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Program Implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer (4ps) as Support to Health and Education of High School Students Beneficiaries in Alaminos Integrated National High School

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Abstract

Aim: This study aimed to determine the program implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer (4Ps) as support to health and education of high school students beneficiaries in Alaminos Integrated National High School.

Methodology: This research is a descriptive correlation study wherein the beneficiaries' personal profile and program implementation-related variables were assumed to have a relationship with 4P's support of students in Alaminos Integrated National High School. Researchers constructed a self-made questionnaire checklist to acquire data on respondents' conscious use of conditional cash transfer programs (4Ps).

Results: The study shows that the perceived level of respondents towards the implementation program of the 4p's in terms of government funding, government support services, school involvement, parents' initiative, and targeting/monitoring activities are all interpreted as 'agree/effective' with an overall mean of 4.16. The respondents' perceived level towards the 4Ps' support as to finances, student attendance, health, and sanitation, and feeding program, with an overall mean of 4.11, is interpreted as 'agree/effective.' Beneficiaries' personal profile, such as age, sex, number of siblings, and mothers' occupation, has no significant relationship to 4P's support of students. Meanwhile, fathers' occupation is significantly related to 4P's support of students in terms of finances. The family source of income also has a significant relationship to 4P's support of students in student attendance. The study shows that the program implementation of the conditional cash transfer has significantly related to 4P's support of students.

Conclusion: Based on the findings, the conclusions were drawn as (1) Beneficiaries' personal profiles such as age, sex, number of siblings, and mothers' occupation are not significantly related to 4P's support of students. However, in terms of fathers' occupation and family source of income, both had a significant relationship to 4P's support of students. Thus, the hypothesis is partially accepted. (2) Program implementation-related variables are significantly related to 4P's support of students. Thus, the hypothesis is rejected.

Keywords: Conditional Cash Transfer, 4PS, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Health, and Education

INTRODUCTION

The inability to acquire and sustain productive asset holdings is the root cause of persistent poverty (Barrett 2003). Subsistence living, market failures, and the predominance of risks among the poorest households prevent the option of investing in capital development that can boost productivity or income over time (Banerjee & Duflo, 2011). Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs have grown in popularity over the last two decades, both as a mechanism for inclusive social protection and a tool for breaking the so-called intergenerational cycle of poverty.

Pantawid Pamilya is a conditional cash transfer program that encourages disadvantaged families to invest in their children's future by ensuring that moms and children receive healthcare and that youngsters attend school. It is a national government human development initiative that invests in the health and education of impoverished households, particularly children aged 0 to 14. Beneficiaries of the program will receive social support and social



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development. It intends to prevent the vicious transmission of the poverty cycle by giving opportunities for the development of the young.

The 4Ps have two components, namely: health and education. Under the health component, the program provides PhP6,000 annually (PhP500 per month) to each family beneficiary for their health and nutrition expenses. Under the education component, it provides PhP3,000 per child for one school year (i.e., 10 months) to meet educational expenses. Each family beneficiary shall receive up to a maximum of 3 children under the educational grant.

Since 2007, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) of the Philippines has been the conditional cash transfer program implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), in collaboration with cooperative partner institutions such as the Departments of Education, Health, the Interior and Local Government, and other government institutions. The 4Ps was inspired by the conditional cash transfer programs that have proven to be effective as a poverty reduction and social development policy in Latin American and African countries (DSWD, 2011).

The cash stipend ranges from Php 500 to Php 1,400 per household per month depending on the number of qualifying children. The CCT program is based on a social contract in which the state provides financial resources to a family in exchange for that family fulfilling certain tasks such as ensuring that its children attend school, making regular visits to community health centers, participating in government-sponsored feeding programs, and attending more specific training, to name a few (Sonera, 2010).

According to Fernandez and Olfindo (2011), the program is now viewed more widely as "a mechanism for improving government collaboration in supporting the poor and strengthening the effectiveness of social protection programs." Though statistics show that the increase in poverty incidence among the population from 2003 to 2009, from 24.9 to 26.5%, is not significant, it is an increase, and 26.5% implies that more than a quarter of the entire Philippines population is poor. The 4Ps were established to address the country's poverty and inequality issues.

In the release of the 2009 official Poverty Statistic, Dr. Virola (2011), Secretary General of the National Statistical Coordination Board, stated that a Filipino needed Php 974 in 2009 to cover his or her monthly food needs and PhP 7,403 to stay out of poverty. In 2009, a family of five required a monthly income of PhP 4,869 to cover food demands and PhP 7,017 to keep out of poverty. According to the latest Social Weather Stations (SWS) report, one in every five Filipino households, or an estimated 4.3 million families, went hungry in the third quarter of 2011. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is the government's response to the pressing challenges of poverty. Calvo (2011) defines the 4Ps as programs that provide cash assistance to severely poor households to finance basic necessities and stimulate investment in human capital. These advantages are conditional on particular behaviors, most related to investments in nutrition, health, and education.

