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IMPACT OF NASA TIYAGA: PROGRAMANG PANGKABUHAYAN ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION: BASIS FOR SUSTAINABLE INCOME-GENERATING PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluated the impact of livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan among people's organizations in the City of Calaca as a basis for proposing a sustainable income-generating program. Specifically, it examined respondents' profiles, assessed their engagement in City Assistance for Community Development (CACD) programs, determined the extent of livelihood project implementation, identified significant differences based on profile variables, examined the relationship between engagement and implementation, and explored the challenges encountered by beneficiaries. A sequential explanatory mixed-method research design was utilized. The quantitative phase involved 346 livelihood beneficiaries and members of selected people's organizations using a researcher-developed questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The qualitative phase included 20 selected beneficiaries whose responses were analyzed through thematic analysis to support and explain the quantitative findings. Results revealed that respondents were predominantly female, had participated in the program for 4–6 years, were mainly engaged in hog-raising projects, and had received livelihood assistance ranging from Php 800,001 to Php 1,000,000. Organizations demonstrated high engagement in CACD programs, particularly in enterprise development, training, advocacy, networking, governance, and social infrastructure. Livelihood projects were also highly implemented in promoting poverty reduction, skills development, resource access, social inclusion, sustainable development, and empowerment. No significant differences were found based on gender. However, significant differences emerged according to years of involvement, project type, and assistance received. A strong positive relationship existed between engagement and implementation. Challenges included financial instability, fluctuating market prices, livestock mortality, limited capital, communication gaps, organizational concerns, and sustainability issues. Based on these findings, a sustainable livelihood enhancement program was proposed. This research was completed on June 9, 2026, during the Summer Term of Academic Year 2025–2026.

Keywords: *livelihood projects, people's organizations, sustainable income-generating program, community development, local governance, mixed-method research,*

INTRODUCTION

Livelihood development remains an important concern in local governance because it directly affects household income, community participation, social inclusion, and the economic well-being of marginalized sectors (He & Ahmed, 2022). In local communities, livelihood programs are often implemented to provide alternative sources of income, strengthen people's organizations, and support community-based economic activities (Child Hope, 2021; Stacey, 2021). These initiatives become more meaningful when they are supported by organized community participation, access to resources, technical assistance, and responsive local government programs (Muli, 2022; Mhlongo & Rautenbach, 2023; Quyen et al., 2024).

The City of Calaca envisions a progressive, peaceful, and resilient community with access to opportunities for sustainable growth and balanced development. This vision is supported by the city's mission to implement socioeconomic development programs and projects through responsive, transparent, and participatory governance that uplifts the quality of life of every Calacazen. In line with this direction, the City Government of Calaca established mechanisms to support community development, livelihood assistance, and people's empowerment. Such initiatives are consistent with studies emphasizing that responsive local governance, transparency, and active citizen participation contribute significantly to sustainable community development and improved public service delivery (Leal et al., 2020; Español et al., 2021; Pasamonte, 2024).

One of the institutional mechanisms created for this purpose is the City Assistance for Community Development. Through Ordinance No. 19-385, otherwise known as An Ordinance Establishing the Municipal Assistance for Community Development Office in the Municipal Government of Calaca, Batangas, Thereby Creating the Position of Community Affairs Officer V and Other Personnel Therein, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and For Other Purposes, the local government strengthened its capacity to implement community-based development programs. The ordinance was anchored on Section 443(b)(2) of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, which empowers the local legislative body to create offices necessary to carry out the purposes of the municipal government.

The City Assistance for Community Development implements various programs related to social infrastructure building, research and documentation, enterprise development, training, education and seminars, networking, linkaging and alliance building, and good governance. Due to the increasing demand for community development in the City of Calaca, the office's program direction also included additional concerns such as youth development, housing, urban planning, and cooperative development. The office is mandated to mobilize marginalized sectors and communities toward the improvement of their economic, socio-cultural, and political well-being by ensuring access to productive resources, government programs, and basic services. Studies have shown that community organizations become more sustainable when they receive continuous institutional support, effective documentation systems, collaborative partnerships, and governance mechanisms that strengthen accountability and participation (Brooks, 2023; Castillo & Mantillas, 2024; Lisao et al., 2024).

Consistent with this mandate, the City Assistance for Community Development seeks to build community capacity and strengthen communities by supporting citizen participation, people's empowerment, and viable livelihood development. Its mission includes assisting communities in developing sustainable livelihood initiatives through accessible programs and resources, as well as strengthening community growth and empowerment through education, training, and capacity-building. The office also aims to improve access to resources and economic opportunities through sustainable agriculture, livelihoods, market linkages, jobs, and basic social services. Previous studies have demonstrated that education and training enhance beneficiaries' competencies, organizational capacity, and project sustainability (Rawat, 2022; Mahapatro, 2022; Said et al., 2022; Uprety, 2022). Likewise, market linkages and institutional networking improve access to resources, technical assistance, and livelihood opportunities that contribute to long-term project success (Ndombi et al., 2020; Tsegaye, 2023).

To realize these objectives, the City Government of Calaca implemented the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan. This program was established as a local livelihood initiative intended to support approved livelihood and income-generating projects of organized livelihood groups. Through this program, funds are awarded to qualified livelihood organizations to develop micro-enterprises among their members and, eventually, encourage the formation and development of cooperatives. The program is therefore viewed as an important mechanism for socioeconomic development and community empowerment. Similar livelihood initiatives have been found to improve household income, enterprise development, and organizational empowerment when accompanied by continuous monitoring, technical assistance, and capacity-building interventions (Child Hope, 2021; Mhlongo & Rautenbach, 2023; Amacio et al., 2024).

Local policy mechanisms also support the program. Ordinance No. 19-360, otherwise known as the Direct Cash Transfer System of the Municipality of Calaca, Batangas, 2019, enables the City Government to provide social welfare, educational, health, livelihood, and other forms of assistance to its citizens. In addition, Administrative Order No. 03, series of 2021, created the Livelihood Program Selection Committee in the Municipality of Calaca, Batangas. This was later reconstituted through Administrative Order No. 10, series of 2024, to address changes in key personnel and facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of livelihood programs. The committee is tasked with selecting, assessing, and recommending applications or proposals from eligible nongovernmental organizations, people's organizations, and cooperatives within the territorial jurisdiction of the City of Calaca.

At present, the City Assistance for Community Development has organized 43 livelihood organizations and one federation, all of which are successfully registered with the Department of Labor and Employment. These organizations are currently implementing various livelihood projects, including hog raising, poultry raising, rag making, agricultural supply store, bigasan sa barangay, cattle raising and goat farming, meat processing, hogs and vitamins supply, frozen foods store, Project Pakbet, bagoong making, dried fish processing, sewing and tailoring projects, and chili oil making. An assigned community development worker facilitates each livelihood organization and project.

Despite the implementation of these livelihood projects, there remains a need to evaluate their actual implementation and contribution to livelihood organizations. It is important to determine whether these projects have contributed to poverty reduction, skills development, access to resources, social inclusion, sustainable development, and empowerment and agency among beneficiaries (Quyen et al., 2024; Berio & Salugsugan, 2022; He & Ahmed, 2022). It is also necessary to assess the level of engagement of livelihood organizations in the programs of the City Assistance for Community Development, particularly in social infrastructure building, enterprise development, research and documentation, education and training, advocacy, networking, linkaging and alliance building, and good governance because organizational engagement has been found to significantly influence livelihood project sustainability (Muli, 2022; Stacey et al., 2021; Leal et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the experiences of livelihood beneficiaries may reveal important issues and challenges that affect the sustainability of livelihood projects. These may include financial concerns, organizational issues, market-related difficulties, technical needs, and other implementation challenges (Racacho et al., 2023; Velza et al., 2022; Agonos, 2024). Understanding these concerns is necessary in developing a responsive and sustainable income-generating program that can strengthen livelihood organizations and improve the long-term impact of the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan because studies have shown that sustainable livelihood interventions require continuous technical support, organizational strengthening, effective monitoring, and market development (De Leon, 2024; Amacio et al., 2024; Castillo & Mantillas, 2024).

Thus, this study evaluated the impact of the existing livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan among people's organizations in the City of Calaca. The study examined the profile of the respondents, their level of engagement in the programs of the City Assistance for Community Development, the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects, significant differences and relationships among the study variables, and the issues and challenges encountered by people's organizations. The findings served as the basis for proposing a sustainable income-generating program for livelihood organizations in the City of Calaca.

Research Questions

This study evaluated the impact of the existing livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan program among people's organizations in the City of Calaca, to propose a sustainable income-generating program.

