

Assessment for a Sustainable Livelihood Driver: The Economic, Social and Environmental Viewpoint of a Community Extension Program

Kingie G. Micabalo

Department of Business and Accountancy, University of Cebu, Cebu City, Philippines
E-mail: kmicabalo@uc.edu.ph

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Abstract - The academe is regarded as the primary actor capable of empowering people, with the potential to contribute to a better community. School institutions have a mission to connect with the community by providing skill training and information to individuals who are less fortunate in order to help them reach their full potential. The investigation expects to survey the community's status in economic maintainability, social practicality, and ecological quality with an end perspective on building up a sustainable livelihood program centered to advance development and improvement in the community. The 359 residents - respondents of a village in an urban poor area participated in the study using Slovin's formula to decide the study's sample size on a cluster sampling method in data gathering. Frequency and simple percentage, weighted mean, and Chi-Square Test of Independence were used to treat and interpret the data. The data found that individuals in the area rated social viability highly, while economic sustainability and environmental soundness were rated moderately. The respondents' favored program is the Community Livelihood Program Training Center, whereas the development of People's Cooperative for Businesses, the launch of Community Microfinancing, and Community SME's were rated fairly. The study also discovered a link between the respondents' gender, civil status, educational attainment, monthly income, source of income, and the community's economic, social, and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, the community's economic sustainability, social viability, environmental quality, and selected sustainable livelihood program all have a major relationship. The study concluded that the residents of the village place a high value on the social, economic, and environmental aspects of community growth and development. It also concludes that the community requires a Sustainable Livelihood Training Center, which the people believe is extremely suitable and acceptable for leveraging the community's current situation. People's perceptions of the community's status are influenced by their personal status as a local resident. And, if people's personal status and manner of life improve, a bigger percentage of growth and development in the community will be realized as well.

Keywords: Community Growth and Development, Sustainable Livelihood Program, Descriptive-Correlational, Mandaue City, Philippines

I. INTRODUCTION

Outreach is the activity of extending services to a community that might not have access to those services. Outreach programs allow meeting someone in the community, which needs the outreach service, and that

someone will be the key person in achieving success in the said outreach program's operation. Community outreach is a way of contributing, sharing, extending help to those in the community who cannot help themselves. Community service has been considered as services identified by (HIE) Higher Education Institution that will help improve the residents' living quality [14]. Helping a community that is among the poor of the poorest is a way of achieving a mission of uplifting people who are less privileged. It will also impact not only those in the community but also the school institution that extended the outreach service. There are four functions for tertiary educational institutions: instruction, resources, research, and extension service. The academe is considered the main actor that could empower the people, wherein the possible result can contribute to a better chance in the community. School institutions have a mission to connect with the community by extending training for skills and sharing of information to those less fortunate people to unveil their maximum potential. Through this program, people living in a poor community will have a chance to live a better life, and they could be a partner for community development [1].

Selection in community extension focuses on the combination of technical and community development, and it is mutual learning. Communities provide support to an institution's extended programs, and the said institution has marketable skills. The institution and the community will develop a community-based organization and maintain linkages with the research and extension body. The approach of community-based extension is scaled-up in Malawi, Africa. To accomplish feasibly favorable to pro-poor effects, the backing should be given to the establishment's locale expansion program for the continued specialized and improvement training for the people [28]. Needs assessments are an important tool for informing organizational development efforts in Extension. However, common problems exist in the community disregarding growth and development.

According to Harder *et al.*, [13] common issues are as follows: Impact of budget cuts, socio-economic factors, poor facilities, technological exclusion, technological limitations, marketing deficit and overstretched agents and insufficient support staff. External problems with the potential to affect program quality were more numerous

than internal problems. The persistent and widespread nature of the identified problems should create a sense of urgency within the Extension system to develop innovative and collaborative solutions.

With that said, UCLM extend services to its partner community and organizations. It is under Republic Act No. 7722, also known as the Higher Education Act of 1994, to promote further and enhance the country's higher quality of education. A good community profile assures that the community's real need is addressed by developing projects and programs. Determining the appropriate sustainable program for the type of community is vital to the program's success. It will allow the community to enhance the knowledge and skills that they already have and apply them in the business endeavor. Understanding the community's profile is essential in implementing a strategically sustainable program. One of the outreach programs pursued by the College of Business and Accountancy (CBA) department is creating a sustainable livelihood program. A program of capability-building for the poor, marginalized, and vulnerable households and communities is about improving their socio-economic conditions by acquiring and accessing necessary assets to engage in and maintain a thriving livelihood.

