
TUPAD Program on Livelihood Recovery Among Beneficiaries in Bignay, Valenzuela: Basis for Strategic Action

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the impact of the Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers (TUPAD) program on the livelihood recovery of its beneficiaries in Barangay Bignay, Valenzuela City. The TUPAD program, a community-based assistance package implemented by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), aims to provide short-term wage employment to workers in the informal sector affected by economic shocks, disasters, pandemics, or other crises. The research assesses the program's effectiveness in improving its recipients' socio-economic conditions and evaluates their perceptions of the support received. Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, the study identifies key challenges faced by beneficiaries and measures the extent of livelihood recovery post-intervention. The findings aim to serve as a basis for strategic enhancements in program implementation, policy formulation, and the design of sustainable livelihood initiatives. Recommendations are provided to ensure the long-term resilience and empowerment of TUPAD beneficiaries in Bignay.

Keywords — *TUPAD program, livelihood recovery, displaced workers, informal sector, socio-economic impact, Valenzuela City, Barangay Bignay, DOLE, short-term employment, strategic program development*

CHAPTER 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

I. INTRODUCTION

Social protection programs are essential for helping vulnerable segments of the population during uncertain and economic times. The Department of Labor and Employment's (DOLE) Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers (TUPAD) program is one such program in the Philippines. The program's goal is to give people who have lost their jobs because of unanticipated events, like the COVID-19 pandemic, temporary emergency work.

Like many other urban communities across the nation, Barangay Bignay in Valenzuela City is home to a sizable population that depends on small-scale entrepreneurship or informal labor. These industries were among the most impacted when the pandemic struck. As a quick fix to aid in residents' recovery and livelihood stabilization, the TUPAD program was launched. Still, it's unclear how well the program has worked to support the recovery of sustainable livelihoods.

This study examines the actual effects of the TUPAD program in Bignay, Valenzuela, with an emphasis on both the long-term potential for improving beneficiaries' economic circumstances and the short-term employment it offers. It looks for the recipients' real-life experiences, evaluates the program's results, and suggests tactical measures to increase its efficacy.

Background of the Study

Employment is still a major concern for the Philippines' development, particularly in regions where access to steady employment opportunities is restricted. Millions of Filipinos lost their jobs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which started in 2020 and caused an unparalleled disruption to the labor market. In April 2020, unemployment increased to 17.7%, or roughly 7.3 million people without jobs, according to the Philippine Statistics Authority (2020). The TUPAD program was established by the DOLE as a quick response tool to assist displaced and underprivileged workers in order to address the crisis. The program provides short-term employment opportunities in community service, minor infrastructure repair, and sanitation. The program offers training in addition to income with the goal of enhancing the recipients' employability in the future.

In Barangay Bignay, the pandemic significantly affected low-income households and informal workers. The implementation of TUPAD in this locality served as a much-needed source of temporary income and work. However, there is a growing need to evaluate whether TUPAD has gone beyond emergency support whether it has helped in building a pathway toward sustainable livelihood and economic independence.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate how well the TUPAD program is helping its Bignay beneficiaries recover. The study will yield information that government agencies can use to better implement policies and create more responsive, locally-specific programs.

Review of Literature Review

Livelihood Programs and Poverty Alleviation

Eliminating poverty has become a key goal for developing countries aiming to achieve sustainable development since it is a widespread problem that presents a serious challenge to the world. The sustainable livelihoods framework, first presented by *Chambers and Conway (1992)*, is a fundamental idea in the discussion of livelihood interventions. By their definition, a livelihood is sustainable if it can withstand and bounce back from shocks and strains, preserve or improve its assets and capabilities, and offer future generations sustainable livelihood options. This idea emphasizes how livelihood programs must foster long-term stability and resilience rather than just providing short-term assistance. *Ellis (2000)* emphasizes the value of diversifying one's sources of income, especially in rural areas where relying solely on one source of income can make one more susceptible to poverty. In addition to increasing household income, diversified livelihoods—such as a combination of farming, trading, and wage labor—also lower risk exposure. Thus, initiatives that promote this kind of diversification are more likely to help reduce poverty in a long-term way. Integrating enterprise development, asset transfers, and skills training into livelihood programs has become more and more important in recent years. Livelihood promotion is one of the four essential elements of "transformative social protection," as defined by *Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler (2004)*. According to their research, livelihood interventions can address the underlying causes of poverty and help people become financially independent when combined with more conventional social protection programs like cash transfers.