Research Questions

This is an attempt to determine the program implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer (4Ps) as support to health and education of high school students beneficiaries in Alaminos Integrated National High School. Specifically, it sought answers to the following questions:

1. How may the profile of students be described in terms of:
 - 1.1 age;
 - 1.2 sex;
 - 1.3 number of siblings;
 - 1.4 parents' occupation; and
 - 1.5 family source of income?
2. How do the respondents perceive the implementation program of the 4p's in terms of:
 - 2.1 government funding;
 - 2.2 government support services;
 - 2.3 school involvement;
 - 2.4 parents' initiative; and
 - 2.5 targeting/ monitoring activities?
3. How do the respondents perceive 4Ps supports as to the following:
 - 3.1 finances;
 - 3.2 student attendance;
 - 3.3 health and Sanitation; and
 - 3.4 feeding program?



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4. Are the beneficiaries' personal profiles significantly related to 4P's support of students?
5. Is the program implementation of the conditional cash transfer significantly related to 4P's support of students?

Hypothesis

This study utilized the null hypotheses as follows:

1. Beneficiaries' Personal Profile such as age, sex, number of siblings, parents' occupation, and family source of income are not significantly related to 4P's support of students.
2. Program Implementation-related variables are not significantly related to 4P's support of students.

METHODS

Research Design

The researcher used the descriptive correlational research method after identifying the study's problem and sub-problems. According to Aquino (1992), the objective of the descriptive approach is to explain a scenario or area of interest correctly and factually. This research technique is a fact findings investigation with suitable and accurate interpretation of its findings based on the stated aim. It clearly and emphatically depicts what is truly present, such as current conditions, behavioral patterns, and scenarios of any occurrence.

Population and Sampling

This study used a purposive sampling technique of the total population of student beneficiaries from the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program at Alaminos Integrated National High School.

There were 51 Grade 7 respondents, 42 Grade 8 respondents, 82 Grade 9 respondents, 58 Grade 10 respondents, 45 Grade 11 respondents, and 66 Grade 12 respondents. A total of 344 respondents.

Instrument

The work is mainly based on the information provided by the respondents. Researchers constructed a self-made questionnaire checklist to acquire data on respondents' conscious use of conditional cash transfer programs (4Ps). Before constructing the preset statements, the researchers reviewed a variety of references such as books, approved master's theses, bachelor's theses, and other reading resources that were relevant in the instrument's structure. The instrument was submitted to the panel members for approval and validated internally and externally by experts. This ensured that the research instrument was valid before beginning the investigation. The instrument determines the usability of the program changes and developments in students' health and education as well as how the program affects their lives. The first part of the questionnaire provides information about the respondents' personal profiles. The second set of assertions is about their perception on the 4P's program implementation. And the last part is all about the 4P's support for the student beneficiaries.

The survey was developed utilizing pertinent questions that were modified from relevant research and the researcher's unique questions. The program implementation of conditional cash transfer (4Ps) as support to health and education of high school students' beneficiaries in Alaminos Integrated National High School was the subject of three main elements of the survey connected to participant perception.

A Likert scale was employed in the questionnaire to gauge whether a response was agreed with or disagreed with a statement.

Data Collection

Copies of the questionnaire were given to the 344 respondents once the panelists and external experts had approved it. The researchers collected the survey questionnaires after the respondents had time to complete them after being allowed to answer. The frequency of items checked by the participants was considered while calculating the data collected from this research instrument. The researchers used secondary resources, such as published articles and literature, and primary data to support the survey results.

Treatment of Data

Frequency and Percentage were used in determining the number of responses made by the respondents. Weighted mean and standard deviation were also used to describe each item in terms of students' perception on 4P's



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program implementation and 4P's support of students. Kendall rank correlation coefficient was used to test the study's relationships between independent and dependent variables.

Ethical Considerations

The researcher ensured that all research protocols concerning ethics were followed to protect all people and institutions engaged in the study's conduct.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

I. Respondents' Profile

The largest age bracket of respondents' profiles is 13 to 15 years old, with a frequency of one hundred seventy-one (171) and a percentage of forty-nine-point seven percent (49.7%). On the other hand, with a frequency of one hundred fifty-two (152) and a percentage of forty-four-point two percent (44.2%), ages 16 to 18 years old were identified as the second largest age bracket. Meanwhile, ages 12 and below were classified as the smallest age bracket of the respondents' profile with a frequency of twenty-one (21) and a percentage of six-point one percent (6.1%). Lastly, ages 19 and above have no identified respondents in the study. This implies that the majority of the respondents are young.