By the presented situation, the researchers in the field of academe teaching business and management discipline try to assess the livelihood program that will lead to the community's growth and development. The researcher pursues this study to reduce the inequality and poverty in the community by generating employment among the poorest households' and moving the households that are highly vulnerable in sustainable livelihood and achieve economic, social, and environmental stability. Furthermore, this study will help determine the sustainable community program suitable for the adapted community.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This study is anchored on the Inclusive growth theory, which states that economic growth should be fairly distributed across society wherein all are created opportunities. Inclusive growth is part of the sustainable economic growth wherein it focuses on the increase of the incomes of the poor and allowing them to raise their standard of living. The private sector's rule is necessary for this modern time for the economy to achieve success, and it will be useful if the elite interest is present. Particularly, the private sector's interaction and the state in a discretionary manner would help economic success [19].

According to Gupta *et al.*, Sustainable development sometimes results in strong trade-offs, most of which favor economic growth. Inclusive development focuses mainly on the environmental and social parts of the development [12]. That through genuine interactive governance, it will provide an instrument that will create conditions that are adaptive to the learning and empowerment of people. Inclusive growth is the concept of unfolding development, seeing fairness as

the road to growth set in a period towards understanding that growth, poverty, and inequality reduction can be a tool to each other - the shift to development results from progress in developmental experiences [20].

It is supported by Sustainable Development Theory, which has the concept of meeting the goals of human development while sustaining the natural system's ability to supply natural resources and the services to the ecosystem wherein the society and economy depend. The advancement meets the current necessities without trading off people in the future's capacity to address their issues, and it addresses the global challenges, including poverty. Biodiversity is linked with poverty eradication by allowing the stakeholders and the environmental community who deals specifically with the dimension of economic and social development, which needs a common framework and language [21].

According to Griggs *et al.*, sustainable development is redefined as safeguarding the earth's life support system while achieving the present generation's development and meeting needs [11]. The welfare of current and future generations depends. The appropriate goals and targets must be set. Identifying the environmental conditions that will enable prosperous development for humans and establish ranges tolerable for the biosphere must be set to maintain that state. Commitment to the advancement of human well-being with the additional constraint that the said development needs to be within the limit of the ecological biosphere is what sustainable development represents [17].

Sustainable development should go hand in hand with community participation. All sorts of useful things can be dressed up at the local level, and that useful thing will be rooted in and permanently nurtured by the host community. In that way, it won't simply deliver the long term social and environmental dividends that are available to us now [27]. Sustainable development is the reconciliation process of three imperatives: ecological imperative, social imperative, and the economic imperative. The ecological imperative is living within the carrying capacity of global biophysical and maintaining biodiversity; social imperative is a concern with the sustenance of the values that people wanted to live with and ensures that democratic systems of governance are developed to propagate effectively. Economic imperative ensures that access to basic needs is met worldwide [7].

The Triple bottom line theory emphasizes that firms are not only getting profit but also taking good care of the people and the planet. In economics, this theory focuses more on environmental and social concerns as the companies are gaining profits. Companies that are driving towards sustainability require a striking change with their performance against the triple bottom line. To develop a sustainable global economy – an economy that allows that planet the capability to support indefinitely is a challenge [9]. Most businesses and non-profit organizations adopt the TBL manageability structure to assess execution, and a similar methodology has picked up acceptance with the government. Focusing on the comprehensive results of

investment, with regards to performance and profit-related dimensions, people, and the planet, a triple bottom line report is an important tool that will support sustainability goals [24]. Organizations should maintain financial certainty and contribute to the sustainable management of human and natural resources. It also contributes to sustaining the management of human and natural resources and contributing to society and the economy’s well-being as a whole [16]. The performance evaluation systems should be based not only on economic benefits and financial indicators but also consider sustainability and other non-financial indicators like social contributions and the need for environmental protection also need to be considered [15].

Sustainability gives equal importance to social and economical, and environmental pillars, but social sustainability has recently been taken seriously in urban studies. Although authors have analyzed and reviewed the main features and characteristics of social sustainability tried to generally formulate a definition, but for this concept, there is no all-compassing definition [10]. Every society has four dimensions, economic, environmental, social, and institutional. All of them are complex, self-organizing, and evolving in their own right, and dynamic, the one system coupled with tremendous complexity [25]. The assessment of sustainable livelihood is intended to understand the impact and role of a project on securing and enhancing people living in the community. Conceptually, livelihoods mean activities, assets, and entitlements by which allowing people to make a living. Livelihood assessment is looking at the behavior of an individual, household, or community under a condition that has a specific frame. One way to understand the system of livelihood is to analyze the adaptive and coping strategies pursued by individuals to respond to outside shocks and stresses such as civil strife, drought, and policy failure [8].