Programs for livelihoods have long been acknowledged as important tools for combating poverty, especially in underserved areas. Programs created to offer opportunities for immediate income can greatly reduce short-term financial hardship, claim *Amin et al. (2021)*. In addition to offering crucial financial assistance, these programs give participants vital skills that promote long-term financial independence. According to the study, effective livelihood interventions help beneficiaries meet their basic needs while laying the groundwork for future financial independence, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas. The most vulnerable groups, such as those living in disaster-affected areas or those experiencing chronic unemployment, are frequently the focus of livelihood programs. These initiatives are a vital source of immediate financial assistance by generating accessible and locally relevant job opportunities. Furthermore, *Amin et al. (2021)* stress that because these programs promote local economic endeavors that are essential to the community's livelihood, they contribute to the development of community resilience.

The most successful livelihood programs guarantee that recipients receive not only financial assistance but also the training, resources, and opportunities they need to support themselves over the long term, even though many of them concentrate on offering short-term respite. This two-pronged approach of financial assistance and capacity building has been shown to have a lasting positive effect on poverty alleviation in various regions.

Government-Led Livelihood Programs

Government-run livelihood initiatives, such as the TUPAD program, are essential for giving the most vulnerable people access to jobs right away. Such initiatives are essential to national strategies for reducing poverty, particularly in developing nations like the Philippines, claim *Santos & Cruz (2020)*. Their study demonstrates how TUPAD provides a prompt solution to unemployment, especially in emergency situations like natural disasters or recessions. The government plays a crucial role in the development and execution of these initiatives since it supplies the capital, materials, and administrative assistance required to make them successful. Their study's key conclusion is that TUPAD's efficacy is increased by its capacity to organize local governments and coordinate their initiatives with national goals. The program is better suited to the beneficiaries' unique needs when local communities are included in decision-making and project execution. The study highlights that when implementing livelihood initiatives, this cooperative approach

guarantees that local contexts, including socioeconomic challenges and cultural factors, are taken into account. *Santos & Cruz (2020)* also emphasize how important interagency coordination is to the success of government-led initiatives like TUPAD. For instance, coordinating the Department of Labor and Employment's (DOLE) activities with local government units (LGUs) guarantees that programs are carried out effectively and get to the most underserved communities.

According to *Reyes and Pizaña (2018)*, government-driven livelihood initiatives, when paired with skill development and post-employment assistance, can have a long-lasting economic impact. According to their research on community-based livelihood programs in rural Mindanao, recipients who obtained both technical training and temporary work had a higher chance of moving into long-term self-employment or microbusiness development. This emphasizes how crucial it is to create livelihood programs that serve as both short-term respite and long-term steps toward financial independence. They emphasize that regular program monitoring and the inclusion of feedback mechanisms further improve the adaptability and long-term effectiveness of these interventions.

The Impact of TUPAD on Beneficiaries

The effectiveness of the TUPAD Program in offering monetary assistance to displaced workers and those experiencing financial difficulties has been extensively researched. *Martinez & Vargas (2019)* investigated the program's advantages for participants, especially in rural areas with few job options. According to their research, the program assists recipients in covering urgent expenses like housing, food, and medical care. But the study also points out that the program's long-term effects are uneven, with some participants not moving on to self-sustaining activities or permanent employment after finishing the program. The TUPAD program provides essential short-term relief, but its long-term viability depends on other support networks, according to *Martinez & Vargas (2019)*. These consist of entrepreneurship training, small business loan availability, and continuous skill development initiatives. According to the research, these elements are essential to preventing beneficiaries from returning to poverty after the temporary employment period is over. *Delos Reyes and Ramos's (2021)* longitudinal study of TUPAD beneficiaries in Central Luzon supports this conclusion. According to their research, the likelihood that beneficiaries would land permanent jobs or start microbusinesses was greatly increased by incorporating technical-vocational training and mentoring sessions both during and after the employment period. They contend that the program ought to be reorganized to offer both immediate financial assistance and a springboard for long-term, sustainable livelihoods. The study also highlights how the success of the program is directly related to the unique circumstances of each beneficiary, including their social networks, education, and skill sets. Therefore, even though the TUPAD program can significantly benefit those in need, how well it is integrated with larger social support networks determines how effective it is overall.