Specifically, the study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:
    1.1 sex;
    1.2 years of involvement in the program;
    1.3 livelihood projects involved; and
    1.4 the number of livelihood projects awarded?
2. What is the level of engagement of the livelihood organizations in the programs of the City Assistance for Community Development, as assessed by the livelihood beneficiaries along the following:
    2.1 social infrastructure building
    2.2 enterprise development
    2.3 research and documentation;
    2.4 education and training;
    2.5 advocacy, networking, linkaging, and alliance building; and
    2.6 good governance?
3. What is the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in selected people's organizations along the following:
    3.1 poverty reduction
    3.2 skills development;
    3.3 access to resources;
    3.4 social inclusion;
    3.5 sustainable development; and
    3.6 empowerment and agency?
4. Is there a significant difference in engagement with the City Assistance for Community Development programs when respondents are grouped by their profile variables?
5. Is there a significant difference in the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects when respondents are grouped according to their profile variables?
6. Is there a significant relationship between the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects and the level of engagement in the programs of the City Assistance for Community Development?
7. What are the issues and challenges encountered by the people's organizations in the implementation of livelihood projects?
8. Based on the study's findings, what sustainable income-generating program could be proposed for livelihood organizations in the City of Calaca?

METHODOLOGY

The study used a sequential explanatory mixed-method research design, where quantitative data were collected and analyzed first, followed by qualitative data to explain and enrich the results. The quantitative phase employed a descriptive-comparative-correlational approach to assess respondents' profiles, engagement in CACD programs, and implementation of livelihood projects, differences among groups, and relationships between variables. The qualitative phase explored beneficiaries' experiences, issues, challenges, and recommendations. By integrating both quantitative and qualitative findings, the study provided a comprehensive evaluation of the livelihood projects and served as the basis for proposing a sustainable income-generating program in the City of Calaca.

Research Locale and Context

The study was conducted in the City of Calaca, Batangas, among people's organizations and livelihood groups supported by the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan through the City Assistance for Community Development (CACD). It focused on evaluating livelihood projects and organizational engagement in CACD programs. The locale was selected because of its active livelihood assistance initiatives, providing relevant data for assessing project impacts and developing a sustainable income-generating program for people's organizations.

Population and Sampling Procedures

The study involved 346 livelihood beneficiaries and members of people's organizations under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in the City of Calaca. The respondents were directly involved in livelihood projects such as hog raising, poultry raising, agricultural supply, and bigasan sa barangay. Their responses served as the basis for the quantitative analysis using frequency counts, percentages, means, standard deviations, t-tests, ANOVA, and Pearson correlation.

For the qualitative phase, a smaller group of selected beneficiaries was included to provide deeper insights into the issues, challenges, and recommendations related to the implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects. The combined quantitative and qualitative findings were used to evaluate the program and develop a proposed sustainable income-generating program for people's organizations in the City of Calaca.

Instrumentation

The study used a researcher-made survey questionnaire to collect quantitative data based on the research questions and conceptual framework. It consisted of three parts: respondents' profile, level of engagement in CACD programs, and extent of livelihood project implementation under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan.

A four-point Likert scale was used, where engagement ranged from Highly Engaged (3.50–4.00) to Highly Not Engaged (1.00–1.49), and implementation ranged from Highly Implemented (3.50–4.00) to Not Implemented (1.00–1.49).

An open-ended question was also included for the qualitative phase to gather participants' experiences, challenges, and recommendations. Overall, the instrument provided the data needed to assess engagement, implementation, and support the development of a sustainable income-generating program for people's organizations in the City of Calaca.

Data Gathering Procedures

The researcher followed a structured process in collecting and analyzing quantitative data. After securing permissions and coordinating with the City Assistance for Community Development, surveys were distributed to selected livelihood beneficiaries and people's organizations, with assurance of voluntary participation and confidentiality.

Completed questionnaires were checked, encoded in Microsoft Excel, cleaned, and analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics through descriptive and inferential tests such as frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations, t-tests, ANOVA, and Pearson correlation.

The results were used to identify patterns, differences, and relationships among variables and to support the qualitative phase. Overall, the findings contributed to evaluating livelihood projects and developing a proposed sustainable income-generating program for people's organizations in the City of Calaca.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The quantitative data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics through descriptive and inferential methods based on the research questions. Frequency and percentage were used to describe respondents' profiles, while mean and standard deviation assessed engagement and project implementation. Independent-samples t-test and one-way ANOVA were used to test differences across groups, and Pearson correlation examined the relationship between engagement and implementation. All tests were evaluated at a 0.05 significance level, with some at 0.01 when indicated.

RESULTS

1. Profile of the Respondents

Table 1: Profile of Respondents According to Sex

Sex	F	%
Male	32	9.2

Female	314	90.8
Total	**346**	**100**

Note. f represents the frequency or number of respondents in each category. Percentage (%) represents the proportion of respondents relative to the total sample size (N).

Table 1 presents the distribution of respondents according to sex. The results indicate that the majority of respondents are female, accounting for 90.8% of the total sample. This is followed by male respondents, representing only 9.2% of the participants. The findings suggest that the respondents are predominantly female.

The predominance of female respondents indicates the active participation of women in community-based livelihood and income-generating activities. This finding is consistent with Phiri and Rantšo (2023), who found that female-owned enterprises contribute to livelihood generation and household welfare. In the same vein, Akter et al. (2022) emphasized that women's participation in income-generating activities improves household income, decision-making capacity, and overall socioeconomic conditions.

Table 2: Profile of Respondents According to Years of Involvement in the Program

Years of Involvement in the Program	F	%
1 to 3 years	34	9.8
4 to 6 years	285	82.4
More than 6 years	27	7.8
Total	**346**	**100**

Note. f represents the frequency or number of respondents in each category. Percentage (%) represents the proportion of respondents relative to the total sample size (N).

Table 2 presents the distribution of respondents according to years of involvement in the program. The results reveal that the majority of respondents have been involved in the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan for 4 to 6 years, accounting for 82.4% of the total sample. This is followed by respondents who have been involved in the program for 1 to 3 years, with 9.8%, while respondents with more than 6 years of involvement account for 7.8% of the participants.

The finding that most respondents have been involved in the program for four to six years suggests sustained participation and continued exposure to livelihood implementation. This may indicate that the respondents have already become familiar with the program's processes, requirements, and organizational practices. Wanjue (2023) emphasized that community involvement in development projects helps create trust, ownership, and sustainability. Similarly, Muli (2022) found that community participation in project selection, decision-making, execution, and monitoring contributes positively to the sustainability of development projects. Thus, the respondents' length of involvement strengthened their capacity to assess their organizations' engagement and the implementation of the livelihood projects.

Table 3: Profile of Respondents According to Livelihood Projects Involved

Livelihood Projects Involved	F	%
Bigasan sa Barangay Project	12	3.5
Poultry Raising Livelihood Project	42	12.1
Hog Raising Livelihood Project	223	64.5
Agricultural Supply Livelihood Project	6	1.7
Others	63	18.2
Total	**346**	**100**

Note. f represents the frequency or number of respondents in each category. Percentage (%) represents the proportion of respondents relative to the total sample size (N).

Table 3 presents the distribution of respondents by the livelihood project in which they were involved. The findings indicate that the majority of respondents are involved in the Hog Raising Livelihood Project, accounting for 64.5% of the total sample. Respondents who follow this engaged in other livelihood projects (18.2%) and the Poultry Raising Livelihood Project (12.1%). Meanwhile, the Agricultural Supply Livelihood Project records the lowest percentage at 1.7%.

Among the livelihood projects, hog raising emerged as the most common among respondents. This finding reflects the practical and income-generating nature of livestock-based livelihood activities in the local context. Galano and Diaz (2020), in their study of the hog-raising industry, recognized hog raising as a livelihood activity with significant operational and income considerations. However, they also noted challenges, including high input costs, particularly feed costs. This supports the qualitative findings of the present study, which indicate that some respondents identified livestock mortality, fluctuating prices, disease-related risks, and financial losses as challenges in project implementation. Therefore, while hog raising provides an important livelihood opportunity, it also requires continuous technical assistance, market support, and risk management mechanisms.

Table 4: Profile of Respondents According to the Amount of Livelihood Project Awarded

Amount of Livelihood Project Awarded	f	%
0 to Php 200,000	27	7.8
Php 200,001 to Php 400,000	58	16.8
Php 400,001 to Php 600,000	17	4.9
Php 600,001 to Php 800,000	51	14.7
Php 800,001 to Php 1,000,000	193	55.8
Total	**346**	**100**

Note. f represents the frequency or number of respondents in each category. Percentage (%) represents the proportion of respondents relative to the total sample size (N).

