects. It could be gleaned that the DSWD is the agency that delivered the most in terms of livelihood programs and projects. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) has the least number of respondents who have asked for their assistance, and 30 of the respondent did not ask for any assistance from the DSWD and its partnered agencies.

The Philippines' Department of Social Welfare and Development has taken the lead in providing opportunities for income-generating activities/livelihood development by implementing the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) since 2011. This is to reduce poverty and inequality by generating employment among poor households and by moving highly vulnerable households into sustainable livelihoods and toward economic stability (Acosta & Avalos, 2018).

Amount of Livelihood Programs and Projects delivered for the 4P's Beneficiaries in the Province of Marinduque.

Table 3
Amount of Livelihood Programs and Projects Delivered

		NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES						
		Entrepreneurship	Financial Assistance	Livestock/Farming	Facilities/ Equip	Technical/ Vocational	Cash for Work	Total
AMOUNT	500-1,000	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
	1,001-5,000	0	9	18	6	17	10	60
	5,001-10,000	2	5	25	6	100	0	138
	10,001-15,000	12	0	14	0	8	0	34
	15,001-20,000	0	0	4	2	4	0	10
	20,001-30,000	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	30,001-40,000	27	0	4	8	3	0	42
	40,001-50,000	38	0	0	0	0	20	58
	More than 1,000,000	0	0	0	8	1	0	9



Did not availed	30
Total	387

Table 3 presents the most respondents who received an amount ranging from Php 5,001-10,000. Of the 387 respondents, 138 asked for assistance amounting to Php 5,001-10,000, while two of the respondents asked for Php 20,001-30,000, while 30 did not ask for any fund assistance or did not avail of any livelihood programs and projects from the mother implementing government agency.

Acosta and Avalos (2018) noted that implementing MD and EF tracks varies across regions. Previous program process evaluations have demonstrated the variation in program implementation for microenterprise development and the employment facilitation tracks (Microsave, 2016; Ballesteros et al., 2015, 2016). For the MD track, the determination of the loan differed across regions. While some PDOs went by a general rule of providing a maximum amount of Php 10,000, others applied additional criteria, which included the type of enterprise and the participants' "capacity to pay and their families" debt status (Ballesteros et al. 2014).

Number of 4P's Beneficiaries that Aailed of the Delivered Livelihood Programs and Projects in the Province Marinduque

Table 4

Number of 4P's Beneficiaries that Aailed of the Delivered Livelihood Programs and Projects in the Province of Marinduque

PROGRAM AND PROJECT	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES						Total
	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES						
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16- 20	21-25		
Entrepreneurship	20	57	3	0	2		82
Financial Assistance	12	0	0	2	0		14
Livestock/Farming	43	22	0	0	0		65
Facilities/ Equip	18	3	10	1	0		32
Technical/ Vocational	106	19	4	0	0		129
Cash for Work	4	8	7	12	0		31
Did not avail							34
Total							387

This table shows the number of 4P's beneficiaries who availed of the delivered livelihood programs and projects in Marinduque. The respondents were grouped according to the livelihood programs and projects they availed. Statistics showed that most programs and projects available are *technical and vocational livelihood*. Out of the 387 respondents, 129 availed of the technical and vocational livelihood program and project. It simply means that most of the respondents want a stable source of income and support for their daily needs. On the other hand, 14 availed the financial assistance from DSWD and other attached government



agencies, while 34 did not avail of any. On the other hand, the least number of respondents participated in the financial assistance livelihood program. Some 4P's beneficiaries do not want to be financially liable for implementing such a program. It only proved that the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) aims to increase wages and self-employment in the short run and improve socio-economic well-being in the long run by acquiring productive assets and income (Acosta & Avalos, 2018).

Mode of Monitoring the Livelihood Programs and Projects Delivered for the 4P's Beneficiaries in the Province of Marinduque

Table 5
Mode of Monitoring the Livelihood Programs and Projects

		NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES						Cash for Work	Total
		Entrepreneurship	Financial Assistance	Livestock/ Farming	Facilities/ Equip	Technical/ Vocational			
MODE OF MONITORING	Monthly Visit Program	59	2	47	8	8	0	124	
	Program Evaluation	19	0	10	0	95	1	125	
	Effects of Program	4	12	1	24	30	30	101	
Did not monitor or did not avail any program								37	
Total								387	

Table 5 indicates the mode of monitoring used by the implementing government agencies. It could be gleaned that out of 387 respondents, 225 responded that the implementing government agencies often evaluate the livelihood programs and project availed by the respondents. The DSWD usually evaluates the livelihood programs and projects implemented. After the beneficiaries receive their livelihood packages, they tend to have follow-up training. One specifically mentioned learning about "audit" and "inventory" in this meeting. And 37 of 387 respondents were not monitored or did not avail of any of the livelihood programs and projects implemented by DSWD and other partnered government agencies.

Moreover, the PDOs cannot monitor the members individually. Their review is limited to the SKA Ledgers and Passbooks to check if the SKAs are paying the right amount and are doing so on time. Monitoring individual projects is based mainly on information provided by SKA Officers and LGU counterparts (Ballesteros et al., 2014).