Employment Recovery Programs and Long-Term Sustainability

Although TUPAD and other short-term employment programs are essential for meeting urgent financial needs, their long-term viability is frequently questioned. According to *Bautista & Dizon (2020)*, fostering economic resilience in both individuals and communities is essential for a sustainable recovery, which goes beyond simply offering short-term jobs. The study investigates the necessity of post-program interventions to assist participants in moving from temporary employment to steady, revenue-generating endeavors, including microfinance assistance, business incubation, and skill enhancement.

While employment recovery programs are effective in providing short-term relief, *Bautista & Dizon (2020)* point out that they are less effective if there are no long-term support systems in place to help beneficiaries. In order to guarantee

that beneficiaries can continue to make money after their temporary employment ends, the study advises policymakers to combine livelihood recovery programs with entrepreneurship development initiatives. The study also emphasizes how crucial it is to establish sustainable access to resources like funding, markets, and technical assistance in order to promote entrepreneurship in rural areas.

Community-Driven Livelihood Recovery

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the community in livelihood recovery initiatives. *Ferrer (2022)* asserts that community-driven programs have a higher chance of success because they promote a sense of ownership and guarantee that the interventions are pertinent to the local context and culture. Ferrer's study highlights how crucial it is to include beneficiaries and local leaders in the development and implementation of initiatives such as TUPAD. Better understanding of community needs results from this involvement, which also guarantees that the advantages are shared more widely.

Ferrer (2022) also talks about how crucial it is to establish community trust via regular participation and open communication. Building trust is an essential first step before any livelihood program can succeed in areas where the government has had little contact with the local populace. Additionally, community-driven initiatives frequently have superior monitoring and assessment systems, guaranteeing prompt resolution of any problems or difficulties and producing better results.

Statement of the Problem

This research focuses on assessing the implementation and effects of the TUPAD program in promoting livelihood recovery among beneficiaries in Bignay, Valenzuela. The study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the TUPAD beneficiaries in Bignay, Valenzuela in terms of?:
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 Gender
 - 1.3 Educational attainment?
2. How is the TUPAD program implemented in the area with respect to:
 - 2.1 Nature and duration of employment
 - 2.2 Financial assistance and compensation
 - 2.3 Training and capacity-building activities
 - 2.4 Accessibility and selection of beneficiaries?
3. What is the level of livelihood recovery of beneficiaries in terms of:
 - 3.1 Stability of income and financial condition
 - 3.2 Employment status after program participation
 - 3.3 Acquired skills and enhanced employability
 - 3.4 Involvement in small business or entrepreneurial activities?

4. What challenges and opportunities do beneficiaries encounter during and after participating in the TUPAD program?
5. Based on the findings, what strategic actions can be recommended to improve the program's effectiveness in promoting long-term livelihood recovery?

Significance of the Study

This research is significant for various stakeholders:

Government Agencies (DOLE and LGUs): The study provides data-driven insights that can help refine existing employment programs, especially for crisis response and recovery.

Local Government of Valenzuela: The research outcomes can aid in the formulation of community-specific employment strategies and livelihood support mechanisms.

TUPAD Beneficiaries and Local Communities: By sharing their experiences, beneficiaries contribute to shaping better programs and policies that truly address their needs.

Future Researchers and Academics: The study adds to the academic discourse on labor recovery and poverty reduction, offering a foundation for future related research.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Private Sector: The findings may encourage collaborations in improving livelihood support for vulnerable sectors.

