

## SUMMARY OF THE CASE STUDIES

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### *LUZON*

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<b>Case 1: The partnership between the municipal government and the Women Livelihood Development Cooperative in community resource mobilization, environmental conservation, population education, and nutrition</b>
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**Location:** Pinili, Ilocos Norte

**Objective:** To empower women through cooperatives towards community development

**Highlights:** The women's coop spearheaded various projects on municipal cleanliness, nutrition, population management development, and self-employment assistance. The municipality provided facilities, labor, and construction materials for the various activities of the coop. Credit and technical assistance for livelihood were coordinated by the LGU.

**Results:** More livelihood opportunities generated for women. Population growth in the area was effectively managed. Women were now represented in various local boards, councils, and committees such as the Municipal Health Board, People's Law Enforcement Board, Municipal Peace and Order Council, and Tourism Council.

**Proponent:** CUP and CDA

<b>Case 2: Partnership between Ilocos Norte Federation of Cooperatives and the Provincial Government in the Bigas Bannawag Project, a food security and sufficiency program</b>
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**Location:** Ilocos Norte

**Objectives:** To address marketing problems encountered by the farmers of Ilocos Norte

**Highlights:** Under the food security and sufficiency program of the provincial government, the Ilocos Norte Federation of Cooperatives sourced out funds to procure the palay produce of the members while the LGU provided manpower, soft loans, infrastructure, policies, education, and other resources. The farmers created a marketing network for their farm produce and effected its price in the market.

**Results:** A marketing network for farmers was established. They started to affect the pricing of palay in the market. Farmers realized higher incomes, and the provincial government was

cited as having the most outstanding food security program in the country.

**Proponent:** CUP and CDA

<b>Case 3:</b>	<b>The partnership between St. Louis University-St. Vincent Parish (SLU-SVP) Housing Cooperative and Barangay SLU-SVP in co-housing</b>
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**Location:** Baguio City

**Objective:** To develop a cooperative housing community

**Highlights:** Barangay SLU-SVP was created following the creation of the SLU-SVP housing coop community. The coop and the barangay council jointly planned community projects. Most barangay officials were also officials of the coop. Coop projects were funded by the barangay with cooperative members providing free labor, bayanihan style.

**Results:** Because of the close coordination between the barangay and the coop, the barangay was able to allocate its funds more effectively for the greater good. The community was well planned, closely-knit, and followed participatory processes. The SLU-SVP experience was acknowledged as one of the models for housing cooperatives during the United Nations Habitat-2 Conference in Istanbul in 1996.

**Proponent:** PFCCO

<b>Case 4:</b>	<b>The partnership between the municipal and provincial government and the Nueva Vizcaya Alay Kapwa Multi-purpose Coop</b>
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**Location:** Solano, Nueva Vizcaya

**Objective:** To make cooperative services accessible to members and the community

**Highlights:** The coop business and membership increased greatly after LGU allowed the coop to construct its office at the public market building. The construction cost was treated as advanced rental by the LGU. Soon, the coop expanded to credit, agricultural trading, appliance trading, general merchandising, and communications. From a capital of P22,500 and 15 members, the coop has amassed about P13M in assets and gained 5,989 members as of March 31, 1999.

**Results:** The coop is now able to serve its members with accessible facilities and modern amenities. The coop progressed and became more involved in community affairs like the clean and green program, tree planting, scholarships, and sponsoring medical and dental missions.

**Proponent:** CAVALCO-NATCCO

**Case 5: Partnership on municipal waste management between the municipality of Moncada and the Moncada Women's Credit Cooperative**

**Location:** Moncada, Tarlac

**Objectives:** To effectively manage municipal waste

**Highlights:** Ordinances were passed by the Sangguniang Bayan to promote and maintain cleanliness. The Moncada Women's Credit Cooperative played a major role by introducing waste management through sorting, recycling, and composting. The municipal government signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the MWCC, transferring to the coop the management of the Zero Waste Management Program. Under the agreement, the municipality and the coop divided the profit from garbage recycling and composting.

**Results:** The MWCC now produces enough organic fertilizer for the farmers in the area. No garbage goes to the dumpsite, as all wastes are stripped of materials that could be recycled or composted. Moral health is boosted all around by the strong sense of civic-spiritedness fostered by the MWCC in partnership with the municipal government.

