

# Assessment of the intervention and support programs to the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program beneficiaries (4Ps) in the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna

John Carlo L. Azul, Dr. John Matthew A. Aquino, Dr. Elmer C. Escala,  
Dr. Maria Kristina M. Cay, Charis Jean R. Del Valle, MAEd

*elymarpascual@rocketmail.com*

*Graduate School, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng San Pablo,, Laguna, Philippines 4000*

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## Abstract

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is the national poverty alleviation and the human capital investment program of the Philippines which provides conditional cash to poor family-beneficiaries to strengthen the education, health, and nutrition of the family. Amidst the many existing interventions of the country, there still exist difficulty in the implementation of the intervention and support programs in the local government units. This study assesses the intervention and support program to the 4Ps beneficiaries in the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna. The research applies the Philippine Social Protection Framework and Strategy particularly the participatory strategies to determine the perceived implementation of participatory strategies of 4Ps beneficiaries and the extent of intervention and support programs to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency. A total of two-hundred fifty (250) 4Ps family-beneficiaries of the Municipality of Kalayaan whose tenure in the program is 10-13 years already served as the study's main respondents and were selected through purposive sampling method. Statistical treatments such as frequency count, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Kruskal Wallis H-test and Pearson-r were utilized. The analysis revealed that among the 11 areas of intervention and support program, only Family Awareness on Social Issue, Role Performance of Family Members, Health, Nutrition, and Water and Sanitation reveals a high extent of implementation. Further, the analysis also revealed a moderately high and statistically significant correlation between perceived implementation of participatory strategies and extent of intervention and support program, indicating that the higher the intervention and support program, the higher the perceived implementation of participatory strategies of the respondents is. Findings suggests that conducting a needs-based analysis is needed to craft the actual needs of the beneficiaries and create an institutionalized Sangguniang Bayan Resolution or Ordinance to provide and strengthen the intervention and support program to the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program beneficiaries in the Municipality of Kalayaan. These insights provide strategic guidance for optimizing intervention and support programs to ensure the attainment of self-sufficiency among all beneficiaries of the program.

*Keywords:* Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program; Intervention and Support Program; Participatory Strategies

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## 1. Introduction

The 2008 and 2015 Official Records of Poverty Statistics of the Philippines released by the Philippine Statistics Authority revealed that there has been a decrease in the poverty incidence of the country. Poverty, according to the World Development Report in 2000-2001 and the Introduction to Poverty Analysis of the World Bank Institute, is a deprivation of an individual's well-being which is not just focused on the materialistic aspect but encompasses a whole lot of contributing factors such as health, education, and freedom.

With the unending trend of poverty globally, the United Nations Member State adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the primary set and central goal was to end poverty in all its forms everywhere (Yalley, *et al.*, 2021). Among the partner countries of the United Nations, the Asia-Pacific Region

particularly the Asian countries showed a drastic contribution for the past 30 years in the reduction of global poverty (Kharas and Dooly, 2022).

In the Philippines, the differences in the poverty incidence is accounted to the social protection programs such as Conditional Cash Transfer Program (CCT), Bottom-Up Budgeting (BuB), National Community Driven Development Program (NCDDP) or Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS), Agrarian Reform, Rural Development, Sustainable Agriculture, and the Cooperatives and Programs for Indigenous People (National Anti-Poverty Commission). In 2009, as a response in the continuous efforts of eradicating poverty, the Philippines launched their own version of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps).

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program as described by Republic Act 11310, Section IV, also known as the “Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Act”, is the national poverty reduction strategy and a human capital investment program that provides conditional cash transfer to poor households to improve their health, nutrition, and education. RA 11310 further defines the role of the national, regional, and local government units in providing convergence of services of all agency through the different intervention and support programs. In the local level, the Municipal Mayor acts as the Chairman of the advisory and the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer, the Municipal Health Officer, and the Public Schools and Division Supervisor as the Vice-Chairman. Aside from these agencies, several private agencies also provided notable contributions.

However, amidst these bases and programs, there still exists problems confronting the Local Government Units and communities in providing intervention and support programs (Leal, *et al.*, 2020) due to various contributing factors. Thus, the need to study the importance of these intervention and support programs and the contributing factors which affects the program implementation in the local level. Further, this helps in answering if there is a significant relationship between the implementation of participatory strategies and the extent of the intervention and support programs and what interventions may be proposed.

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Poverty alleviation tools such as Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs has been an effective tool in most of the countries utilizing the program (Page and Pande, 2018). Particularly, in Latin American countries, the perceived positive effects towards poverty alleviation have been very evident and had been replicated by countries with higher poverty indexes through CCT programs (Millan, *et al.*, 2019).

In the Municipality of Kalayaan, according to the Department of Social Welfare and Development – 4Ps Management Office (DSWD – PPPMO), there is a total of 893 Pantawid beneficiaries who belongs to different client status based on the guidelines and qualifications of the poverty alleviation program. Among these, 710 of the beneficiaries are still active in the program while 167 beneficiaries already graduated in the program due to improved level of well-being. The remaining 16 beneficiaries are those that belong to the inactive beneficiaries.

Over the past 11 years of since the implementation of the 4Ps in the Municipality of Kalayaan, the Local Government Unit had provided numerous efforts in the provision of the different and multi-sectoral intervention support to address the different observable gaps of the family-beneficiaries of the program. Based on the available data from 2019 to 2024 reported through scoreboard to the DSWD – PPPMO, these interventions involve support in livelihood and income, technical skills, education, health and nutrition, social security and access to financial institutions, water and sanitation, housing, role and performance of family, and awareness on social issues which accounts to a total of 1,641 beneficiaries provided with different interventions and support programs.

Over the past years, the Municipality of Kalayaan gained different awards from the National Government Agencies such as Best LGU Implementer for 4Ps, DSWD 4Ps Liksi sa Serbisyo Awardee, Social Welfare and Development Laws Implementer Awardee, Seal of Good Local Governance Awardee, etc. which

serves as a proof of their unwavering support in the program.

However, amidst the implementation of these interventions, there still exist challenges due to capabilities of the LGU to response to such services needed by their respondents amidst the implementation of decentralization (Tabiolo, 2025). These challenges include, but is not limited to, infrastructure, financial resources, technical skills, political dynasties, patronage politics, etc.

In the study of Aguado (2021), she concluded that the 4Ps is an effective tool for social welfare and development towards achievement of the goal and was even made possible through the support of the LGU, CSOs and other stakeholders. Following this statement, this study further support the previous study findings and emphasizes the need to provide an assessment on the local intervention and support programs provided to the 4Ps beneficiaries by the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Kalayaan, Laguna and thus encouraging the LGU to navigate change towards strengthened local intervention and support in the program implementation; the beneficiaries to see and understand better the importance and dedication of the government towards helping them improve their lives; and to the program workers to enable motivation and bring a sense of fulfilment in the materialized fruit of their labor.

Further, this could also show the current challenges and realities of the LGU in supporting the program and their needed support from the National Government Agencies. Subsequently, this study will allow other interested local government agencies to adopt and create their own local intervention plans to ensure attainment of the improved well-being, not just the 4Ps beneficiaries, but for the poor and vulnerable citizens of their locality.

The results of the study yield towards the proposed enhancement and improvement of the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan's provided intervention to the 4Ps beneficiaries to ensure the improvement of their well-being. Finally, the study aims to strengthened and concretized intervention programs leading towards embracing of the local government units of the 4Ps and its beneficiaries.

## 1.2. Theoretical Framework

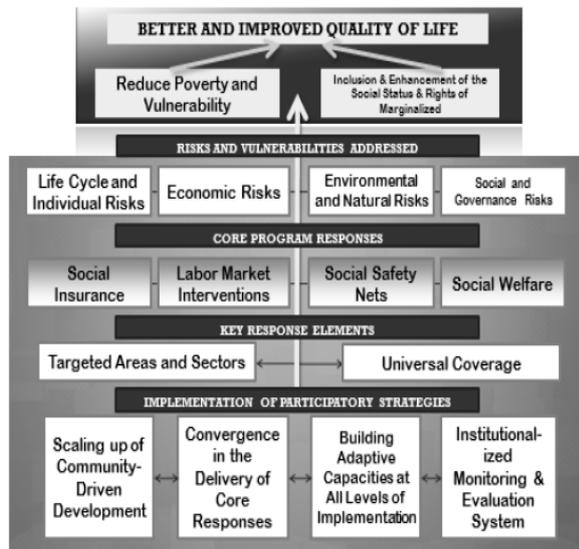
In a study about Poverty Reduction Program of Nor and Manaf in 2020, they provided four types of poverty reduction program approaches to eventually end the cycle of poverty, these includes Social Exclusion, Participatory Poverty Assessments, Capability Approach and Monetary Approach. These programs are also evident in the Philippines with the establishment of the Department of Social Welfare and Development in 2013 of the Social Protection (SP) Operational Framework and Strategy (*Figure 1.0*). The SP Operational Framework, where this study is anchored, shows the core objective and purpose of the social protection which is the beneficiaries' improved quality of life.

This theory guided the research towards achievement of its goal of assessing the implementation of the intervention and support programs to the 4Ps beneficiaries of Kalayaan, Laguna as the implementation of the participatory strategies of the framework will be a necessary tool to assess the how the beneficiaries perceived the interventions and support by the program towards achievement of the goal of improving their level of well-being.

Specifically, the framework includes the different social protection programs goals which includes protection and prevention of people from experiencing diminishing income or consumption level affected by different various risks factors, develop adaptation and capacity to maintain and sustain better quality of life, create more opportunities for expansion of income and long-time human capital investments, and sustainability of living standard amidst continuous exposure to different risks.

The SP Operational Framework has three elements which includes Identifying and Responding to Major Risk and Vulnerabilities, Identifying and Responding to priority targets and sectors, and Working towards universal coverage. Aside from these elements, the SP Operational Framework also includes implementation strategies such as Convergence in the delivery of Social Protection such as 4Ps, Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Services (KALAHATI – CIDSS) and

Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), Scaling Up Community Driven Development (CDD) such as KALAHI – CIDSS, Building Adaptive Capacity, and Institutionalized Monitoring and Evaluation System.



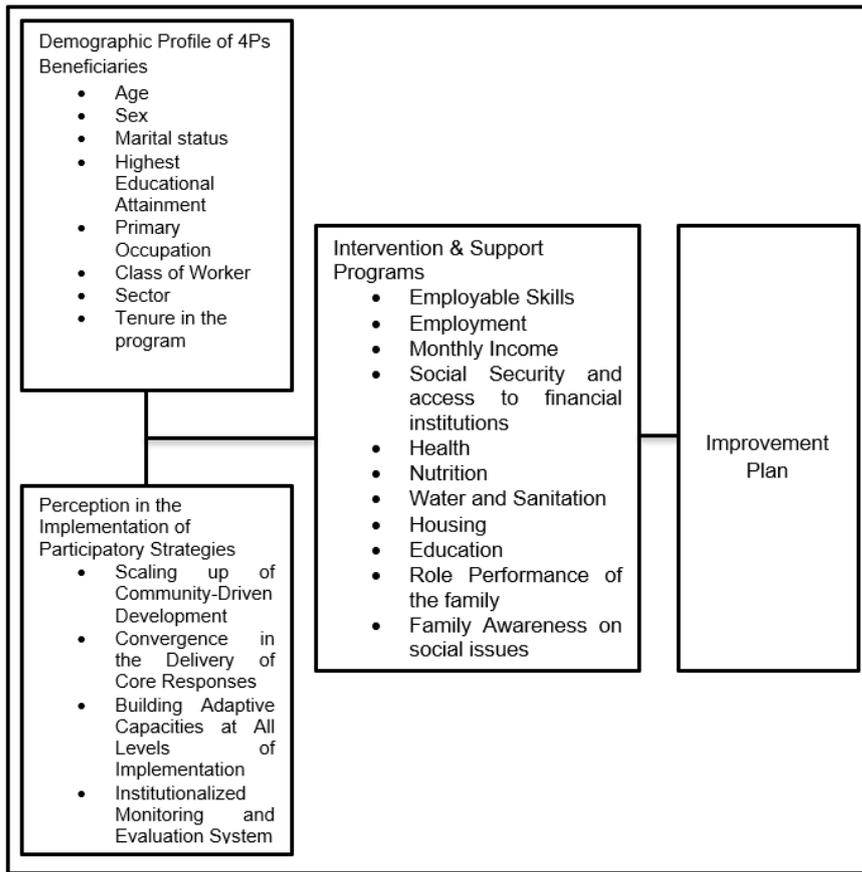
**Figure 1.0 – Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy**

Moreover, Social insurance, Labor Market Interventions, Social Safety Nets, and Social Welfare are the core programs of the framework which will ensure to target and address the risk and vulnerabilities of those who are in poverty situations (i.e. Life Cycle and Individual Risk, Economic Risk, Environmental and Natural Risks, and Social and Governance Risks).

*1.3. Conceptual Framework*

The conceptual framework of the study is based on the Social Protection (SP) Operation Framework of the Department of Social Welfare and Development wherein the goal is to ensure the improved level of well-being of each beneficiary through the different programs and strategies implemented through convergence of services among the different national, provincial, municipal and barangay local government units. This just shows that the existence of the convergence of services have a direct contribution and effect towards the observed family gaps that could somehow affect their demographic characteristics as well.

As a means of measurement for the program and the beneficiary and the DSWD’s process of assisting household beneficiaries in identifying their needs, addressing their current realities and linking them to appropriate agencies who can provide necessary interventions, the 4Ps conducts the yearly Social Welfare and Development Indicator (SWDI) Interview to all beneficiaries to further assess the 23 indicators of poverty and their risk and vulnerabilities which yields to three levels – Level 1 or Survival, Level 2 or Subsistence, and Level 3 – Self-Sufficient, and the remaining gaps where they needed help.



**Figure 2.0 – Research Paradigm/ Conceptual Framework**

Further, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) as the primary agency responsible for the strengthening of local government units for effective delivery of services, has also established a mechanism to determine the provided services and intervention to the 4Ps beneficiary through the establishment of the DSWD-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2022-001 dated May 5, 2022. As stated in the JMC 2022-001, this JMC serves as a monitoring tool “to build a collaborative engagement between DSWD and the DILG to jointly ensure that the households are properly supported to achieve an improved level of well-being and sustained to lead an independent life”.