2. Status of the 4P's Beneficiaries Before and After the Delivery of the Livelihood Programs and Projects

Table 6
Personal and Household Assets

PARAMETER 1.0 PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS



Assets	Before the Program		After the Program		Remarks
	Frequency	Average	Frequency	Average	
House	387	44147.787	387	52403.601	—
House lot	247	36883.061	247	42601.715	—
Carabao	40	14250.338	38	21487.316	▼
Cattle	20	7250.125	18	35694.944	▼
Goat	70	6393.221	69	9609.181	▼
Pigs	261	8621.128	261	15653.709	—
Poultry (chickens, ducks, quail, turkeys)	277	2030.960	277	2079.740	—
TV set	348	3421.437	350	4910.460	▲
Radio/stereo	117	1282.141	117	1602.692	—
Karaoke system	27	2315.000	25	4440.500	▼
Refrigerator	163	3889.727	156	15747.295	▼
Washing machine	159	2824.132	142	5912.423	▼
Gas range/stove	98	1645.679	98	3719.837	—
Electric fan	281	1452.116	225	2236.960	▼
Cellphone	369	5159.630	369	9703.715	—
Computer (desktop or laptop)	60	3125.125	60	16292.167	—
Tricycle	54	25463.157	54	59398.648	—

Legend: ▲ = increase in frequency
▼ = decrease in frequency
— = no change in frequency

Table 6 depicts the personal and household assets of every respondent covered in this study. As observed, all 4P's beneficiaries had personal assets before availing of the livelihood programs and project the selected government agencies implemented.

The majority of the 4P's beneficiaries have their own houses and lots before and after the implementation of the livelihood programs and projects in the province of Marinduque. However, farm animals like carabao, cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry (chickens, ducks, quail, and turkeys) have sudden changes before and after implementing livelihood programs and projects. These sudden changes in number from before and after might be because farm animals can be sold quickly, like a pig that can be sold three months after. Thus, the impact evaluation results show improvements in household income, food security, agricultural production and livestock, housing conditions, and financial capacities. Providing technical capacity and entrepreneurship skills to farmers to develop and grow their businesses and the involvement of the local community makes a promising strategy (GRADE, 2016)

Table 7
Miscellaneous Goods and Services

PARAMETER 2.0 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES					
	Before the Program		After the Program		Remarks
	Frequency	Average	Frequency	Average	



Personal effects (e.g., jewelry, clocks and watches, other personal effects such as handbag, umbrella, etc.)	102	2436.446	102	11304.324	—
Insurance (service charges for life insurance, housing insurance, health insurance, transport insurance, etc.)	307	3708.893	307	3826.155	—

Legend: ▲ = increase in frequency
▼ = decrease in frequency
— = no change in frequency

It could be gleaned in the table the miscellaneous goods and services. Every 4P's beneficiaries have personal effects (e.g., jewelry, clocks, and watches, other personal effects such as a handbag, umbrella, etc.) and insurance (service charges for life insurance, housing insurance, health insurance, transport insurance, etc.).

The miscellaneous goods and services have no changes before and after the implementation of livelihood programs and projects. It can be concluded that the majority of the 4P's beneficiaries in the province of Marinduque tend to have at least personal effects such as jewelry, clocks, and watches, other personal effects such as handbags, umbrella and acquires insurance such as service charges for life insurance, housing insurance, health insurance, transport insurance, etc. The following criteria (personal effects and) show that most of the 4Ps beneficiaries in the province of Marinduque try to have a social life and trying to fulfill their social responsibilities despite poverty. Since the data presented in the table above have no changes from before and after the implementation of livelihood programs and projects, it can be concluded that livelihood programs and projects have no sudden effect on the miscellaneous goods and services acquired by the respondents of this study.

Table 8
Educational Services

PARAMETER 3.0 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES					
	Before the Program		After the Program		Remarks
	Frequency	Average	Frequency	Average	
Tuition fees (for preschool, primary, secondary, post-secondary, secondary, and tertiary)	54	5481.806	46	7310.185	▼



Allowances for family members studying away from home	23	1239.239	14	3161.036	▼
Other education expenses (e.g., school uniform, computer rental services, printing services, and other educational expenses)	339	2887.569	339	3681.091	—

Legend: ▲ = increase in frequency
▼ = decrease in frequency
— = no change in frequency

Table 8 presents the educational services with the following criteria: tuition fees (*for pre-school, primary, secondary, post-secondary, secondary, tertiary, and post-graduate*), allowances for family members studying away from home, and other education expenses (*e.g., school uniform, computer rental services, printing services, and other educational expenses*) and educational services are part of every household. Livelihood programs and projects availed by the 4P’s beneficiaries may cover all these expenses.