Table 4 presents the distribution of respondents by the amount of the livelihood project awarded. The results reveal that the majority of respondents received livelihood assistance ranging from Php 800,001 to Php 1,000,000, comprising 55.8% of the total sample. This is followed by respondents who received Php 200,001 to Php 400,000 (16.8%) and Php 600,001 to Php 800,000 (14.7%). Meanwhile, respondents who received Php 400,001 to Php 600,000 account for the lowest percentage at 4.9%.

The finding that most respondents received livelihood assistance ranging from Php 800,001 to Php 1,000,000 suggests that substantial financial resources were provided to support livelihood organizations. This is consistent with Tuyisenge and Munene (2021), who found that financial inclusion support significantly influences the performance of livelihood projects. Likewise, Quyen et al. (2024) emphasized that livelihood capitals, including financial, human, physical, natural, and social capital, affect livelihood performance. In the present study, the amount of livelihood assistance awarded contributed to the operational capacity of the organizations, particularly in sustaining project activities, improving access to resources, and supporting income-generating initiatives.

2. Level of Engagement of Livelihood Organization to the Programs of the CACD

Table 5: Level of Engagement of Livelihood Organizations with the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development in terms of Social Infrastructure Building

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
Our organization participates in barangay or city development planning.	3.87	0.34	Highly Engaged
We actively participate in community consultations.	3.83	0.395	Highly Engaged
Our members are involved in capacity-building activities and training.	3.74	0.44	Highly Engaged
We collaborate with others in addressing community issues and concerns.	3.84	0.363	Highly Engaged
Our organization receives support for group strengthening and development.	3.81	0.39	Highly Engaged
We maintain regular communication with CACD.	3.86	0.349	Highly Engaged
We participate in implementing community development activities.	3.81	0.391	Highly Engaged
We mobilize members to support CACD-initiated programs and activities.	3.78	0.413	Highly Engaged
Our organization is consulted before major community decisions are made.	3.86	0.343	Highly Engaged
We are represented in local governance councils or committees.	3.82	0.394	Highly Engaged
Overall Mean	**3.82**	**0.31**	**Highly Engaged**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Engaged; 2.50–3.49 = Engaged; 1.50–2.49 = Not Engaged; and 1.00–1.49 = Highly Not Engaged.

Table 5 presents the level of engagement of livelihood organizations in the City Assistance for Community Development program for social infrastructure development. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.82 with a standard deviation of 0.31, verbally interpreted as Highly Engaged. This indicates that the livelihood organizations exhibit high participation and active engagement in social infrastructure-building activities within their respective communities. The high level of engagement in social infrastructure development suggests that livelihood organizations actively participate in community organizing, planning, consultation, leadership development, regular meetings, and organizational strengthening. This finding supports Ordinance No. 19-385, which identifies social infrastructure building as one of the functions of the Municipal Assistance for Community Development Office. As discussed in Chapter 2, this program includes organizing sectoral and multi-sectoral people's organizations, forming potential community leaders, assisting in registration and accreditation, and facilitating regular meetings of community organizations. This finding is also consistent with Werth et al. (2023), who explained that social infrastructure comprises the policies, resources, and services that enable people to participate in productive social and economic activities. Thus, the high engagement of livelihood organizations reflects the importance of social infrastructure in strengthening community participation and organizational development.

Table 6: Level of Engagement of Livelihood Organizations with the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development in terms of Enterprise Development

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
CACD guided us in establishing our business or livelihood project.	3.85	0.355	Highly Engaged
We were supported in developing a business plan.	3.83	0.425	Highly Engaged
We received mentorship on marketing and branding strategies.	3.61	0.506	Highly Engaged
CACD facilitated linkages with suppliers and buyers.	3.71	0.508	Highly Engaged
We received support in pricing and costing strategies.	3.78	0.474	Highly Engaged
The LGU promoted our products or services.	3.77	0.492	Highly Engaged
CACD regularly monitored our sales and production progress.	3.89	0.41	Highly Engaged
We received guidance regarding legal and licensing concerns.	3.83	0.399	Highly Engaged
We were encouraged to explore ideas for business expansion.	3.89	0.319	Highly Engaged
Our livelihood project was featured in local events or trade fairs.	3.88	0.331	Highly Engaged
Overall Mean	**3.8**	**0.336**	**Highly Engaged**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Engaged; 2.50–3.49 = Engaged; 1.50–2.49 = Not Engaged; and 1.00–1.49 = Highly Not Engaged.

Table 6 presents the level of engagement of livelihood organizations with the City Assistance for Community Development's enterprise development programs. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.80 with a standard deviation of 0.336, verbally interpreted as Highly Engaged. This indicates that the respondents express a high level of participation and engagement in enterprise development initiatives facilitated by the CACD.

The findings also show high engagement in enterprise development, indicating that the livelihood organizations are actively involved in business planning, project implementation, livelihood operation, and enterprise-related activities. This finding supports the CACD’s enterprise development function, which focuses on assisting communities in formulating livelihood projects, accessing programs and services from government and non-government organizations, and developing small to medium-scale enterprises or cooperatives. The result is consistent with Owusu (2024), who found that livelihood interventions may become effective, efficient, and sustainable when they provide alternative income-generating opportunities and when communities show interest and participation in enterprise activities. In the context of the present study, the high engagement in enterprise development suggests that the beneficiaries are not merely recipients of livelihood assistance but active participants in managing and sustaining income-generating projects.

Table 7: Level of Engagement of Livelihood Organizations to the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development in Terms of Research and Documentation

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
CACD guided us in establishing our business or livelihood project.	3.85	0.355	Highly Engaged
We were supported in developing a business plan.	3.83	0.425	Highly Engaged
We received mentorship on marketing and branding strategies.	3.61	0.506	Highly Engaged
CACD facilitated linkages with suppliers and buyers.	3.71	0.508	Highly Engaged
We received support in pricing and costing strategies.	3.78	0.474	Highly Engaged
The LGU promoted our products or services.	3.77	0.492	Highly Engaged
CACD regularly monitored our sales and production progress.	3.89	0.41	Highly Engaged
We received guidance regarding legal and licensing concerns.	3.83	0.399	Highly Engaged
We were encouraged to explore ideas for business expansion.	3.89	0.319	Highly Engaged
Our livelihood project was featured in local events or trade fairs.	3.88	0.331	Highly Engaged
Overall Mean	**3.8**	**0.336**	**Highly Engaged**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Engaged; 2.50–3.49 = Engaged; 1.50–2.49 = Not Engaged; and 1.00–1.49 = Highly Not Engaged.

Table 7 presents the level of engagement of livelihood organizations with the City Assistance for Community Development programs in research and documentation. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.82 with a standard deviation of 0.345, verbally interpreted as Highly Engaged. This indicates that the respondents actively participate in research, documentation, and reporting activities initiated by the CACD.

The high level of engagement in research and documentation further indicates that livelihood organizations participate in data collection, documentation, reporting, feedback, and monitoring-related activities. This is aligned with the CACD function on research documentation, which involves continuous social investigation, updating of information, barangay-level situation analysis, and documentation of community issues and concerns. Castillo and Mantillas (2024) emphasized that monitoring, assessment, and documentation are important in enhancing livelihood program implementation, particularly in identifying issues related to social preparation, resource mobilization, and sustainability. Therefore, the high engagement in research and documentation suggests that livelihood organizations recognize the value of records, feedback, accomplishment reports, and project documentation in sustaining livelihood initiatives.

Table 8: Level of Engagement of Livelihood Organizations with the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development in terms of Education and Training

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
CACD guided us in establishing our business or livelihood project.	3.85	0.355	Highly Engaged
We were supported in developing a business plan.	3.83	0.425	Highly Engaged
We received mentorship on marketing and branding strategies.	3.61	0.506	Highly Engaged
CACD facilitated linkages with suppliers and buyers.	3.71	0.508	Highly Engaged
We received support in pricing and costing strategies.	3.78	0.474	Highly Engaged
The LGU promoted our products or services.	3.77	0.492	Highly Engaged
CACD regularly monitored our sales and production progress.	3.89	0.41	Highly Engaged
We received guidance regarding legal and licensing concerns.	3.83	0.399	Highly Engaged
We were encouraged to explore ideas for business expansion.	3.89	0.319	Highly Engaged
Our livelihood project was featured in local events or trade fairs.	3.88	0.331	Highly Engaged
Overall Mean	**3.8**	**0.336**	**Highly Engaged**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Engaged; 2.50–3.49 = Engaged; 1.50–2.49 = Not Engaged; and 1.00–1.49 = Highly Not Engaged.