*1.4. Statement of the Problem*

The study assessed the intervention and support program provided by the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna to the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) beneficiaries.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of:
  - 1.1. Age;
  - 1.2. Sex;
  - 1.3. Marital status;
  - 1.4. Highest Educational Attainment;

- 1.5. Primary Occupation;
- 1.6. Class of Worker;
- 1.7. Sector; and
- 1.8. Tenure in the program?
2. What is the extent of intervention and support program to the 4Ps beneficiaries in Kalayaan, Laguna in terms of the following aspects;
  - 2.1. Employable Skills;
  - 2.2. Employment;
  - 2.3. Monthly Income;
  - 2.4. Social Security and access to financial institutions;
  - 2.5. Health;
  - 2.6. Nutrition;
  - 2.7. Water and Sanitation;
  - 2.8. Housing;
  - 2.9. Education;
  - 2.10. Role Performance of the family; and
  - 2.11. Family Awareness on social issues?
3. What is the perception of the respondents on the implementation of participatory strategies in relation to;
  - 3.1. Scaling up of Community-Driven Development;
  - 3.2. Convergence in the Delivery of Core Responses;
  - 3.3. Building Adaptive Capacities at All Levels of Implementation; and
  - 3.4. Institutionalized Monitoring and Evaluation System
4. Is there a significant difference in the perception of the respondents in the implementation of participatory strategies as grouped according to profile?
5. Is there a significant relationship between the extent of implementation of intervention and support program and the perception of the respondents in the implementation of participatory strategies; and
6. Based on the results of the study, what improvement plan may be proposed?

### 1.5. Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested:

H<sub>01</sub>: There is no significant difference in the perception of the respondents in the implementation of participatory strategies when grouped according to profile.

H<sub>02</sub>: There is no significant relationship between the extent of implementation of intervention and support program and the perception of the respondents in the implementation of participatory strategies.

### 1.6. Significance of the Study

This study assessed the intervention and support programs of the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna provided to the Municipality's 4Ps beneficiaries and serve as a basis for strengthening the provision of local interventions and support to the program and its beneficiaries to assure the improvement of their status of well-being. The following shall benefit from this research.

**The beneficiaries of 4Ps.** This will help the program beneficiaries receive the needs-based interventions needed by their family to ensure improved level of well-being before graduating from the program.

**The case managers and social workers of 4Ps.** This will help them to deliver services easily with the help of the LGUs and ensure the provision of on-time needed interventions to the poor and vulnerable sectors of the society which happens to be part of the program as well.

**The Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna.** This could help the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan, Laguna to easily identify and deliver public services through the programs, plan, activities, and services that will answer the needs of the vulnerable sector that will help improve the family's well-being leading towards an improved society and local growth.

**The 4Ps Municipal, Provincial, and Regional Operations Office of the Kalayaan, Laguna, Province of Laguna and DSWD Region IV-A Field Office 4Ps Management Office.** This could help in the program's continuous improvement and convergence of services towards the goal of improving the lives of the beneficiaries in the municipal, provincial, and regional offices.

**The 4Ps National Program Management Office, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).** This study could help the national government offices clearly understand the needed interventions by the Local Government Units to ensure full implementation of the household intervention plans of the program beneficiaries and thus, provide additional support to the LGUs towards attainment of the programs objectives of reducing the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

**The Future Researchers.** This could serve as a reference for those students who would like to create a study regarding the 4Ps, or another research related to public program evaluation which could be used as a basis for public policy implementation, program improvement, and public service delivery.

### *1.7. Scope and Limitations*

This study focused on the assessment of the local intervention and support program of the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna to the 4Ps beneficiaries which may serve as a basis for strengthening local program support and intervention. Specifically, the study exclusively focuses on the Municipality of Kalayaan, and the respondents of the study are the 4Ps beneficiaries residing in the municipality. Further, the study may also include local government officials, DSWD Staff, or program implementers involved in the provision of intervention and support programs to 4Ps. Additionally, only the 2019-2024 provided and implemented interventions were covered by the study. The study assessed the implementation, accessibility, relevance and effectiveness of intervention and support programs (support in livelihood and income, technical skills, education, health and nutrition, social security and access to financial institutions, water and sanitation, housing, role and performance of family, and awareness on social issues). It may also assess the perception and satisfaction levels of the beneficiary towards the implementation of participatory strategies implemented in the program. This study utilized a researcher-made survey questionnaire using google form as method of collecting data from respondents. Due to limited geographic focus, the results of the study were specific to Kalayaan, Laguna and may not be generalized to other municipalities or provinces. Also, the study is conducted within a limited timeframe, which may affect the depth of data gathering and analysis. Additionally, the availability and willingness of respondents (4Ps beneficiary and program implementers) might contribute for them to decline to participate in the study which can influence the completeness of data. Also, this study is relying on self-reported data, which may be influenced by respondents' memory bias, or fear of judgement. Finally, only the existing and active support programs during the study period was assessed and not all types of intervention or agencies involved may be included due to time and access limitations.

### *1.10. Review of Literature and Studies*

Poverty is the denial of the fundamental and basic human rights (economic, social, and cultural) of individuals. This is observed by the lack of access to enough salary and other resources that can supply their daily needs, deprivation of family and personal development and participation which limits individual to gain their full potential and contribute to the success of the community and leads people to live a difficult life with dignity (Duffy, 2020). Subsequently, poverty has been an intergenerational cycle resulting to a serious threat

to the social and economic status of every individual, community, country, and the world. This reflect and can be observed through forms of lack of employment, hunger and malnutrition, housing problems, easily affected by disease, discrimination, and lack of participation in community (Ayoo, 2021).

To address poverty, several strategies and approaches to combat poverty has been implemented all throughout the world. In the study of Nor and Manaf in 2020, they provided four approaches to combat poverty which includes (1) Monetary Approach, (2) Capability Approach, (3) Participatory Poverty, and (4) Social Exclusion. The first approach to combat poverty is monetary approach. Monetary approach to poverty is a type of approach which focus mainly on the income and expenses of the household. This targets to improve the income and expenses of households for them to overcome the poverty line set in their country. Those individuals experiencing income below the international poverty line (IPL) of \$1.90 a day are considered absolute poor. On the other hand, relative poverty those country who overcome the IPL and were compared within two populations or two individuals. Examples of these approach includes microcredit method and monetary subsidy from the government and private sectors. However, this type of approach does not explain the welfare of an individual leading towards the creation of capability approach (Nor and Manaf, 2020).

The second approach to combat poverty is capability approach. Capability approach, unlike the monetary approach, focuses on the quality of life of a household focusing on their economic, social, and political aspects. Several elements are used to measure quality of life through this approach. These elements which helps in eradicating poverty includes education, protein consumption, mortality rates, humanitarian issues related to capability approach, family problems, expenditures, marriage, unity, discipline, laziness, drug addiction, alcohol, freedom, and self-esteem. Like monetary approach, this approach also needs the interventions and support programs from the government agencies like housing programs, government subsidies, and cooperatives intervention. Amidst the intentions of these approaches, the lack of considerations on the perspective and opinions of the targeted groups remains a concern leading to the development of the third approach, the Participatory Poverty Assessments (Nor and Manaf, 2020).

The third approach to combat poverty is participatory poverty assessments. Participatory Poverty Assessments is a type of approach focused on poverty analysis based on the reality, needs and priorities of poor individuals or groups leading towards influencing and creation of policies to address their specific needs. Government policies are based on the actual reality of the poor and therefore could benefit the target individuals or group. However, this approach involves numerous steps making it hard to conduct the approach. Aside from this concern, the issue on whether the findings of the approach would be applicable for other target individual or groups adds up to the challenge in using this approach (Nor and Manaf, 2020).

The last approach to combat poverty is the social exclusion. The term social exclusion is defined as a condition where participation of neighbouring groups or individuals is denied. In this approach, it is focused on the social exclusion of an individual or group to a certain program, right, or norms. This social exclusion might lead to inequality and discrimination which is like poverty (Nor and Manaf, 2020).

Aside from these approaches and strategies, social protection programs also emerge as an effective tool in combating poverty (Barrientos, 2010). In the Social Protection and Poverty paper of Barrientos (2010), he defined social protection as a public program, institution, and norms which targets protecting households and workers from the different threats to their basic life standards. Subsequently, social protection can be grouped according to social insurance, social assistance, and labour market regulations. Further, based on the World Bank Report on the Review and Assessment of the Social Protection in the Philippines (2018), there is a high overall level of effort and institutional development in the country's social protection programs which are based on the structure of the three social protection pillars which includes labor market interventions, social insurance, and social assistance. Amidst the recorded level of effort and strategies implemented in the country, there is still an observance of slowed poverty reduction efforts due to population's weak resilience in shocks (De Jesus and Villanueva, 2023) resulting to poverty indexes of the country observed in the results of the surveys and interviews by the Philippine Statistics Authority.

The first social protection pillar, Labor Market Programs/ Intervention, as defined in the Philippine Social Protection Framework and Strategy; An Overview, is an established measure which includes employment enhancement and labor protection. A study in 2015 of Rutkowski, dig into the labor market performance of the country according to the perspective of a worker's welfare. The study suggests that one of the main reasons of poverty in the country is due to the low capacity of the poor population towards earning or salary and their limitations to a high paying job. Additionally, Rutkowski (2015), identified the lack of access to education and limited available and productive job opportunities for the poor as the root causes of these identified reasons. Further, Ramirez Jr. and Purog, in 2023 said that poverty is not just about the lack of income and resources to ensure and sustain financial security. But it is also about promotion of opportunities in the economy, social inclusion, and self-sufficiency for the vulnerable sector to achieve sustainable jobs or source of income leading towards economic inclusion and employment social protection.

The second protection pillar, Social Insurance, are programs which provides income risk mitigation and maximization of resources which will be beneficial for the unprecedented time if comes an unemployment or loss (World Bank, 2018). In the Philippines, a five-pillar system is used to describe social services. These pillars include different types of pensions such as the Social Security System (SSS), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), Armed Forces of the Philippines – Retirement Benefit System (AFP-RSBS), Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF) or Pag-ibig Fund, Personal Equity and Retirement System (PERA) and other public and private financed corporations (World Bank, 2018). Aside from these systems, a lot of social insurance programs arises in the Philippines. One of which is the increasing growth of the market for the Microfinance institutions (MFIs) (Almase, 2021) which helps the poor individuals through microcredit. In the study in Lopez, Quezon in 2021 of Almase, these thriving MFIs provided services to low-income or poor households of the country particularly those who do not have access to formal banking services. These MFIs usually offers small loans which is specifically important to the 99.6% micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the economy (Almase, 2021).

Lastly, Social Welfare/ Assistance, are basic support needed to improve the quality of life. These are primarily given through cash or in-kind or thru social services. As part of the social welfare and assistance of the Philippine government, the implementation of the 4Ps focuses on the provision of conditional cash transfer as an investment in the health and nutrition and education of the children (Flores *et al.*, 2019). Further, the study confirms that the CCT program of the government help the family support the educational needs to their children and provide a sumptuous meal that would benefit their health.

Aside from these pillars, one of the integral components in the reduction of poverty is the social protection initiatives and programs, not just of the government but of different groups, organizations, and society (Barrientos, 2019). Further, stated in the study of Loewe and Schuring (2021), social protection refers to “set of policies and programmes in response to the protection from risk in well-being and livelihood and poverty.” It was also highlighted that poverty alleviation strategies such as social protection programs/ policies contributed and resulted to growth and equity among several developing and underdeveloped countries (Ruja, *et al.*, 2024).

With the establishment of the Philippine Social Protection Strategy Framework and with the acceleration of different factors affecting the achievement of the goal to eradicate poverty, the expansion of the instruments was broadened and classified under social protection (World bank, 2018). Further, one of these instruments seen to improve the quality of lives of the people is the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Programs which serves as an investment and a safety net program addressing other MDGs such as health and education.

The Asian Development Bank Sustainable Development Working Series No. 62, strengthen claims regarding the role of the CCT Programs in addressing and eradicating poverty and further acknowledging that investment in social protection (1997-1998 Asian Financial Crisis) is of great importance and needed particularly in the Asia-Pacific Region (Barrientos, 2019). The Philippines as one of the countries belonging to the Asia-Pacific region, has defined and rationalized social protection at the midst of rising economic crisis

poses by the enormously growing number of poor families in the country (World Bank, 2018)

With the coordination, consultation, and recommendations presented to the National Economic Development Authority – Social Development Committee (NEDA-SDC), the Philippines issued the NEDA-SDC Resolution No. 1, Series of 2007 or the resolution “Adopting A Philippine Definition of Social Protection” which defines social protection as “Policies and programs that seeks to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people’s capacity to manage risks.”

On the local level, a consultation of different government agencies known as the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines – ULAP has come up with the formulation of the Local Government Unit Framework on Poverty Reduction, Hunger Mitigation and Population Management which suggests that the LGUs should be the lead agency to address the poverty reduction in the country. The LGU Framework on Poverty Reduction, Hunger Mitigation and Population Management suggest that one of the main factors affecting the effectivity of the many government programs for poverty reduction in the past is accounted to the poor economic growth which later correlated with the country’s increasing population.

Further, the Poverty Reduction-Income Growth-Population Management Framework depicts that population management directly boost income growth and increase savings rate resulting to economic growth. Additionally, the framework shows that quality education, good nutrition and good governance further enhances the income growth as it is categorized as a human capital investment contributing to the poverty reduction and hunger mitigation.

In the Philippines, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is the flagship conditional cash transfer (CCT) program of the country that provides conditional cash transfer to poor households for a maximum period of seven (7) years, to improve the health, nutrition, and education aspect of their lives. The National Advisory Council (NAC) mainly compose of the DSWD, DOH, and DepED, may recommend a longer period under exceptional circumstances. Unlike the other CCT programs in the other nearby countries, the Philippines’ version of the CCT features its unique condition on family development which is the monthly attendance to one (1) Family Development Session.

As reported by the 4Ps Operations Manual 2020, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, Version 4, the 4Ps, originally called in 2007 as Ahon Pamilyang Pilipino, is the flagship conditional cash transfer (CCT) program of the Philippines. On March 31, 2020, after almost 13 years since its pilot-testing, the program took-effect after it was institutionalized through the passing of RA 11310 or the “Institutionalization of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program” Law (4Ps Law) on April 17, 2019, the creation of IRR and publishing in the official Gazette of the Philippines. The passing of 4Ps Law makes it more beneficial for the beneficiaries as it increases the number of beneficiaries to 4.4 million Filipino family beneficiaries and increases the cash grants received for the education, health and nutrition of the family and established a defined framework/plan to eventually allow them to exit poverty.

