

Case Study
RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Informing and Influencing the Transition to Oikonomy of supply/value chains of
solidarity-based community enterprises

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Case study location: The Philippines

Case study period: 2013 - present

Case study summary:

FPSDC, along with civil society partners, established the Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC) in 2013 with the aim of informing and influencing the transition to oikonomy of solidarity-based community enterprises in the Philippines. Using the case of FPSDC's community-based enterprises as an example of transition to Oikonomy in action, case studies and presentations were made at numerous regional fora and events. As an outcome, a Charter of Social Solidarity Economy was drafted based on Universal Declaration of Human Responsibility principles. The Charter has now been adopted by numerous ASEC partners and proposed to be used as an advocacy tool to ASEAN.

Case study

1. PROJECT

The project being reported here under the supervision of ARespons relates to the strategy of "transition to oikonomy". The project is geared towards informing and influencing the transition to oikonomy of supply/value chains of solidarity-based community enterprises.

To show how the process of transition to oikonomy is carried out in real life, the project made use of live and sustainable cases of social solidarity economy organizations found in Asian countries. One such case is the Federation of People's Sustainable Development Cooperatives (FPSDC) in the Philippines. Using live cases enables partner networks to look into their own organization development processes, determine whether the strategy of transitioning to oikonomy is consistent with their respective institutional aspirations, and finally take appropriate actions.

By viewing the entire supply/value chain, partner networks see the synergy of various stakeholders in the transition process, with each stakeholder having a unique role and a set of responsibilities for achieving sustainability of the overall endeavor. It is in this context that the Universal Declaration of Human Responsibilities (UDHRep) becomes relevant in informing and guiding stakeholders on the key principles of human responsibilities. Within ASEC-Philippines and RIPESS Asia in general, the question arose whether institutional goals and actions can be defined to put the UDHRep principles into practice. ASEC-Philippines took steps to address this concern, resulting into the formulation of the 'Charter of Social Solidarity Economy'.

The Charter of SSE was used for the first time in March 2016 by participants of the RIPESS Asia/ASEC SSE Course to evaluate live cases of supply chains of solidarity-based community enterprises. It is currently undergoing critical review as partner networks continue to test its usefulness in their local environments.

2. WHAT IS THE CONTEXT ?

Analysis of a political situation; Explanation of concepts and their relevance to a certain idea or process.

Neoliberal economic policies¹ have wrought havoc on developing economies such as the Philippines. They have brought about loss of export incomes and jobs, reduced revenues and capacities of states to deliver social services; reduced social services (healthcare, education, eldercare); increased income inequality; loss of worker protection (informalization of labor, lower wages and benefits, lower rates of unionization); environmental degradation; and increased frustration and insecurity (Garrett-Peltier & Sharber, 2008).

The failure of neoliberal market-oriented economy to redistribute wealth and income more equitably and to eradicate poverty is turning the attention of people and development oriented organizations to social solidarity economy (SSE) as an alternative development model (Quiñones, 2014).

One such organization is the Federation of Peoples' Sustainable Development Cooperative or FPSDC.

History of an organisation, a social movement, or a structure; Location, organizational links, networks, who leads and participates

FPSDC traces its roots to the Central Loan Fund (CLF) facility that provided assistance to drug dependents. CLF was funded by the government of Canada under the Philippine Development Assistance Program (PDAP) established through a bilateral aid agreement with the Philippine government. In March 1998, the network of PDAP affiliate organizations formed themselves into a cooperative federation to solidify their development partnership into a vehicle for mainstreaming sustainable development.

Since 2007, FPSDC has consistently participated in the learning journey on social solidarity economy organized by a network of civil society organizations in the Philippines. In 2013, FPSDC formally joined the Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC)-Philippines and was elected member of the ASEC-Philippines Board of Trustees. At the FPSDC General Assembly of 2014, the federation adopted its 6-year Sustainable Development Plan (2015-2020) which “envisions a transformed society advancing *social solidarity economy* to enhance the well-being of the people” [emphasis supplied].