First, the criteria for tuition fees are preschool, primary, secondary, post-secondary, secondary, and tertiary. The majority of the respondents, before the implementation of livelihood programs and projects, had some or few things to pay in their sibling study, and the data presented shows that the majority of them have to pay tuition fees or, if not tuition fees, it may be some contribution like for school ID’s. However, after the implementation of livelihood programs and projects availed by the 4Ps beneficiaries, the criteria in tuition fees such for pre-school, primary, secondary, post-secondary, secondary, and tertiary have suddenly decreased. It may be that some of the respondents’ siblings have already finished studying, reached the maximum age, or graduated as 4Ps beneficiaries. Next, allowances for family members studying away from home. Few of our beneficiaries acquire or rent a room due to the long distance from their house.

As reflected in table 8, 23 respondents acquired or rented a room before implementing livelihood programs and projects. This may cause expensive and unaffordable transformation and the long distance from their house to the school. After implementing livelihood programs and projects from 23 respondents down to 14 respondents who acquired a room for rent, this may be the effects livelihood programs and projects availed the 4P’s beneficiaries. It may be assumed that respondents can afford to commute. This sudden change from our data presented under parameter 3.0 allowances for family members studying away from home can be assumed to be the effect after the livelihood programs and projects availed by the 4Ps beneficiaries. In contrast, other educational expenses such as the school uniform, computer rental services, printing services, and other educational expenses have no sudden changes in the number presented.

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Table 9
Other Disbursement

PARAMETER 4.0 OTHER DISBURSEMENT					
	Before the Program		After the Program		Remarks
	Frequency	Average	Frequency	Average	
Payments of cash loan	0	0	5	7450.200	▲



Installment for appliances	0	0	27	2166.981	▲
Installment for personal transport bought	23	1304.565	23	1695.935	—
Amount deposited in banks/investments	127	909.461	102	2868.118	▲

Legend: ▲ = increase in frequency
▼ = decrease in frequency
— = no change in frequency

This table shows the other disbursement based on payments of cash loans, installment for appliances bought, installment for personal transport bought, and amount deposited in banks/investments.

Delving deeper into the table, installment for personal transport bought and amount deposited in banks/investments have a number before implementing livelihood programs and projects. In contrast, the cash loans and installments for appliances bought presently have no number (zero) in frequency, meaning that respondents had no cash loans or any installment for appliances before the implementation of livelihood programs and projects.

On the other hand, after the respondents availed of the implemented livelihood programs and projects, the amount deposited in banks/investments of the respondent downgraded from 127 to 102. This change in frequency can be assumed that respondents may be unable to handle their finances due to the increased needs of each household. However, installation for personal transport bought remains constant on its frequencies before and after the respondents' avail of the livelihood programs and projects implemented by some government agencies. Installment for appliances also increased from zero before to 27 after the livelihood program and project implementation. This may be the effect of changing the damaged or replacing outdated appliances. This is a sign that after respondent avail of the livelihood program and project, they have some cash/money to upgrade their home appliances.

In the case of payments of cash loans, the frequencies have increased from zero before to five after the livelihood program and project implementation. This signifies that respondents have a cash loan to support and fund the existing livelihood program they availed from some government agencies.

3.0 Significant Effect of the Livelihood Programs and Projects Availed by the 4P's Beneficiaries

Table 10

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Parameter 1.0. Personal and Household Assets

Paired Samples Test

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remarks
				lower	upper				
Pair 1 HouseA - HouseB	8255.8140	13422.9402	682.3264	6914.2724	9597.3555	12.100	386	.000	Significant
Pair 2 LotA - LotB	5718.6538	10930.5840	695.4964	4348.7664	7088.5412	8.222	246	.000	Significant
Pair 3 CarabAmtA - CarabAmtB	7802.7763	9296.6427	1508.1146	4747.0459	10858.5067	5.174	37	.000	Significant
Pair 4 CattleAmtA - CattleAmtB	31528.1944	19724.7541	4649.1691	21719.3050	41337.0839	6.781	17	.000	Significant
Pair 5 Goat AmountA - GoatAmtB	3166.7899	6712.8613	808.1335	1554.1845	4779.3952	3.919	68	.000	Significant
Pair 6 PigAmtA - PigAmtB	7032.5805	9175.0433	567.9209	5914.2703	8150.8906	12.383	260	.000	Significant
Pair 7 PoultryAmtA - Poultry AmtB	48.7798	1770.0783	106.3537	-160.5877	258.1473	.459	276	.647	Not Significant
Pair 8 TVAmtA - TVAmtB	1474.1379	3828.4737	205.2277	1070.4911	1877.7848	7.183	347	.000	Significant
Pair 9 RadioAmtA - RadioAmtB	320.5513	1380.0148	127.5824	67.8582	573.2443	2.513	116	.013	Significant
Pair 10 KaraokeAmtA - KaraokeAmtB	2940.3400	2228.3638	445.6728	2020.5166	3860.1634	6.598	24	.000	Significant
Pair 11 RefAmtA - RefAmtB	12211.8974	8859.6854	709.3425	10810.6713	13613.1236	17.216	155	.000	Significant
Pair 12 WashingAmtA - WashingAmtB	3109.4049	4907.6571	411.8414	2295.2226	3923.5872	7.550	141	.000	Significant
Pair 13 StoveAmtA - StoveAmtB	2074.1582	3246.8539	327.9818	1423.2051	2725.1112	6.324	97	.000	Significant
Pair 14 FanAmtA - FanAmtB	860.1511	1577.0841	105.1389	652.9632	1067.3391	8.181	224	.000	Significant
Pair 15 CellAmtA - CellAmtB	4544.0854	6790.4600	353.4972	3848.9574	5239.2134	12.855	368	.000	Significant
Pair 16 LaptopAmtA - LaptopAmtB	13167.0417	8535.5993	1101.9411	10962.0626	15372.0208	11.949	59	.000	Significant
Pair 17 TriAmtA - TriAmtB	33935.4907	32904.4660	4477.7307	24954.3004	42916.6811	7.579	53	.000	Significant

The paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' houses before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference in the average value of the house before ($\mu_1=44147.787$) and the average value of the house after ($\mu_2=52403.601$) at ($t_{386}=12.10, p<0.001$).

Results indicate that the respondents' houses have significantly increased after the program's implementation. Parameter 1.0: personal and household assets shows that before the implementation of the livelihood programs and projects under the criteria lot ($\mu_1=36883.061$) and the average value of the lot after the implementation of the livelihood programs and projects is ($\mu_2=42601.715$) at ($t_{246}=8.222, p<0.001$). The following result from the criteria of a lot under parameter 1.0 personal and household assets shows a significant effect from before and after the availment of the livelihood programs and projects availed by 4P's beneficiaries.



Under parameter 1.0, personal and household assets present the livestock and farm animals before the 4Ps beneficiaries' livelihood programs and projects, such as carabao, cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry. Whereas carabao has the of ($\mu_1=13684.539$) before and have the average value of the ($\mu_2=21487.316$) at ($t_{37}=5.174$, $p<0.001$) after Pantawid Familyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) beneficiaries livelihood programs and projects and cattle before ($\mu_1=4166.750$) and ($\mu_1=35694.944$) at ($t_{17}=6.781$, $p<0.001$) have the average value after the 4P's beneficiaries livelihood programs and projects, where goats before ($\mu_1=6442.391$) and the average value after the 4Ps beneficiaries livelihood programs and projects ($\mu_1=9609.181$) at ($t_{68}=3.919$, $p<0.001$), and pigs before the respondent avail the livelihood programs and projects ($\mu_1=8621.128$) and ($\mu_1=15653.709$) at ($t_{260}=12.383$, $p<0.001$) and the average value after the respondents avail the livelihood programs and projects; poultry animals before the respondents avail the livelihood programs and projects ($\mu_1=2030.960$) and ($\mu_1=2079.740$) at ($t_{276}=.459$, $p<0.001$) and the average value after the respondents avail the livelihood programs and projects.

These results signify a significant effect before and after the respondents availed of the livelihood programs and projects implemented by some government agencies. The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) theory of change maps the logical chain of how program inputs achieve changes in outcomes. It is used to guide and design the monitoring and evaluation indicators and activities of the program. The long-term goal of the program is to improve the socioeconomic well-being of its beneficiaries through their engagement in self- and wage employment. The SLP expects to achieve its goal by transforming program inputs through a series of implementation phases to outputs that lead to the desired immediate, intermediate, and final outcomes (Acosta & Avalos, 2018).

The paired samples test was conducted on the values of the respondents. Television sets before and after the implementation of the program show that there is a significant difference in the average value of the Television sets before ($\mu_1=3421.437$) and the average value of the house after ($\mu_2=4895.575$) at ($t_{347}=7.183$, $p<0.001$), The paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' Radio/stereo before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a no significant difference on the average value of the Radio/stereo before ($\mu_2=1282.141$) and the average value of the Radio/stereo after ($\mu_2=1602.692$) at ($t_{116}=2.513$, $p<0.013$); The paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' Karaoke system before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference on the average value of the Karaoke system before ($\mu_2=1500.160$) and the average value of the Karaoke system after ($\mu_2=4440.500$) at ($t_{24}=6.598$, $p<0.001$). The paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondent's refrigerator before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference between the average value of the refrigerator before ($\mu_2=3535.397$) and the average value of the refrigerator after ($\mu_2=4440.500$) at ($t_{24}=17.216$, $p<0.001$). Parameter 1.0 shows the paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents washing machine before and after the implementation of the program, shows that there is a significant difference in the average value of the washing machine before ($\mu_2=2803.018$) and the average value of the washing machine after ($\mu_2=5912.423$) at ($t_{141}=7.550$, $p<0.001$). Parameter 1.0 shows the paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' Gas range/stove before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference in the average value of the Gas range/stove before ($\mu_2=1645.679$) and have the average value of the Gas range/stove



after ($\mu_2=5912.423$) at ($t_{97}=6.324$, $p<0.001$), the paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' electric fan before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference on the average value of the electric fan before ($\mu_2=1376.809$) and have the average value of electric fan after ($\mu_2=2236.960$) at ($t_{224}=8.181$, $p<0.001$). The paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' cellphone before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference in the average value of the cellphone ($\mu_2=5159.630$) and the average value of the cellphone after ($\mu_2=9703.715$) at ($t_{368}=12.855$, $p<0.001$) and, the respondents' computer (desktop or laptop) have a value before and after the implementation of the program, the significant difference on the average value of the respondents computer (desktop or laptop) before ($\mu_2=3125.125$) and have an average value of computer (desktop or laptop) after ($\mu_2=16292.167$) at ($t_{59}=11.949$, $p<0.001$), and lastly under parameter 1.0 personal and household assets is a tricycle. The paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondent's tricycle before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference in the average value of the tricycle ($\mu_2=25463.157$) and the average value of the cellphone after ($\mu_2=59398.648$) at ($t_{53}=7.579$, $p<0.001$).