Subsequently, the eventual increase of the number of beneficiaries of 4Ps upon its institutionalization was made possible through the resources from the national government and the World Bank (Salva, *et al.*, 2023). Additionally, technical assistance from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) was provided and additional financing from the Asian Development Bank. Moreover, the program has also partnered with different government agencies such as Commission on Higher Education, Department of Labor and Employment, Philippine Association of States and Universities and Colleges, and the Philippine Health Insurance Company to ensure the provision of services amongst education and health programs.

The Family Development Sessions, as part of the program conditions, not just allows family to receive additional cash grants but also shows that beneficiaries were able to appreciate and apply the learnings from the FDS to their community, family, and personal life. The Family Development Session (FDS) is a 2-3 hours learning session of the program where they tackle topics on rights of children, prevention of child and women abuse and violence, gender and development, family planning and pre- and post-natal care, respecting

the rights and culture especially of those belonging to indigenous groups, and financial and digital literacy (Asian Development Bank).

It is further stated by RA 11310 the role of the national, regional, and local government units in providing convergence of services of all agency to the so-called Pantawid beneficiaries through the different program and interventions of the national, regional, and local government units. These agencies compose the advisory councils (National, Regional and Municipal) which acts as the main body who will be intervening in the programs' overall implementation and thus affecting the improvement of the well-being of every beneficiary. In the local level, the different departments and agency are included as part of the Municipal Advisory Council having the Municipal Mayor as the Chairman, the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer, the Municipal Health Officer, and the Public Schools and Division Supervisor as the Vice-Chairman.

Through the passing of the RA 11310 or the "Institutionalization of the 4Ps", it established a seven-year framework which will guide the program implementers on how to lead the beneficiaries towards achieving the goal of an improved level of well-being (4Ps OM 2020, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, Version 4). The Kilos-Unlad (KU) Social Case Management Strategy established a 7-year framework which will guide the program implementers on how to lead the beneficiaries towards the goal of achieving an improved level of well-being. It is based on a client-focused and convergence of services approach that will help, enhanced, and empower the family's capacities and capabilities resulting in self-dependency and positive community participation attitude.

With this new framework, the role and responsibilities of the programs' key partners are depicted of highly importance to ensure that the programs hard work will not be jeopardized as the support, interventions, and convergence of services provided by the Local Government Unit (LGU), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders and partners plays a big role in achieving and maintaining the beneficiaries improved level of well-being (Aguado, 2021).

The struggles and hindrances in implementing poverty reduction programs had been a great impediment in developing countries (Helawi, 2019) towards achievement of the improved level of well-being of its residents. Ayoo (2021) mentioned in his study that a convergence of different factors and services such as aid, economics and policies could best answers how to address poverty in developing countries. In the study of Suparto and Nugraha in 2021, the researchers states that one effective tool to reduce poverty is the community empowerment. This concept highlights a people-centered development where the expected results will be leading into a much better environment which at the same time is promoting employment and business for every member of the society. Additionally, in a study of Nugrahani *et al.* (2019), the engagement of poor family in planning for poverty alleviation is highlighted. They identified that the success and failure of a program for poverty depends on the degree to which poor people themselves are involved in determining the quality and the quantity of services that the receive. This highly suggest the need for a program design that involves participation of the people in the policymaking, engagement, and implementation.

In South Africa, the government utilizes the Local Economic Development (LED) as a main weapon to enable its residents to enable themselves to earn income for their family and empower themselves thereby adding to the economic growth of the country which results in poverty eradication (Mlambo, *et al.*, 2019). In West Africa, which happens to be a highly agricultural country which highly contributes to increased Global Domestic Product (GDP) in most middle-class countries, a decrease employment in the agriculture sector in 2016 was observed. With this scenario, the West African Government saw the importance of human development particularly in health and education to enhance citizens and eventually contribute to the increase in economic growth and poverty alleviation situation of the country (Osabohien, *et al.*, 2019). Bello (2020) further explains the importance and contribution of agriculture in the poverty reduction in Nigeria. Based on the study, the effects of poverty in Nigeria are negligible due to Nigeria's recorded stable per capita income which are majority working in public and private agricultural sectors which then contributes to their economy.

Aside from the agricultural sector, in the United States, the government decongest public housing

units and offers housing voucher incentives for residents to move-out in areas with less poverty because their national trend shows that public housing units' residents are being affected by different variables such as poor health, higher rate of violence and crime and restricts community members to community help groups (Lim, *et al.*, 2022). Additionally, United Nations Department on Social Affairs, Population Division (2020) highlights the importance of family planning as a significant tool in controlling population and contributing to improvement of quality of life, increasing human capital and reducing hunger and eventually poverty.

Evaluating impacts of the 4Ps helped greatly in confirming the effectiveness of the program (Philippine Institute of Development Studies, 2012). In the previous studies conducted by the Philippine Institute of Development Studies (2020), they observed that 4Ps have been successful in improving education specifically enrollment and attendance. Subsequently, access to health care services such as maternal and child health services also increased among the beneficiaries of the program. On the same study, it is also observed that the family-beneficiaries increased awareness on the different methods of modern family planning, gave birth on skilled attendants and increases pre-natal services availment, increases services access to child health care, more pronounced impact on education of older children, impact on household welfare, promotes labor market participation and lesser dependence on the program, promotes community participation and development among adults, and gives determination and further success.

Other impact evaluation of the program depicts similar results where a very satisfactory results in terms of health and education was observed and highlighted the need for improvement on nutrition programs (Taguiam, 2024). Fabela and Pañares (2024) also reveals that with the increase of grants of the beneficiaries, this also encourages improved support of parents to their children. And thus, resulting in a better climate for their children's education, promotes improved satisfaction of parents and teachers, and lead towards higher academic achievements of the students. Arcayna, *et al.* (2021) mentioned that the partnership of the Department of Education in the Philippines with the Department of Social Welfare and Development significantly helps solving the problem on the education drop-out rates through the 4Ps. Subsequently, the program positively affects education through ensuring the provision of basic school needs through cash grants which can be received through the continuous attendance in school and other program conditionalities (Colinares, 2024). Further, aside from the additional grants, Telfair and Shelton (2012), laid down that one's educational attainment has a strong positive relationship with one's health and well-being.

Being a conditional cash transfer program, 4Ps uses reciprocal methods where family benefits depend on their compliance to program conditions (Villanueva, *et al.*, 2024). On health, aside from the cash grants received by the family-beneficiaries, they also received assistance from the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP). Additionally, another feature of the 4Ps and a unique feature of the Philippines CCT program is the Family Development Session (FDS) which plays a role in targeting the problems in malnutrition. FDS helps in creating within the beneficiaries a health-seeking behaviour which they can practice regularly to ensure proper health and nutrition among themselves.

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program acts as the response of the Philippine government towards the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal Number 1 (De Jesus and Villanueva, 2023). Several programs supplementing the condition cash grants received by the beneficiaries were also provided to ensure that the goal towards self-sufficiency is achieved. Municipalities of Pura, Tarlac, Angadanan, Isabela, Kalayaan, Laguna, Pakil, Laguna, and many more institutionalized and passed an ordinance localizing support and prioritization of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program beneficiaries in the different programs of the locality. Subsequently, alongside with the different programs of the LGU, the participation and convergence of services through the family development sessions as a resource persons and provision of different kits and services were also implemented by the locality following their institutionalization of support (Suradi, *et al.*, 2020). The family development session (FDS) is considered as a tool which contributes to the behavioral change and shift in mindset of beneficiaries critical to the success of the activity (Suradi, *et al.*, 2020).

Following the implementation of the different intervention and support programs from the national and local government agencies, the need to determine the status of the living conditions of the beneficiaries is

also seen. Based on the study of Mabizela and Zwane (2023), they recognized that in South Africa, monitoring and evaluation absence is seen to be deficient in the public sector. Further, this monitoring and evaluation system can effectively know the government's accomplishment in delivering public service to the people and the implementation of these initiatives.

Additionally, Mashigo (2023) mentioned that previously, monitoring and evaluation was not observed and practiced habitually until the different agencies serving as donor and contributors required it which will serve as evidence of accomplishments, progress, and challenges in exchange of their provided aids (financial or non-financial).

On the other hand, perception of the beneficiaries towards the program implementation is also another important aspect. Based on the study of Dervisevic, *et al.* (2021), they mentioned that there is an observance of longer impacts in the well-being of an individual which is correlated from different length of exposure in the program.

Overall, the observed similarity within the discussion is that poverty remains as a worldwide concern that needs to be addressed through the convergence of efforts and services of the different government agencies and the affected populations or the vulnerable sectors. Different strategies and social protection programs have been proven to enable the vulnerable sector to uplift their living conditions and well-being.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Research Design

The research employed a descriptive correlational research design. Ansari *et al.* (2022) mentioned descriptive research design as a kind of research which describes information on a population, situation, or object. It uses quantitative data most of the time, but quality data are being used at times for purposes of descriptive. Further, this kind of research uses variables which are measured, observed, and seen and the researchers cannot control or apply any changes on it.

In the context of this study, the Intervention and Support Programs provided by the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna to the 4Ps beneficiaries was examined. The demographic profile, extent of intervention and support programs provided by the Municipality of Kalayaan to 4Ps beneficiaries and the perceived implementation of participatory strategies was measured using a researcher-made questionnaire. Respondents was identified using a purposive sampling technique.

The demographic profile of the respondents was analyzed using frequency count and percentage. Mean and Standard Deviation was used to analyze the implementation of intervention and support programs and the perception in the implementation of participatory strategies. The significant difference in the perception of the respondents in the implementation of participatory strategies when grouped according to profile were compared and analyzed using Kruskal Wallis H-Test.

Further, the significance between the implementation of the intervention and support programs and the perception of the respondents in the implementation of participatory strategies were also be analyzed using Pearson Correlation.

### 2.2. Respondents of the Study

The study was conducted to the 4Ps active beneficiaries of the Municipality of Kalayaan as of January 2025. The respondent of the study were the household head of each family-beneficiary or any adult family member who are 18 years old and above.

The 4Ps Operations Manual 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, Version 4 defined Active beneficiaries of the program or those under Client Status – 1 (CS1) as those beneficiaries registered in the program and are eligible to receive cash grants subject to compliance to program conditions.

A total of 250 respondents were asked to respond to the survey questionnaire of the research using google forms.

### 2.3. Sampling Technique

The study employed a purposive sampling technique in determining the respondents. Purposive sampling, according to Friday and Leah (2024), provides rich information for in-depth research. It is done by choosing a selected number of people with the required characteristics from the identified population who will represent the whole population.

The respondents of the study were selected through the following criteria: (1) an Active (*Client Status 1 – Active*) 4Ps beneficiary of the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna as of January 2025; (2) Should have been a beneficiary of the program in the municipality for at least 7 years or above; and (3) should have received any intervention and support programs from the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan, Laguna.

### 2.4. Research Instrument

A researcher made questionnaire was utilized in this study consisting of three parts to address the research questions of the study. The researcher's questionnaire was answered by the respondents through a google form format. The first part of the survey questionnaire is composed of the determination of the demographic profile of the respondents which includes Age, Sex, Marital Status, Highest Educational Attainment, Primary Occupation, Class of Worker, Sector, and Tenure in the program.

The second part of the questionnaire is composed of questions pertaining to the 11 different indicators with a total of 44 questions or areas of intervention and support programs to be determined which are Employable Skills, Employment, Income, Social Security and access to financial institutions, Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Housing, Education, Role Performance of the family, and Family Awareness on social issues.

The last part of the questionnaire determined the perception of the respondents towards the implementation of the four participatory strategies in the implementation of the 4Ps which are Scaling up of Community Driven Development, Convergence in the Delivery of Core Responses, Building Adaptive Capacities at All Levels of Implementation, and Institutionalized Monitoring and Evaluation System. This part of the questionnaire composed 20 questions in total.

The research instrument was pilot tested in the Municipality of Pakil, Laguna and were answered by the 4Ps beneficiaries of Pakil, Laguna. The results of the pilot testing were analyzed using Cronbach Alpha Test to determine the reliability and internal consistency of the researcher-made questionnaire.

Table A reveals that the results of the internal consistency of the questionnaire was excellent for both variables. The Intervention and Support Program showed a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.945 while the Participatory Strategies showed a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.963. Cronbach's Alpha values for both variables confirm the reliability and acceptability of the researcher made questionnaire.

**Table A**

*Result of Internal Consistency*

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Interpretation
Intervention and Support Program	0.945	Excellent
Participatory Strategies	0.963	Excellent

*Legend: More than 0.90, Excellent; 0.80-0.89, Good; 0.70-0.79, Acceptable; 0.60-0.69, Questionable; 0.50-0.59 Poor; Less than 0.59, Unacceptable*

### 2.5. Data-Gathering Procedure

All respondents were provided with the information sheet of the study which contains the purpose of research, type of research intervention, participant selection, procedures, duration, risks, benefits, reimbursement, confidentiality, sharing the results, right to refuse or withdraw, and who to contact. Subsequently, a copy of the information sheet was given to the participants as their personal copy.

Further, a certificate of consent was also asked to the respondents before participating in the research together with the statement by the researcher or the person taking consent.

The data on the demographic profile of the respondents such as age, sex, marital status, highest educational attainment, primary occupation, class of worker, sector and tenure in the program was collected using a questionnaire in a google form format.

Further, on the same google form, the responses of the respondents on the extent of the intervention and support programs and their perceive implementation of the participatory strategies was also collected.

Finally, during the duration of the data gathering, the researcher ensures that no person was harm or humiliated and that all respondents were treated fairly and equally. Subsequently, the respondent's answers were recorded anonymously to remove biased.

## 2.6. Ethical Considerations

The researcher secured a clearance from the Ethics Board of the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng San Pablo before the gathering of data from the respondents of the study. Further, together with the request to conduct the study to the 4Ps beneficiaries of the Municipality of Kalayaan, the Department of Social Welfare and Development Region IV-A Field Office through the Policy Development and Planning Section of the Policy and Plans Division, conducted separate evaluation of the researcher made questionnaire to ensure that it follows the set standard operating procedures of the National Ethics Committee.

The following ethical principles were strictly adhered throughout the conduct of the study wherein the key ethical considerations include purpose of research, type of research intervention, participant selection, procedures, duration, risks, benefits, reimbursement, confidentiality, sharing the results, right to refuse or withdraw, and who to contact.