**Proponent:** CDA

**Case 6: The partnership between the City of Olongapo the local transport service coop (OCSTSCI) in traffic and franchise management**

**Location:** Olongapo City

**Objective:** To rationalize the transportation and traffic system in Olongapo City

**Highlights:** Traffic management was devolved to the Olongapo, Subic, Castillejos Transport Service Cooperative, Inc. Volunteer off-duty drivers became traffic enforcers, making them police their own ranks and eliminate the rampant "tong collection" by traffic policemen.

**Results:** Orderly traffic flow resulted in the reduction vehicular accidents from 65% to 0.3% and the reduction of crimes inside passenger vehicles by 85%. More income for operators and drivers was generated because of Route Measured Capacity, facilitating more trips. Police could then concentrate on crime prevention, investigation, and drug enforcement. The experiment became a model for replication in many parts of the country

**Proponent:** KKPPI

**Case 7: The cooperative development program and the creation of a Provincial Cooperative and Entrepreneurial Development Office in Bulacan**

**Location:** Bulacan

**Objective:** To develop agro-industrial entrepreneurship in Bulacan through cooperatives

**Highlights:** The province reorganized its structure on agriculture and cooperatives through the Kilusan sa Pagkakaisa Program (KPP), resulting in the creation of the Provincial Cooperative and Entrepreneurial Development Office. KPP defined its objectives as follow: to mobilize savings to finance economic projects; to educate people on the value of thrift and credit worthiness; and to harness local resources and skills. Public-private consultative and advisory councils for various sectors like farmers and fishermen were instituted. The cooperative program began with 52 registered coops with P50M assets.

**Results:** Number of coops grew to 1,094 with total assets of P3.7B, which stayed in the province to finance small enterprises, employing 4,300 people and paying P516M in annual salaries and wages. There are now 215 millionaire coops in Bulacan, with assets ranging from P1M to P513M. Coop membership grew to 200,000, 13% of the provincial population.

**Proponent:** CFPI

<b>Case 8:</b>	<b>The partnership between the municipal government and the Umpucan Multipurpose Cooperative in developing the agrarian reform community</b>
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**Location:** San Ildefonso, Bulacan

**Objective:** To accelerate community growth and progress

**Highlights:** The coop is an Agrarian Reform Community (ARC). Coop activities include relending, warehousing, tractor services, rolling rice mill, market linkage, farming development, and dairy. LGU assisted the coop to get outside contacts by organizing market matching seminars and conferences. The coop was instrumental in building their barangay hall and in the construction of farm-to-market roads. The LGU provided initial cattle requirements to start the coop dairy project.

**Results:** The coop-LGU partnership resulted in employment generation and increased productivity and income. The capabilities of the agrarian reform beneficiaries were greatly enhanced. The income of the LGU also increased.

**Proponent:** NCM

<b>Case 9:</b>	<b>The transfer of public market management to the Malabon Vendors Development Cooperative</b>
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**Location:** Malabon, Metro Manila

**Objective:** To improve the public market and ensure continued earnings for the LGU

**Highlights:** The municipality leased the public market to the coop for a period of 12 years starting Jan. 1, 1995. The coop pays the LGU P1.5M annually; if stall rental is increased, 20% goes to the LGU. Costs for maintenance, repair, and improvements are shouldered by the coop, thus generating savings for the LGU.

**Results:** The coop improved the market by de-clogging canals, putting up comfort rooms, improving garbage collection, hiring of security guards, establishing consumer desks for complaint, installing PA system, cementing and widening muddy and narrow aisles, general check-up of the electrical system by a contractor, and repairing and painting of trusses and roof. The stallholders have maintained competitive prices as attested to by the DTI. Thus, increased income and savings for the LGU were all realized.

**Proponent:** NAMVESCCO

<b>Case 10:</b>	<b>The partnership between the municipal government and the Padre Garcia Development Cooperative in the modernization of the municipal slaughterhouse and livestock industry</b>
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**Location:** Padre Garcia, Batangas

**Objective:** To improve the livestock industry through a cooperative that will provide quality feeds and make available to members affordable livestock for livelihood.

**Highlights:** The coop was progressing steadily until FMD devastated its livestock in 1995-96. Losses for Padre Garcia was pegged at P80M, including P30M for the coop. Members were unable to pay loans. Quality and production of feeds dropped. The Municipal Council resolved to mandate Mayor Victor Reyes, to help rescue the coop.