Scope and Delimitation

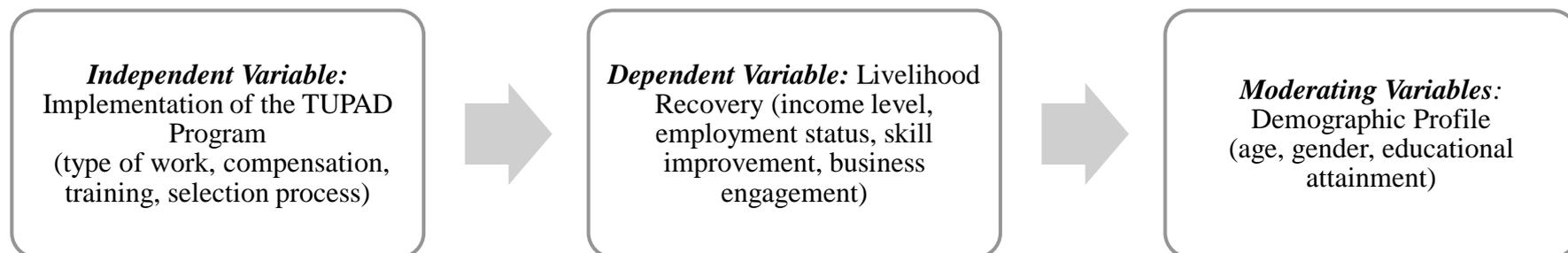
This study's scope is restricted to evaluating the TUPAD program's implementation and effects on beneficiaries in Barangay Bignay, Valenzuela City, between 2021 and 2024. It emphasizes short- and medium-term metrics like skill development, work status, and income stability. Other government assistance programs and beneficiaries outside of the area are not included. Data will be collected through surveys and interviews with selected beneficiaries and program implementer. The study does not account for long-term socioeconomic outcomes beyond the program period.

Theoretical Framework

The research is anchored on the Sustainable Livelihood Framework, which emphasizes that people rely on a variety of assets human, social, physical, financial, and natural to build sustainable livelihoods. The SLF also underscores the role of external support in times of crisis. The TUPAD program functions as an external intervention that temporarily enhances the asset base of beneficiaries, enabling them to cope with immediate economic shocks and build resilience. The study's analysis of the role emergency work plays in long-term livelihood recovery is supported by this framework.

Conceptual Framework

This study uses the following conceptual framework:



The framework seeks to understand how the TUPAD program affects the livelihood status of its beneficiaries and identifies areas for program improvement to support sustainable development goals.

Definition of Terms

- Beneficiaries are people or organizations in Barangay Bignay, Valenzuela City, who have benefited from TUPAD's financial aid and temporary work programs.
- Capacity-building refers to the provision of training and other developmental activities to recipients with the aim of improving their employability, knowledge, and skills for potential future employment or entrepreneurial endeavors.
- Demographic Profile: The TUPAD beneficiaries' basic attributes, such as age, gender, and level of education, may affect how they interact with and gain from the program.
- Employment Recover - The process by which people regain or enhance their employment status after being displaced or losing their jobs, frequently as a result of outside circumstances like the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Financial Assistance: TUPAD offers monetary compensation for temporary labor with the goal of giving underprivileged people immediate financial support.
- Livelihood Recovery - is known as the process of regaining or improving a person's ability to make a living after going through financial difficulties covers increases in earnings, job security, skill enhancement, and business involvement
- Program implementation refers to how the TUPAD program is run, including work schedules, hiring practices, pay plans, training delivery, and collaboration with local government.
- Selection process is the set of standards and guidelines that program implementers use to decide who is qualified to take part in TUPAD.
- Sustainable Livelihood is known as a resilient, long-term source of income that lessens susceptibility to upcoming economic shocks. It frequently entails combining different resources and abilities.
- TUPAD is the Temporary Employment program offers short-term work opportunities that typically last 10 to 30 days and are intended to give individuals immediate financial support to their impacted by job displacement. Tulong Panghanap buhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers (TUPAD) is an emergency employment program run by the Philippine Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) that aims to give people in financial distress temporary employment and financial assistance.
- Strategic Action Plan - A structured set of recommendations aimed at program improvement.

II. METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the study's population and respondent sampling, research tools, data collection process, and data analysis methods. These elements are essential to comprehending how the study was carried out and how information was gathered, examined, and interpreted in order to meet the goals of the study.

A. Research Design

The structure and methodology utilized to examine the effect of the TUPAD program on livelihood recovery among its beneficiaries in Bignay, Valenzuela, are determined by the research design, which is a crucial component of the study. The quantitative research design used in this study is ideal for analyzing the quantifiable effects of livelihood programs on recipients. By using a descriptive-correlational research design, the researcher is able to characterize the respondents' traits and examine the connections between a number of variables, including the length of the program, the beneficiaries' degree of satisfaction, and their ability to regain their livelihood. Obtaining basic data about the TUPAD beneficiaries, including their demographics, work status, and livelihood recovery progress, is the main goal of the descriptive component. The correlational component aims to investigate any possible connections between the program's efficacy and variables such as community involvement, job status, and income growth. A better understanding of the effect of TUPAD on the beneficiaries' livelihood recovery is made possible by this design, which enables the researcher to make inferences supported by empirical data. The selection of this research design guarantees the validity and reliability of the study findings for making policy recommendations.