The findings also reveal high engagement in education and training, which implies that respondents actively participate in capacity-building activities, leadership training, skills training, enterprise development seminars, and technical training. This finding supports the CACD's function in training, education, and seminars, including leadership, organizational management, livelihood-related training, enterprise development, and technical or technology training. Rawat (2022), Uprety (2022), Mahapatro (2022), and Said et al. (2022) similarly emphasized that training and capacity-building contribute to improved performance, organizational effectiveness, stakeholder participation, accountability, and project implementation. In this regard, the high engagement in education and training indicates that livelihood beneficiaries value continuous learning as a means of improving project operation, organizational management, and livelihood sustainability.

Table 9: Level of Engagement of Livelihood Organizations to the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development in Terms of Advocacy, Networking, Linkaging, and Alliance

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
We participated in LGU networking events.	3.72	0.558	Highly Engaged
CACD helped connect us with other livelihood groups.	3.8	0.473	Highly Engaged
We are involved in city-wide or barangay federations.	3.77	0.441	Highly Engaged
The LGU included us in dialogues with government agencies.	3.73	0.543	Highly Engaged
We participated in campaigns related to livelihood rights and advocacy.	3.77	0.468	Highly Engaged
We are active on social media and in promotional groups.	3.76	0.46	Highly Engaged
CACD linked us with buyers, partners, or donors.	3.81	1.666	Highly Engaged
We joined trade fairs or exhibits through CACD support.	3.73	0.54	Highly Engaged
We co-organized community or barangay events.	3.82	0.406	Highly Engaged
We participated in collaborative programs across different barangays.	3.73	0.458	Highly Engaged
Overall Mean	**3.77**	**0.439**	**Highly Engaged**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Engaged; 2.50–3.49 = Engaged; 1.50–2.49 = Not Engaged; and 1.00–1.49 = Highly Not Engaged.

Table 9 presents the level of engagement of livelihood organizations with the City Assistance for Community Development programs in terms of advocacy, networking, linking, and alliance building. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.77 with a standard deviation of 0.439, verbally interpreted as Highly Engaged. This indicates that the respondents actively participate in networking activities, collaborative programs, and advocacy initiatives facilitated by the CACD and the local government.

The high engagement in advocacy, networking, linkaging, and alliance building indicates that livelihood organizations participate in collaborative activities, institutional partnerships, and external linkages. This finding supports the CACD's role in facilitating networks with NGOs, national government agencies, national funding institutions, sectoral groups, and other potential partners from the barangay to the national level. Ndombi et al. (2020) emphasized that support service linkages are critical for sustaining livelihood projects, as they strengthen the transfer and application of knowledge and skills while expanding economic opportunities. Similarly, Lisao et al. (2024) found that collaboration between NGOs and LGUs supports community development, improves service provision, and strengthens inclusive development. Thus, the high engagement in networking and linkaging reflects the importance of institutional partnerships in sustaining livelihood organizations.

Table 10: Level of Engagement of Livelihood Organizations with the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development in Terms of Good Governance

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
CACD explained the importance of transparency in organizational management to us.	3.79	0.416	Highly Engaged
We maintain records of financial transactions.	3.76	0.571	Highly Engaged
Members are informed about how organizational funds are used.	3.81	0.396	Highly Engaged
Officers are elected through a democratic process.	3.8	0.465	Highly Engaged
We practice accountability through regular reporting.	3.77	0.449	Highly Engaged
We follow the organization's bylaws and policies.	3.86	0.363	Highly Engaged
CACD promotes ethical practices among organizations and groups.	3.76	0.456	Highly Engaged
We resolve internal issues through fair and proper procedures.	3.82	0.392	Highly Engaged

We were trained in proper documentation and auditing procedures.	3.84	0.394	Highly Engaged
Our organization promotes civic responsibility within the community.	3.78	0.417	Highly Engaged
Overall Mean	**3.8**	**0.362**	**Highly Engaged**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Engaged; 2.50–3.49 = Engaged; 1.50–2.49 = Not Engaged; and 1.00–1.49 = Highly Not Engaged.

Table 10 presents the level of engagement of livelihood organizations with the City Assistance for Community Development programs regarding good governance. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.80 with a standard deviation of 0.362, verbally interpreted as Highly Engaged. This indicates that the respondents actively practice transparency, accountability, ethical leadership, and participatory governance within their organizations.

Moreover, the high engagement in good governance indicates that livelihood organizations practice transparency, accountability, democratic leadership, and member participation. This finding is consistent with the CACD program on good governance and citizens' participation, which promotes partnership, transparency, accountability, and active involvement in local special bodies. Leal et al. (2020) found that good governance mechanisms in local government service delivery contribute to effective and responsive implementation. Similarly, Español et al. (2021) emphasized that public participation in project planning and implementation creates a sense of ownership among community members. Therefore, the high engagement in good governance suggests that livelihood organizations have developed organizational practices that support transparency, accountability, and participatory decision-making.

3. Extent of Implementation of Livelihood Projects

Table 11: Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects Under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in Terms of Poverty Reduction

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
The project increased our members' monthly income.	3.71	0.453	Highly Implemented
The project provided an alternative source of income during crises.	3.58	0.565	Highly Implemented
The project helped reduce dependency on aid or external support.	3.65	0.551	Highly Implemented
The project contributed to household savings.	3.78	0.429	Highly Implemented

The project helped address food insecurity among members.	3.74	0.438	Highly Implemented
Members were able to invest in basic needs such as education and health.	3.75	0.435	Highly Implemented
Project earnings helped support household expenses.	3.76	0.43	Highly Implemented
The project led to improved living conditions.	3.85	0.361	Highly Implemented
The project reduced the need to seek work outside the barangay or city.	3.75	0.432	Highly Implemented
The project contributed to financial resilience during economic crises.	3.65	0.477	Highly Implemented
Overall Mean	**3.72**	**0.36**	**Highly Implemented**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Implemented; 2.50–3.49 = Implemented; 1.50–2.49 = Less Implemented; and 1.00–1.49 = Not Implemented.

Table 11 presents the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in terms of poverty reduction. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.72 with a standard deviation of 0.36, verbally interpreted as Highly Implemented. This indicates that the livelihood projects significantly contribute to poverty reduction and improvement in the socioeconomic conditions of the beneficiaries.

In terms of poverty reduction, the great extent of implementation suggests that the livelihood projects contribute to improving the socioeconomic conditions of the beneficiaries. The respondents perceived that the projects helped increase income, support household expenses, improve savings, and strengthen financial resilience. This finding is consistent with Stacey et al. (2021), who emphasized that livelihood-focused interventions contribute to food security, wellbeing, and community livelihood outcomes when implemented through inclusive and participatory approaches. Similarly, Felice and Adarlo (2022) found that livelihood projects may positively affect beneficiaries' values and economic status. In the context of the present study, the findings suggest that the livelihood projects under the CACD provide meaningful economic support to people's organizations and their members.

Table 12: Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects Under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in Terms of Skills Development

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
We received relevant technical skills training.	3.56	0.598	Highly Implemented

Entrepreneurial or business skills were taught to us.	3.72	0.509	Highly Implemented
We learned teamwork and collaboration through the project.	3.76	0.485	Highly Implemented
Members improved their communication and problem-solving skills.	3.75	0.488	Highly Implemented
Project management skills were developed through the program.	3.72	0.458	Highly Implemented
The training boosted our confidence in handling livelihood activities.	3.77	0.486	Highly Implemented
The new skills learned are now applied in other aspects of life.	3.71	0.515	Highly Implemented
The organization continuously applies what was learned from the training.	3.73	0.504	Highly Implemented
Mentorship or coaching was provided during project implementation.	3.7	0.583	Highly Implemented
Capacity-building activities helped improve our livelihood strategies.	3.72	0.527	Highly Implemented
Overall Mean	**3.71**	**0.448**	**Highly Implemented**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Implemented; 2.50–3.49 = Implemented; 1.50–2.49 = Less Implemented; and 1.00–1.49 = Not Implemented.

Table 12 presents the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in terms of skills development. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.71 with a standard deviation of 0.448, verbally interpreted as Highly Implemented. This indicates that the livelihood projects effectively enhance beneficiaries' technical, entrepreneurial, and organizational skills.