Table 11
Parameter 2.0. Miscellaneous Goods and Services

		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remarks	
Pair 18	PEffectAmtA - PEffectAmtB	8867.8775	22465.2442	2224.3906	4455.2848	13280.4701	3.987	101	.000	Significant
Pair 19	Transport ServiceAmtA - TransportServiceAmtB	117.2622	1491.7974	85.1414	-50.2745	284.7989	1.377	306	.169	Not Significant
Pair 20	TuitionAmtA - TuitionAmtB	2282.6848	5040.4610	743.1754	785.8526	3779.5169	3.072	45	.004	Significant
Pair 21	AllownceA - AllownceB	1607.2857	1857.2490	496.3707	534.9421	2679.6293	3.238	13	.006	Significant

Table 11 parameter 2.0 Miscellaneous Goods and Services with the paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' personal before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference in the average value of the personal effects before ($\mu_1=2436.446$) and the average value of the personal effects after ($\mu_2=11304.324$) at ($t_{101}=3.987$, $p<0.001$).

Table 12
Parameter 3.0. Educational Services

		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remarks	
Pair 22	EducExpA - EducExpB	793.5221	4514.8265	245.2117	311.1889	1275.8554	3.236	338	.001	Significant
Pair 23	PersonalTransportA - PersonalTransportB	391.3696	3041.7257	634.2436	-923.9713	1706.7104	.617	22	.544	Not Significant
Pair 24	BankDepA - BankDepB	1919.5735	2098.3043	207.7631	1507.4274	2331.7196	9.239	101	.000	Significant



Table 12 parameter 3.0 Educational Services with the paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' tuition fees (for pre-school, primary, secondary, post-secondary, secondary, tertiary, and post-graduate) before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference on the average value of the tuition fees before ($\mu_1=5027.500$) and the average value of the tuition fees after ($\mu_2=7310.185$) at ($t_{45}=3.072$, $p<0.004$). The paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' allowances for family members studying away from home before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is no significant difference in the average value of the allowances for family members studying away from home before ($\mu_1=1553.750$) and the average value of the house after ($\mu_2=3161.036$) at ($t_{13}=3.238$, $p<0.006$). The paired samples test conducted on the values of the other education expenses (e.g., school uniform, computer rental services, printing services, and other educational expenses) before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is no significant difference in the average value of the other education expenses (e.g., school uniform, computer rental services, printing services, and other educational expenses) before ($\mu_1=2887.569$) and the average value of the house after ($\mu_2=3681.091$) at ($t_{338}=3.236$, $p<0.006$).

Table 13
Parameter 4.0. Other Disbursements

		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remarks
Pair 23	PersonalTransportA - PersonalTransportB	391.3696	3041.7257	634.2436	-923.9713 1706.7104	.617	22	.544	Not Significant
Pair 24	BankDepA - BankDepB	1919.5735	2098.3043	207.7631	1507.4274 2331.7196	9.239	101	.000	Significant

Under Table 13, parameter 3.0, other disbursements have the amount deposited in banks/investments. The paired samples test conducted on the values of the respondents' amount deposited in banks/investments before and after the implementation of the program shows that there is a significant difference in the average value of the amount deposited in banks/investments before ($\mu_1=948.544$) and the average value of the house after ($\mu_2=2868.118$) at ($t_{101}=9.239$, $p<0.001$).

There is a felt improvement in the standard of living experienced from additional household income, business expansion, and a stable source of employment. Other dimensions of success include increased motivation to be productive, better links to employment, or the program providing a form of social protection. However, beneficiary targeting is poor, with parent leaders, friends, and relatives capturing most of the benefits (Magno-Ballesteros et al., 2017).

Since the inception of the SLP in 2011, the program has gone through policy enhancements to improve program implementation and chances of success for both the enterprise and employment tracks. The majority of those served by the program have expressed positive outcomes from the SLP intervention. The majority of those served by the program have expressed positive outcomes from the SLP intervention. There is a felt improvement in



the standard of living experienced from additional household income, business expansion, and a stable source of employment. (Magno-Ballesteros et al., 2017).