**Results:** The Mayor devoted two full days each week implementing a 5-pronged approach: convince coop employees to accept pay cuts; convince suppliers to resume deliveries of inputs; convince coop members to resume buying coop feeds; convince members to pay back their loans from the coop; convince placers not to withdraw their investment placements. The mayor's efforts are now beginning to bear results.

**Proponent:** NCM

<b>Case 11:</b>	<b>The community support undertaken by LIMCOMA, CAFMMACO, and Soro-Soro Ibaba Development Coop (SIDCI)</b>
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**Location:** Batangas and Cavite

**Objective:** To provide high quality livestock and feeds and credit and marketing services to members

**Highlights:** The three coops have assets of more than P100M each and are among the biggest livelihood providers in their respective communities. Contract growing enabled members to raise livestock in their backyards at minimal operating cost. All three cooperatives diversified their business operations, which have enhanced livelihood opportunities of members and of the community as well.

**Results:** The three coops are now able to help their respective LGUs by: donating police cars or providing for monthly gas allowance of police cars; construction of roads, day care center, school, and waiting sheds; and helping the poor through medical missions and feeding programs. CAFFMACO set aside 19% of its annual net income for community projects, while SIDCI set aside 2% for the Barangay Development Fund amounting to P874,251 in 1998.

**Proponent:** CUP

## SUMMARY OF THE CASE STUDIES

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### VISAYAS

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**Case 12: The partnership between the municipal government and the Sibonga Water and Sanitation Services Cooperative (SWSSC) in the installation and management of potable water distribution system**

**Location:** Sibonga, Cebu

**Objective:** To provide clean water and sanitation for Sibonga

**Highlights:** The joint Philippine-Australian Central Visayas Water and Sanitation Project (CVWSP) focused on very poor municipalities. The Province of Cebu and the Municipality of Sibonga conducted community meetings and consultations that led to the formation of SIWASSCO to implement and eventually own the project. The coop educated the community in water use discipline and convinced them to be vigilant to prevent pollution or damage to the water system. LGU engineers provided technical assistance in repairs and improvement of water system free of charge.

**Results:** The water rate is now the lowest in the entire province. The collection rate stood at 97%. More people are going into business like livestock, restaurant, and food processing. The municipality is now able to allocate more to other basic requirements such as health, environment, infrastructure, and peace and order.

**Proponent:** CFPI

**Case 13: The shared responsibilities between LGUs and the Lamac Multi-purpose Cooperative in providing various local services such as potable water supply, telephone service, and production loan**

**Location:** Pinamungajan, Cebu

**Objective:** To provide basic services for the community

**Highlights:** Lamac is an isolated barangay (77 kms. from Cebu City). The cooperative, then a Samahang Nayon, was on the road to failure were it not for the timely take-over by the young professionals who decided to serve the barangay. Most coop officers are also barangay officials. The coop advances the funds needed for government projects for speedy accomplishment, and which are later paid by the government.

**Results:** The coop, in partnership with the Barangay Council operate almost everything: credit, marketing, transportation, road construction, rice/corn milling, bakery/consumer store, collection of electric bills, postal services, cell phone services, equipment leasing, water management, daycare center, and livestock raising. Total assets of the coop in 1998 was P16M, significant for a fourth class municipality. The coop is a recipient of numerous recognitions, including the Grand Prize of Land Bank's Gawad Pitak Awards.

**Proponent:** CUP and CDA

<p><b>Case 14:      The partnership between the municipal government and the Palompon Multi-purpose Coop in an ecological amelioration program</b></p>
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**Location:** Palompon, Leyte

**Objective:** To stop the destruction of coastal resources

**Highlights:** The LGU chose the coop as a partner in its Ecological Amelioration for Sustainable Development (EASD) program since it is the biggest and most active organization in the municipality. Ordinances regulating fishing and protecting the mangroves were implemented with coop manpower and financial assistance. The LGU instituted alternative livelihood projects in which all financial assistance (loans) were coursed through the coop. The coop also bought a lot from the LGU. Sale proceeds were used by the LGU in financing alternative livelihood for fishermen.

**Results:** Coastal waters now teem with fish and other marine life, and fishermen now claim improved catch and incomes. Destructive fishing methods were either substantially reduced or stopped. Fishermen and women were organized for alternative livelihood. Palompon was one of the Top Ten Galing Pook Awardees in 1997.

