

Outcomes of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) in Davao City: The Implementers' Perspective

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Abstract

The study is aimed at determining the outcomes of the renowned poverty alleviation program of the Philippines, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), particularly from the perspective of Davao City implementers. Respondents of the study are personnel of the lead implementing agencies of the program—the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Education (DepEd), and the City Health Office. A total of 270 implementers, broken down as medical practitioners and health workers (130), school administrators and teachers (70), and community facilitators (70), were selected by purposive sampling method and were interviewed using a structured questionnaire that contained forty-five items. These items are descriptions of outcomes which were developed through a series of key informant interviews and rated by the respondents in a Likert scale instrument based on their extent or level of agreement. To analyze the dimensions of outcomes from the responses, data reduction analysis was used. Findings of the study revealed that the framework of outcomes of the 4Ps include improved children's attendance in school, improved children's performance in school, improved maternal and child health, acquisition of personal properties, improved parents' capability to provide for the school needs of children, and improved family budget allocation for nutritious food.