Most respondents were female, with a frequency of one hundred eighty-two (182) and a percentage of a fifty-two-point-nine percent (52.9%). Conversely, males had a frequency of one hundred sixty-two (162) and a percentage of forty-seven-point-one percent (47.1%). Therefore, the majority of the respondents are female.

It shows that the most common number of siblings ranges from one to four, with a frequency of one hundred ninety-five (195) and a percentage of fifty-six-point-seven percent (56.7%). The second largest bracket, with a frequency of one hundred thirty-nine (139) and a percentage of forty-point four percent (40.4%), was identified as having 5 to 8 siblings. Meanwhile, the smallest bracket consisted of 9 to 12 siblings, with a frequency of ten (10) and a percentage of two-point nine percent (2.9%). Finally, no identified respondents in the study have 13 or more siblings. According to the data, most beneficiaries had only 1 to 4 siblings, which is not too big to be considered.

In terms of father occupation, most of the fathers' occupation was full-time employee, with a frequency of one hundred ten (110) and a percentage of thirty-two percent (32%). Part-time employees were the second most common occupational distribution, with a frequency of one hundred seven (107) and a percentage of thirty-one-point-one percent (31.1%). Furthermore, temporary workers were the third occupational distribution, with a frequency of thirty-six (36) and a percentage of a ten-point-five percent (10.5%). Finally, seasonal workers had the lowest occupational distribution, with a frequency of fifteen (15) and a percentage of four-point-four percent (4.4%). On the other hand, with a frequency of seventy-six (76) and a percentage of twenty-two-point-one percent (22.1%), some of the respondents' fathers were identified as jobless.

In terms of mothers' occupation, most of them was part-time employee, with a frequency of eighty-five (85) and a percentage of twenty-four-point-seven percent (24.7%). Full-time employees were the second most common occupational distribution, with a frequency of sixty-seven (67) and a percentage of nineteen-point-five percent (19.5%). Moreover, temporary workers were the third occupational distribution, with a frequency of twenty-two (22) and a percentage of six-point-four percent (6.4%). Lastly, seasonal workers had the lowest occupational distribution, with a frequency of thirteen (13) and a percentage of three-point-eight percent (3.8%). Furthermore, with a frequency of one hundred fifty-seven (157) and a percentage of forty-five-point-six percent (45.6%), majority of the respondents' mothers were identified as jobless. The data shows that most respondents' fathers worked full-time, while many respondents' mothers were unemployed.

It also shows that most distributions are based on self-employment, with a frequency of one hundred twenty (120) and a percentage of thirty-four-point-nine percent (34.9%). With a frequency of one hundred nineteen (119) and a percentage of thirty-four-point-six percent (34.6%), wages and salaries were the second most prevalent source of household income. Furthermore, with a frequency of forty-nine (49) and a percentage of fourteen-point-two percent (14.2%), government transfer payments were the third most common source of household income. Finally, some of the family has no source of income, with a frequency of fifty-six (56) and a percentage of sixteen-point-three percent (16.3%). This shows that most respondents' household income came from self-employment, wages, and salaries.



II. Perceived Level of Respondents to 4p’s Implementation Program Variables

Table 1. Summary of 4p’s Implementation Program Variables

Statements	Mean	SD	VI
1. Government Funding	4.00	0.71	Agree/Effective
2. Government Support Services	4.22	0.66	Agree/Effective
3. School Involvement	4.18	0.68	Agree/Effective
4. Parents’ Initiative	4.28	0.68	Agree/Effective
5. Targeting/Monitoring Activities	4.14	0.73	Agree/Effective
Overall	4.16		Agree/Effective

Legend: 4.50-5.00 (Strongly Agree/Very Effective), 3.50-4.49 (Agree/Effective), 2.50-3.49 (Moderately Agree/Moderately Effective), 1.50-2.49 (Disagree/Fairly Effective), 1.00-1.49 (Strongly Disagree/Not Effective)

Table 1 shows the summary of 4p’s Implementation Program Variables. With an aggregate mean of 4.16, 4p’s program implementation can be regarded as effective. Beneficiaries perceived that the program helped alleviate poverty and provide other social protection services. They believed that this program enhanced their health and education outcomes. They can meet their basic necessities, such as food, clothing, housing, and medical care, through direct cash assistance. Furthermore, because recipient groups are more aware of potential benefits, it has successfully improved access to important services such as healthcare and education. Furthermore, the program’s emphasis on fostering strong partnerships among local governments, civil society organizations, and private-sector enterprises has aided in the strengthening and efficiency of existing institutions.