Evidence suggests that combining social assistance grants with interventions to improve livelihoods (e.g., through access to productive assets, training, financial services, etc.) helps households increase their income. Evaluation results show significant and lasting impacts on key outcomes (e.g., income, revenue, consumption, household assets, and food security) in the immediate and medium term (three years after program implementation). Combining social protection grants with livelihood programs can lead to productive investment by beneficiaries with potential long-term benefits, thus paving a sustained route out of poverty. One of the challenges of such a multifaceted approach is achieving effective large-scale while maintaining successful performance. Complementing livelihood/graduation programs with social protection programs is a promising strategy to help households increase their income. Safety net programs can complement and enhance a livelihood program.

4.0 Policy Intervention Developed as Input to the Sustainability of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's) Beneficiaries in the Province of Marinduque

Section 1. – *Title*: SUSTAINABLE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SLEDP)

Section 2. *Declaration of Policies* -The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order, thereby uplifting its citizens and marginalized sectors from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and improve quality of life for all.

The State recognizes the need to foster social justice as provided for in Article XIII of the 1987 Constitution, as follows:

(a) The Congress shall give the highest priority to the enactment of measures that protect and enhance the right of all the people to human dignity, reduce social, economic, and political inequalities, and remove cultural inequities by equitably diffusing wealth and political power for the common good;

(b) The promotion of social justice shall include the commitment to create economic opportunities based on freedom of initiative and self-reliance;

Towards this end, the State shall establish programs that invest and harness our country's human capital and improvement of the delivery of basic services to the poor, particularly education, health, and nutrition, which is an intervention anticipated to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

(c) Break the intergenerational cycle of poverty through investment in human capital and improved delivery of basic services to the poor, particularly education, health, nutrition, and early childhood care and development;

(d) Promote gender equality and empowerment of women and children's rights;



- (e) Achieve universal primary education;
- (f) Reduce child mortality and malnutrition;
- (g) Improve maternal health; and
- (h) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all.

Since 2011, the Sustainable Livelihood Program has been carried out by the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development, taking the lead in the provision of chances for the development of livelihoods and income-generating enterprises. This policy note outlines the program and considers how it might enhance and supplement current social protection programs.

The Sustainable Livelihood Program's goal is to eliminate poverty and inequality by giving impoverished households access to work opportunities and guiding extremely vulnerable households toward stable economic livelihoods.

Section 3: Intervention to strengthen the current Department of Social welfare and Development Sustainable livelihood Program Field operations manual created and implemented in January 2013 and to fully implement the principle beyond implementing rule and regulation rule XII, livelihood interventions. It includes the following section:

Section 27. Qualified household beneficiaries shall be given priority in the availment of the modalities and interventions under the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD's) Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) or other appropriate or similar programs offered by other government agencies or accredited private institutions, following their policies and guidelines.

Section 28. The qualified household beneficiaries shall also be given priority in the availment of the EF services provided by the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) or other employment programs of appropriate government agencies implementing the same, following their policies and guidelines.

Section 29. Upon assessment of their readiness to avail of entrepreneurial projects or activities, the qualified household beneficiaries shall be referred to DSWD, other appropriate government agencies, and Local Government Units (LGUs) for livelihood interventions or other similar support services.

The implementing rule and regulation rule XII, section 27-28 livelihood interventions more sustainable, Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) will be transformed or upgraded into to Sustainable Local Economic Development Program (SLEDP). The principle beyond Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is a community –based self-managed program, while the Sustainable Local Economic Development Program (SLEDP) is a community to client local government manage program. This may strengthen the community to local government relationship towards sustainability, not just livelihood programs but also local economic growth.

1.0. OBJECTIVES



General objective

To improve the socio-economic capacity of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) beneficiaries through the tracks of the Sustainable Local Economic Development Program such as the micro-entrepreneurial development track, agricultural and livestock farming, skill-based short-term training courses and employment facilitation track.

Specific

- a) To provide the beneficiaries with business skills so they can launch microbusinesses or engage in entrepreneurial endeavors.
- b) To provide prospects for agricultural entrepreneurial activity
- c) To make it easier for the sector to connect people to job possibilities.
- d) To encourage participants of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) to pursue skill-based training
- e) To connect the participants with the assistance services and initiatives of various partners, including but not restricted to NGAs, CSOs, and for-profit organizations.
- f) To increase the capacity of the beneficiaries to use the goods and services of various financial institutions, including but not restricted to credit, savings, and microinsurance.
- g) To encourage participants' social responsibility and community involvement by engaging them in activities that strengthen their bonds with their neighbors, fellow participants, and the community at large.

2.0. TARGET PARTICIPANTS

All Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program recipients who are targeted for the program go through an evaluation, and a needs assessment that is started by DSWD field staff.

- a) A Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino program beneficiary who resides in a farm area or an agricultural area is preferred for agricultural and animal farming.
- b) Sons or daughters of Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program beneficiaries are preferred for the skill-based short-term training courses and employment facilitation track.
- c) Preferably has been a Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino program beneficiary for at least two years, with the Social Welfare Indicators (SWI) demonstrating willingness to participate in livelihoods.
- d) Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program recipients who may have little to no access to formal credit facilities should apply for the micro-entrepreneurial development track (micro-financing institutions, banks, cooperatives, formal lending investors, pawnshops, and other formally registered credit entities).