In terms of skills development, the findings indicate that the livelihood projects help beneficiaries improve their technical, entrepreneurial, organizational, and project management skills. This supports the views of Rawat (2022), Mahapatro (2022), and Said et al. (2022), who emphasized that training and development improve organizational performance, productivity, efficiency, and human resource capacity. Likewise, Uprety (2022) stressed that capacity-building contributes to organizational governance, quality of service, stakeholder engagement, decision-making, and accountability. Thus, the high implementation of livelihood projects in relation to skills development suggests that the beneficiaries can acquire and apply relevant competencies needed to manage livelihood activities more effectively.

Table 13: Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects Under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in Terms of Access to Resources

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
We received relevant technical skills training.	3.79	0.485	Highly Implemented
Entrepreneurial or business skills were taught to us.	3.67	0.544	Highly Implemented
We learned teamwork and collaboration through the project.	3.76	0.51	Highly Implemented
Members improved their communication and problem-solving skills.	3.65	0.562	Highly Implemented
Project management skills were developed through the program.	3.71	0.541	Highly Implemented
The training boosted our confidence in handling livelihood activities.	3.64	0.537	Highly Implemented
The new skills learned are now applied in other aspects of life.	3.62	0.558	Highly Implemented
The organization continuously applies what was learned from the training.	3.62	0.557	Highly Implemented
Mentorship or coaching was provided during project implementation.	3.64	0.552	Highly Implemented
Capacity-building activities helped improve our livelihood strategies.	3.75	0.525	Highly Implemented
Overall Mean	**3.69**	**0.461**	**Highly Implemented**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Implemented; 2.50–3.49 = Implemented; 1.50–2.49 = Less Implemented; and 1.00–1.49 = Not Implemented.

Table 13 presents the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in terms of access to resources. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.69 with a standard deviation of 0.461, verbally interpreted as Highly Implemented. This indicates that the livelihood projects effectively provide beneficiaries with access to training opportunities, technical assistance, and organizational support necessary for improving livelihood activities and resource utilization.

The findings also show that the livelihood projects are highly implemented in terms of access to resources. This implies that beneficiaries can access financial support, technical assistance, training opportunities, and other institutional resources from the local government and partner agencies. This finding supports Tuyisenge and Munene (2021), who found that financial inclusion support significantly influences the performance of livelihood projects. It also aligns with Quyen et al. (2024), who emphasized that livelihood capitals, including human, natural, physical, financial, and social capital, influence livelihood performance. In this study, access to resources is an important factor that strengthens the operational capacity and sustainability of livelihood organizations.

Table 14: Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects Under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in Terms of Social Inclusion

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
All members were given equal opportunities to participate.	3.89	0.317	Highly Implemented
Women were empowered to take leadership roles.	3.86	0.369	Highly Implemented
The project encouraged the participation of senior citizens and youth.	3.81	0.396	Highly Implemented
The inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWDs) was considered.	3.65	0.53	Highly Implemented
The project promoted respect among diverse members.	3.83	0.377	Highly Implemented
Decision-making was done collectively and fairly.	3.83	0.372	Highly Implemented
No member was excluded based on status or background.	3.84	0.364	Highly Implemented
Everyone had access to benefits regardless of their role.	3.89	0.34	Highly Implemented
Members felt safe and welcomed in all activities.	3.88	0.339	Highly Implemented
Unity and inclusiveness were observed within the organization.	3.89	0.33	Highly Implemented
Overall Mean	**3.84**	**0.296**	**Highly Implemented**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Implemented; 2.50–3.49 = Implemented; 1.50–2.49 = Less Implemented; and 1.00–1.49 = Not Implemented.

Table 14 presents the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in terms of social inclusion. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.84 with a standard deviation of 0.296, verbally interpreted as Highly Implemented. This indicates that the livelihood projects strongly promote inclusiveness, equal participation, and fairness among members of the livelihood organizations.

In terms of social inclusion, the findings reveal that the livelihood projects promote equal participation, collective decision-making, respect for members, and inclusive organizational practices. This finding is consistent with Ndombi et al. (2020), who emphasized that participation in monitoring and evaluation processes strengthens project sustainability by involving beneficiaries in planning, review, and decision-making. Wanjue (2023) similarly found that community involvement creates trust, ownership, and sustainability in community development projects. In the present study, the high level of social inclusion suggests that the livelihood projects provide opportunities for members to participate regardless of sex, status, role, or background.

Table 15: Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects Under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in Terms of Sustainable Development

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
The project has the potential to continue in the long term.	3.86	0.361	Highly Implemented
Members are committed to sustaining the project.	3.81	0.406	Highly Implemented
We have contingency plans for possible challenges or risks.	3.81	0.418	Highly Implemented
The project considers environmental sustainability.	3.84	0.367	Highly Implemented
We continuously monitor and evaluate our performance.	3.78	0.46	Highly Implemented
Project profits are reinvested to support growth and sustainability.	3.86	0.353	Highly Implemented
The project has the potential to expand or diversify livelihood opportunities.	3.86	0.35	Highly Implemented
We plan activities with sustainability in mind.	3.86	0.358	Highly Implemented
We are not dependent on external aid to sustain the project.	3.83	0.38	Highly Implemented
The livelihood activities align with the community's development goals.	3.86	0.361	Highly Implemented
Overall Mean	**3.84**	**0.325**	**Highly Implemented**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Implemented; 2.50–3.49 = Implemented; 1.50–2.49 = Less Implemented; and 1.00–1.49 = Not Implemented.

Table 15 presents the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in terms of sustainable development. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.84 with a standard deviation of 0.325, verbally interpreted as Highly Implemented. This indicates that the livelihood projects strongly demonstrate sustainability practices and long-term development potential among the beneficiary organizations. The findings further show that the livelihood projects are highly implemented in terms of sustainable development. This suggests that the beneficiaries perceive the projects as capable of continuing in the long term through reinvestment, monitoring, planning, and alignment with community development goals. This finding is consistent with Berio and Salugsugan (2022), who found that livelihood projects may become sustainable when supported by human, natural, financial, social, and physical capital. It also supports Kikwatha et al. (2020), who emphasized that project design, beneficiary selection, capacity development, and linkage to supportive institutions are critical to livelihood sustainability. Therefore, the findings imply that the sustainability of the livelihood projects depends not only on financial support but also on proper planning, organizational capacity, and institutional assistance.

Table 16: Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects Under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in Terms of Empowerment and Agency

Indicators	M	SD	Verbal Interpretation
Members are actively involved in decision-making processes.	3.85	0.358	Highly Implemented
We feel confident in managing the project independently.	3.63	0.495	Highly Implemented
The project increased our sense of responsibility.	3.79	0.416	Highly Implemented
We have a voice in how resources are utilized.	3.8	0.409	Highly Implemented
The project encouraged leadership development among members.	3.82	0.384	Highly Implemented
Members can express concerns and suggestions openly.	3.83	0.384	Highly Implemented
We can represent our organization in barangay or city activities.	3.77	0.42	Highly Implemented
We are empowered to initiate new projects and activities.	3.83	0.379	Highly Implemented
The project fostered accountability among members.	3.8	0.398	Highly Implemented
The project improved our confidence in facing future challenges.	3.83	0.379	Highly Implemented
Overall Mean	**3.8**	**0.351**	**Highly Implemented**

Note. M represents the mean score of respondents' ratings for each indicator, while SD represents the standard deviation, indicating the variability of responses. Verbal interpretations were based on the following scale: 3.50–4.00 = Highly Implemented; 2.50–3.49 = Implemented; 1.50–2.49 = Less Implemented; and 1.00–1.49 = Not Implemented.

Table 16 presents the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in terms of empowerment and agency. The results reveal an overall mean score of 3.80 with a standard deviation of 0.351, verbally interpreted as Highly Implemented. This indicates that the livelihood projects effectively empower members by strengthening their participation, leadership, accountability, and confidence in managing organizational and livelihood-related activities.

Lastly, the high level of empowerment and agency indicates that the livelihood projects strengthen members' confidence, responsibility, leadership participation, and involvement in decision-making. This finding is supported by Buskirk (2020), who emphasized that psychological empowerment contributes to organizational commitment, particularly when individuals feel that their participation has meaning and impact. Bhuiyan et al. (2023) and Mwenya and Mulubale (2023) also highlighted the role of civil society organizations in promoting participatory governance, transparency, and public engagement. In the context of the present study, the livelihood projects empower beneficiaries by enabling them to participate actively in organizational and community-based decision-making processes.