III. Perceived Level of Respondents to 4p’s Support of Students

Table 2. Summary of Respondents’ Perception on 4P’s Support of Students

Statements	Mean	SD	VI
1. Finances	4.35	0.64	Agree/Effective
2. Student Attendance	4.39	0.58	Agree/Effective
3. Health and Sanitation	4.29	0.65	Agree/Effective
4. Feeding Program	3.40	1.14	Moderately Agree/Moderately Effective
Overall	4.11		Agree/Effective

Legend: 4.50-5.00 (Strongly Agree/Very Effective), 3.50-4.49 (Agree/Effective), 2.50-3.49 (Moderately Agree/Moderately Effective), 1.50-2.49 (Disagree/Fairly Effective), 1.00-1.49 (Strongly Disagree/Not Effective)

Table 2 summarizes Respondents’ Perception on 4P’s Support of Students. Beneficiaries thought the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program was effective, with an overall mean of 4.11. They claimed it boosted their ability to acquire school supplies and instructional materials by improving their financial security through cash grants. It also increased their enrollment rates and academic performance due to enhanced access to educational resources such as textbooks and school supplies. Reduced sickness incidence through improved access to medical services and health care information. Moderate benefits on boosting children’s access to nutritional foods and teaching them proper eating habits.

Table 3. Correlation Between Profile of the Respondents and 4P’s Program Implementation

Profile	4P’s Support			
	Finances	Student Attendance	Health and Sanitation	Feeding Program
Age	-.046	-.056	-.055	-.078
Sex	-.058	-.015	-.082	-.048



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No. of Siblings	.052	-.037	-.022	.045
Parents' Occupation				
Mother	-.039	-.055	.023	.064
Father	-.105*	-.069	-.042	.019
Family Source of Income	-.058	-.098*	-.034	.034

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Shown in Table 3 is the relationship of a personal profile to 4p's support of students. Based on the given data, out of 6 indicators on the personal profiles of the respondents, only two indicators have shown a significant relationship to 4p's support of students. One of these is the relationship between fathers' occupation to 4ps support of students in terms of finances, having the result of ($r=-.105$) it signifies that father occupation, particularly the 32% full-time employees and 31.1% of part-time employees, are capable of providing extra support to their children aside from the cash grants given by the program. It can also be observed on the result on students' perception of 4p's support as to finances that students' parents can give daily school allowance, can afford the school projects, can provide complete school supplies, can be able to pay their school obligations, and can buy their basic needs. However, this result contrasts with the research done by Aranas et al. (2021), which shows that a higher proportion of working 4p's members has non-permanent jobs.

On the other hand, fathers' occupation has no significant relationship to 4p's support of students in terms of student attendance, health and sanitation, and feeding programs. There could be several reasons fathers' occupation does not appear to have a significant relationship with 4Ps support of students in terms of attendance, health and sanitation, and feeding program. Other characteristics, like as income, education level, or geographic area, maybe more strongly associated with the 4Ps' student support than fathers' occupation. In other words, the occupation of a father may not be a good predictor of whether or not a student receives assistance through the 4P's program. It is also likely that the 4Ps' support of students is influenced by a complicated interaction of factors, with fathers' occupation being only one small piece of the jigsaw. Other factors, such as family structure, neighborhood resources, and cultural attitudes, may also influence whether or not a student receives program assistance.

Family source of income is the second personal profile with a significant relationship to 4p's support of students in terms of student attendance. With the result of ($r=-.098$), it means that the source of income, particularly the 34.9% of families which belong to self-employment and 34.6% who received monthly wages and salaries are capable of affording additional sustenance to their children aside from the cash grants given by the 4p's. It can also be observed on the result on students' perception of 4p's support as to student attendance that students feel motivated to go to school without being absent during school days. This result is parallel to the study of Molina-Millán et al. (2018), which shows that conditional cash transfer programs have been found significantly improve education outcomes of beneficiary children, such as enrollment and attendance rates, educational attainment, and delays in schooling.

Meanwhile, family source of income does not have any significant relationship to 4p's support of students as to finances, health and sanitation, and feeding program.