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The investigation expects to survey the community’s status in economic maintainability, social practicality, and ecological quality with an end perspective on building up a sustainable livelihood program centered to advance development and improvement in the community. It also recognizes the respondents’ profile regarding sexual orientation, common status, education background, source of revenue, and monthly pay. It likewise tries to distinguish individuals’ degree of recognition concerning the suitable sustainable program for the adapted community.

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The investigation utilized the descriptive-correlational method using the researcher-made questionnaire to determine the community’s needs. It would also serve as a basis for the CBA Community extension program.

B. Research Environment

The research was conducted at Looc, Mandaue City, Cebu. It is located in the southern part of Mandaue. Looc is considered as the limit of Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue and was set up in the year 1910. The fourth barangay is in between the seas of the Mactan channel and the Cabahug Sea. Barangay Looc had a total population of 20, 678 as of 2020.

C. Research Respondents

The exploration study devised a total of 359 residents - respondents of Barangay Looc, Mandaue City. Slovin’s formula was used to decide the study’s sample size on a cluster sampling method in data gathering.

D. Research Instrument

The investigation utilized the descriptive survey method using the researcher-made questionnaire. The poll would give the examiners straightforward access and response from the respondents. The instrument was comprised of two sections. The initial segment is the respondent’s profile regarding gender, civil status, educational background, monthly income, and income source. The next part is the perception of the establishment of sustainable livelihood program in the community in terms of Economic Sustainability, Social Viability, and Environmental Quality as seen by the respondents on a rating plan introduced as (1) Not Perceived (2) Slightly Perceived (3) Moderate Perceived (4) Highly Perceived.

E. Treatment of Data

Frequency and simple percentage, weighted mean, and Chi-Square Test of Independence will be used to treat the accumulated data.

TABLE I NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS IN A VILLAGE IN MANDAUE CITY

Sitio	Frequency	Proportion
Village 1	19	5.31
Village 2	18	4.93
Village 3	26	7.21
Village 4	5	1.52
Village 5	19	5.31
Village 6	37	10.43
Village 7	33	9.10
Village 8	52	14.56
Village 9	18	4.93
Village 10	20	5.69
Village 11	17	4.74
Village 12	24	6.64
Village 13	9	2.43
Village 14	9	2.43
Village 15	53	14.79
Total	359	100.00

Table I shows the number of resident - respondents in a Village in Mandaue City using cluster sampling as the data-gathering technique.

F. Research Procedure - Data Gathering

To accomplish the exploration study, these means were followed. Letter of intent routed to the Village Captain for information gathering, requesting that consent to lead the study. A separate letter of request was also sent to identify the village population as of the year 2020. The surveys were managed personally by the proponent. The information was

being classified and dissected. A boundary was utilized to decipher the reactions: (1) Not Perceived (2) Less Perceived (3) Moderately Perceived (4) Highly Perceived.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This piece presents the accumulated data. The underlying section presents the respondents' profile; while the accompanying part presents the information towards the degree of recognition concerning the suitable sustainable program for the adapted community.

TABLE II PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Indicators	Frequency	Proportion
A. Gender		
Male	248	69.08
Female	111	30.92
B. Civil Status		
Single	159	44.29
Married	200	55.71
C. Educational Attainment		
Elementary Level	99	27.58
High School Level	124	34.54
College Level	76	21.17
College Graduate	60	16.71
D. Monthly Income		
less than Php 5, 000.00	45	12.53
Php 5, 001.00 to Php 10, 000.00	108	30.08
Php 10, 001.00 to Php 15, 000.00	148	41.23
Php 15, 000.01 and up	49	13.65
E. Source of Income		
Allowance	85	23.68
Salary	234	65.18
Business	40	11.14

Table II shows the profile of the respondents in a village in Mandaue City. In concerns on the following: gender, civil status, educational attainment, monthly income, and source of income.

As to gender, a total of 248 or 69.08 percent of the respondents were Male. This means that the common settlers in the area were dominated by male. As to civil status, 200 or equivalent to 55.71 percent were married. This means that common settlers in the area were couples. Furthermore, majority of the respondents attained high school level in education.