¹ Advanced by the University of Chicago, the neoliberal perspective on economics champions the market as the prime regulator of economic activity and seeks to limit the intervention of the State in economic life to a minimum (Bello, 2009). The IMF and WB translated this theory into policy by lending money to trigger the reimbursement of the debt and in the process they impose conditions which in effect establish a parallel government (Chossudovsky, 2009).

Today, FPSDC has 107 regular institutional members and 38 institutional associates throughout the country (see Annex).

At the 2nd General Assembly of ASEC-Philippines, held towards the end of the Philippine Solidarity Economy Forum (PSEF) in November 2015, FPSDC CEO Ms. Christie Rowena Plantilla was elected Chairperson of ASEC-Philippines. During the meeting of RIPESS Asia Executive Committee in July 2016, Ms. Christie Rowena Plantilla was unanimously appointed as co-representative of RIPESS Asia to RIPESS (intercontinental) together with Mr. Shigeru Tanaka, Deputy Secretary General of Pacific Asia Resource Centre (Japan).

3. PROJECT – STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT

What did you do? (Workshops, curriculum, research, video etc)

Together with some leaders of civil society organizations, cooperatives and social enterprises, I established ASEC-Philippines in 2013 with the aim of informing and influencing the transition to oikonomy of supply/value chains of solidarity-based community enterprises in the Philippines. FPSDC was among the founding partner organizations of ASEC-Philippines.

As emphasized by the ARespons project guidelines 2016, “strategies to achieve [the] Declaration [i.e. Universal Declaration of Human Responsibilities, or UDHRep] include interpreting the principles of responsibility and interdependence into socio-professional codes of conduct, *and* joining with networks and organizations worldwide to share in generating systems of responsibility.”

As a means of promoting UDHRep, ASEC-Philippines has featured FPSDC, among others, in its roundtable discussions/workshops and in annual gatherings of civil society organizations, social enterprises and cooperatives to show how a live & sustainable model of SSE is transitioning to oikonomy.

These events include the Philippine Solidarity Economy Forum (PSEF), the Asian Solidarity Economy Forum (ASEF), the Global Solidarity Economy Forum (GSEF), the ASEAN People’s Forum, the Asia-Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCM), the Pangkor International Development Dialogue, the ILO SSE Academy, and the ILO South-South & Triangular Cooperation Academy.

The materials used for featuring the FPSDC include a written case study and a corresponding powerpoint (accompanying this report), enhanced with graphical illustrations and pictures, that depict and make evident the dynamics of the FPSDC supply chain where various stakeholders (producers who are mostly women and micro-entrepreneurs belonging to the federation’s institutional members, input supplies, logistics operators, wholesaler-distributor, and market outlets) perform their respective responsibilities and work together in synergy for the sustainable development of local communities where the producers reside.

How was the Charter for Responsibility / Declaration used? Which principles were relevant? Are there comments to share on the principles of Responsibility?

UDHRep has attracted the attention of ASEC-Philippines and its partner networks because its general principles accord well with the principles of SSE². The experience of FPSDC, among others, provided a concrete basis from which action principles of the SSE Charter were formulated. Executives of FPSDC also actively participated in the discussions on the draft SSE Charter.

A summary of actions leading to the drafting and review of an SSE Charter based on the UDHRep principles, which I took together with the Board members of ASEC-Philippines and the Executive Committee members of RIPESS Asia, are shown below:

- 2013: UDHRep introduced to ASEC-Philippines upon its establishment
- 2014: Executive Committee of RIPESS Asia favorably endorsed proposal of ASEC-Philippines on the drafting of an SSE Charter based on the UDHRep principles
- March 2015: RIPESS Asia roundtable discussions with partner organizations held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia contributed ideas on the basic principles to be included in the SSE Charter.
- June 2015: Drafting of SSE Charter sub-contracted to external service providers with support from the FPH project of ARespons. The drafters were tasked to construct the SSE Charter based on the eight principles of UDHRep developed by the then Forum for Ethics and Responsibility. For each of the eight principles, the drafters were to define the core values, and specify the goals and actions towards the realization of the UDHRep principles.
- November 2015: With support from FPH project of ARespons, first draft of SSE Charter was critically reviewed by a work group with members from Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and South Korea on the occasion of the Philippine Solidarity Economy Forum (PSEF). Participants of PSEF 2015 unanimously endorsed the SSE Charter, with some comments and suggestions for improvement.