An online consent was obtained from all survey respondents using the same google form used in the conduct of the survey of the study.

## 2.7. Statistical Treatment of Data

The data gathered in this study were subjected to the following statistical treatment:

Frequency Count and Percentage was used to determine the demographic profile of the family beneficiaries in terms of Age, Sex, Marital Status, Highest Educational Attainment, Primary Occupation, Class of Worker, Sector, and Tenure in the program.

Mean and Standard Deviation was utilized to find out the extent of the intervention and support programs provided to the 4Ps beneficiaries (in terms of Employable Skills, Employment, Monthly Income, Social Security and access to financial institutions, Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Housing, Education, Role Performance of the family, and Family Awareness on social issues) and the perception of the 4Ps beneficiaries in the implementation of participatory strategies (in terms of Scaling up of Community Driven Development, Convergence in the Delivery of Core Responses, Building Adaptive Capacities at All Levels of Implementation, and Institutionalized Monitoring and Evaluation System)

Kruskal Wallis H-test was utilized to test the significant difference in the perception of the respondents in the implementation of participatory strategies when grouped according to profile.

Lastly, Pearson-R was used to determine if there is a significant relationship between the extent of implementation of intervention and support program and the perception of the respondents in the

implementation of participatory strategies.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Among the 250 respondents of the study, Table 1.1 shows the highest percentage of 39% belonged to the aged group of 41-50 years old followed by 31-40 years old with 31% and the 51 and above aged grouped with 18% of the respondents. On a study of Horng (2021), he classified age groups and intervals as baby, young adults, middle-aged adults, and old adults. Data from Table 1.1 suggests that majority of the respondents who provided answers on the extent of intervention and support programs were provided by those classified and belonging to the age groups of young adults (20-39 years old) to middle-aged adults (40-59 years old). Based on the study of Strough and de Bruin in 2020, they mentioned that all people in different ages faces decisions in every life experience which affects their well-being.

**Table 1.1.** Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
18-30 years old	29	12
31-40 years old	78	31
41-50 years old	97	39
51 years old and above	46	18

Note.  $N = 250$

The data reveals that majority of the respondents belongs to the older populations who are the decision makers in the family. Subsequently, it can be implied that respondents are those who already had significant experiences in their life may it be in deciding for their family, work, personal life, and other aspects. Therefore, affecting and influencing the way on how individuals decide.

The lowest percentage belonged to the age group of 18-30 years old with a percentage of 12%. This just show that fewer younger adults responded in the research and that it shows lower participation. In the study of Strough and de Bruin (2020), they mentioned that younger adults performed better in choosing between increased number of options than older adults.

**Table 1.2.** Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Common-law/Live-in	33	13
Married	153	61
Single	45	18
Solo Parent	14	6
Widowed	5	2
Common-law/Live-in	33	13

Note.  $N = 250$

It is further observed in Table 1.2 that most of the respondents' marital status were married (153 respondents or 61%). Data shows that most of the respondents of the study are married individuals and that they had someone whom they could be of help in raising their family. In a study of Shapiro and Keyes (2008), they discovered that there is a positive linkage between physical and psychological well-being to marriage. Also, there is seen life satisfaction of individuals related to marriage (Dickason, *et al.*, 2019). However, they also observed that married and unmarried individuals do not have a significant advantage over social well-being (Shapiro and Keyes, 2008).

Those who are widowed showed the lowest results with a total of 5 respondents or 2% of the total respondents. This shows that there are a few populations in the respondents who are widowed. This can be attributed to the fact that some of the family grantees are the grandparents of the studying children monitored by the program. Further, data implies that fewer respondents are affected by different factors associated with

being single in raising their own family.

On the other hand, the sex of the respondents as shown in Table 1.3 reveals that most of the answers were provided by females composing the 91% or 227 of the total respondents while only 9% or 23 are male respondents as depicted in Table 1.3. This is supported by the data on the sector where the respondents belonged. Data reveals on Table 1.4 that women have the highest sector percentage (182 respondents or 73%) while students and pregnant (both 2 respondents or 1%) had the lowest percentage.

**Table 1.3. Sex of the Respondents**

Sex	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Female	227	91
Male	23	9

Note. N = 250

**Table 1.4. Sector of the Respondents**

Sector	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Person with Disability	11	4
Pregnant	2	1
Senior Citizen	11	4
Solo Parent	27	11
Student	2	1
Women	182	73
Not Applicable	7	3

Note. N = 250

Data depicts the domination of participation of women in the survey which can be attributed to the facts that majority of the representatives or grantees of the family beneficiaries of the 4Ps in the Municipality of Kalayaan are female based on the data of the DSWD - PPPMO. Importantly, in the study of Herrera-Franco, *et al.* (2024), they mentioned that higher participation of women contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 5 – Gender Equality.

**Table 1.5. Highest Educational Attainment of the Respondents**

Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
No formal schooling	4	2
Elementary Undergraduate	33	13
Elementary Graduate	44	18
High School Undergraduate	57	23
High School Graduate	94	38
College Undergraduate	9	4
College Graduate	2	1
Post-Graduate	1	0

Note. N = 250

Among all the respondents, Table 1.5 shows that majority of them are high school graduates (94 respondents or 38%). This shows that many of the respondents were able to finish secondary level of education. This implies that most of the respondents are equipped on a level that can support and provide them skills needed to improve their level of well-being. Education level and educational attainment plays an important role in the determination of job or career of oneself which has direct effects on a person's socioeconomic or financial status through future earning potentials and occupational opportunities (Telfair and Shelton, 2012). Considering that the highest educational attainment of the respondents composed mostly of secondary education level and below (graduates and under graduates), the study of Turek (2012) suggests

that secondary level of education does not provide employment opportunity in the technician, clerical support workers and associate professionals. Subsequently, the attainment of a second level education and a college degree or diploma in higher education results to higher income and revenue generation.

Only one (1) or 0.4% of the respondents reached a post-graduate educational attainment. This shows that only a little percentage of the respondents were able to access higher level of education which is also contributed to the level of well-being of the beneficiaries making it hard for them to send their family members to a higher level of education. This implies that beneficiaries have lower access towards education affecting the ability to contribute to the workforce and the economy.

Subsequently, Table 1.6 shows that 220 respondents out of 250 have a primary occupation which provides income to the respondents. Among these occupations, Laborers and Unskilled Workers has the highest response (99 respondents or 40%). Data suggests that most of the respondents belonged to occupations classified under laborers and unskilled workers which technically produce lower income. Data on the primary occupation correlates and directly affects the data on the highest educational attainment wherein majority of the respondents finished lower levels of educations.

**Table 1.6. Primary Occupation of the Respondents**

Primary Occupation	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Armed Forces/ Other Military Services	1	0
Clerks	2	1
Craft & related trade worker	8	3
Farmer/ Fisherfolks	81	32
Government employee/ Manager	8	3
Housewife	16	6
Laborers & Unskilled Workers	99	40
Not Applicable	14	6
Plant & Machine Operators	5	2
Professionals	3	1
Service workers and shop & metal sales worker	13	5

Note. N = 250

Furthermore, data also suggests that only one (1) respondent has a primary occupation belonging to the armed forces or other military services which generally requires higher level of educational attainment. This implies that those who have reached higher level of education receives higher occupation providing higher benefits to the respondents and their family.

Table 1.7 further shows the results of the class of worker of the respondents where self-employed without any employee had the highest response with 89 responses or 36% of the total respondents This suggest that majority of the respondents are self-employed in their own business which correlates as well with the primary occupation depicted in Table 1.6 wherein majority responded that they are laborers and unskilled workers.

**Table 1.7. Class of Worker of the Respondents**

Class of Worker	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Employer in own family business	13	5
Self-Employed without employee	89	36
Works for Government/ GOCC	13	5
Works for private establishment	13	5
Works for private household	52	21
Works with pay in family business	7	3

Works without pay in family business

63

25

*Note. N = 250*

The class of worker of an employee or the employment status differentiates one employee from another (Ramadanti, *et al.*, 2023). Employment status refers to the position of one person in a specific organization who works for a living. Considering that most of the respondents attain elementary and secondary level of education and majority of the primary occupation of the respondents is laborers and unskilled workers, most of the respondents are part of those self-employed individuals. Based on the study of Hongjun, *et al.* (2024), they mentioned that individuals who reaches and studied vocational high school education are equipped with the necessary skills towards independence and readiness in work. Also, they mentioned that high educational attainment has been a key qualification for individuals involved in the working force. It can be implied that due to the highest educational attainment and primary occupation of the respondents, this directly affects the type of worker of an employee. The higher the educational attainment of an individual, the better occupation one can land on and resulting to the type of worker which will eventually influence how the respondents will response to their family needs. On the other hand, the lowest number of respondents for the class of worker belonged to those who are working with pay in their family business which can mainly be contributed to the fact that majority of the respondents are laborers or unskilled worker and chooses to establish their own business through self-employment.

**Table 1.8. Tenure in the program of the Respondents**

Tenure in the Program	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
10-13 years	135	54
7-9 years	115	46

*Note. N = 250*

Finally, the tenure in the program in Table 1.8 reveals that majority or 135 or fifty-four percent (54%) of the respondents are 10-13 already as a beneficiary of the program while the other 115 respondents or forty-six percent (46%) have been a beneficiary for already 7-9 years. This suggest that majority of the respondents of the study are those who already stayed longer in the program who receives more intervention and support programs from the local government unit while those who stayed shorter in the program received the lower response.

One of the functions of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program is to be a tool for social assistance designed to achieve short term poverty reduction leading to a long-term human capital investment (Abdulkarim, *et al.*, 2023). Further, Abdulkarim, *et al.* (2023) mentioned that to achieve the goal of CCT, the program should be implemented over time to achieve the goals of the program. Additionally, the program conditions and the behavioral requirement which will facilitate poverty reduction shall be sustained to ensure the success of the program (Ruriko, *et al.*, 2023). From the data, this confirms that those who are already part of the program as beneficiary for a long time responded and thus receive services for improvement of their level of well-being. This implies that most of the respondents personally experienced the different intervention and programs implemented by the LGU to eventually affect their level of well-being towards self-sufficiency.

Table 2 presented that among the eleven (11) indicators, family awareness on social issues had the highest mean of 3.38, SD of 0.79. Data suggests that the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna in partnership with the program implementer had provided numerous programs which helps strengthening the awareness of family on different social issues such as the different children's rights, violence against women and children, and preparedness towards disasters. In the study of De Los Reyes, *et al.* (2022), they mentioned that aside from the cash grants received from the program, the parents-beneficiaries are required to attend to the family development session which helps them improve their understanding and knowledge about family core values, their responsibilities as parents, and encourage their participation in community activities. This supports the findings of the study wherein the family awareness on social issues and role performance of the family

received the highest extent of intervention and support programs delivered through the convergences of services of the different government agencies including the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan, Laguna. This implies and shows that the convergence of services from the different government agencies positively impacts the respondents of the study and the same maybe applied to the general population.

**Table 2.** *Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1. Employable Skills	2.03	0.81	To a Low Extent
2. Employment	1.56	0.70	To a Very Low Extent
3. Monthly Income	1.56	0.75	To a Very Low Extent
4. Social Security and access to financial institutions	1.93	0.79	To a Low Extent
5. Health	2.67	0.84	To a Great Extent
6. Nutrition	2.83	0.88	To a Great Extent
7. Water and Sanitation	3.22	0.80	To a Great Extent
8. Housing	1.85	0.90	To a Low Extent
9. Education	1.93	0.79	To a Low Extent
10. Role Performance of the family	2.95	0.81	To a Great Extent
11. Family Awareness on social issues	3.38	0.79	To a Very Great Extent
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>To a Low Extent</b>

Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent

On the other hand, the employment and monthly income indicator had the lowest mean value of 1.56 with SD=0.70 and mean of 1.56 with SD=0.75, respectively. On the other hand, results showed that interventions and support programs with regards to employment and monthly income had the lowest results. This means that the interventions and support programs for employment and monthly income are still lacking. Amidst the numerous efforts to address the different indicators, interventions and support programs on employment and housing remains a difficult area for intervention (Ramos, *et al.*, 2024, Brown and Ballard, 2019). This implies that possible intervention from the other government agencies should also be secured to ensure that this particular area is supported to ensure the attainment of the goal of the program.

The DSWD 4Ps Operations Manual (OM) 5<sup>th</sup> Edition identified different workers included in the social service workforce which will provide the seamless program complementation and intervention and support programs to help the attainment of the improvement of well-being of the 4Ps beneficiaries.

Further, the Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI) identified different indicators and components which are provided by different government agencies like DOH, DepEd, Human Settlements and Agrarian Reforms, and other agencies involved in improving and moving the family's well-being to a higher level. These indicators are linked to the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) Framework which will ensure integrated, richer analysis and more comprehensive monitoring of the beneficiaries.

This is further supported by the study of Brown and Ballard (2019), where they presented that multidimensional poverty index (MPI) reported by the Philippine Statistics Authority wherein MPI showed that most of the poor Filipino families are deprived of education, health and nutrition, housing, water and sanitation and employment.

**Table 2.1**

*Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Employable Skills*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
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1. <i>As a 4Ps beneficiary, I/we received any intervention or program from the LGU Kalayaan to improve the family's employable skills</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps, ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o programa upang mapalago ang kakayahan at maging maalam sa anumang trabaho)	2.78	1.08	To a Great Extent
2. <i>As a 4Ps beneficiary, I/we received free livelihood training</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps, ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng libreng livelihood training)	1.94	1.02	To a Low Extent
3. <i>As a 4Ps beneficiary, I/we received free skills training</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps, ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng libreng skills training)	1.83	0.99	To a Low Extent
4. <i>As a 4Ps beneficiary, I/we gain work experience in the LGU or other companies (OJT, Immersion, etc.)</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps, ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng experience sa pagtatrabaho sa munisipyo o ibang kumpanya (OJT, Immersion, at iba pa)	1.58	0.91	To a Very Low Extent
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>To a Low Extent</b>
<i>Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent</i>			

Table 2.1 shows that the indicator indicating receipt of intervention and programs to improve family's employable skills received the highest mean of 2.78 with standard deviation of 1.08 which can be interpreted as "To a Great Extent". Employability skills or also known as the "job-readiness skills" is one of the major determinants for an individual to have a job (Soprani, 2023). This skill involves work ethics and professionalism (soft skills) and the skills needed to complete a task (hard skills). Further, Pabilando and Sabonsolin (2023) mentioned that providing support and resources would improve employability skills and self-efficacy. This implies and strengthen the need for the intervention and support program to enhance, build, and developed the employability skills of the marginalized to eventually help them in landing a job that would sustain their life.