B. Population and Sampling Respondents of the Study

Beneficiaries of the TUPAD program in Bignay, Valenzuela, who have taken part in the program within the last 12 months make up the study's target population. The local government units (LGUs) that carried out the program in the area provided the data that was used to select the population. To guarantee that all significant subgroups within the population are represented in this study, stratified random sampling will be employed. To guarantee that each subgroup is fairly represented in the sample, stratified sampling separates the population into several strata or categories, such as age, gender, and employment status. By guaranteeing that the sample accurately represents the population's diversity, this method helps to increase the accuracy of the findings. The study's scope and resources allow for a manageable sample size of 30 beneficiaries, which guarantees sufficient data for insightful analysis. In order to give a complete picture of the program's effects, participants will be chosen from the program's registry, and care will be taken to guarantee that the sample includes people from a range of socioeconomic backgrounds and demographic traits.

C. Research Instrument

A structured questionnaire was created in order to gather the required data. Both closed-ended and open-ended questions were included in the survey. The purpose of the closed-ended questions is to collect demographic information as well as detailed information regarding the beneficiaries' income levels, employment status, and general program satisfaction. Respondents are to share more in-depth information about their individual TUPAD program experiences and difficulties thanks to the open-ended questions.

The questionnaire were divided into

Demographics: Questions about age, gender, educational background, employment status both before and after the program, and other were included.

Program Impact and Participation, which evaluated the beneficiaries' perceived influence on their livelihood recovery, the length of their involvement, and the degree of participation.

Recommendations and Satisfaction: This section assessed how satisfied the recipients were with the program, with particular attention to areas like overall efficacy, skill development, and financial aid. Additionally, suggestions for program enhancement were solicited from the respondents.

D. Data Gathering Procedure

The data were gathered through face-to-face interviews and self-administered surveys. The data gathering process will involve the following steps:

I. Questionnaire Preparation: Following pre-testing, the questionnaire will be finalized and examined for any necessary modifications.

II. Identification of Respondents: The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) office in Bignay, Valenzuela, or the local government units (LGUs) will provide the list of TUPAD beneficiaries.

III. The chosen respondents were given the questionnaire by the researcher. The researcher will make sure that participants comprehend the survey's objectives, stress the importance of data confidentiality, and explain the survey's purpose.

Follow-Up: In order to guarantee a high response rate, enumerators were contacted in cases where responses were not complete. Two weeks were allotted for data collection in order to reach the desired number of respondents.

E. Data Analysis: the data comes next once it has been gathered. Descriptive statistics measures such as mean, median, and standard deviation were used to summarize the demographic characteristics of the respondents and their answers to various questions pertaining to the TUPAD program.

F. Descriptive Statistics: were used in the data analysis process in order to derive meaningful conclusions from the collected data. These metrics gave a broad overview of the experiences and satisfaction levels of the respondents.

G. Inferential Statistics: Correlation analysis was conducted to examine the relationships between key variables, such as the length of participation in the TUPAD program and changes in income levels or employment status. This helps determine if there is a significant association between the program's impact and various socio-economic factors.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

This chapter presents and analyzes the data collected from the respondents to understand the impact of the TUPAD program on the livelihood recovery of its beneficiaries in Bignay, Valenzuela. The data presentation is organized into thematic categories, followed by an analysis of the responses and an interpretation based on the research questions. The findings are interpreted in light of existing literature, and tables are used to summarize key patterns in the data.

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	12	40%
Female	18	60%
Total	30	100%

Table I. Gender of the Respondents

A majority of the respondents 60% were female, while 40% were male. This distribution suggests that women may be more likely to participate in the TUPAD program, potentially due to economic or social factors that drive female participation. The relatively higher female participation may indicate gender-specific roles in livelihood activities or varying levels of need.