One possible explanation for the lack of a significant relationship between family income and 4P student support is that the program is aimed at the poorest households in the Philippines, regardless of their income sources. In other words, regardless of financial level, the program prioritizes households in most need. Furthermore, the 4Ps program assists in areas of poverty reduction that are not primarily dependent on the family's income source, such as education, health, and nutrition. For example, the program's education component provides financial aid to children regardless of their family's income source. Similarly, the program's health and sanitation component assists with preventing and treating illnesses that are not always tied to the family's source of income. The lack of a significant relationship between the family source of income and 4P's student support may reflect the program's focus on addressing the needs of the Philippines' poorest households rather than the household's income source.

Regarding other personal profiles such as age, sex, no. of siblings, and mothers' occupation, it reveals that no indicators of 4p's support of students have significant relationships with one another.

There could be a lot of reasons why age, gender, number of siblings, and mother's occupation do not have a significant association with 4P's student support. To begin, the 4Ps initiative prioritizes the most vulnerable and disadvantaged households, regardless of demographic features. This means that the program helps based on the



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family's poverty level rather than the specific characteristics of each household member. Second, the program focuses on specific help areas, such as education, health, and nutrition. As a result, rather than demographic factors, eligibility for assistance is focused on achieving requirements in these areas. Third, the lack of a statistically significant association between these demographic factors and the 4Ps program may indicate that it successfully reaches its target population of the poorest households, independent of individual demographic traits. Finally, the study's sample size or methodology was likely insufficient to detect a meaningful association between these demographic characteristics and the 4P's program. Overall, while individual demographic indicators may not have a substantial association with 4P's student support, the program successfully targets and supports the Philippines' most vulnerable and disadvantaged households.

Table 4. Correlation Between Program Implementation and 4P's Support of Students

Program Implementation	4P's Support			
	Finances	Student Attendance	Health and Sanitation	Feeding Program
Government Funding	.301**	.213**	.337**	.403**
Support Services	.321**	.270**	.344**	.223**
School Involvement	.314**	.290**	.481**	.370**
Parents' Initiative	.378**	.416**	.528**	.240**
Targeting/Monitoring	.321**	.360**	.498**	.264**

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Shown in table 4 is the relationship of program implementation of the conditional cash transfer to 4P's support of students. The table reveals that all the indicators from the program implementation, including government funding, support services, school involvement, parents' initiative, and target monitoring, have a significant relationship to all the indicators of 4p's support of students such as finances, student attendance, health, and sanitation, and feeding program.

Government funding is the first indicator of program implementation of conditional cash transfer that has a significant relationship to 4p's support of students in terms of finances, student attendance, health and sanitation, and feeding program.

Regarding the relationship between government funding and finances, ($r=.301$) signifies a significant relationship. It is evident in the result on students' perception of government funding towards the financial capacity improvement of the respondents. One of the statements about government funding in the survey marked as 'effective' stated that "The Three child per household beneficiaries are receiving 1400 per month to cater all their needs." This means that 4p's beneficiaries believed that through the government's cash assistance, they could cater all of their basic expenses. This finding is similar to the study conducted by Dela Torre (2016), showing that Eighty percent (80%) of the respondents agreed that because of the grant, they now have lesser financial worries or burden.

Regarding the relationship between government funding and student attendance, ($r=.213$) indicates that they have a significant relationship to one another. It is connected to the survey respondents' perceptions of government funding for school attendance, which can be seen in statement number 2, stating "An amount of P3000 for one school year or 10 months or 300 / month per child for educational expenses is provided for the 4Ps education program" which they marked it as 'agree/effective.' It implies that 4p's members believed that through cash grants they can attend their class regularly. This result is similar to an article published by Journal of Public Administration and Governance (June 2019), it shows that after receiving cash grant through the 4Ps, ninety-five percent (95%) of the respondents believed that they were able to focus more on their studies.

Government funding, health, and sanitation are significantly related with a ($r=.337$) correlation. Based on the result of the survey regarding their perception of government funding towards health and sanitation, statement number 1 indicates that "An amount of P6000 a year or P500 per month per household for health and nutrition expenses are provided for the 4Ps health program," which they have marked it as 'agree/effective.' This means the program member received government cash assistance to improve their health status. This result is identical to the



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study made by Leroy, Ruel, and Verhofstadt (2009), which concludes that CCT programs help children in the aspect of nutrition as such programs integrate safeguarding mechanisms from nutritional deficiencies that affect their survival, health, development, and well-being.

As per government funding and feeding program relationship ($r=.403$) it implies that they have a significant relationship. Based on the research survey on their perception on government funding and feeding program, with a verbal interpretation of 'agree/effective.' Stating that "Beneficiaries receive rice subsidy from DSWD per month," respondents believed that government funding effectively delivers food allowance to the members of 4p's per month. This finding is parallel to the objective of DSWD in releasing rice subsidies to the beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps).