² In the ongoing discourse about SSE, the economic system's pivotal actor is often used to distinguish SSE from the State controlled command economy and the neoliberal market economy. The pivotal actor in SSE is the self-organized group of ordinary people (i.e. cooperative, people's organization, association, social enterprise, non-governmental organization, self-help group and the like). In comparison, the pivotal actors are the State in a command economy and the private for-profit company in neoliberal market economy. ASEC-Philippines considers such distinction of SSE vis-à-vis other forms of economy as a basic condition, but it is not sufficient. The sufficient condition is that the values/principles held by SSE stakeholders are qualitatively different from those of proponents of State controlled command economy and the neoliberal market economy. Simply put, SSE stakeholders give priority to people and planet over and above economic growth/ GDP/ profit, while both neoliberal market economy and the command economy prioritize economic growth/ GDP/ profit above people and planet.

Suggestions on the restructuring and wording of the document of the PSEF 2015 participants were as follows: ³

- Use the language and spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in order to make the SSE Charter more understandable to a broader audience from government, the private sector, and civil society.
- Reorganize the SSE Charter to relate directly to the 5Ps of the SDGs, namely people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership – instead of the current format that portrays a correspondence between the UDHR principles with the SSE values, goals and action principles.
- Use the acronym 'UDHREP' to refer to the Universal Declaration of Human Responsibilities In order to distinguish it from 'UDHR' which is commonly used for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Include in the terminology 'marginalized communities' other disadvantaged groups such as older persons, persons with disabilities, children, indigenous people, refugees
- Include an action point on respect for cultural diversity and regional solidarity.
- Emphasize climate change adaptation and climate justice
- Recognize different aspects of governance such as accountability of States and participatory decision-making
- Avoid using contentious terms such as "affirmative action", and discard nebulous action points such as those relating to the removal of all hierarchical relations of gender, class, race, ethnicity, etc.
- Consider using the word "love" in relation with environment and nature, although a consensus was not reached regarding this matter.
- Consolidate action points that are overlapping under various goals.
- Avoid motherhood statements within action points, so as not to confuse with the statement of values and principles.
- RIPESS Asia should elicit further in-depth reflection and discussions on the draft SSE Charter to ensure that it is refined through an ASEAN-wide dialogue process.
- Circulate the revised draft of the SSE Charter to RIPESS Asia partner organizations and allies within a reasonable time frame.

How was the learning used? If it is being taken forward by your partners, how is it being implemented? in what sector(s).

- March 2016: The principles of SSE Charter were integrated into the performance analysis of SSE cases reviewed by participants of the RIPESS Asia SSE Course 2016 from 5 countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Spain, and Thailand.
- Participants recommended that the final SSE Charter could serve as a rallying point for SSE practitioners and advocates in ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), and provide clear directions for the transition of communities to SSE.
- June to August 2016: Draft SSE Charter was disseminated to international organizations with which RIPESS Asia has institutional liaison (see list in succeeding section)

³ Source: Brief report of the PSEF 2015 work group on the SSE Charter

What networks were involved and expanded? In what sectors, lines of work? What were their contributions? Are these ongoing partnerships for you? for Alliance-Respons?

- RIPESS Asia/ASEC reports (SSE Course 2016, Charter of SSE) were disseminated to the networks below with which RIPESS Asia/ASEC has ongoing partnership or liaison:

Network	Thematic area of engagement & contributions
ARespons	Charter of responsibility, partial project funding
Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism/UN-ESCAP	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), travel funding to attend /speak at UN-ESCAP regional consultations
ASEC-Indonesia	SSE, cascading of SSE principles/SSE Charter to CSOs in Indonesia
ASEAN People's Forum (APF)	ASEAN Economic integration, travel funding for selected CSOs of ASEAN member nations to attend/speak at APF
Bina Swadaya Foundation	Community enterprise, cascading of SSE principles/ SSE charter to CSOs and government agencies in Indonesia
Global Solidarity Economy Forum (GSEF)	SSE, travel funding for selected leaders of SSE networks in Asia to participate/speak in the annual forum on SSE
Homenet Southeast Asia	Homebased women's workers, cascading of the SSE principles/ SSE Charter through Homenet national chapters in Southeast Asia
ILO SSE Academy	SSE, local economic development. Travel funding of SSE advocates/ practitioners from Asia to attend /speak at the Academy; publication & dissemination of RIPESS Asia research studies
ILO South South & Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Academy	SSTC. Travel funding of SSE advocates/ practitioners from Asia to attend/speak at the SSTC Academy; publication & dissemination of RIPESS Asia research studies
Pacific Asia Resource Centre	Inter-people cooperation. Cascading of the SSE principles/ SSE Charter among CSOs and academes in Japan
Pangkor Intl Devt Dialogue	Sustainable Development, Social Enterprise development. Travel funding of SSE advocates/ practitioners from Asia to attend & speak at the Pangkor Dialogue
RIPESS (intercontinental)	Travel funding to attend/speak at RIPESS international meetings including UN meetings on SDGs
Sinergi Indonesia	Youth in development. Cascading of SSE principles/ SSE charter to youth organizations and academes in Indonesia
UN Task Force on SSE	SSE. Publication of SSE Studies
Yayasan Kajian Pembangunan Masyarakat (YKPM)	Community development among indigenous people (IPs) of Malaysia. Cascading of the SSE principles/ SSE Charter to IPs.

How could we support the participation of new groups in Alliance-Respons?

The 2016 strategy of ARespons to open a global search for innovative projects in any of its 4 work areas (1- global community / expansion of networks / communication; 2- governance (law, regulation); 3- transitions to oeconomy; and 4- relationship between humanity and the biosphere) is in the right direction towards attracting new actors. But the project submissions seem to have originated mostly from existing members.

Under the 2016 project guidelines of ARespons, new actors are at a disadvantage to compete with existing ARespons members for project funds because of their lack of familiarity with the network and the nature of its advocacy. Even if they are involved in the approved projects of members, new actors will not be able to undertake

independently their own actions if these were not aligned with the ARespons guidelines.

To make the 2016 strategy more effective and attractive to new actors, the ARespons call for proposals should be disseminated to a wider circle. It should be accessible in the ARespons website to interested organizations especially the non-members of ARespons. Although the number of total project submissions may run into hundreds, the number of project awardees may be restricted to a more manageable number, say 8 most innovative projects. The chief proponents of the 8 most innovative projects shall then be invited to pitch their projects in an international event co-organized by international sponsors and with media coverage. An international court of judges shall evaluate the sustainability of the 8 most innovative projects. Instead of “funding support”, the winning project holders may be given a reward for first, second, third places. The rest will receive consolation prizes. An international conference shall immediately follow the awarding of prizes where the most innovative features of the winning projects will be shared and discussed.

A downside of the aforementioned strategy is that existing members may no longer enjoy any privileged benefits of prior membership. It will be an open season where new actors will have equal opportunity to demonstrate the innovativeness and social impact of their project.

4. COMMUNICATIONS

Articles: for websites, magazines, newspapers

Bernal, Hidelita (2015). Developing community partnership to mainstream sustainable development: the case of the Federation of People’s Sustainable Development Cooperative.

Jayasooria, Denison, Quiñones, Benjamin Jr. & Abdullah, Saifuddin (2015) Fostering an ASEAN Community through Solidarity-Based Community Enterprises. Lacsamana, Jay (2015). Integrating Supply Chains of Solidarity Based Community Enterprises: The Malaya Development Cooperative (MDC), Mallig, Isabela.

Gualberto, Crisanto II (2015). Private-Public Partnership in developing cocohub processing projects of coconut farmers: the case of San Juan Coconut Producers & Processing Cooperative.

Ofreneo, Rosalinda P. (2013) Solidarity Economy Initiatives from the Ground Up: What

can we Learn from the Women Home-based Workers of Southeast Asia?