4. Significant Difference on the Level of Engagement

Table 17: Difference in the Level of Engagement in the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development When Respondents are Grouped According to Sex

Variables	Sex	Mean	SD	T	df	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Social Infrastructure Building	Male	3.741	0.326	-1.603	344	0.11	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.832	0.306					
Enterprise Development	Male	3.759	0.301	-0.787	344	0.432	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.809	0.34					
Research and Documentation	Male	3.721	0.284	-1.645	344	0.101	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.826	0.349					
Education and Training	Male	3.693	0.362	-1.393	344	0.164	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.789	0.372					
Advocacy, Networking, Linkaging, and Alliance Building	Male	3.694	0.386	-0.965	344	0.335	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.772	0.444					
Good Governance	Male	3.691	0.35	-1.769	344	0.078	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.809	0.362					

Note. The difference is significant at the p-value < 0.05 level.

Table 17 presents differences in engagement with the City Assistance for Community Development programs by sex. The results reveal that all computed p-values exceed the 0.05 level of significance, indicating no significant differences across all dimensions of engagement. Specifically, Social Infrastructure Building obtained a p-value of 0.110; Enterprise Development, 0.432; Research and Documentation, 0.101; Education and Training, 0.164; Advocacy, Networking, Linkaging, and Alliance Building, 0.335; and Good Governance, 0.078.

Since all p-values are greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is not rejected. The findings suggest that engagement in the City Assistance for Community Development programs does not differ significantly across sex groups. This further implies that both male and female respondents exhibit relatively similar levels of participation, involvement, and engagement across the programs and activities implemented under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan.

The absence of a significant difference by sex suggests that male and female respondents have similar levels of participation and involvement in CACD programs. This finding implies that the livelihood initiatives under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan are generally inclusive and accessible to both men and women. This aligns with the literature reviewed in Chapter 2, particularly the discussion of people's organizations and the role of local government units in promoting active participation by community-based organizations in local development. The Local Government Code of 1991 recognizes people’s and non-governmental organizations as active partners in local autonomy, livelihood projects, and community development. This legal foundation supports the finding that participation in CACD programs is not limited by sex but is open to different members of organized livelihood groups.

Table 18: Difference in the Level of Engagement in the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development When Respondents are Grouped According to Years of Involvement in the Program

Variables	F	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Social Infrastructure Building	4.539	0.011	Reject Ho	Significant
Enterprise Development	6.799	0.001	Reject Ho	Significant
Education and Training	9.831	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Research and Documentation	5.34	0.005	Reject Ho	Significant
Advocacy, Networking, Linkaging, and Alliance Building	12.365	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Good Governance	11.566	0	Reject Ho	Significant

Note. The difference is significant at the p-value < 0.05 level.

Table 18 presents differences in engagement in the City Assistance for Community Development programs across years of involvement. The results reveal that all computed p-values are less than the 0.05 level of significance, indicating significant differences across all dimensions of engagement. Specifically, Social Infrastructure Building obtained a p-value of 0.011; Enterprise Development, 0.001; Education and Training, 0.000; Research and Documentation, 0.005; Advocacy, Networking, Linkaging, and Alliance Building, 0.000; and Good Governance, 0.000.

Since all p-values are less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The findings suggest that engagement in the City Assistance for Community Development programs differs significantly across groups based on years of involvement. This further implies that respondents with longer involvement in the livelihood program tend to exhibit varying levels of participation, engagement, and organizational involvement compared to those with shorter involvement.

On the other hand, the significant difference in engagement levels across years of program involvement suggests that length of participation influences how beneficiaries engage with CACD programs. Respondents with greater exposure to the program may be more familiar with organizational processes, training activities, governance practices, and livelihood implementation requirements. This finding is consistent with Wanjue (2023), who emphasized that community involvement in development projects fosters trust and community ownership, thereby contributing to project sustainability. Similarly, Muli (2022) found that community participation in project selection, decision-making, execution, and monitoring has a positive and significant influence on the sustainability of development projects. Therefore, the significant difference based on years of involvement may be attributed to varying levels of exposure, experience, and organizational maturity among the respondents.

Table 19: Difference in the Level of Engagement in the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development When Respondents are Grouped According to Livelihood Project Involved

Variables	F	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Social Infrastructure Building	4.539	0.011	Reject Ho	Significant
Enterprise Development	6.799	0.001	Reject Ho	Significant
Education and Training	9.831	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Research and Documentation	5.34	0.005	Reject Ho	Significant
Advocacy, Networking, Linkaging, and Alliance Building	12.365	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Good Governance	11.566	0	Reject Ho	Significant

Note. The difference is significant at the p-value < 0.05 level.

Table 19 presents differences in engagement with the City Assistance for Community Development programs across respondents' livelihood projects. The results reveal that all computed p-values are less than the 0.05 level of significance, indicating significant differences across all dimensions of engagement. Specifically, Social Infrastructure Building, Enterprise Development, Education and Training, Research and Documentation, Advocacy, Networking, Linkaging, Alliance Building, and Good Governance all had p-values of 0.000.

Since all p-values are less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The findings suggest that engagement in the City Assistance for Community Development programs differs significantly across respondents grouped by the livelihood project they are involved in. This further implies that the type of livelihood project the respondents participate in influences their level of engagement, participation, and involvement in the various programs and activities implemented by the City Assistance for Community Development.

The findings also show significant differences in engagement levels when respondents are grouped by the livelihood projects they are involved in. This suggests that the type of livelihood project in which respondents participate affects their engagement in CACD programs. Different livelihood projects may require different levels of training, monitoring, coordination, technical assistance, and market linkage. For instance, livestock-based projects such as hog raising and poultry raising may require more frequent monitoring, technical support, and risk management. In contrast, other projects may require greater emphasis on enterprise development, documentation, or marketing. This finding is supported by the literature reviewed in Chapter 2, where Owusu (2024), De Leon (2024), Velza et al. (2022), and Agonos (2024) showed that the nature of livelihood projects, the level of technical preparation, stakeholder involvement, and management support influence the implementation and sustainability of livelihood interventions.

Table 20: Difference in the Level of Engagement in the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development When Respondents are Grouped According to the Amount of Livelihood Project Awarded

Variables	F	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Social Infrastructure Building	6.055	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Enterprise Development	6.512	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Education and Training	9.107	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Research and Documentation	5.397	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Advocacy, Networking, Linkaging, and Alliance Building	6.593	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Good Governance	7.023	0	Reject Ho	Significant

Note. The difference is significant at the p-value < 0.05 level.

Table 20 presents differences in engagement with the City Assistance for Community Development programs across groups defined by the amount of the livelihood project awarded. The results reveal that all computed p-values are less than the 0.05 level of significance, indicating significant differences across all dimensions of engagement. Specifically, Social Infrastructure Building, Enterprise Development, Education and Training, Research and Documentation, Advocacy, Networking, Linkaging, Alliance Building, and Good Governance all had p-values of 0.000.

Since all p-values are less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The findings suggest that engagement in the City Assistance for Community Development programs differs significantly across groups, depending on the number of livelihood projects awarded to each group. This further implies that the amount of financial assistance or livelihood support received by the organizations may influence the extent of their participation, engagement, and involvement in the different programs and activities facilitated by the City Assistance for Community Development.

The significant difference in the number of livelihood projects awarded further indicates that the level of financial assistance received by organizations may influence their engagement in CACD programs. Organizations that receive greater assistance may have greater responsibility for reporting, monitoring, project implementation, and financial accountability. This finding is supported by Tuyisenge and Munene (2021), who found that financial inclusion support significantly influences the performance of livelihood projects. Quyen et al. (2024) also emphasized that livelihood capitals, including financial, human, physical, natural, and social capital, affect livelihood performance. In this regard, the amount of livelihood assistance received may shape the extent to which organizations participate in CACD-related activities, particularly those connected to documentation, training, enterprise development, and good governance.

5. Significant Difference on the Extent of Implementation of Livelihood Projects

Table 21: Difference in the Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects When Respondents are Grouped According to Sex

Variables	Sex	Mean	SD	T	df	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Poverty Reduction	Male	3.638	0.37	-1.361	344	0.175	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.73	0.362					
Skills Development	Male	3.666	0.369	-0.64	344	0.523	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.719	0.455					
Access to Resources	Male	3.672	0.359	-0.183	344	0.855	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.688	0.471					
Social Inclusion	Male	3.787	0.309	-0.974	343	0.331	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.841	0.294					
Sustainable Development	Male	3.803	0.319	-0.567	343	0.571	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.838	0.326					
Empowerment and Agency	Male	3.706	0.375	-1.498	344	0.135	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
	Female	3.804	0.348					

Note. The difference is significant at the p-value < 0.05 level.