Support Services is the second indicator of program implementation of conditional cash transfer that has a significant relationship to 4p's support of students in terms of finances, student attendance, health and sanitation, and feeding program.

In terms of support services and finances ($r=.321$), they have a significant relationship. It is clear from the results on students' perceptions of support services toward the respondents' financial capacity. One of the survey's 'effective' support service statements stated, "the students' families can buy their basic needs (foods, clothing, etc.)." This means that 4p's beneficiaries believed they could buy their basic needs through the government's support services. This finding is similar to Ranario's (2012) study, which found that 4Ps is a lifesaver for families living in extreme poverty because it provides monetary assistance to help them finance immediate needs. Support services and student attendance ($r=.270$) are significantly related. Based on the result of the survey regarding their perception of support services towards student attendance, statement number 4 indicates that "Improves my school engagement" which they have marked as 'agree/effective.' This means that the member of the program believed that due to the support services given by the 4p's they were able to improve their school engagement particularly their school attendance. This result is parallel to the study made by Reyes et al. (2011) in which the school participation rate of children increased by 3 to 4.6 percent and around 96.3 in school attendance.

Support services and health and sanitation ($r=.344$) are significantly related. According to the survey results regarding their perception of support services for health and sanitation, statement number 4 indicates that "Provide safety measures to young siblings as they receive preventive health check-ups and vaccines." they have marked as 'agree/effective.' This means that the program member believed that the support services provided by the 4p's helped them improve their health status. This finding is consistent with the findings of Kandpal, Alderman, Friedman, Filmer, Onishi, and Avalos (2016), who found that implementing the program's conditions, in conjunction with cash grants, can result in greater investments in children's welfare and improved health and sanitation.

Support services and feeding programs ($r=.223$) indicate that they are significantly related. It is clear from the findings on students' perceptions of support services about the feeding program. According to one of the survey's 'moderately effective' feeding program statements, "Beneficiaries can receive nutritious foods from their rural health unit." This means that 4p's beneficiaries believed that they could improve their health status through government support services such as the feeding program, particularly regarding malnutrition. This finding is consistent with Garoma, Abraha, Gebrie, Deribe, Tefera, and Morankar (2017), who found that conditional cash transfer programs in Sub-Saharan African countries have been shown to help improve child health outcomes through feeding programs.

The third indicator of program implementation of conditional cash transfer that has significant relationship to 4p's support of students in terms of finances, student attendance, health and sanitation, and feeding program is the school involvement.

School involvement and finances ($r=.314$) are significantly related. According to the survey results regarding their perception of school involvement for finances, statement number 3 indicates that "the students have a confidence in going to school with his/her complete school supplies," which they have marked as 'agree/effective.' This means that the respondents believed that their school involvement increased because they are confident in going to school with complete school supplies. After all, the program provides them with cash grants to buy them. This finding is consistent with the findings of Baez and Camacho (2011) and Parker and Vogl (2012) studies (2018). According to which, eighty-six (86) respondents admitted that they became more excited in going to school now that they are receiving grants. Furthermore, seventy-one (71) respondents or almost 74% said that they now submit their projects and other requirements on time because they can afford to buy school supplies.

With an ($r=.290$), school involvement and attendance are significantly related. According to the survey results regarding their perception of school involvement for school attendance, statement number 4 indicates that "Beneficiaries are feeling motivated in going to school." which they have marked as 'agree/effective.' This means that the program member believed that their school involvement increased, particularly in their attendance, since they are



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more motivated to attend school. This finding is parallel with the findings based on the study of Dela Torre et al., which shows that the respondents said that it is very possible that the program increased school enrolment and daily and monthly attendance.

An ($r=.481$) suggests that school involvement and health and sanitation are significantly related. It is evident from the findings on students' perceptions of school involvement in health and sanitation. According to one of the surveys moderately effective' feeding program claims, "School health coordinators are strictly monitoring my deworming and health status." This suggests that 4p's beneficiaries believed that school health programs such as health monitoring helped them improve their health status. This finding is congruent with a randomized trial in Kenya, (2000), which discovered that school-based deworming reduced school absenteeism by 25%. A weighted mean of 4.37 respondents said they are extremely satisfied with weight monitoring.