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/newsview.nsf/\(httpNews\)/3E2FF25D08083E69C1257B2B00599FFA?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/newsview.nsf/(httpNews)/3E2FF25D08083E69C1257B2B00599FFA?OpenDocument)

Why organic farming? What's in it for the farmer and the masses?

www.livegreen.ph/advocacy.html

“This is our way ... Banking, people style” <http://redroot.coop/fpsdc/>

Achieving just, sustainable, and empowered communities through triple bottom line social entrepreneurship <http://www.fssi.com.ph/2015/11/achieving-just-sustainable-and-empowered-communities-through-triple-bottom-line-social-entrepreneurship/>

Briefings: summaries, policy, workshop resources

Asian Solidarity Economy Council (November 2015). Report on the 2nd Philippine Solidarity Economy Forum (PSEF) 2015

Asian Solidarity Economy Council (November 2015). Report on the SSE Charter Discussion during PSEF 2015.

Asian Solidarity Economy Council (April 2015). Report on the ASEAN People's Forum Workshop on Strengthening Value Chains of Community Based Enterprises.

Asian Solidarity Economy Council (April 2015). Report on the ASEAN People's Forum Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals & Solidarity Based Community Enterprises

Asian Solidarity Economy Council (April 2015). Report on the ASEAN People's Forum Workshop on Mainstreaming Solidarity in Conflict-affected Communities through Solidarity Based Community Enterprises.

Interviews, showing videos - what is the story of these? Did you organize the event? Were you invited?

For video interview on Organic farming and its relevance to enhancing social responsibilities of entrepreneurs, farmers, professionals, youth, etc. please visit RIPESS Asia/ASEC youtube channel

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCsyPGQZw7nwN9eEKyeYHsbA/videos>

Some interviews on the SSE Course posted in youtube, as follows:

RIPESS Asia/ASEC SSE Course

Dr. Ed Canela <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TpUyPbBBGfM>

Ms. Pilar Habito <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eSJ9MsdXZT8>

Ms. Dewi Hutabarat <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CMu-Du3fNxl>

Dr. Nathalie Verceles, Ms. Ging Tanchuling, Dr. Ben Quiñones, and Titanne Barrameda <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E3uHrq75rSk>

Ms. Kotchaporn Klakthongkham <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=os7g0nGdeV4>

Chot Velasquez <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eJ3G4VNGuSI>

Rowena Arguilles <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tdLzGDmPvDo>

5. VALUE AND REFLECTION

Lessons to share with others

What contribution does this project bring to growing a framework of responsibility:

- in your community of organizations and arena of work

Among the partner networks of RIPESS Asia/ASEC, the current understanding of the ARespons strategy "transition to 'oikonomy' is at the level of the supply/value chain of community –based enterprises. It has not yet reached the level of the industry, nor level of the national economy, and even more so, the regional (ASEAN) economic integration. But this, by itself, is a significant step because it represents a remarkable transition from the individualistic pursuit of institutional interest to a collective

endeavor and synergistic working together of value/supply chain stakeholders in developing community-based enterprises.

The approach of clarifying the unique roles and responsibilities of various value/supply chain stakeholders enables the latter to understand the impact of their individual action to: a) the situation of the other stakeholders; and b) the greater entity beyond themselves (community/society, environment, economy). Each stakeholder becomes more motivated to give greater value to the overall performance and success of their economic endeavor.

- in your region, globally?

RIPESS Asia/ASEC partner networks participating in the Philippine Solidarity Economy Forum (PSEF) at the national level, and in the Asian Solidarity Economy Forum (ASEF) at the continental level have also initiated their respective transitions to 'oikonomy', using the supply/value chain approach in developing community-based enterprises. The case of FPSDC is a concrete example of a partner network that has initiated its own institutional transition to oikonomy.