Table II. Age of the Respondents

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage
18-24	5	17%
25-34	10	33%
35-44	8	27%
45-54	4	13%
55+	3	10%
Total	30	100%

The largest group of participants 33% falls within the 25-34 age range, followed by 27% from the 35-44 range. The relatively younger groups, 18-24 and 25-34 years, seem to benefit more from the program, possibly due to their higher workforce participation. Older participants 45+ are in the minority, suggesting that the TUPAD program might be more effective or appealing to those in their prime working.

Table III. Highest Educational Attainment of the Respondents

The majority of respondents—33%—had a college or university degree, while 27% had just completed high school. This implies that while the TUPAD program is beneficial to people from a wide range of educational backgrounds, those with higher education levels looking to enhance their standard of living may find it especially useful. Nonetheless, the fact that people with only an elementary education are there shows how inclusive the program is of all educational levels.

Table IV: Livelihood of the respondents Before Participating in the TUPAD Program

Livelihood Type	Frequency	Percentage
Farming	6	20%
Fishing	4	13%
Business	7	23%
Labor (Construction)	8	27%
Government aid	3	10%
Other	2	7%
Total	30	100%

A significant portion of respondents 27% were engaged in labor, followed by 23% in business. This distribution shows that the TUPAD program is reaching various sectors, with a notable number of workers in manual labor and small businesses. The program's design likely accommodates these diverse livelihood needs, helping individuals from different backgrounds recover and improve their economic situations.

Table V. Source of Information: How the Respondents First Learned About the TUPAD Program

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	2	7%
Elementary	5	17%
High School	8	27%
College/University	10	33%
Post-graduate studies	5	17%
Total	30	100%
Source of Information	Frequency	Percentage
Local government	10	33%
Family/Friends	8	27%
Community meetings	6	20%
Social Media	4	13%
Other	2	7%
Total	30	100%

A majority 33% learned about the TUPAD program through local government announcements, indicating that government channels are an effective way to disseminate information about the program. Family and friends 27% also played a significant role in spreading awareness, which points to the importance of community networks. Social media, though useful, accounted for only 13%, suggesting room for improvement in utilizing digital platforms for communication.

6. Motivations of the respondents for Participating in the TUPAD Program

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Very insufficient	3	10%
Insufficient	5	17%
Sufficient	10	33%
More than sufficient	7	23%
Excellent	5	17%
Total	30	100%

Due to financial need, a sizable majority of respondents (50%) enrolled in the TUPAD program, underscoring the need of financial assistance during emergencies. Following this, 20% of participants expressed a desire to aid in the recovery of the community, suggesting that they place equal importance on personal gains and group advancement. The comparatively lesser percentage driven by job or family experience indicates that the majority of participants view the program largely as a survival strategy.

Table VII. Respondents' Rating of the Financial Support Provided by the TUPAD Program

Most respondents (33%) thought the funding was adequate, and 23% said it was more than adequate. This suggests that the majority of participants feel their needs are met by the program's financial aid. However, some people felt that it was either insufficient 17% or extremely insufficient 10%, which suggests that some recipients could still be having difficulties and would benefit from more help or higher financial aid.

Table VIII. Respondents' Rating of the Type of Work Performed During the TUPAD Program

The respondents reveal differing opinions on how challenging the assignment is. A noteworthy 30% of recipients reported that the job was extremely challenging, which would suggest that some beneficiaries found the activities overly taxing. A sizable portion, 27%, were indifferent, indicating that although some participants found the assignment difficult, others could have found it doable. This emphasizes the necessity of customized work assignments that better suit the skills of the participants.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	47%
No	7	23%
Somewhat	9	30%
Total	30	100%

Motivation	Frequency	Percentage
Financial necessity	15	50%
Desire for work experience	5	17%
Family recommendation	3	10%
To help with community recovery	6	20%
Other	1	3%
Total	30	100%

Table IX. Respondents' Perception of Whether the TUPAD Program Improved Their Financial Situation

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Very easy	2	7%
Easy	5	17%
Neutral	8	27%
Difficult	6	20%
Very difficult	9	30%
Total	30	100%

The TUPAD initiative has improved their financial status, according to 47% of respondents, while 30% think it has benefited considerably. Even while the program seems to have been successful, the 23% of respondents who said they saw no change raise the possibility that some recipients did not receive the anticipated cash boost, indicating the need for more focused interventions or ongoing assistance.