Meanwhile, those who received intervention and support program with regards to gaining work experience in the LGU or other companies received the lowest mean of 1.58 and SD=0.91 which is interpreted as "To a Very Low Extent". This reveals the low receipt of intervention and support programs on this indicator. In the study of Pabilando and Sabonsolin (2023), they mentioned that access to different programs such as job fairs, training on how to write a resume, career counselling, seminars, workshops, internships, and volunteer opportunities to gain experiences will boost the confidence of the employees and allow them to build connections and hone their skills towards long-term career. This strengthens and implies the importance of mentioned indicator. Additionally, Okadi, *et al.* (2021) mentioned that individuals who acquired capability on effective management of resources and decision making is one way to uplift their lives from poverty.

Overall, the mean of all indicator resulted in 2.03 with the standard deviation of 0.81 and was interpreted as "To a Low Extent". Data suggests the low intervention and support program of the Municipality of Kalayaan when it comes to employable skills. However, it can be noted that the overall mean was greatly affected by the low means of specific intervention and support program (skills training, livelihood training, and work experience in LGU or private companies). At the same time, data on the received intervention and support program to improve the employability skills of the family received a great extent signifying that the LGU Kalayaan was still able to provide other assistance to the respondents in terms of employable skills. This

implies that amidst the continuous efforts of the LGU Kalayaan, Laguna, a need to provide additional interventions on other aspects is observed and therefore the convergence of service from other agencies is needed to provide such interventions and support programs.

Table 2.2 shows that the highest mean of 1.76, SD=0.91 was observed in indicator indicating that the LGU Kalayaan was able to provide opportunities for respondents to have a job which can be interpreted as "To a Low Extent". Results indicated that there might be few interventions provided by the LGU on employment which can affect the respondent's income generation and opportunities to livelihood which are essential foundation for reduction of poverty (Hande, 2023). Further, the same study mentioned that in the rural areas, unemployment remains as the reason for rural areas to be poor (Hande, 2023). This implies that interventions and support programs towards employment contribute significantly to the reduction of poverty and therefore must be addressed by all government agencies.

The lowest mean of 1.41 with SD=0.76 which was interpreted as "To a Very Low Extent" was observed in indicator with regards to endorsement to any company by the LGU. Results revealed that LGU Kalayaan had a very low intervention and support program on recommending the respondents towards employment. It was observed that income being generated from employment allows workers and their family members to sustain their daily needs (Hande, 2023). Additionally, employment provides social relationships, society identity and self-esteem of oneself (Suppa, 2021). This implies that aside from the current interventions and support program of the LGU, a strengthened program to increase the endorsement of the respondents is needed.

**Table 2.2***Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Employment*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1. <i>As a 4Ps beneficiary, I/we was provided with intervention or program from the LGU Kalayaan to have a job.</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps, ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o programa upang magkaroon ng trabaho)	1.76	0.91	To a Low Extent
2. <i>As a 4Ps beneficiary, I/we was endorsed by the LGU to any company</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps, ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay naendorso sa kumpanya o anumang trabaho)	1.41	0.76	To a Very Low Extent
3. <i>As a 4Ps beneficiary, I/we was hired by the LGU Kalayaan to be a worker in any of their projects</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps, ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nakuha bilang trabahador ng mga pagawain sa munisipyo o ibang ahensya ng gobyerno)	1.49	0.80	To a Very Low Extent
4. <i>As a 4Ps beneficiary, I/we was given the opportunity to join a job fair</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps, ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng pagkakataon na makasali o mainvite sa job fair/s)	1.59	0.85	To a Very Low Extent
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>To a Very Low Extent</b>

*Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent*

The overall mean in terms of employment ( $M=1.56$ ,  $SD=0.70$ ) reveals “The Very Low Extent” of intervention and support program to the 4Ps beneficiary by the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna. This suggests that the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna had a very low extent of intervention and support program when it comes to employment to the 4Ps beneficiaries of the municipality. This shows that there are few programs being provided by the municipality to support the employment of 4Ps beneficiaries which generally can affect the capacity of families to provide for the daily needs of their family therefore do not contribute to the goal of improving the well-being of beneficiaries (Hande, 2023).

This implies that the low extent of intervention and support program in terms of employment could affect the attainment of the goal of the program and thus not benefitting the residents of the society. Additional measures on the implementation of intervention on employment might be prepared using this study.

Table 2.3 shows that the highest mean was observed in indicator about intervention and support program to have additional source of income with  $M=1.82$ ,  $SD=0.93$  which is interpreted as “To a Low Extent”.

**Table 2.3***Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Monthly Income*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we was given intervention or program of the LGU Kalayaan to have additional source of income</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o programa upang magkaroon ng pandagdag na kita)	1.82	0.93	To a Low Extent
2. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we was given or lend a capital for business</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan o napahiram ng puhunan sa negosyo)	1.45	0.82	To a Very Low Extent
3. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we was given materials to start up a business</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng panimulang gamit sa pagnenegosyo)	1.47	0.81	To a Very Low Extent
4. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we was given the opportunity to put up business stalls in any event of the LGU</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng oportunidad upang magkaroon ng negosyo sa anumang event ng munisipyo o ibang mga ahensya ng gobyerno)	1.48	0.86	To a Very Low Extent
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>To a Very Low Extent</b>

*Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent*

The study of Dickason, *et al.* (2019) reveals the interrelation of money and happiness which shows that higher income constitutes to ultimate happiness. Further, Li and Managi (2023) mentioned that well-being of human increases with the increase of income as well. This implies that the increase of intervention

and support program for income will increase well-being of individuals and therefore can affect the living conditions leading towards uplifting of one's life.

The overall mean of 1.56 and standard deviation of 0.75 further reveals that there "A Very Low Extent" of intervention and support programs in terms of monthly income. From the data, this suggests that the Municipality of Kalayaan also had a very low extent of intervention and support program to the 4Ps beneficiaries in terms of monthly income. This can be correlated with the very low extent of intervention and support programs in terms of employment. It can also be observed that there might be intervention and programs provided but are few to address the needs of the respondents. In a study of Vineetha, et al. (2022), they mentioned that financial well-being has a direct relation with the over-all well-being of a person particularly in productivity in health, relationship, work, and quality of life. Thus, it can be implied that the additional intervention and support program is also an important aspect to focus on and thus it will lead towards the growth and development of individuals and the society.

**Table 2.4**

*Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Social Security and access to financial institutions*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we was provided with intervention or program of the LGU Kalayaan to have access to financial institutions</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o programa upang magkaroon ng access sa pinansyal na institusyon)	1.76	0.95	To a Low Extent
2. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we was given or provided insurance policy</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nagkaroon ng insurance policy mula sa programa o katuwang ng o dahil sa munisipyo o ibang ahensya ng gobyerno)	1.78	0.96	To a Low Extent
3. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we had opened a personal bank account</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nagkapagbukas ng sariling bank account katuwang o dahil sa munisipyo at ibang ahensya ng gobyerno)	1.75	0.95	To a Low Extent
4. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we had knowledge about savings or insurance</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nagkaroon ng kaalaman 24ap ag-iipon o insurance)	2.42	1.08	To a Low Extent
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>To a Low Extent</b>

*Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent*

Table 2.4 reveals that the highest mean of 2.42 with SD=1.08 interpreted as "To a Low Extent" is indicator on knowledge about savings or insurance. This reveals that there are interventions and support programs provided by the LGU Kalayaan, Laguna but to a few or limited number which affects the ability of respondents as well to respond to their needs on social security, emergency situations, and others. In India, as described in the study of Vineetha, et al (2022), the government and the regulators of financial sector emphasized the importance of strengthening financial inclusion and education campaign towards its residents

to empower them towards access to information on financial services. This implies that the need for the provision of intervention and support services regarding knowledge on savings or insurance could eventually lead towards a well-informed individual to make informed financial decisions which eventually would improve their financial well-being.

On the other hand, the lowest mean of 1.75 and standard deviation of 0.95 interpreted as “To a Low Extent” was seen in indicator regarding bank account opening. This shows that the LGU Kalayaan had few or limited interventions and support programs in terms of access on bank account opening for the respondents. The study of Iuga and Dragolea in 2021 reveals that the existence of bank account, credit line and access to financial products and services are factors influencing the well-being of an individual. This implies that access to bank account and other financial services and products affects the way of living of every individual and therefore affects their family’s whole well-being. Thus, the attention towards bank account opening should be also included in the proposed plan for the respondents.

The overall mean reveals that the intervention and support program provided to the 4Ps beneficiaries in terms of social security and access to financial institutions is “To a Low Extent” with  $M=1.93$ ,  $SD=0.79$ . From the data, it can be suggested that the Municipality of Kalayaan had a low extent of intervention and support program to the 4Ps beneficiaries in terms of Social Security and access to financial institutions.

It can be further suggested that there might be implemented programs by the LGU, but it is to a few numbers only or it is given to other residents of the municipality and the members of the 4Ps beneficiaries of the municipality. Stresses coming from monetary and financial concerns showed significant effects on human beings (Vineetha, *et al.*, 2022). Thus, results imply that to ensure that the people’s well-being is uplifted, the provision of intervention and support programs regarding access to financial institutions and social security should be done.

Table 2.5 shows that the indicator with the highest mean of 2.86 and standard deviation of 1.02 and 1.07 is the indicator regarding provision of intervention and support program regarding health and access to free check-ups and consultation in the nearest rural health unit interpreted as “To a Great Extent”. Data reveals that the LGU Kalayaan, Laguna provides numerous intervention and support programs to respond to the health needs of their constituents. Based on the World Health Organization (2023), health systems is an important sector when it comes to economy. Further, they also mentioned that the status of health of individuals are key determinants of their well-being. This implies that the delivery of the different interventions and support programs in terms of health could eventually be a key towards a healthier economy and therefore improving the well-being of individuals.

**Table 2.5**

*Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Health*

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we was given intervention or program of the LGU Kalayaan about health</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o program patungkol sa kalusugan)	2.86	1.07	To a Great Extent
2. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received free check-up and consultations in the nearest rural health unit in our barangay</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nakakapagpagamot at check-up ng libre sa malapit na rural health center sa aming barangay/ munisipyo)	2.86	1.02	To a Great Extent
3. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we can get medicine in our</i>	2.78	1.02	To a Great Extent

*rural health unit*

(Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay na kakakuha ng gamot sa aming rural health center)

4. *As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we can get laboratory services from our rural health unit*

(Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nakaka pagpalaboratory sa aming rural health center)

Overall	2.67	0.84	To a Great Extent
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*Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent*

The indicator on access to laboratory services in the rural health unit had the lowest mean of 2.18 and SD=1.01 interpreted as “To a Low Extent”. It can be noted that the low extent of intervention and support programs in terms of laboratory services can be attributed to different factors such as level of accreditation of health center, budgetary constraints, availability of machines, supplies, and other resources, etc. Laboratory services plays a great role in clinical decision-making but amidst its importance, there is seen low efforts in improving the laboratory services in low-income setting areas (Mtonga, *et al.*, 2019).

This implies that amidst the effort of LGU Kalayaan to provide additional services for the laboratory services, the local government is being hindered by various factors considering that they had limited resources to finance all programs of the LGU. Thus, the need to provide additional support form the different national government agencies and non-government agencies is still needed to ensure the provision of the needed intervention and support programs of the respondents.

The overall mean of the extent of intervention and support program to 4Ps beneficiaries in terms of health was interpreted as “To a Great Extent” with values of M=2.67, SD=084. It can be suggested that the Municipality of Kalayaan provided a great extent or numerous intervention and support programs to the 4Ps beneficiaries which includes, but is not limited to, free check-ups, free medicines, and free laboratory services.

The goal of having a healthy society and economy well-being is seen to have a connection to each other (WHO, 2023). WHO further defined that universal health coverage is the access of all people to quality and complete health services provided to them in the times that they needed it. The results imply that the respondents who had access to health services can result to an increased level of well-being and thus promoting improvement and development among their family.

**Table 2.6**

*Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Nutrition*

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we was given intervention and program from LGU Kalayaan to maintain proper nutrition of our whole family</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o programa upang mapanatili ang wastong nutrisyon ng buong pamilya)	2.92	1.06	To a Great Extent
2. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we are weighted and monitored monthly (for children 0-5 years old)</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay natitimbang at namomonitor buwanan ang mga batang edad 0-5)	2.86	1.17	To a Great Extent
3. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we are dewormed twice a year (for</i>	3.09	1.02	To a Great Extent

children 6-14 years old)

(Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay napupurga ang mga batang edad 6-14 ng dalawang beses sa isang taon)

4. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we can ask for seedlings for us to cultivate it and ensure that we are eating nutritious foods

(Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay maaring humingi ng pananim na buto o seedlings upang itanim at masustansyang pagkain ng pamilya)	2.44	1.09	To a Low Extent
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<b>Overall</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>To a Great Extent</b>
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Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent

The highest mean among the indicators is observed in indicator regarding the deworming of children every year aged 6-14 years old with  $M=3.09$ ,  $SD=1.02$  which was interpreted as “To a Great Extent”. This suggests that the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan, Laguna through the Municipal Health Office in cooperation with the Department of Education implements religiously their functions in providing regular care towards the beneficiaries of the program as part of their mandate and their commitment as part of the Municipal Advisory Council Member. Further, this shows that children ages 6-14 years old are properly monitored to ensure that they are healthy. In a study of Welch, *et al.* (2017), they discussed that deworming of children has been an effective tool to promote attendance towards school in countries where helminths are endemic. Also, in the implementation of the WASH in Schools (WinS) program of the Department of Education, they strengthened the claim that deworming of learners improves their nutrition and general fitness. This, in turn, promotes the children’s ability to combat illness and an increase performance towards schooling. From these facts, it can be implied that deworming helps the family in saving money from hospitalization cost and therefore promotes positive behavior of children towards school thereby promoting the family’s level of well-being.