In other ASEAN countries, the following examples may be cited:

- Cambodia – Khmer Homestay (working with unemployed rural women to develop an eco-tourism project comprising an integrated chain of enterprises, including modest accommodation (rural houses converted into guest houses with clean toilets and clean food), local tour program for guests, visit to the gift shop operated by the rural women, and local transport to/from airport-hostel)
- Indonesia – Bina Swadaya (working on the development of village enterprises or enterprise commonly owned and operated by citizens of the village);
- Malaysia – Yayasan Kajian Pembangunan Masyarakat (established the Oekonomy Cooperative to buy and market the organic product indigenous people of Malaysia. The Oekonomy Cooperative also provides finance, technical assistance, and education to the indigenous people);
- Thailand – Homenet Thailand (this is an association of informal homebased women traditional weavers in rural Thailand which buy and market their products of traditional Thai silk cloth. Homenet Thailand also provides finance, technical assistance and education to their members)

- with Alliance-Respons

ASEC has consistently reported to ARespons on its advocacy of social solidarity economy (SSE) in Asian countries. It is also open to collaboration with other ARespons members along the advocacy priorities of ASEC. It might be noted, however, that there seems to be few ARespons members involved in propagating SSE while others are in pursuit of other strategic actions. Among the few members engaged in promoting SSE, the focus of action also vary. RIPESS Asia/ASEC is focused on informing and influencing the transition of its partner networks toward 'oikonomy'.

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Jayasooria, Denison, Quiñones, Benjamin Jr. & Abdullah, Saifuddin (2015). *Fostering an ASEAN Community through Solidarity-Based Community Enterprises*.

Quiñones, Benjamin. Jr. (2015). ASEC-RIPESS Asia SSE Course: Revitalizing community partnerships for sustainable development.

Quiñones, Benjamin Jr. (2014). *Social Solidarity Economy: An alternative to Neoliberal Economy*. Paper presented at the 40th Anniversary and symposium on Solidarity Economy of the Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC) in Tokyo, Japan on 23 March 2014

Annex

FPSDC REGURAL MEMBERS

- 1 Abuyog St. Francis Xavier Credit Cooperative
- 2 Agdao Multi-Purpose Cooperative
- 3 Agusan del Norte Teachers, Retirees, Employees and Community Cooperative (ANTRECCO)
- 4 Allah Valley Development Foundation, Inc. (AVDFI)
- 5 Almeria Seafarers Multi-Purpose Cooperative (ASEMCO)
- 6 Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform & Rural Development (ANGOC)
- 7 Assisi Development Foundation, Inc. (ADFI)
- 8 Bacayan Multi-Purpose Cooperative (BMPC)
- 9 Bacolod Government Employees Cooperative (BACGEM)
- 10 Balay Mindanaw Foundation, Inc. (BMFI)
- 11 Bansalan Cooperative Society (BCS)
- 12 Bicol Federation of Dairy Cooperatives (BFDC)
- 13 Bukidnon Development Multi-Purpose Cooperative (BDMPC)
- 14 Bukidnon Integrated Network of Home Industries, Inc. (BINHI)
- 15 Bukidnon Pharmaceutical Multi-Purpose Cooperative (BUPHARCO)
- 16 Capitol Government Employees Multi-Purpose Cooperative (BDMPC)
- 17 Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CARRD)
- 18 Center for Alternative Rural Technology, Inc. (CART)
- 19 Coalition of Social Development Organizations in South Cotabato (CSDO-SC)
- 20 Cordillera Community and Family Assistance for Progress, Inc. (CCFAPI)
- 21 Dancalan Ilog Waterworks and Agro-Industrial Multi-Purpose Cooperative (DIWAGRIMPCO)
- 22 Davao Del Norte Electric Cooperative (DANECO)
- 23 Diocesan Employees Credit Cooperative (DECCO)
- 24 Don Bosco Foundation for Sustainable Development, Inc. (DBFSDI)
- 25 Don Bosco Multi-Purpose Cooperative (DBMPC)
- 26 Ecumenical Church Foundation – Philippines (ECLOF-Phils.)
- 27 Entrepreneur's Alumni Development Cooperative (EADCOOP)
- 28 Episcopal Development Foundation of St. Marks, Inc. (EDFSMI)
- 29 Episcopal Dioceses of Santiago Cooperative (EDSCO)
- 30 Fatima Multi-Purpose Cooperative (FMPC)
- 31 Fonus Multi-Purpose Cooperative
- 32 F2S Multi-Purpose Cooperative (F2S MPC)
- 33 Gamba Hermanos Farmworkers Multi-Purpose Cooperative (GHFMPC)
- 34 Gata Daku Multi-Purpose Cooperative (GDMPC)
- 35 Hijo Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Cooperative (HARBCO)
- 36 Holy Spirit Multi-Purpose Cooperative (HSMPC)
- 37 Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services, Inc. (IDEALS)
- 38 Ictus Premier Cooperative (ICTUS)
- 39 Julio & Florentina Ledesma Foundation, Inc. (JFLFI)
- 40 Kaakbay Entre-Workers Cooperative – San Lorenzo (KASALO)
- 41 Kaakbay Entre-Workers Cooperative (KEWC)
- 42 Kaanib Foundation, Inc. (KFI)
- 43 Kampilan Multi-Purpose Cooperative (KMPC)
- 44 Kapalong Cooperative (KC)
- 45 Kapatagan Multi-Purpose Cooperative (KMPC)
- 46 Kolambugan Developers' Multi-Purpose Cooperative (KODEMPCO)
- 47 Kooperatibang Likas ng Nueva Ecija (KOOL-NE)
- 48 Lamac Multi-Purpose Cooperative (LMPC)
- 49 Lanang Multi-Purpose Cooperative
- 50 Llano Multi-Purpose Cooperative (LLAMPCO)