Table 21 presents differences in the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects across sex groups. The results reveal that all computed p-values exceed the 0.05 level of significance, indicating no significant differences across all implementation dimensions. Specifically, Poverty Reduction obtained a p-value of 0.175; Skills Development, 0.523; Access to Resources, 0.855; Social Inclusion, 0.331; Sustainable Development, 0.571; and Empowerment and Agency, 0.135.

Since all p-values are greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is not rejected. The findings suggest that the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects does not differ significantly across sex groups. This further implies that both male and female respondents perceive relatively similar levels of implementation and effectiveness of the livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in the City of Calaca.

The absence of a significant difference by sex suggests that male and female beneficiaries perceive the implementation of the livelihood projects similarly. This suggests that the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan provides accessible, beneficial livelihood support to both men and women within the people's organizations. This finding is consistent with the principle of inclusive participation discussed in Chapter 2, particularly the provisions of the 1987 Philippine Constitution and the Local Government Code of 1991, which recognize the role of people's organizations in social, political, and economic decision-making. The result implies that the livelihood projects are implemented in ways that promote equal access to opportunities and organizational participation.

Table 22: Difference in the Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects When Respondents are Grouped According to Years of Involvement in the Program

Variables	F	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Poverty Reduction	16.763	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Skills Development	5.179	0.006	Reject Ho	Significant
Access to Resources	12.162	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Social Inclusion	11.144	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Sustainable Development	15.129	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Empowerment and Agency	15.888	0	Reject Ho	Significant

Note. The difference is significant at the p-value < 0.05 level.

Table 22 presents differences in the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects across years of program involvement. The results reveal that all computed p-values are less than the 0.05 level of significance, indicating significant differences across all implementation dimensions. Specifically, Poverty Reduction obtained a p-value of 0.000; Skills Development, 0.006; Access to Resources, 0.000; Social Inclusion, 0.000; Sustainable Development, 0.000; and Empowerment and Agency, 0.000.

Since all p-values are less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The findings suggest that the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects differs significantly across groups based on years of program involvement. This further implies that respondents with varying lengths of participation in the livelihood program perceive different levels of implementation and impact of the projects in terms of poverty reduction, skills enhancement, resource accessibility, social inclusion, sustainability, and empowerment.

However, the significant difference in the extent of implementation across years of involvement indicates that the length of participation affects beneficiaries' assessments of the implementation of livelihood projects. Respondents with longer involvement may have greater exposure to project processes, organizational systems, monitoring activities, training programs, and actual livelihood operations. This finding supports Wanjue (2023), who emphasized that community involvement in development projects creates trust, ownership, and sustainability. Similarly, Muli (2022) found that community participation in project selection, decision-making, execution, and monitoring significantly contributes to project sustainability. Therefore, differences by years of involvement may be attributed to varying levels of experience, organizational maturity, and familiarity with livelihood implementation.

Table 23: Difference in the Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects When Respondents are Grouped According to the Livelihood Project Involved

Variables	F	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Poverty Reduction	13.226	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Skills Development	7.371	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Access to Resources	11.864	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Social Inclusion	11.789	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Sustainable Development	10.202	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Empowerment and Agency	14.503	0	Reject Ho	Significant

Note. The difference is significant at the p-value < 0.05 level.

Table 23 presents differences in the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects when respondents are grouped by the livelihood project involved. The results reveal that all computed p-values are less than the 0.05 level of significance, indicating significant differences across all implementation dimensions. Specifically, Poverty Reduction, Skills Development, Access to Resources, Social Inclusion, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment and Agency all recorded p-values of 0.000.

Since all p-values are less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The findings suggest that the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects differs significantly across groups based on the livelihood project involved. This further implies that the type of livelihood project implemented influences how beneficiaries perceive the effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of the livelihood initiatives under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan.

The findings also reveal significant differences in the extent of implementation across respondents grouped by the livelihood projects they are involved in. This suggests that the type of livelihood project influences the beneficiaries' assessment of its implementation. Different livelihood projects have different operational requirements, risk levels, technical needs, and market conditions. For instance, hog and poultry raising require technical knowledge, biosecurity practices, feed management, and market monitoring. In contrast, sewing, agricultural supply, bigasan, and food processing projects may require different skill sets, inventory management, and marketing support. This finding is supported by Galano and Diaz (2020), who noted that hog raising involves significant operational concerns, including high input costs, particularly feed costs. Likewise, Velza et al. (2022), De Leon (2024), and Agonos (2024) found that livelihood projects may encounter sustainability issues when beneficiaries lack technical preparation, business management capacity, stakeholder coordination, or adequate operational support.

To determine whether a significant difference exists in the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects when respondents are grouped according to the amount of livelihood project awarded, One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was utilized. The results are presented in Table 24.

Table 24: Difference in the Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects When Respondents are Grouped According to the Amount of Livelihood Project Awarded

Variables	F	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Poverty Reduction	10.993	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Skills Development	6.996	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Access to Resources	8.881	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Social Inclusion	5.427	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Sustainable Development	6.401	0	Reject Ho	Significant
Empowerment and Agency	7.92	0	Reject Ho	Significant

Note. The difference is significant at the p-value < 0.05 level.

Table 24 presents the difference in the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects by the amount awarded to the project's respondents. The results reveal that all computed p-values are less than the 0.05 level of significance, indicating significant differences across all implementation dimensions. Specifically, Poverty Reduction, Skills Development, Access to Resources, Social Inclusion, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment and Agency all recorded p-values of 0.000.

The significant difference in the number of livelihood projects awarded further indicates that financial assistance influences beneficiaries' perceptions of their implementation. Organizations receiving greater assistance may have greater capacity to purchase inputs, expand operations, access resources, and sustain project activities. On the other hand, organizations with lower assistance may experience limitations in project expansion, production capacity, and sustainability planning. This finding supports Tuyisenge and Munene (2021), who found that financial inclusion support significantly influences the performance of livelihood projects. It is also consistent with Quyen et al. (2024), who emphasized that livelihood capitals, including financial, human, physical, natural, and social capital, significantly affect livelihood performance.

Moreover, the significant differences across years of involvement, livelihood project involved, and amount of livelihood assistance suggest that both organizational and resource-based factors shape livelihood implementation. This supports the findings of Kikwatha et al. (2020), who concluded that project design, beneficiary selection, capacity development, supportive institutions, and infrastructure are critical to project sustainability. Similarly, Berio and Salugsugan (2022) emphasized that livelihood sustainability depends on human, natural, financial, social, and physical capital. Thus, the present findings indicate that livelihood projects may be more effective when financial resources, technical support, organizational readiness, and project-specific needs are properly aligned.

6. Significant Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects and the Level of Engagement in the Programs of the CACD

Table 25: Relationship Between the Extent of Implementation of the Livelihood Projects and the Level of Engagement in the Programs of the City Assistance for Community Development

Variables	r-value	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Level of Engagement and Impact Assessment	0.927	0	Reject Ho	Significant

Note. Correlation is significant at p-value < 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 25 presents the relationship between the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects and the level of engagement in the City Assistance for Community Development programs. The results reveal an r-value of 0.927 with a corresponding p-value of 0.000, which is less than the 0.01 level of significance. This indicates a statistically significant relationship between the two variables.

Since the computed p-value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected. The findings suggest a very strong positive relationship between the extent of implementation of the livelihood projects and the level of engagement in the City Assistance for Community Development programs. This further implies that as the level of engagement of livelihood organizations in CACD programs increases, the extent of implementation and perceived impact of the livelihood projects also increases. The results indicate that active participation, collaboration, and involvement in CACD initiatives contribute significantly to the successful implementation and sustainability of livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan in the City of Calaca.

This result supports the literature reviewed in Chapter 2, particularly the studies emphasizing the importance of community participation, stakeholder involvement, and organizational engagement in sustaining livelihood and development projects. Wanjue (2023) found that involving community members in development projects creates trust, ownership, and sustainability. Similarly, Muli (2022) emphasized that community participation in project selection, decision-making, execution, and monitoring has a positive and statistically significant influence on the sustainability of development projects. These findings are consistent with the present study because the strong relationship between engagement and implementation suggests that livelihood organizations become more effective when beneficiaries are actively involved in program activities, decision-making, and organizational processes.

The result is also aligned with Ndombi et al. (2020), who emphasized that participation in monitoring and evaluation, review, feedback, and planning contributes to the sustainability of livelihood projects. In the present study, the high engagement of livelihood organizations in research and documentation, education and training, good governance, and networking strengthened the implementation of livelihood projects. This suggests that engagement is not limited to attendance or participation alone; rather, it includes active involvement in planning, documentation, reporting, training, coordination, and monitoring activities that directly support project sustainability.