The lowest mean was observed in indicator about the free seedlings which the family can cultivate to sustain healthy living conditions with  $M=2.44$ ,  $SD=1.09$  interpreted as “To a Low Extent”. Data implies that program on the distribution of free seedlings was implemented to a lower extent within the respondents. This might be due to the prioritization of provision of services to farmers in the municipality. In the study of Arro, Jr. in 2023, he mentioned that supply of high-quality and healthy seeds and seedlings is critical in the success of urban and peri-urban areas’ vegetable production. Further, smallholders are also seen as a great contributor in the growth of economy, reduction of poverty and food security (Guie, 2010). Additionally, amidst the efforts of many government offices in providing and ensuring that quality seeds and seedlings are provided to farmers in developing countries, there is still an observance of difficulties in accessing their needs (Guie, 2010). This shows implies that amidst governments intervention and support programs to the farmers and to their families, difficulty in accessing the quality needed is still lacking resulting towards diminishing receipt of seeds and seedlings as prioritization of provision is also considered. Further, results imply the lack in the supply of seeds and seedlings which will ensure the quality needed to support and elevate the level of well-being.

The over mean of the extent of intervention and support program to 4Ps beneficiaries in terms of nutrition is observed to be “To a Great Extent” with  $M=2.83$ ,  $SD=0.88$ . These data suggest that the Municipality of Kalayaan provides intervention and support programs “to a great extent” to the beneficiaries in terms of nutrition observed in the provision of service to the respondents through monthly weighing of children 0–5-year-old, deworming of children 6-14 years old, and other programs related to nutrition. In the study of Kapur (2020), he mentioned that proper nutrition is the result of proper diet, healthy ageing, and resilience from diseases. Thus, interventions and support programs which supports attainment of proper nutrition promotes the improvement of well-being of every individual and thus improving the way of living of everyone which contributes to the proper functioning and productivity of an individual. This implies the

importance of the intervention and support programs in terms of nutrition since it contributes to the functioning of a person resulting in increased participation in the community, workforce, and the economy.

Table 2.7 shows that the highest mean was observed in indicator regarding access to a sanitary comfort room with  $M=3.47$ ,  $SD=0.93$  interpreted as “To a Very Great Extent”. Data shows that access to sanitary comfort room or toilet is not a concern of the respondents as they are able to access such facility to a very great extent through the intervention and support programs of the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan, Laguna. In the study of Zhou, *et al.* (2021), they reiterated that access to these facilities can ensure the effective prevention or reduction of food and water contamination by improper human waste disposal and thus resulting in a decrease in diseases and deaths especially among children. This implies that access to sanitary comfort rooms promotes improvement in the health condition and thus promoting improvement in the way of living of individuals. This will further result towards the uplifting of the overall well-being of everyone.

**Table 2.7**

*Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Water and Sanitation*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received intervention or program from LGU Kalayaan to maintain the cleanliness of our community</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o programa upang mapanatili ang kalinisan sa buong komunidad)	3.20	0.97	To a Great Extent
2. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we was provided with clean source of drinking water</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng maayos na pagkukunan ng inuming tubig)	3.05	1.15	To a Great Extent
3. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we have clean environment because there are garbage collectors in our area</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay malinis ang kapaligiran dahiil mayroong mga nagkokolekta ng basura)	3.14	1.04	To a Great Extent
4. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we have access to sanitary comfort room</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay mayroong gingamit na maayos na palikuran o comfort room)	3.47	0.93	To a Very Great Extent
<b>Overall</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>To a Great Extent</b>

*Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent*

The lowest mean of 3.05 with standard deviation of 1.15 was observed in indicator regarding provision of clean source of drinking water which is also interpreted as “To a Great Extent”. Data shows that amidst receiving the lowest mean, the respondents still showed a great extent in the intervention and support programs from the LGU Kalayaan, Laguna. This means that the respondents have the access towards a clean source of drinking water and therefore contributing towards the continuous achievement of the daily needs and the nutritional requirements of the respondents. Kapur (2020) mentioned that water is an important component to ensure proper nutrition. Thus, the need to a safe and clean source of water for everyone is very

much needed. This implies that access to this kind of intervention and support program will eventually contribute towards decrease in the increasing rates of malnutrition and therefore results in a healthier community fostering an improved level of well-being of everyone.

Overall, the extent of intervention and support program to the 4Ps beneficiaries in terms of water and sanitation is “To a Great extent” with  $M=3.22$ ,  $SD=0.80$ . The data on the extent of intervention and support program to the 4Ps beneficiaries in terms of water and sanitation reveals the commitment of the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan to ensure that the residents of the locality have a clean source of drinking water, has access to a sanitary toilet, has a clean environment brought about by the regular garbage collection and other program and services to maintain the community clean. Further, it can be implied that through these efforts of the LGU Kalayaan, Laguna, this will ensure that health is fostered amongst the society as these indicators also directly affects health of the community. The data also correlates with the data on Table 3.5 and Table 3.6 where results showed that the intervention and services provided by the LGU Kalayaan was “To a Great Extent”. The World Health Organization (2019) confirms that access to safe and sufficient water, enough sanitation facility, and proper practice of hygiene for all will results in improvement of health and the quality of life. This implies that to have a healthy quality of life, the intervention on water and sanitation must be observed and provided to the people. In result, this will ensure the protection of every individual from unwanted illness and promotes positive and healthy living conditions.

**Table 2.8**

*Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Housing*

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received intervention or program to have a decent house (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o programa upang magkaroon ng maayos na tirahan)	2.36	1.30	To a Low Extent
2. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received assistance to strengthen our house roofing and walls (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng assistance upang mapatibay ang dingding at bubong ng bahay)	1.89	1.14	To a Low Extent
3. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received assistance to have our own land for our own house (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng tulong upang magkaroon ng lupang titirikan ng bahay)	1.49	0.94	To a Very Low Extent
4. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received assistance to have electricity supply or lighting in our house (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng tulong upang magkaroon ng kuryente o ilaw sa bahay)	1.68	1.07	To a Very Low Extent
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>To a Low Extent</b>

*Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent*

In Table 2.8, the highest mean was observed in indicator about intervention and support program to have a decent house with  $M=2.36$ ,  $SD=1.30$  interpreted as “To a Low Extent”. Housing has always been associated as a social determinant of health and well-being (Rolfe, *et al.*, 2020). Further, the causal relationship between the housing structures defects such as home toxins, molds and damp, colder temperatures, safety factors and overcrowding are evidently influencing housing structures (Rolfe, *et al.*, 2020). Additionally, other social and cultural factors related to homelessness includes substance abuse

resulting in problematic situations, local and family abuse, mental health issues, and poverty (Brew, *et al.*, 2024). This implies the great need to ensure that a decent housing unit for everyone is a social right. Further, the results also implies that such housing will eventually help in the prevention of possible threats and harm that will eventually constitutes as a hindering factor to the attainment of improved level of well-being.

The lowest mean of 1.49 with standard deviation of 0.94 was observed in indicator regarding the provision of assistance to have their own land for their own house interpreted as “To a Very Low Extent”. The results showed that fewer interventions and support programs on the assistance towards ownership of land for their housing unit was implemented by the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan, Laguna. This can be attributed to various factors such as private land ownership, budgetary constraints, limitations on the conversion of land use or purpose, and many more. Land acquisition has been found to be a global concern due to various effects on land use systems which has a direct effect on the well-being of humans (Nanhthavong, *et al.*, 2021). This implies that amidst the contributing factors hindering the provision of these services, the need to eventually provide land ownership to those needing it especially the vulnerable sector must be addressed. This can be done through the continuous convergence of services and efforts from the national to the local government offices and thus ensuring that every citizen has their own land which can be used to establish their permanent housing unit to ensure protection from hazards and other related risks.

Overall, the extent of intervention and support program to the 4Ps beneficiaries resulted “To a Low Extent” with  $M=1.85$ ,  $SD=0.90$ . It can be implied from the data on Table 2.8 that the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan, Laguna lacks intervention and support program to address issues and concerns pertaining to the walls and roofing materials of the housing unit, tenure status of the house and lot, lighting facility of the house, and other related services in relation to it. World Health Organization (2018) how improved conditions of housing can save lives, increase quality of life, reduce illness and diseases, reduce poverty, and reduce climate change situations. This implies that the status of housing affects the security and safety of the respondents towards hazards and therefore can influence the improvement of the level of their well-being.

Table 2.9 shows that the highest mean was observed in indicator about provision of intervention and support program to ensure continuity of their children’s studies with  $M=3.12$ ,  $SD=1.13$  interpreted as “To a Great Extent”. Data shows that the LGU of Kalayaan, Laguna through their support in the Department of Education – Kalayaan Sub Office implements and provides a great extent of intervention and support programs to ensure that quality education is given to all its learners especially the beneficiaries of the 4Ps in the municipality. Kapur (2019) discussed in his study that education enables individuals to sustain their family living conditions efficaciously, be able to meet the qualifications of different job or livelihood opportunities and developed them to be a morally and ethically aware human beings. This implies that the efforts of the LGU of Kalayaan, Laguna will ensure the improvement of the family of the respondents leading towards attainment of the livelihood and job that will support them to uplift their lives and finally, be a able to overcome the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

**Table 2.9**

*Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Education*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received intervention or program from LGU Kalayaan to ensure continuity of our children’s education (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o tulong upang patuloy na makapag-aral ang anak)	3.12	1.13	To a Great Extent
2. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received scholarship or free education (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang	1.93	1.21	To a Low Extent

miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng scholarship o libreng pag-papaaral sa paaralan)

3. *As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received free school supplies*

(Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng libreng school supplies)	2.32	1.07	To a Low Extent
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4. *As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we are taught how to read and write*

(Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay naturuan na magbasa at magsulat)	2.96	1.19	To a Great Extent
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Overall	1.93	0.79	To a Low Extent
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*Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent*

The lowest mean was observed in indicator regarding provision of scholarship or free education with M=1.93, SD=1.21 interpreted as “To a Low Extent”. Data shows the LGU of Kalayaan, Laguna provided minimal number of scholarship or free education amongst the respondents of the study. This means that the current scholarship programs for free education provided by the LGU of Kalayaan, Laguna is lacking as compared to the population of the respondents. Further, this confirms the additional need for the provision of scholarships to those who need it. It has been proven that scholarships have been an effective tool in improving the academic performance and enabling access to education for the vulnerable sectors (Berlana and Corti, 2025). With the passing of the RA 10931 or the “Universal Access to quality tertiary Education Act”, this expands the access towards tertiary education providing free tuition, miscellaneous and other school fees to every college student (Virola, 2019). Further, challenges in the implementation of the free education for all tertiary students has still been a concern due to the financial requirements to ensure the continuity of the program. (Virola, 2019). This implies that amidst efforts of the national government and the LGU of Kalayaan, Laguna, the problem on the financial situations to support all tertiary students in the community is still occurring in the whole country. This shows that problems on the provision of scholarships and free education is still needing additional intervention to ensure that students in every family developed the necessary skills and educational requirements of a high-paying job which will sustain the family’s needs and results in the uplifting of the level of well-being of every family.

On the overall mean, the extent of intervention and support program revealed that it was “To a Low Extent” with M=1.93, SD=0.79. Data implies that the intervention and support programs of the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan towards education are at a “low extent”. This is contributed to the low means of those who did not received scholarship and free schooling and those who answered that they did not received free school supplies. Significantly, the means of those who receives intervention for them to be able to read and write and other services related to education and for them to continue their studies resulted “To a Great Extent” signifying the presence of intervention and support program for education amongst the respondents. In the study of Gecolea (2019), he mentioned that amidst the presence of different programs for education in the country, there is still an observance of continuous dropping rates among the students. However, the country with its “Ambisyon Natin 2040” vision has provided the country to hope for an uplifted quality of life. This implies that the country and the different local government units continue to improve the different intervention and support programs for education. Thus, allowing every learner especially those who belongs to the vulnerable sector to have equal access to quality education and therefore resulting to the uplifting to their quality of life and level of well-being.

Table 2.10 shows that the highest mean was observed in indicator regarding receipt of intervention and support program to know the importance of family with M=3.36, SD=0.95 interpreted as “To a Very

Great Extent". This shows that the LGU of Kalayaan was able to provide a variety of intervention and support programs that promotes knowledge on the importance of family which reiterates the different roles and responsibilities of their family and their linkage towards the community. In the study of Kapir (2023), he mentioned the importance of parents as the primary teacher of their children. The parents are given power that comes with the responsibility to lead and guide their children as they grow up through the various practice of different task and activities which will teach their children the skills they need and the promotion of family member's well-being (Kapir, 2023).

The lowest mean was observed in indicator on membership to any organization or group in their community, barangay, or municipality with  $M=2.37$ ,  $SD=1.11$  interpreted as "To a Low Extent". Observance of a low extent of intervention and support is seen on indicator pertaining to access to people's organization, association, or support groups. This implies that the LGU has fewer opportunities for the respondents to join said groups. This might also be attributed to various factors becoming the possible reason of respondent's in not joining or participating in the said groups. In the study of Adeleke and Alani (2020), they defined social groups as an aggregate or categories of individuals who has the sense of belongingness and share a common objective. These groups bring together the community and provide opportunities towards receipt and giving social support such as belongingness, realistic help and emotional support. This implies that to belong to a people's organization, association, or support groups it is imperative that the perspective of individuals towards belongingness and common objective or goal is a must. Therefore, amidst the availability of these groups, it is dependent on the individual to participate in the said groups, organization, or associations.

**Table 2.10**

*Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Role Performance of the family*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received intervention or program from the LGU Kalayaan to know the importance of family</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o programa upang malaman ang kahalagahan ng pamilya)	3.36	0.95	To a Very Great Extent
2. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we attends to community, barangay, or municipal activities</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay dumadalo ng aktibidad ng kominidad o barangay o munisipyo)	2.93	1.00	To a Great Extent
3. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we can bond and celebrate together as a family</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nakakapagbonding at nakakapagsama-sama)	3.15	0.98	To a Great Extent
4. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we are members of any organization or group in our community, barangay, or municipality</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay kasali sa anumang samahan o grupo sa aming komunidad o barangay o munisipyo)	2.37	1.11	To a Low Extent
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>To a Great Extent</b>

*Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent*

The overall mean reveals that the extent of intervention and support program is “To a Great Extent” with  $M=2.95$ ,  $SD=0.81$ . Table 2.10 data suggests that the Municipality of Kalayaan provided intervention and support programs to the respondents “To a Great Extent”. This includes services inclusive for all, family oriented and community building. In the study of Kapur (2023) entitled “Understanding the significance of promoting family and community well-being”, he mentioned that the family as the first institution where learning, growth and development of an individual begins, it should also inculcate to every member of their family that they cannot live alone. The family should realize the need to communicate and participate with other people in the community. This implies that services provided to the respondents have bring up the citizens towards a positive attitude on the role performance of the family which eventually can result towards positive culture in the community and leading towards uplifting of each family towards a sustained and improved level of well-being.