- 51 Magsaysay Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative (MFMPC)
- 52 Maharlika Farms Multi-Purpose Cooperative (MFMPC)
- 53 Malahutayong Kahiusan sa mga Kababayan-an sa Bukidnon, Inc. (MAKAKABUS)
- 54 Maranding Women Investor's Multi-Purpose Cooperative (MWIMPC)
- 55 Masaya at Simpleng Buhay, Inc. (MASIMHAY)
- 56 MASS-SPECC Cooperative Development Center
- 57 Mediatrix Multi-Purpose Cooperative
- 58 Mindanao Savings Cooperative (MSC)
- 59 Multi-Sectoral Alliance for Development (MUAD-Negros)
- 60 Nabunturan Integrated Cooperative (NICO)
- 61 Nagkakaisang Mamamayan sa Kanlurang Batangas Multi-Purpose Cooperative (NAGKASAMA-MPC)
- 62 Negros Island Savings and Credit Cooperative (NISCO)
- 63 Negros Island Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Foundation, Inc. (NISARD)
- 64 Noralla Vendors Employees Farmers Cooperative (NOVEFCO)
- 65 Northern Samar Development Workers Credit Cooperative (NSDWCC)
- 66 Nueva Segovia Consortium of Cooperatives (NSCC)
- 67 Nueva Viscaya Environmental & Rural Development, Inc. (NVERD)
- 68 Oasis Welfare Multi-Purpose Cooperative (OWMPC)
- 69 Old Sta. Mesa Savings and Credit Cooperative (OSMSCC)
- 70 On Eagle's Wings Development Foundation Philippines, Inc. (OEW)
- 71 Oro Integrated Cooperative (OIC)
- 72 Oro Savings and Sharing Cooperative (OSSC)
- 73 Pag-Inupdanay, Inc. (PI)
- 74 Pecuaría Development Cooperative (PDC)
- 75 Philippine Agrarian Reform Foundation for National Development, Inc. (PARFUND)
- 76 Philippine Business for Social Progress, Inc. (PBSP)
- 77 Partnership for Development Assistance in the Philippines, Inc. (PDAP)
- 78 Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA)
- 79 Polo Samahang Nayon Multi-Purpose Cooperative (POLO-SN-MPC)
- 80 Punla sa Tao Foundation, Inc.
- 81 Quidan Kaisahan Negros Occidental, Inc. (QK)
- 82 Quidan Pag-Inupdanay Mutual Benefit Association (QK-PI-MBA)
- 83 Red Root Artists & Artisans Multi-Purpose Cooperative (Red Root MPC)
- 84 Rural Bank of Talisayan – Mutual Benefits Association, Inc. (RBT-MBA)
- 85 Safer Multi-Purpose Cooperative (SAFER)
- 86 Samar Multi-Purpose Cooperative (SAMICO)
- 87 San Felipe Neri Savings and Credit Cooperative (SFNSCC)
- 88 San Isidro (SN) Development Cooperative (SIDEKO)
- 89 San Vicente I – Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Multi-Purpose Cooperative
- 90 SIAD Initiatives in Mindanao Convergence for Asset Reform & Regional Development, Inc.
- 91 Sikap Development Cooperative
- 92 Southern Leyte Employees Multi-Purpose Cooperative (SLEMCOOP)
- 93 Self-Reliant Team (SRT) – Tacurong City Cooperative of Sultan Kudarat (SRT-Tacurong)
- 94 Self Reliant Multi-Purpose Cooperative (SRMPC)
- 95 SRT Digos Cooperative of Davao Del Sur (SRT-Digos)
- 96 Sta. Catalina Multi-Purpose Cooperative (SCMPC)
- 97 Sta. Catalina Credit Cooperative (SCCC)
- 98 Sto. Nino Municipal Economic Cooperative (SANMECO)
- 99 Sto. Nino Teachers and Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative
- 100 Surallah URE-Multi-Purpose Cooperative (SUREMPC)
- 101 Task Force Mapalad, Inc. (TFMI)
- 102 TEAM Multi-Purpose Cooperative (TEAMMPC)
- 103 T'boli Integrated Development Cooperative (TIDC)
- 104 Technical Assistance Center for the Development of Rural & Urban Poor (TACDRUP)
- 105 Technology Outreach & Community Help Foundation, Inc. (TOUCH)