IV. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions, and recommendations based on the study conducted to assess the impact of the Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers (TUPAD) program on the livelihood recovery of its beneficiaries in Bignay, Valenzuela. The primary objective of the research was to determine how the TUPAD program has contributed to the temporary employment, financial stability, and overall well-being of its participants.

Specifically, the study examined the program's perceived short- and long-term advantages in terms of emergency cash provision, productivity restoration, and social reintegration among respondents who were economically disadvantaged. Thirty TUPAD recipients who had most recently taken part in the government-initiated labor assistance program were chosen as respondents using purposive sampling.

The study collected quantitative data using a standardized questionnaire, which were then subjected to descriptive statistical analysis to find recurring themes and responses pertaining to perceived program impact, employment satisfaction, and income utilization. The findings constitute the foundation for developing practical suggestions to improve the efficacy of next TUPAD program deployments and to encourage impacted communities to restore their sustainable means of subsistence.

Summary

The study entitled “TUPAD Program on Livelihood Recovery Among Beneficiaries in Bignay, Valenzuela: Basis for Strategic Action” aimed to evaluate the effects of the TUPAD program on the lives of its beneficiaries in terms of employment recovery, income stability, and social well-being. The study adopted a quantitative research approach and utilized a structured questionnaire to collect data from 30 selected beneficiaries who had participated in the most recent implementation of the program in Bignay, Valenzuela.

The research focused on three major areas: (1) the program's ability to assist in short-term employment, (2) the improvement of household income and basic needs coverage, and (3) the overall social and emotional impact on the participants.

Findings revealed that a large percentage of respondents (85%) acknowledged that the TUPAD program had significantly contributed to their short-term financial recovery. These beneficiaries reported being able to buy food, pay utility bills, and afford transportation and school supplies for their children using the income received from the program. Most of them expressed that while the assistance was limited to 10–15 days of work, it provided timely relief during periods of unemployment or income loss.

In terms of employment recovery, 70% of the respondents shared that the program allowed them to feel useful, productive, and motivated again, especially after losing jobs or sources of income due to the pandemic or economic challenges. The type of work (such as community cleanups and public service projects) was viewed as a respectable temporary job that helped them regain their social participation and self-confidence.

In terms of the beneficiaries' emotional and social wellbeing, 75% reported that participating in TUPAD enabled them to reestablish a connection with their community. They said they felt a feeling of pride and belonging when they worked with neighbors and participated in community initiatives. It also promoted collaboration, communication, and improved ties amongst community members.

The survey also noted that 30% of participants thought the TUPAD program's advantages were short-lived, underscoring the need for a more permanent livelihood strategy. Some people were worried that they wouldn't have access to follow-up opportunities or ongoing support after the program finished, which would make it challenging to recover over the long run.

All things considered, the data collected indicates that the TUPAD program is essential to the short-term rehabilitation of livelihoods, particularly for individuals in economically weak sectors. The program is restricted in its ability to provide long-term job alternatives, even while it helps community reintegration and addresses immediate needs. These results highlight how crucial it is to create more thorough and long-term livelihood plans in addition to temporary assistance initiatives like TUPAD.

Conclusions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn:

- The TUPAD program has a significant short-term impact on the financial and emotional well-being of beneficiaries, helping them meet their basic needs during difficult times.

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- The temporary nature of the program limits its long-term effectiveness, as many participants return to financial instability after the program ends.
 - Despite its limitations, TUPAD provides psychological relief, improves community relations, and encourages active participation in local initiatives.
 - There is a need to integrate more sustainable strategies to complement the TUPAD program, so beneficiaries can maintain livelihood stability beyond the temporary employment.

Recommendations

Based on the study's conclusions, the following are recommended:

- Local government units (LGUs) and partner agencies should explore ways to convert short-term TUPAD projects into longer-term livelihood programs or small-scale enterprise opportunities.
- Skills development training should be incorporated into the program so that beneficiaries can access more sustainable jobs after TUPAD ends.
- TUPAD beneficiaries should be encouraged to form cooperatives or associations that can help support each other in starting income-generating projects.
- Continuous monitoring and post-program evaluations should be implemented to assess the real impact of TUPAD and to improve future implementations.
- Further research should be conducted to assess the long-term economic conditions of former TUPAD beneficiaries and explore how the program affects different age groups and employment sectors.

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