As for monthly income, 41.23 percent, or most of them acquired Php 10, 001.00 to Php 15, 000.00 and classifying salary as their source of income. This implies that settlers in the area are classified as minimum wage earners basing on

their monthly income. This further means that individuals in the location are not that really capable of doing leisure thing on their own lives and that they really need to strive harder for them to live a comfortable life.

As per Paqueo [18] poor families don't have a lot of important actual resources to rely upon. For their resource, they depend on the work of their family individuals and their profitability in business and other pay producing exercises. To get themselves out of destitution, they need to expand their work hours and efficiency, a vital factor for higher wages. The issue, nonetheless, is that the Philippine work populace isn't completely utilized. This implies that a specific level of the "working-age" Filipinos either have a place with the classes of open joblessness or underemployment.

TABLE III COMMUNITY STATUS AS PERCEIVED BY THE RESPONDENTS

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
A. Economic Sustainability			
The community needs more business establishment.	3.43	Greatly Perceived	1
The community offers job opportunities for the people.	3.22	Moderately Perceived	2
The community offers a just humane compensation for the people.	3.21	Moderately Perceived	3
The community promotes a livelihood program.	3.14	Moderately Perceived	4
The community offers a saving and investment program for the people.	2.50	Less Perceived	5
Aggregate Mean	3.10	Moderately Perceived	
B. Social Viability			
The community promotes training and development for the people.	3.46	Greatly Perceived	1
The community promotes unity for living improvement.	3.45	Greatly Perceived	2
The community promotes youth organization.	3.41	Greatly Perceived	3
The community promotes organization for senior citizens.	3.37	Greatly Perceived	4
The community promotes educational program for the people.	3.34	Greatly Perceived	5
Aggregate Mean	3.40	Greatly Perceived	
C. Environmental Quality			
The community has a coastal clean-up program.	3.40	Greatly Perceived	1
The community has a waste management program.	3.24	Moderately Perceived	2
The community has conducted a planting program.	3.23	Moderately Perceived	3
The community is attractive to live, work and visit.	3.21	Moderately Perceived	4
The community has an animal's welfare program.	2.22	Less Perceived	5
Aggregate Mean	3.06	Moderately Perceived	

Table III shows the community status as perceived by the respondents in the location. There were 3 aspects that were identified such as economic sustainability, social viability, and environmental quality.

As to Economic Sustainability, indicator as which the community needs more establishment got the highest mean of 3.43 and interpreted as *Greatly Perceived* by the respondents. It implies that there is a strong emphasis on many establishments as a determinant for economic sustainability in the area. On the other hand, indicator as to the community offers a saving and investment program for the people got the lowest mean of 2.50 and interpreted as *Less Perceived* by the respondents. It means that a strong foundation on investment and savings program can greatly influence sustainability in the economy and among people in the area. According to Xing *et al.*, [29] numerous people group all throughout the planet have decided to rehearse reasonable turn of events, which is a branch of the standard local area improvement measure that considers issues of manageability financially, socially, and ecologically in the locality. The interaction essentially addresses the local area's current and future requirements for long haul, feasible advancement that won't bargain later generations. Some may see it as proportioning assets; however, it is

nearer to finding a way pre-emptive way to not trade off the accessibility and nature of a local area's assets. Networks that 'become environmentally friendly' by rehearsing manageability and additionally reasonable advancement will in general see observable upgrades in the existences of their individuals and in their capacity to be free.

As to Social Viability, indicator in which the community promotes training and development for the people got the highest mean of 3.46 and interpreted as *Greatly Perceived*. It implies that people greatly made an emphasis on training and development to highlight social viability in the area. However, indicator in which the community promotes educational program for the people got the lowest mean of 3.34 and interpreted also as *Greatly Perceived*. It means that people greatly highlight educational program also in the community as one of the components of social viability in the area.

As indicated by Sacco and Tavano [22] theoretical assets decide temporary modes and results of metropolitan change in friendly reasonability, and specifically of the main job of social interest in the forming of the nearby organization of information creation and flow, sociality, and personality. Moreover, there's a need to find some kind of harmony

between the physical and elusive segments of social drives - for example among exercises and interest in offices (social 'programming' and 'equipment' individually). It is similarly important to seek after painstakingly chose projects of drives that include and challenge the nearby local area at different levels, encouraging a social disposition dependent on natural inspiration instead of on instrumental advantage.