106 Upland Marketing Foundation, Inc. (UMFI)
107 UPSI-Employees Cooperative Credit Union (UPSI-ECCU)

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (28)

- 1 Asian Rural-Urban Development & Peace Institute, Inc. (ARDEP)
- 2 Alima Credit Cooperative
- 3 Bicol Alternative Credit and Savings Cooperative (BACASCO)
- 4 Cartwheel Foundation, Inc. (CARTWHEEL)
- 5 Countryside Builders Multi-Purpose Cooperative (CBMPC)
- 6 Dumanjug Multi-Purpose Cooperative
- 7 Federation of Agricultural Resources Managers, Inc. (FARM)
- 8 Gumaga Free Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative (GUFFARMCO)
- 9 Hardin ng Kalikasan Womens Multi-Purpose Cooperative (HKWMPC)
- 10 Household Savings & Credit Cooperative (HSCC)
- 11 Integrated Livestock & Poultry Raisers Cooperative (ILIPCO)
- 12 Inner City Development Cooperative (ICDC)
- 13 Kabinnulig Para Iti Panagdur-as ti Abra (KAPPIA), Inc.
- 14 Katilingban ang mga Agraryo Padulong sa Pag-uswang sang Iloilo ARB-MPC (KASAPPI-ARB-MPC)
- 15 Kooperatiba – Sto. Nino
- 16 Lambayong Organic Farmers Association (LOFA)
- 17 Linabu Agrarian Multi-Purpose Cooperative (LAMPCO)
- 18 Mary Immaculate Concepcion Multi-Purpose Cooperative (MICMPC)
- 19 Milamdec Multi-Purpose Cooperative
- 20 Niogan-Malaya Community Multi-Purpose Cooperative (NMMPC)
- 21 Pambansang Kilusan ng Samahan ng mga Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)
- 22 Pitad Foundation, Inc.
- 23 Prenza Multi-Purpose Cooperative (PMPC)
- 24 Pres. Roxas Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Multi-Purpose Cooperative (PRO-ARB-MPC)
- 25 Quarba Farmers Cooperative (QFC)
- 26 Salvacion Multi-Purpose Cooperative (SMPC)
- 27 San Jose Parish Multi-Purpose Cooperative
- 28 Tibud sa Katibawasan Multi-Purpose Cooperative