Table 1

3.0. Program Tracks

Sustainable Local Economic Development Program			
Track 1	Track 2	Track 3	Track 4



Micro-entrepreneurial development	Agricultural and livestock farming	Skill-based short-term training	Employment facilitation
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Table 1 presents the proposed program tracks under the Sustainable Local Economic Development Program.

3.1. Micro-entrepreneurial development

The Micro-Enterprise Development Track is a capacity-building program that emphasizes the growth of micro-enterprises, the improvement of business and entrepreneurial skills, the formation of partnerships and networks, the provision of capital assistance, and financial literacy training for Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program participants who are interested in the track. Depending on the local field implementer's evaluation of the most suitable form, the beneficiaries will be grouped according to their economic or livelihood activity.

Referring Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program beneficiaries to potential partner organizations or institutions, such as NGAs, academic or research institutions, NGOs, Business Development Service (BDS) Providers, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), and other formal lending institutions with an exclusive contract or partnered with DSWD in order to strengthen their businesses' viability, is one of the outputs under this track. A solid connection with these institutions enables this.

The Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program participants' sustainability in engaging in micro-enterprise, business and entrepreneurial skills, networking and partnership, capital assistance, and financial literacy lectures will be the focus of the micro-entrepreneurial development track. The local social welfare development unit and the local government unit will provide this track efficiently and effectively as the field implementers. The Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program participants are anticipated to be:

- a) Social preparation
- b) Capacity development
- c) Financially literate
- d) Business-focused
- e) Organizational growth to promote group action in identifying entrepreneurial opportunities for newly established and current micro-enterprises
- f) Connection to National Government Agencies, Private Sector, Microfinance Institutions, and Business Development Service Providers

3.2. Agricultural and livestock farming

Agricultural and livestock farming track to give Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program beneficiaries them to engage and be knowledgeable in this track. The local social welfare development unit, the local government unit, and the local agricultural unit will provide this track efficiently and effectively farming skills. The track also is responsible for providing locally produced agricultural products. This track will equip the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program beneficiaries with the following:

- a) Social preparation
- b) Capacity development



- c) Be engaged in an agri-business
- d) Locally product agricultural and farm products
- e) Agri-technical skills training for new technology in terms of farming
- f) Good security for a local community

3.3. Skill-based short-term training courses

Skill-based short-term training courses will be co-implemented with the Technical Education and Skills Development Program (TESDA) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to ensure that all Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program beneficiaries are properly equipped with knowledge in technical and vocational courses. This track will make the Employment Facilitation Track successful and effective.

The field implementers' interventions must comprise the following in order to facilitate the beneficiaries' employment and referral to locally available jobs. The Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program participants, are anticipated to be:

- a) Social preparation
- b) Capacity development
- c) Work/ industry oriented
- d) Offering technical skill training in collaboration with schools or institutes of higher learning
- e) Job placement or referral

3.4. Employment facilitation

The Employment Facilitation Track assists unemployed members of low-income households who would prefer to work than launch their own businesses. They must get technical skill training, career assistance and counseling, and job placement or referral services.

The field implementers are entrusted with figuring out the participants' training requirements and job requirements in relation to the local labor market. They must also establish contacts with current government and commercial sector employment agencies.

The field implementers' interventions must comprise the following in order to facilitate the participants' employment and referral to locally available jobs. The Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program participants are anticipated to be:

- f) Social preparation
- g) Capacity development
- h) Work/ industry oriented
- i) Offering technical skill training in collaboration with schools or institutes of higher learning
- j) Job placement or referral

4. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE

The following section discusses the objectives, milestones, activities, and standards of seven Sustainable Local Economic Development Program (SLEDP) stages: (1) Needs assessment, (2) Targeting the beneficiaries based on the needs assessment results also, (3) Pre-implementation (4) Capacity building (5) Pre-assessment (6) Monitoring and evaluation (7) Impact assessment.



Table 2
The Timeline for the Municipal-Level Operational Procedure is as Follows:

Stages	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Needs assessment	■											
Targeting/ selection of beneficiaries based on the needs assessment results		■										
Pre- implementation			■									
Capacity development				■								
Pre- assessment						■						
Monitoring and evaluation								■				
Impact assessment												■

Table 2 presents the timeline for the municipal-level operations of the proposed Sustainable Local Economic Development Program.

Composition of the inter-agency task force for Sustainable Local Economic Development Program (SLEDP) Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program beneficiaries

Create an inter-agency task force for a sustainable livelihood program for 4Ps beneficiaries. This inter-agency task force is composed of government agencies granting any livelihood programs such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), State Universities and Colleges (SUC's), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Technical Education and Skills Development Program (TESDA).

Composition of the inter-agency task force for sustainable livelihood program for 4Ps beneficiaries, the secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) will serve as the chairman and co-chair with the secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the secretary, undersecretary or their duly authorized representative of other government agency such as Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), State Universities and Colleges (SUC's), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Technical Education and Skills Development Program (TESDA) as the member of the said task force.