School involvement and feeding programs ($r=.370$) are significantly related. According to the survey results regarding their perception of school involvement for feeding programs, statement 5 indicates that " I am included to the school feeding program since I am a member of the 4Ps," which they have marked as 'agree/effective.' This means that the program members believed that their school involvement increased because some are included in the school-based feeding program. In this matter respondents are more focused on their studying since they are not distracted on going to school on an empty stomach. This finding is consistent with the findings of NFSMI, (2001) which found those school-age children who eat breakfast does better on performance tests than those with no breakfast.

Parents' initiative is the fourth indicator of program implementation of conditional cash transfer that has significant relationship to 4p's support of students in terms of finances, student attendance, health and sanitation, and feeding program.

An ($r=.378$) suggests that in terms of parents' initiative and finances, they are significantly related. It is evident from the findings on students' perceptions of school involvement in health and sanitation. According to one of the surveys, the effective feeding program claims, "My parents are more caring since they now have the means to provide us our basic needs." This suggests that 4p's beneficiaries believed that through cash grants given by the program to their parents, they are now more caring since they can provide their basic needs. This finding is congruent with a study initiated by Schelzig (2015); one of the important findings is that Pantawid parents are more optimistic about their children's future than non-Pantawid parents.

With an $r=.416$ (parents' initiative to student attendance); $r=.528$ (parents' initiative to health and sanitation); and $r=.240$ (parents' initiative to feeding program), all these 3 indicators of 4p's support of students have significantly related to parents' initiative on 4P's program implementation. According to the survey results regarding their perception of parents' initiative for school attendance, health, sanitation, and feeding programs, statements indicate that " My parents are eager to enroll me at school since it is an agreement in the cash program"; "My parents are always accompanying me to go to the health center to receive my vaccines and medications"; and "My parents are now eager to learn about livelihood related activities such as community gardening and small business enterprise" which they have marked as 'agree/effective.' This means that the program member believed that through parents' initiative in the program implementation, they are more motivated to finish their studies; their health status improved, and they are now receiving food from the community gardening program. This finding is parallel on a study of Montilla (2015), which shows that parents have more initiative to give more attention to their children. 50% of the parents stated that the 4Ps program, with financial assistance given every month, helps them to send their children in school and improve their children's health because they can afford to buy nutritious foods and vitamins (food supplements). One of the respondents claimed, "4Ps is a great help for us, especially in providing our children's needs, vitamins and for their education.

Targeting/Monitoring is the fifth indicator of program implementation of conditional cash transfer that has a significant relationship to 4p's support of students in terms of finances, student attendance, health and sanitation, and feeding program.

An ($r=.321$) indicates a significant relationship regarding targeting/monitoring and finances. It is evident from the results on students' perceptions of targeting/monitoring toward the respondents' finances. One of the survey's 'effective' targeting/monitoring statements stated that "Performed Internal monitoring that corresponds to each step of the program cycle from targeting, registration, compliance with program conditionalities, payments of cash grants, updates, filing of complaints and grievances, supply-side assessments, and budget execution." This suggests that 4p beneficiaries believed their funds were well managed throughout the program's implementation cycle, from targeting to budget execution. This is included in the Pantawid Pamilya NPMO's targeting system. In 2009, the program's successful execution spurred DSWD to institutionalize the targeting system, which became the

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National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR). It includes a national database of disadvantaged households that other government agencies can use to identify prospective beneficiaries of their programs.

Targeting/monitoring and student attendance ($r=.360$) are significantly related. According to the survey results regarding their perception of targeting/monitoring for student attendance, statement number 5 indicates that "Performed external monitoring that involves the follow-up of activities that require a more in-depth investigation of operations to evaluate program performance in key areas, as identified by external parties and management.," which they have marked as 'agree/effective.' One example is the monitoring tool provided by the DSWD to the school registrar's office, which will be used to collect members' attendance reports, which must include at least 85% of class days per month. Respondents will be monitored to see if they are adhering to the program's schooling conditions. This monitoring system was built around the conditions and compliance provided by the 4Ps to their recipients. This is similar to the study of De Brauw, Gilligan, Hoddinott and Roy (2014) regarding the effect of Brazil's Bolsa Familia program, which is similar to the 4Ps program in the Philippines, on student attendance. The authors discover that the program greatly boosts school attendance, and that targeting and monitoring are critical to its effectiveness.

With an ($r=.498$), targeting/monitoring and health and sanitation are significantly related. According to the survey results regarding their perception of targeting/monitoring for health and sanitation, statement number 3 indicates that "Conduct Impact evaluation that determines the changes in standards of living that have been introduced into the target population since the implementation of the program and for a given period" which they have marked as 'agree/effective.' This means that the program always monitors and evaluates the changes it may bring to its beneficiaries. Some of these include pre-and post-natal care for expecting mothers. These family development workshops cover health and nutrition topics, monthly preventative health check-ups and immunizations, and receiving deworming pills twice a year. This monitoring system was built around the conditions and compliance provided by the 4Ps to their recipients. This is parallel to a study conducted by Handa and Angeles (2016) regarding the effect of financial transfers on sanitation behavior, specifically the utilization of improved sanitation facilities. According to the authors, targeting and monitoring are critical for ensuring that the program effectively improves health outcomes.