As to Environmental quality, indicator which states that community has a coastal clean-up program got the highest mean of 3.40 and interpreted as *Greatly Perceived*. It implies that people in the area are into a program of making

the nearby coast clean. On the other hand, the indicator which states that the community has an animals' welfare program got the lowest mean of 2.22 and interpreted as *Less Perceived*. It implies that local government doesn't clearly emphasize this kind of program in their area. It is basic for the development of a multidisciplinary calculated system of natural quality and personal satisfaction is needed to propel the field of metropolitan turn of events, ecological quality, and human prosperity. Such a system would consider a more hypothesis-based selection of markers and for the advancement of apparatuses to assess multidimensional parts of metropolitan natural quality [26].

TABLE IV SUMMARIZED DATA ON THE COMMUNITY STATUS AS PERCEIVED BY THE RESPONDENTS

Variables	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
A. Social Viability	3.40	Greatly Perceived	1
B. Economic Sustainability	3.10	Moderately Perceived	2
C. Environmental Quality	3.06	Moderately Perceived	3
Overall Aggregate Mean	3.19	Moderately Perceived	

Table IV shows the summarized data on the community status as perceived by the respondents. The data revealed that Social Viability was greatly perceived by the people in the area while economic sustainability and environmental quality were both moderately perceived. It implies that people highly regard the status of their community on the social aspects outperforming the economic and environmental status which is also an important aspect of community growth and development.

As per Basiago [5] the financial, social, and natural arranging practices of social orders exemplifying 'metropolitan maintainability has been proposed to these negative metropolitan patterns. 'Metropolitan

maintainability is a teaching with assorted starting points. Furthermore, building a proficient intra-metropolitan transport framework, extending metropolitan green space, and meeting the essential necessities of the metropolitan poor, accomplishing social amicability by underlining fair asset dispersion as opposed to utilization, by controlling proliferation, and by assaulting divisions of race, rank, religion, and sexual orientation, and offset improvement with the climate by outlining a nature-accommodating advancement plan that shields characteristic frameworks from metropolitan turn of events and that includes people in general in the improvement cycle are instances of maintainable local area development and improvement.

TABLE V PREFERRED LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM AS PERCEIVED BY THE RESPONDENTS

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Community Livelihood Program Training Center	3.28	Highly Preferred	1
Launch of Community Micro Financing	3.24	Moderately Preferred	2
Community SME's (Small Medium Enterprises)	3.23	Moderately Preferred	3
Establishment of People's Cooperative for Businesses	3.01	Moderately Preferred	4
Aggregate Mean	3.19	Moderately Preferred	

Table V shows the preferred livelihood program as perceived by the respondents. The data revealed that the indicator as to Community Livelihood Program Training Center ranks the no. 1 with a mean of 3.28 and interpreted as *Highly Preferred* by the respondents. It implies that people perceived this type of program which they think they need that is highly fit and acceptable on the current status of the community. However, indicators as to establishment of People's Cooperative for Businesses got the lowest mean of 3.01 and interpreted as *Moderately Preferred* by the

respondents. It means that there is less proportion of the people preferred to have the People's Cooperative in the area. Most of those served by the training program have communicated positive outcomes especially with regards to abilities preparation. There is a felt improvement in the way of life experienced from extra family pay, business development, and a steady wellspring of work. Different components of accomplishment incorporate expanded inspiration to be useful; better connections to work or that the program gave a type of social security [4].

TABLE VI SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESPONDENTS PROFILE AND THEIR PERCEPTION ON THE STATUS OF THE COMMUNITY
($\alpha = 0.05$)

Variables	Computed Chi-Square	df	Critical Value	Significance	Result
A. Economic Sustainability					
Gender	358.108 ^a	90	113.145	Significant	Ho Rejected
Civil Status	521.080 ^a	130	157.61	Significant	Ho Rejected
Educational Attainment	414.746 ^a	100	124.342	Significant	Ho Rejected
Monthly Income	508.554 ^a	110	135.48	Significant	Ho Rejected
Source of Income	532.939 ^a	100	124.342	Significant	Ho Rejected
B. Social Viability					
Gender	280.468 ^a	81	103.01	Significant	Ho Rejected
Civil Status	385.244 ^a	117	143.246	Significant	Ho Rejected
Educational Attainment	323.012 ^a	90	113.145	Significant	Ho Rejected
Monthly Income	417.764 ^a	99	123.225	Significant	Ho Rejected
Source of Income	399.120 ^a	90	113.145	Significant	Ho Rejected
C. Environmental Quality					
Gender	321.148 ^a	81	103.01	Significant	Ho Rejected
Civil Status	465.422 ^a	117	143.246	Significant	Ho Rejected
Educational Attainment	321.050 ^a	90	113.145	Significant	Ho Rejected
Monthly Income	400.505 ^a	99	123.225	Significant	Ho Rejected
Source of Income	373.900 ^a	90	113.145	Significant	Ho Rejected