The highest mean among the indicators in observed in indicator regarding awareness in disaster preparedness with  $M=3.54$ ,  $SD=0.84$  interpreted as “To a Very Great Extent”. Data shows that among the different variables on family awareness, disaster preparedness has received the highest mean and therefore showed that the LGU of Kalayaan, Laguna delivers intervention and support programs that eventually promotes and resulted in the sufficient awareness of the respondents towards disaster preparedness from pre, during and post disaster. In the study of Setianingsih and Darwati (2020), they mentioned that the family as part of the community should take responsibility and plan on their disaster preparedness. Additionally, community preparedness is seen as an effective tool to minimize negative impacts of disasters. This implies that awareness of family on disaster preparedness can eventually contribute towards diminishing the destructive results of disasters and thereby can improve the quality of life by being prepared and knowledgeable whenever there is an occurrence of any disaster.

**Table 2.11**

*Extent of Intervention and Support Program to the 4Ps Beneficiaries in terms of Family Awareness on Social Issues*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we received intervention or program from the LGU Kalayaan to be aware of the important events and news in our community</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay nabigyan ng interbasyon o programa upang maging mulat sa mga nangyayari sa paligid)	3.01	1.01	To a Great Extent
2. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we knows the rights of a children</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay alam ang karapatan ng mga bata)	3.53	0.86	To a Very Great Extent
3. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we knows the different types of violence against women and children</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay alam ang mga uri ng pang-aabuso sa mga bata at kababaihan)	3.44	0.93	To a Very Great Extent
4. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, I/we knows the correct preparations during calamities</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaryo ng 4Ps (4Ps), ako o ang miyembro ng aking pamilya ay alam ang tamang paghahanda kapag may	3.54	0.84	To a Very Great Extent

sakuna)

<b>Overall</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>To a Very Great Extent</b>
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*Legend: 3.25-4.00 To a Very Great Extent; 2.50-3.24 To a Great Extent; 1.75-2.49; To a Low Extent; 1.00-1.74 To a Very Low Extent*

The lowest mean was observed in the indicator regarding awareness in the events and news in the community with  $\bar{M}=3.01$ ,  $SD=1.01$  interpreted as “To a Great Extent”. Amidst receiving the lowest mean, the indicator on awareness towards events and news in the community showed that the LGU Kalayaan, Laguna provided an interventions and support programs to a great extent. This shows that various communication methods are utilized by the LGU to ensure the dissemination of information regarding the current news and updates in the locality. In the study of Kapur in 2023, he mentioned that communicating with others should be done in an effective manner to ensure that everyone will be aware of the message. Further, he also mentioned that when effective communication takes place, individuals will participate in promoting the family and community well-being by sharing relevant information to others. Hence, this implies that awareness towards the events and news in the community will result to a more productive, well-informed, and responsible citizens. Also, this implies that awareness on news the events and news in the community will result towards different community spirit leading towards the improvement of life of every family in the community.

Overall, the mean of the intervention and support program in terms of Family Awareness on Social Issues was observed “To a Very Great Extent” with  $M=3.38$ ,  $SD=0.79$ . The data on Table 2.11 suggest that the respondents receive “To a Very Great Extent” the intervention and support programs of the Municipality of Kalayaan in terms of promotion of awareness on children’s rights, gender-based violence, and disaster risk reduction and management. Further, intervention and support program to be aware on the important news and events in the community reveals that intervention and support programs were seen to be provided “To a Great Extent”. Results implies that the unique feature of the program, family development session, partnered with the different intervention and support programs provided by the LGU of Kalayaan, Laguna exhibits positive effects on the level of awareness of family beneficiaries towards social issues. Kapur (2023) stated that if individuals belonging to the same community understands the significance and meaning of family and community well-being then they will be able to provide improvements in their standards of living. From this, it can be implied that the LGU Kalayaan was able to impart and instill awareness towards its resident which is an important tool to ensure community participation and improve the level of well-being of every person.

**Table 3***Perceived Implementation of Participatory Strategies*

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1. Scaling up of Community-Driven Development	3.38	0.52	Strongly Agree
2. Convergence in the Delivery of Core Responses	3.32	0.48	Strongly Agree
3. Building Adaptive Capacities at All Levels of Implementation	3.37	0.50	Strongly Agree
4. Institutionalized Monitoring and Evaluation System	3.38	0.50	Strongly Agree
<b>Overall</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>

*Legend: 3.25-4.00 Strongly Agree; 2.50-3.24 Agree; 1.75-2.49; Disagree; 1.00-1.74 To a Strongly Disagree*

Table 3 shows the perceived implementation of participatory strategies in the implementation of the Pantwid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. The highest mean was observed in the Scaling up of Community-

Driven Development ( $M=3.38$ ,  $SD=0.52$ ) and Institutionalized Monitoring and Evaluation System ( $M=3.38$ ,  $SD=0.50$ ) which are both interpreted as “Strongly Agree”. This suggests that the respondents perceived these two participatory strategies to be helpful in the proper implementation of the 4Ps and thus, this results to a strong agreement of the respondents in terms of leveling up developments led by the community and the established monitoring and evaluation system.

In a study about community driven development, they mentioned that community driven development (CDD) is a possible solution to deliver quality infrastructure projects and services which will result positive impacts on economic welfare (Sutisna and Qibthiyah, 2023). Further, Michalski, *et al.* (2023) mentioned that to align the needs of the community and the government, there is a need to understand the contributing factors towards community’s capacity to serve its people. One of the strategies done in Indonesia to address community driven development is the provision of village funds to ensure village development through addressing basic needs, infrastructure, and facilities, increasing the potentials of the local economy, and sustainable use of natural resources and environment (Sutisna and Qibthiyah, 2023). Approaches which involve participation and engagement of the community citizens towards improvement of community well-being has been proven to be a tool to depicts the goals and priorities of a community (Michalski, *et al.*, 2023). This implies that implementation of community driven development provides the government the ease of determining the actual needs of the people and thus be able to address these needs to ensure the improvement of their community well-being leading towards improved quality of life.

On the other hand, monitoring and evaluation systems has been identified as the best tool to verify and check the achievements of a certain project and know what has been done that meets the required output of the program (Vianney, *et al.*, 2020). Subsequently, Mashigo (2023) reiterated the need to include monitoring and evaluation tools in most government institutions, projects, and program implementation to ensure the improvement and performance of public sector. This implies that monitoring and evaluation system is deemed necessary to ensure that all plans, projects, and activities implemented by the different government agencies are properly monitored, evaluated, and assessed for the betterment of the delivery of public service to the people.

The lowest mean was observed in the Convergence in the Delivery of Core Responses ( $M=3.32$ ,  $SD=0.48$ ) which is interpreted as “Strongly Agree”. Amidst receiving the lowest mean, the convergence in the delivery of core responses was highly agreed and highly perceived by the respondents as an influencing factor in the implementation of the program and the achievement of the goal of improved level of well-being of the beneficiaries. In the study of Gallo-Rivera, *et al.* in 2025, they defined well-being as a multidimensional construct covering different material (wealth, income, employment, and housing conditions) and non-material elements (health, education, community engagement, social connections, environmental quality, safety of individuals, and subjective well-being). Thus, showing that well-being needs a systematic and a multisectoral approach to ensure response towards the material and non-material needs of the people (Gallo-Rivera, *et al.*, 2025). The study of Leo, *et al.* in 2019 supports this claim as they mentioned that improving the individual well-being has a proven relation with service research. This type of research focuses on understanding the different factors cumulatively affecting and co-creating (positively or negatively) the improvement of the well-being of individuals. This implies that convergence of services by the different government agencies showed persistent positive effects in the improvement of the lives of the citizens and thus perceiving a positive feedback from the citizen as this results in responding the actual needs of the people.

Overall, the perceived implementation of participatory strategies reveals that the respondents “Strongly Agree” in that the implementation of participatory strategies in the 4Ps ( $M=3.6$ ,  $SD=0.50$ ). This shows that the respondents strongly perceived and agreed that the participatory strategies are an effective tool in ensuring that the goal to uplift and improved the level of well-being of the beneficiaries are attained. In the study of Chen and Zhang (2021), they mentioned that community participation results in community or neighborhood difficulties and conflicts, sharing community services among themselves, participating and organizing community activities, and many more. Further, stakeholders or members participation concept can

be traced back in public administration and business management studies and literatures which are discussing about the basics of democratic belief in participation of the community and involvement of the public (Cardenas, *et al.*, 2015).

This implies that implementation of participatory strategies improves delivery of services, enhance community skills and abilities, builds community relations, and improve the well-being of individuals and family. This helps both the government and the people towards a more sustainable development as participation from the recipients of the services are being included in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the specific programs, plans and activities.

**Table 3.1**

*Perceived Implementation of Participatory Strategies in terms of Scaling up of Community-Driven Development*

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in the creation of positive change in our family</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa pagkakaroon ng positibong pagbabago sa aming pamilya)	3.37	0.67	Strongly Agree
2. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in our family's desire to help ourselves, our neighbors, and our community</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa pagtulong ng aming pamilya sa sarili, sa kapwa at sa komunidad)	3.40	0.58	Strongly Agree
3. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in being active in family, community, and municipality activities</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa pagiging aktibo sa gawain sa pamilya, komunidad, baranagay at munisipyo)	3.36	0.57	Strongly Agree
4. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in awareness to the events and news in our surroundings, community, and municipality</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa pagiging mulat sa mga nangyayari sa aming paligid, barangay at munisipyo)	3.41	0.56	Strongly Agree
5. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in our appreciation of bayanihan in our community</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay	3.38	0.55	Strongly Agree

nagresulta sa pagpapahalaga sa diwa ng bayanihan sa komunidad)

Overall	3.38	0.52	Strongly Agree
<i>Legend: 3.25-4.00 Strongly Agree; 2.50-3.24 Agree; 1.75-2.49; Disagree; 1.00-1.74 To a Strongly Disagree</i>			

Table 3.1 reveals the perceived implementation of participatory strategies in terms of Scaling up of community-driven development. The highest mean in the indicators was observed in awareness in the community with  $M=3.41$ ,  $SD=0.56$  interpreted as “Strongly Agree”. This shows that respondents strongly agree that the implementation of participatory strategies in the implementation of 4Ps develops awareness of the family in their community which ensures that families are well-aware of the current events, news, and realities of their areas. Cardenas, *et al.* (2015) mentioned in their study that to ensure participation of the public, it should start with the identification of a multisectoral group of individuals and educating them of the current topics, issues, and events. Further, awareness in multicultural participation has enhanced well-being and improve group participation among community members which fosters community spirit through the experiences being shared by everyone (Vorng, 2025). This implies that awareness in the different community aspects promotes and fosters community participation towards self-growth and community development. This can be done properly through relevant education, promotions, and awareness towards the community members to result in positive outcomes that will enable every community member to an improved well-being.

The lowest mean was observed in indicator on active participation in the community with  $M=3.36$ ,  $SD=0.57$  interpreted as “Strongly Agree”. Data on Table 3.1 suggests that amidst being the lowest mean, active participation in the community is still perceived positively by the respondents showing that they were able to apply among themselves and in their community the awareness they built along the implementation of the program. Community participation topics has earned attractions from numerous scholars due to its importance (Riyanto, *et al.*, 2023). Community participation is the active engagement and involvement of community members to activities which impacts their lives (Chen and Zhang, 2022). Active participation allows the community members to have opportunity to be involved in the key processes such as decision making and implantation which is hoped to ensure the uplifting of the quality of life of everyone (Hariyadi, *et al.*, 2024). This implies that through community active participation, the community are given the chance to participate in the creation, development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the services provided for the betterment of everyone well-being. Subsequently, this promotes improvement on the view and understanding of the community towards the services which will result in better communication and easy problem resolutions.

Table 3.2 shows the perceived implementation of participatory strategy in terms of convergence in the delivery of core responses. The highest mean was observed in the indicator mentioning about provision of the right and just help to the needy with  $M=3.41$ ,  $SD=0.56$  interpreted as “Strongly Agree”. The data on Table 3.2 suggests that respondent’s perception over the provision of services to them are based on their needs which are given correctly based on the necessity. Further, this shows that the Local Government Unit of Kalayaan, Laguna can provide them relevant and tailor-fitted intervention and support programs according to their needs. The theory on needs and satisfaction of goals mentioned that human beings are individuals who avoids misery and pain and that they desire satisfaction and pleasure through satisfaction of their desires, goals and needs (Turgut and Edrinc, 2019).

**Table 3.2**

*Perceived Implementation of Participatory Strategies in terms of Convergence in the Delivery of Core Responses*

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in the	3.33	0.60	Strongly Agree



vulnerable sector with  $M=3.22$ ,  $SD=0.54$  interpreted as “Agree”. This just show that amidst being the lowest mean, it also supports positively the claim that the implementation of participatory strategies led towards answering and responding the needs of the vulnerable sector in Kalayaan, Laguna.

This further shows that the municipality provides helpful intervention and programs to its residents especially the vulnerable sectors to ensure that they are given the necessary social services to uplift their lives. In the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, it aims that no one will be left behind through focusing on the poorest, vulnerable and the farthest behind (Santana, 2018). Limante and Tereskinas (2022) discussed that vulnerable sectors are more often lacking access to different factors such as rights, goods, services, and resources which eventually influenced their well-being and the well-being of the whole community. With all these, the need for intervention and support program for the vulnerable sector are highlighted in the study of UNDP (2021) where identified that receipt of disaster relief, cash aids, agricultural information, health information and other government services will increase the coping mechanisms of the vulnerable sectors. Thus, results imply that the provided intervention and support programs of the municipality positively and effectively impacts the lives of the vulnerable sector and resulted in the improvement of the well-being of the 4Ps beneficiaries which are also part of the vulnerable sector.