The strong positive relationship also supports Uprety's (2022) findings, which explain that capacity-building contributes to organizational governance, stakeholder engagement, decision-making, and accountability. In the context of the present study, livelihood organizations that are highly engaged in CACD programs are more likely to develop stronger organizational systems, improve their technical and managerial skills, and participate more actively in governance and implementation processes. This explains why higher engagement is associated with higher implementation of livelihood projects.

Moreover, the result is consistent with Pasamonte (2024), who highlighted that civil society organization engagement in local governance is important in planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The present finding affirms that people’s organizations play a critical role in the success of local development initiatives when they are meaningfully engaged in the process. This is also supported by the legal and policy discussions in Chapter 2, particularly the Local Government Code of 1991, which recognizes people’s and non-governmental organizations as active partners of local government units in local autonomy, basic services, capability-building, livelihood projects, and enterprise development.

7. Issues and Challenges Encountered by the People's Organizations in the Implementation of Livelihood Projects

Qualitative Findings

The qualitative phase was conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the issues and challenges faced by people's organizations in implementing livelihood projects under the Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan. Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD), participants shared their experiences, perceptions, and insights on the factors that affected the implementation, sustainability, and overall success of their livelihood initiatives. Analysis of the responses revealed five major themes that collectively describe the prevailing issues and challenges experienced by the beneficiaries.

Theme 1. Financial Vulnerability and Livelihood Sustainability Challenges

Financial vulnerability emerged as one of the most significant challenges encountered by the people's organizations in implementing livelihood projects. The participants consistently described how livestock mortality, disease outbreaks, insufficient capital, and financial constraints negatively affected the sustainability of their livelihood initiatives. Many respondents explained that livestock losses, particularly due to African Swine Fever (ASF), resulted in substantial financial losses that reduced organizational resources and affected household income. Participants also emphasized that limited capital restricted their ability to expand operations, purchase necessary inputs, and recover from unexpected setbacks.

Theme 2. Market Access Constraints and Dependence on Middlemen

The participants identified limited market access as another significant challenge affecting the success of livelihood projects. Many respondents reported that they depend heavily on intermediaries and traders who often dictate product prices, resulting in lower profits for producers. The absence of direct access to buyers limits the organizations' ability to maximize income and reduces the financial benefits derived from their livelihood activities.

Theme 3. Resource and Operational Capacity Limitations

The participants also highlighted the inadequacy of resources, facilities, and operational support necessary for the effective implementation of livelihood projects. Limited equipment, insufficient facilities, and inadequate production resources hindered the organizations' ability to achieve production targets and expand project activities. These constraints affected both the efficiency and sustainability of livelihood operations.

Theme 4. Need for Continuous Capacity Building and Skills Development

The participants consistently emphasized the importance of continuous learning opportunities, technical training, and capacity-building activities. They acknowledged that strengthening their knowledge and skills in livelihood management, livestock production, financial management, and organizational development would improve project implementation and sustainability.

Theme 5. Organizational Management and Governance Challenges

The findings further revealed that organizational management and governance issues remain significant concerns among the people's organizations. Participants acknowledged deficiencies in management competencies, planning, monitoring, and decision-making processes. These weaknesses affected organizational effectiveness, sometimes delaying project implementation and resource utilization.

8. Proposed Sustainable Income-Generating Program

To strengthen the sustainability, productivity, profitability, and organizational capacity of livelihood organizations in the City of Calaca through an integrated livelihood enterprise development program, this study proposed the Calaca Sustainable Livelihood Enterprise Development Program (CaSLEDP). This has the project component such as:

Component 1. Livelihood Capital Enhancement and Revolving Fund Support
Component 2. Market Linkage and Enterprise Development Program
Component 3. Production Resource Enhancement Program
Component 4. Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Program
Component 5. Organizational Development and Governance Enhancement Program

The implementation of the Calaca Sustainable Livelihood Enterprise Development Program (CaSLEDP) is expected to strengthen the economic resilience, organizational capacity, and sustainability of livelihood organizations in the City of Calaca. Through integrated financial support, market linkage assistance, resource enhancement, continuous capability development, and governance strengthening, the program aims to improve the long-term viability of livelihood enterprises and contribute to inclusive local economic development.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The Nasa Tiyaga: Programang Pangkabuhayan primarily benefits organized community groups with sustained participation in livelihood development initiatives, particularly women beneficiaries who actively participate in community-based economic and organizational activities within the City of Calaca.
2. The livelihood organizations demonstrate a high level of engagement in the City Assistance for Community Development programs, indicating that beneficiaries actively participate in organizational activities, community

development initiatives, governance processes, and capacity-building interventions facilitated by the local government.

3. The livelihood projects are highly implemented across the dimensions of poverty reduction, skills development, access to resources, social inclusion, sustainable development, and empowerment and agency, suggesting that the livelihood initiatives contribute positively to the socioeconomic conditions, organizational capacities, and community participation of the beneficiaries.
4. Respondents' sex does not significantly influence the level of engagement and the extent of implementation of livelihood projects, indicating that the livelihood programs promote sex-inclusive participation and equitable access to organizational and development opportunities.
5. The years of involvement in the program, the livelihood project involved, and the amount of the livelihood project awarded significantly influence respondents' perceptions of engagement and implementation, suggesting that organizational experience, project characteristics, and financial assistance affect the effectiveness and sustainability of livelihood initiatives.
6. There is a strong, positive, and statistically significant relationship between the level of engagement in CACD programs and the extent of implementation of livelihood projects, indicating that active participation, organizational involvement, and community engagement contribute significantly to the successful implementation and sustainability of livelihood initiatives.
7. Despite the generally positive implementation of the livelihood projects, beneficiaries continue to face operational and organizational challenges, including financial instability, market fluctuations, livestock diseases, communication gaps, limited resources, and organizational conflicts, which may affect the long-term sustainability of the projects.
8. Sustainable livelihood implementation requires continuous institutional support, organizational strengthening, participatory governance, financial sustainability mechanisms, capacity-building interventions, and stronger market linkage systems to ensure the long-term effectiveness and resilience of livelihood organizations within the City of Calaca.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations are hereby offered:

1. The City Assistance for Community Development (CACD) may continue strengthening its participatory governance mechanisms by encouraging greater involvement of livelihood beneficiaries in organizational planning, implementation, monitoring, and decision-making processes to sustain active community engagement and organizational participation.
2. The local government unit of the City of Calaca may institutionalize continuous capacity-building programs, technical training, entrepreneurial

development activities, and financial literacy seminars in partnership with agencies such as the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Agriculture (DA), and cooperative development organizations to further enhance the competencies and sustainability capacities of livelihood organizations.

3. Livelihood organizations may strengthen internal organizational systems by promoting transparency, collective decision-making, regular communication, participatory leadership, and accountability mechanisms to improve organizational cohesion and project sustainability.
4. The CACD and other concerned agencies may develop stronger market linkage programs, cooperative development initiatives, and sustainability support systems to assist livelihood beneficiaries in addressing operational challenges related to market instability, limited capital, and resource accessibility.
5. The local government unit may establish more responsive, project-specific livelihood support mechanisms that take into account the varying needs, operational requirements, and organizational capacities of different livelihood projects and beneficiary groups.
6. The CACD may strengthen information dissemination and communication strategies through regular consultations, organizational meetings, digital platforms, and community outreach to improve beneficiaries' awareness of and access to livelihood opportunities and institutional support services.
7. Additional financial sustainability mechanisms such as revolving funds, cooperative financing systems, microfinance assistance, and livelihood insurance programs may be explored to improve the long-term sustainability and resilience of livelihood organizations against economic and environmental risks.
8. Future researchers may conduct similar studies focusing on other local government units or community-based livelihood programs, using broader variables, comparative research designs, longitudinal approaches, or impact evaluation frameworks to validate further and expand the findings of the present study.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

To ensure that no harm was caused to participants, the researcher ensured that all respondents voluntarily agreed to take part in the study. Informed consent was obtained through an official letter issued on the university's letterhead, clearly explaining the study's objectives, procedures, and methods of data collection.

The researcher assured participants that all personal information and responses would be used solely for academic and research purposes and would be treated with strict confidentiality. Anonymity and privacy were maintained throughout the study by safeguarding all collected data. Furthermore, the welfare and rights of the respondents were prioritized at all stages of the research process, and participants were informed of their right to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty or consequence.

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