Duties and Responsibility;

- a) The inter-agency task force for the sustainable livelihood program for 4Ps beneficiaries aims to have collaborative ideas to develop, implement, and monitor programs and projects that will benefit the 4PS beneficiaries.
- b) Create a market channel that will cater to goods/products and services delivered by the 4Ps beneficiaries.
- c) Make or formulate rewards and recognitions program for effective, efficient, and outstanding sustainable livelihood programs for 4Ps beneficiaries that may boost their moral.

- d) Make or formulate short business courses and financial literacy programs that may help them to know how to handle business and funds.
- e) Make a skill base program for 4Ps beneficiaries.
- f) State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) may prioritize 4Ps beneficiaries as subject to their extension programs.

Figure 1

Proposed Organizational Structure of Inter-Agency Task Force for Sustainable Local Economic Development Program (SLEDP)

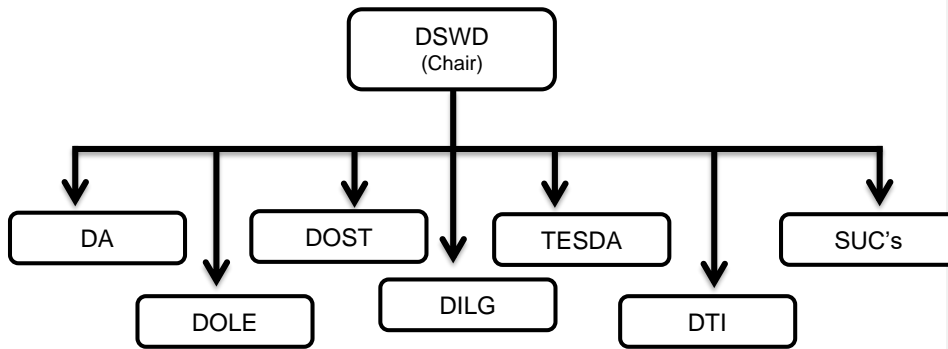


Figure 3 presents the organizational structure of a proposed inter-agency task force for the Sustainable Local Economic Development Program (SLEDP). As presented in the organizational structure, the inter-agency task force is chaired by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) as the mother implementing agency of the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (4P's) and in partnership with other government agencies.

Conclusion

The researcher concludes that the livelihood programs and projects implemented by different government agencies have significantly improved the socio-economic status of 4P's beneficiaries. Technical and vocational programs delivered impact the capability of the recipients in their miscellaneous goods and services, personal effects, insurance, allowances, and educational expenses of family members studying. Of these increases in assets, the study found that programs and project-delivered beneficiaries increased the number of household assets, more specifically in the number of beneficiaries who acquired their own houses and lots, which implies that projects and programs were effectively implemented, continuously improving the lives of its beneficiaries. Despite that, these programs and projects can even be improved and optimized for their implementations. Therefore, creating an inter-agencies task force among implementers is deemed necessary. This shall opt for collaborative ideas to develop, implement, and monitor programs and projects, creating a market channel that will



cater goods/products, services, formulate rewards and recognitions programs for effective, formulate short business courses and financial literacy, skill base program, and prioritize 4Ps beneficiaries as subject to their extension programs.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions found by the present study, the researcher recommends the following notions:

1. In terms of the livelihood program availed by the 4P's, the agencies' concern may strengthen the information dissemination so the priority sectors, such as the 4P's beneficiaries, may avail of the program. This recommendation comes that not all livelihood programs and projects implemented by the concern agencies where not 100% availed by the target beneficiaries.
2. The study shows that the socio-economic status of 4P's beneficiaries improved after they availed of the livelihood program and project. However, the study also shows that there was a sudden decrease in assets after the respondents availed of the program. The research firmly recommends that all 4ps beneficiaries should/may be taught or oriented on who to handle their finances. Lectures or seminars in simple financial management may help them manage their account.
3. The researcher also firmly recommends having a pilot implementation of the upgrade from the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) to transform into to Sustainable Local Economic Development Program (SLEDP). In order to measure the sustainability of the new proposed programs, the sustainable local economic development program.
4. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) may seek collaboration with other implementing agencies to create an inter-agencies task force in optimizing future programs and projects implementation. This is to have more inputs of ideas, budgeting, and program efficiency and effectiveness.
5. Strengthen the Sustainable livelihood programs (SLPs) that are interrelated to other government agencies to capacitate and maximize public funds for the reason that the current program is not sufficient.
6. The concerned government agencies may consider the conduct of needs assessment in the province, municipalities, and barangay periodically to strengthen the Livelihood programs and projects as co-implemented with the mother agency of Pantawid, Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). This is to have specific programs given to a particular Barangay.
7. The Department of Social Welfare and Development may also create a standard monitoring tool to evaluate the effects of livelihood programs and projects and formulate programs and projects that are best suited to the areas of Pantawid, Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) beneficiaries.
8. DSWD may further consider strengthening rule eleven (XI) of the implementing rules and regulation of Republic Act No. 11310, otherwise known as An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid, Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) and following sections of the act such as Section 27, Section 28, and Section 29.
9. To the future researcher, this study may use as a guide or reference for further under the policy or program recreation created by the researcher.



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