Table 3.3 depicts the results on the perceived implementation of participatory strategies in terms of building adaptive capacities at all levels of implementation. The highest mean was observed in indicator regarding the appreciation of health and education with  $M=3.48$ ,  $SD=0.57$  interpreted as “Strongly Agree”. This shows that the respondents perceived that the implementation of participatory strategies build and develops adaptive capacities towards each family on health and education. This is consistent with the goal of the program which is to focus on improving the education, health, and nutrition aspects of the family-beneficiaries through provision of conditional cash grants and the intervention and support programs from the different public and private institutions and agencies. In the study of Harley and Clark (2025), they defined adaptive capacities as an ability of individuals to face disruptions or changes in a system which eventually results in additional demands affecting communities and the vulnerable sector. However, amidst the growing number of efforts to continue building adaptive capacities towards the vulnerable sectors there is lacking effects in the well-being of individuals leading to substantial risk and vulnerabilities to people. Walker *et al.* (2021) mentioned that experience of formal education can increase cognitive and learning aspects of adaptive capacity. Further, Green (2023) states that as health adaptive capacities increases, it directly decreases the vulnerability of an area or population. Also, the main purpose of health adaptation is to improve health system in general.

**Table 3.3**

*Perceived Implementation of Participatory Strategies in terms of Building Adaptive Capacities at All Levels of Implementation*

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in developing our skills to parenthood and employment (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa paghubog ng aming mga kakayahan sa pagpapamilya at paghahanap buhay)	3.37	0.55	Strongly Agree
2. As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in strengthening our knowledge about our community (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa paglawak ng aming kaalaman tungkol sa mahalagang isyu sa	3.35	0.57	Strongly Agree

komunidad)

3. *As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in strengthening our relationship with our family and the community*

(Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa pagpapalakas ng relasyon namin sa pamilya at komunidad)

3.38      0.58      Strongly Agree

4. *As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in appreciation towards health and education*

(Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa pagpapahalaga sa kalusugan at edukasyon)

3.48      0.57      Strongly Agree

5. *As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in improvement of our level of well-being*

(Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa pagtaas ng antas ng aming pamumuhay)

3.27      0.54      Strongly Agree

<b>Overall</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
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*Legend: 3.25-4.00 Strongly Agree; 2.50-3.24 Agree; 1.75-2.49; Disagree; 1.00-1.74 To a Strongly Disagree*

This implies that the ability to develop adaptive capacities at all level of implementation of the 4Ps resulted in the improvement of the education, health, and nutrition of the beneficiaries. This improvement will eventually benefit the program, the implementers, and most especially the beneficiaries as this will result towards the improvement of well-being and the eventual exit to the program due to self-sufficiency.

The lowest mean was observed in indicator regarding the improvement of their level of well-being with  $M=3.27$ ,  $SD=0.54$  interpreted as “Strongly Agree”. Data shows that even this indicator had the lowest mean, it positively reflects that respondents still perceive that the program eventually improve their level of well-being through the different program provided to them by the different government agencies. Subsequently, this also confirms that the end goal of the program which is for all beneficiaries to reach self-sufficiency and be able to graduate from the program is realized through the implementation of these participatory strategies. Based on the study of Heath (2024), Adaptive Capacity is an essential requirement for the mitigation of risks and protection human being’s well-being. Further, to understand and promote improvement of well-being through adaptive capacities, the different dimensions of adaptive strategies and well-being together with its outcomes must be understood. This implies that adaptive capacities to improve well-being of individuals covers a wide spectrum of concern and factors to achieve to goal. Hence, the results implies that the respondents showed positive response signifying that the intervention and support programs to uplift their level of well-being is being provided and thus can result towards economic growth and success in the shared goal of mitigating the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

Table 3.4 shows the perceived implementation of participatory strategies in terms of Institutionalize Monitoring and Evaluation System. The highest means was recorded in indicator regarding having a realistic data for program improvement with  $M=3.41$ ,  $SD=0.54$  interpreted as “Strongly Agree”. Data shows that respondents strongly agree that the realistic data of the program helps improve the 4Ps as a program for the poor which contributes greatly to the achievement of the goal of the program. As described by the International Labour Organization (2011), monitoring and evaluation are processes which provide policymakers the opportunity to know the evolution of intervention and program, to know the effectiveness and implementation of the program, and determine the impact of the program to its target groups or individuals. Additionally, Mabizela and Zwane (2023), mentioned that monitoring and evaluation tools can provide results linked with the possible enhancement of the performance of a municipality. This implies that the presence of a monitoring and evaluation tool has proven its significance with the strong concurrence of the

respondents in the survey. Further, monitoring and evaluation tool can contribute significant answers on how to eventually tailor-fit the programs to meet the actual needs of the people. Finally, these tools will also help in determining the output of the program which can also contribute towards future legislations and improvement of social services.

The lowest mean was observed in indicators regarding having an organized list of beneficiaries and an organized record of beneficiaries regarding their tenure in the program with both  $M=3.36$  and  $SD=0.55$  and  $SD=0.57$ , respectively. Both are interpreted “Strongly Agree”.

Amidst having the lowest mean, respondents still showed a strong agreement that having an organized list of beneficiaries and records of the beneficiaries regarding their tenure also helps in the improvement of the program and its goal. This highlights the importance of these tools in ensuring that the services needed by the respondents are provided. The International Labour Organization (2011) described monitoring as a process of data gathering, analyzing, and comparing results based on program implementation. Further, monitoring involves data on their characteristics, attendance, compliance and enrollment, beneficiaries program situation, and the costs incurred. In the study of Oman (2021), the well-being data shows real life information from the respondents which focuses on the generation, analysis, and usage of data to show how it will be used to influence the politics, policy, culture, and the society. This implies that data gathered from the respondents, including the listing of beneficiaries and their tenure, contributes towards improvement of the program through the realistic data of the beneficiaries which will result in addressing actual needs of the vulnerable sectors of the society.

**Table 3.4***Perceived Implementation of Participatory Strategies in terms of Institutionalize Monitoring and Evaluation System*

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in organized list of beneficiaries</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa maayos na listahan naming mga benepisyaryo)	3.36	0.55	Strongly Agree
2. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in organized records of beneficiaries pertaining to the different aspects connected to our tenure in the program</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa maayos na taalan/rekord naming mga benepisyaryo sa iba't ibang bagay na konektado sa pananatili namin sa programa)	3.36	0.57	Strongly Agree
3. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in detailed records of our received cash grants from the program</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa detalyadong talaan/rekord ng aming mga natatanggap na pay-out sa programa)	3.39	0.54	Strongly Agree
4. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in realistic data to ensure improvement of the program</i> (Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa pagkakaroon ng datos upang mas mapabuti pa ang programa)	3.41	0.54	Strongly Agree
5. <i>As a 4Ps (4Ps) beneficiary, the Participatory Strategies of the Philippine Social Protection Framework resulted in correct and</i>			

equal view in the reality of the beneficiaries

(Bilang isang benepisyaro ng 4Ps (4Ps), ang Participatory Strategies ng Philippine Social Protection Framework ay nagresulta sa wasto at pantay na pagtingin sa kalagayan naming mga benepisyaryo)

<b>Overall</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
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Legend: 3.25-4.00 Strongly Agree; 2.50-3.24 Agree; 1.75-2.49; Disagree; 1.00-1.74 To a Strongly Disagree

**Table 4**

*Test of Difference on Perceived Implementation of Participatory strategies as grouped based on profile*

Profile Variable	H-Value	P-Value	Interpretation
Age	1.4	.705	Not Significant
Marital Status	2.23	.694	Not Significant
Sex	0.23	.635	Not Significant
Class of Worker	19.25	.004	Significant
Tenure	5.47	.019	Significant

Legend:  $p < 0.05$  Significant

Table 4 shows the results on the test of difference on the perceived implementation of participatory strategies as grouped based on their profile. Among all the profile variables, only five (5) out of the eleven (11) variables reveals to pass the assumptions of the study which are age, marital status, sex, class of worker, and tenure.

The data on Table 4 implied that among the five (5) profile variables, only the class of worker and the tenure in the program appears to affect the perceived implementation of participatory strategies when grouped according to their profile. However, age, marital status, and sex does not affect the perceived implementation of participatory strategies when grouped according to their profile. This implies that regardless whether what is their age, marital status, and sex it does not affect their perceived implementation of participatory strategies and only their class of worker and tenure in the program affects the way the respondents perceived or see the implementation of said strategies.

Of which, only two (2) revealed to be significant which are the class of worker ( $p$ -value = 0.004) and the tenure ( $p$  value = 0.019). This suggests that the type or class of work of the respondents, whether self-employed, employed in family business or private households, and works with pay or without pay significantly affects how the respondents view the effects of participatory strategies on 4Ps and its beneficiaries in uplifting their level of well-being. Labor force surveys gives us a broader view of the working class and other classes' characteristics in the country (Velasco, 2023). Further, it is also mentioned that the working population is indeed in need of social protection programs and support from the government agencies (Velasco, 2023). Subsequently, Bryce (2019) reported that permanent work status implies lower detrimental effects to social well-being than casual work status. Also, self-employed workers impact well-being positively as compared to employed workers. This implies how the type or class of worker significantly influence the well-being of individuals and thus resulting in varying perceptions towards the implementation of social protection programs of the state. In the same way, the length of stay of the beneficiaries in the program affects how they perceived participatory strategies which may be attributed to the facts that in their tenure in the program they already received numerous intervention and support programs from the program and the local government unit.

Table 5 reveals the results on the test of relationship between the extent of intervention and support programs and the perceived implementation of participatory strategies. From the 250 respondents of the research, this resulted in the overall mean for the extent of intervention and support program of 2.35,  $SD=0.61$  and the implementation of participatory strategies of 3.36,  $SD=0.47$ . Importantly, Table 5 showed that there is

a moderate positive relationship ( $p$ -value = 0.396) between the extent of intervention and support program and the perceived implementation of participatory strategies. This implies that as the extent of intervention and support program increases, the perceived implementation of participatory strategies of the respondents also increases. In a study of Dervisevic (2021), he mentioned that there is an observance of longer impacts in the well-being of an individual which is correlated from different length of exposure in the program. This implies that the length of tenure and exposure of the respondents in 4Ps led towards the improvement of their level of well-being and their beliefs in the participatory strategies implemented which later will affect the society and the economy.

**Table 5**

*Test of Relationship between Extent of Intervention and Support Program and Perceived Implementation of Participatory strategies*

Variables	N	Mean	SD	1	2
1. Extent of intervention and support program	250	2.35	0.61	-	
2. Implementation of participatory strategies	250	3.36	0.47	.396**	-

Legend: \*\*.  $p < 0.01$  Significant; \*.  $p < 0.05$  Significant

With all these results gathered and discussions relayed in the study, the researcher proposed a comprehensive plan for the implementation of the intervention and support programs to the 4Ps beneficiaries of the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna. The plan reflects the different indicators actionable by the local government unit based on the provision of the Local Government Code of the Philippines. Further, it can observe in the proposed comprehensive plan the different gaps or lacking areas of intervention and support program with the specific program that could answer the gaps. The specific department, agency and personnel are also indicated to ensure the convergence of services of the whole local government unit. Also, stated in the plan are the possible resources needed and the fund source needed in the implementation of the said program to ensure that the program will become realistic and that it can be included in the proposed budget for the municipality. Finally, to provide check and balance among the proposed projects, the mode of verification and the expected output is further discussed in the proposed plan to set the goals and set the proper audit expectations for the said intervention, project, plans and activities.

Subsequently, to ensure that all the mentioned interventions/PPAs are realized, a draft of the sample Sangguniang Bayan Resolution is also proposed by the researcher to institutionalize and strengthen the smooth and effective implementation of the intervention and support program to the 4Ps beneficiaries in the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna.

#### 4. Summary of Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations

##### 4.1. Summary of Findings

The following findings were drawn from the study:

1. most of the respondents from the 4Ps beneficiaries of Kalayaan, Laguna are mainly composed of young to middle female married adults who are mostly high school graduates and are working mostly as a laborer and unskilled workers in their self-owned business without any employer and are 7-13 years already in the program.

2. 4Ps beneficiaries had experience a low extent of intervention and support program from the Municipality of Kalayaan specifically on indicators employable skills, Employment, Monthly Income, Social Security and access to financial institutions, housing, and education.
3. Significantly, indicators on health, nutrition, water and sanitation, role performance of the family and family awareness to social issues resulted vice-versa.
4. Demographic profile on class of worker and tenure in the program significantly affects the perceived implementation of the participatory strategies when grouped according to profile.
5. Further, the extent of intervention and support programs and the perceived implementation of participatory strategies showed significant relationship towards each other.
6. A comprehensive plan for the implementation of intervention and support programs of the Municipality of Kalayaan for 4Ps beneficiaries was proposed to enhance the current services provided by the municipality to ensure the attainment of the goal of self-sufficiency in the municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna.

#### 4.2. Conclusions

In line with the findings of this study, it is concluded that majority of the 4Ps beneficiaries in the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna are composed of young to middle adults who are 7-13 years already in the program and are high school graduates employed as a laborer or unskilled worker in their own business. These beneficiaries shown the low extent of intervention and support program from the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna in terms of employable skills, employment, monthly income, social security and access to financial institutions, housing, and education. Significantly, there exist a high extent of intervention and support program in terms of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, role performance of the family and family awareness to social issues. Further, results reveals that the demographic profile, specifically class of worker and tenure in the program, significantly affects the perceived implementation of the participatory strategies when grouped according to profile. Also, the extent of intervention and support programs and the perceived implementation of participatory strategies showed a significant relationship towards each other. Finally, a comprehensive plan for the intervention and support program of the Municipality of Kalayaan, Laguna for the 4Ps beneficiaries was proposed to ensure the continuous realization of the goal towards self-sufficiency.

#### 4.3. Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions made, the following recommendations were forwarded:

1. The Municipality of Kalayaan are advised to conduct and create a report on the needs-based analysis, plan, appropriate, institutionalize and execute properly and religiously the interventions and support program needed by the beneficiaries in their municipality;
2. It is recommended for the Department of Social Welfare and Development to create a family-monitoring tool or record to properly monitor their received interventions and support program from the Local Government Units and other government agencies;
3. It is highly suggested that the policymakers and the different law-making body in the national, regional and provincial, municipal and barangay level to create and pass resolutions and programs that shall address the different gaps or lacking programs observed in the study to uplift the lives of the beneficiaries;
4. Future researchers are advised to study the in-depth analysis of the well-being of beneficiaries during their entrance in the program up to their exit in the program to know fully the mechanisms that became key to the improvement of their well-being; additionally, the future researchers are encouraged to study the different indicators examined in this research on how it eventually affects the family's well-being towards achieving self-sufficiency.

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