Regarding targeting/monitoring and feeding program ($r=.264$) suggests that they are significantly related. It is evident from the findings on students' perceptions of targeting/monitoring and feeding programs. According to some of the surveys 'moderately effective' feeding program claims, "Beneficiaries are automatically part of the school feeding program"; "Beneficiaries can receive monthly food packs from their respective barangays"; "Beneficiaries are automatically part of municipal sponsored feeding program" and "Beneficiaries can receive nutritious foods from their rural health unit." This suggests that 4p's beneficiaries moderately agree that the targeting of the program implementation does not address the recipients of the 4P's since most of them are not included in the said programs on each statement. This is related to a study conducted by Ross and Dearden, (2015) on the effects of Mexico's conditional cash transfer program on household welfare, including food consumption. The authors claim that targeting and monitoring are critical for ensuring the program effectively improves beneficiaries' nutritional outcomes. They also mention that the program's feeding component can positively impact food consumption and nutrition results.

Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

According to the student profile's age distribution, forty-nine-point seven percent (49.7%) of students are between 13 and 15. Fifty-two-point-nine percent (52.9%) of the responders were female. Regarding the number of siblings, fifty-six-point-seven percent (56.7%) of those in the categories 1 to 4 are present. Thirty-two percent (32%) of fathers reported having a full-time job. Forty-five-point six percent (45.6%) of respondents' mothers were said to be unemployed. And thirty-four-point nine percent (34.9%) of the family's revenue came from self-employment. The study shows that the respondents' perceived level towards the implementation program of the 4p's in terms of government funding, government support services, school involvement, parents' initiative, and targeting/ monitoring activities are all interpreted as "agree/effective." With an overall mean of 4.00 and standard deviation of 0.71 (government funding), 4.22 and SD of 0.66 (government support services), 4.18 and SD of 0.68 (school involvement), 4.28 and SD of 0.68 (parents' initiative), and 4.14 and SD of 0.73 (targeting/monitoring activities). The result shows that in terms of respondents' perceived level towards the 4P's support as to finances, with an overall mean of 4.35 and standard deviation of 0.64, it is interpreted as agree/effective. Regarding student attendance, with an overall mean of 4.39 and standard deviation of 0.58, it is interpreted as 'agree/effective. Health and sanitation is

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interpreted as 'agree/effective' with an overall mean of 4.29 and 0.65. and lastly, on the feeding program, with an overall mean of 3.40 and standard deviation of 1.14 it is interpreted as 'moderately agree/moderately effective.' Based on the study, beneficiaries' personal profile, such as age, sex, no. of siblings, and mothers' occupation, has no significant relationship to 4P's support of students. Meanwhile, fathers' occupation is significantly related to 4P's support of students in terms of finances. And the family source of income also has a significant relationship to 4P's support of students in student attendance. The study shows that the program implementation of the conditional cash transfer has significantly related to 4P's support of students.

Based on the findings gathered from the analysis and interpretation of data, the conclusion was drawn as follows: Beneficiaries' personal profiles such as age, sex, no. of siblings, and mothers' occupation are not significantly related to 4P's support of students. However, in terms of fathers' occupation and family source of income, both had a significant relationship to 4P's support of students. Thus, the hypothesis is partially accepted. Program implementation related variables are significantly related to 4P's support of students. Thus, the hypothesis is rejected.

Based on the study's findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are made: The government should reconsider how the extremely poor are identified. Its focus on the chronically poor would provide better focus on the program. As a result, the government bears responsibility for using more than one reference period to account for movements into and out of poverty. It would be more appropriate or relevant to evaluate the program's impact by analyzing the situation of this set of families and whether the 4P's student beneficiaries have improved their education and health status. It would also be beneficial if the implementing agencies updated their targeting system using the most recent family income and spending survey data and adopting revised poverty threshold estimates. It is vital to conduct effective monitoring and evaluation at this stage to enhance the processes for identifying beneficiaries to limit leakages and exclusion, correct system gaps to avoid squandering scarce resources, and address supply-side shortcomings. A follow-up study on the Program Implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer (4Ps) should be done to compare, identify, and assess its influence on the health and education of its student recipients for more conclusive conclusions.

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