Table VI shows the Significant Relationship between the Respondents Profile and their perception on the Status of the Community. The data revealed that there is a significant relationship at (p -value<.05) between the respondents' profile as to gender, civil status, educational attainment, monthly income, source of income and the status of the community as to economic sustainability, social viability, and environmental quality. It implies that the perception of the people on how they perceived the status of the community has something to do with their personal status as a local citizen. It is an implication also that if people will experience development on their personal status and way of living a higher percentage also to perceived growth and development in their community.

According to Bridger and Luloff [6] the idea of maintainable advancement arose as a mainstream answer for the issue of meeting the material necessities of a quickly developing populace while limiting natural harm. Maybe than setting financial development in opposition to natural security, defenders of maintainability center around improvement that addresses the issues of both present and people in the future. This new authenticity has incited researchers to widen the scope of issues to which manageability can be applied. A possibly significant improvement thusly has been the developing assortment of writing encompassing the idea of supportable local area advancement.

TABLE VII SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PERCEPTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE STATUS OF THE COMMUNITY AND THEIR PREFERRED SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM
($\alpha = 0.05$)

Variables	Computed Chi-Square	df	Critical Value	Significance	Result
A. Economic Sustainability & Preferred Sustainable Livelihood Program	358.108 ^a	90	113.15	Significant	Ho Rejected
B. Social Viability & Preferred Sustainable Livelihood Program	280.468 ^a	81	103.01	Significant	Ho Rejected
C. Environmental Quality & Preferred Sustainable Livelihood Program	321.148 ^a	81	103.01	Significant	Ho Rejected

Table VII shows the Significant Relationship between the Perception of the Respondents on the Status of the Community and their Preferred Sustainable Livelihood Program. The data revealed that there is a significant

relationship at (p -value<.05) between the status of the community as to economic sustainability, social viability, environmental quality, and the preferred sustainable livelihood program of the respondents. It implies that people

highlighted their decision regarding the preferred sustainable livelihood program based on the current community status. This is an implication also that in order to leverage the community status a necessary program in the form of a livelihood program training center is possible to materialized based on the perception of the respondents. It was additionally upheld by Serrat [23] which expresses that sustainable livelihood approach improves perception of the positions of destitute individuals. It figures out the components that force or improve business openings and shows how they relate. It can help plan headway activities and review the responsibility that current activities have made to supporting occupations.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the result of the study, the researchers proposed a program intervention in the form of a Sustainable Livelihood Training Center exclusive to empower and enhance the initiation of the community to its growth and development. Moreover, assist the people in its quest of uplifting their way of living and contribute to its general welfare. Additionally, the University of Cebu led by the College of Business and Accountancy should endeavor to look and assess the program to promote sustainability and encouragement among individuals in the area to continue their passion and eagerness on the programs being offered.

VII. CONCLUSION

Needs assessments are an important tool for informing organizational development efforts in Extension. However, common problems exist in the community disregarding growth and development. In this investigation, it was revealed that social viability was greatly perceived by the people in the area while economic sustainability and environmental quality were both moderately perceived. Community Livelihood Program Training Center is the highly preferred program by the respondents while the establishment of People's Cooperative for Businesses, launch of Community Micro Financing and Community SME's were moderately perceived. The study also revealed that there is a significant relationship between the respondent's profile as to gender, civil status, educational attainment, monthly income, source of income and the status of the community as to economic sustainability, social viability and environmental quality. Furthermore, there is a significant relationship between the status of the community as to economic sustainability, social viability, environmental quality and the preferred sustainable livelihood program of the respondents. The study concluded that there is a high regard on the social aspects, economic and environmental status regarding community growth and development among people in the village. It concludes also that a Sustainable Livelihood Training Center is what the community needs and which the people think also that is highly fit and acceptable to leverage the current status of the community. The perception of the people on how they perceived the status of the community has something to do

with their personal status as a local citizen. And if people will experience development on their personal status and way of living a higher percentage also of growth and development in the community will be realized.

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