**Proponent:** VICTO-NATCCO

<p><b>Case 15:      The devolution of public hospital management to the Medical Mission Group Hospital &amp; Health Services Cooperative</b></p>
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**Location:** Tagbilaran, Bohol

**Objective:** To provide the best health services to the people of Tagbilaran City

**Highlights:** Before the devolution, the city annual budget of P 3.5 million was not enough to sustain the day-to-day operations of the hospital. Medical services and health facilities were inadequate.

**Results:** There are better medical and health services now. More patients were served but government spent less. In 1995,

the government spent P978,934 for indigent patients. So far, in 1999, the government has spent only P135,837. The hospital is well known for its competent and efficient staff, sophisticated facilities, and lower medical costs compared to other hospitals. Other district hospitals in the Visayas are now looking into converting themselves into cooperative hospitals.

**Proponent:** VICTO-NATCCO

## SUMMARY OF THE CASE STUDIES

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### *MINDANAO*

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<b>Case 16:</b>	<b>The partnership between the Provincial Government of Camiguin and the Camiguin Telephone Cooperative (CAMTECO)</b>
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- Location:** Camiguin Island
- Objective:** To provide state-of-the-art telephone service for Camiguin Island
- Highlights:** CAMTECO was organized by the provincial government to own, manage, and operate modern telephone system donated by Germany. The telephone exchange is located in an underground room of the Provincial Capitol. CAMTECO is preparing to become the first Internet Service Provider in the province by the end of this year.
- Results:** The number of tourist arrivals greatly increased upon installation of the telephone system. Camiguin Island is now one of the three most visited destinations in Mindanao.
- Proponent:** DFFCI-FFFCI

<b>Case 17:</b>	<b>The provincial cooperative development program of the Province of Davao del Norte</b>
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- Location:** Davao del Norte
- Objective:** To spur socio-economic development of Davao province through cooperatives
- Highlights:** Governor Prospero Amatong issued EO 46 (1897), establishing the Provincial Government Arm for Cooperative Development (PGACD) that formulated an integrated cooperative development program and established the Provincial Cooperative Union of Davao as umbrella organization of all types of cooperatives. The union takes care of education and training, auditing, and development research. LGUs are strategically linked with the PCU-Davao through the cooperative development councils that serve as consultants to the coop committees of LGUs.
- Results:** As of calendar year 1998, Davao has 1,030 registered coops with 180,000 individual members, 12,360 employees, P700M in share capital, P4.3B assets, P2.3B business volume, and P200M total net savings.
- Proponent:** DFFCI-FFFCI

**Case 18: The partnership between the municipal government and the Laak Cooperative Development Council**

- Location:** Laak, Compostela Valley
- Objective:** To provide a rational and systematic mechanism for the provision of assistance to and partnership with cooperatives
- Highlights:** The council is an “all-coop” council composed of 36 cooperatives. The LGU, as a matter of policy, coordinated all assistance to cooperatives through the council. LGU made the training center available free of charge, and augmented the financial resources of training for coops. LGU provided soft loans (non-interest bearing), amounting to P 4.8 million to cooperatives identified by LMCDC.
- Results:** This coop-LGU partnership saved the LGU financial resources since it does not have to maintain a separate office tasked with cooperative development.
- Proponent:** CFPI

**Case 19: The partnership between the municipal government and the Maragusan Water System Cooperative**

- Location:** Maragusan, Compostela Valley
- Objective:** To provide cheap and continuous water supply to the residents of Maragusan
- Highlights:** Maragusan is richly endowed with water resources. Ironically, the people of Maragusan did not enjoy a potable water system. Davao del Norte (Compostela was then part of the province) and Maragusan jointly undertook physical and social preparations for organizing a water service association, which later became the cooperative. Despite leadership changes in the province and in the municipality, the coop maintains a strong relationship with the LGU. Both the provincial and municipal governments are helping fund the expansion of coop operations.
- Results:** Owners-consumers now enjoy cheap and potable water. Shareholders-owners have been receiving regular dividends and patronage refunds. Because of the availability of clean and potable water, industrialization and tourism are on the rise in Maragusan.
- Proponent:** DFFCI-FFFCI

## **SUMMARY OF THE CASE STUDIES**

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***AT LARGE***

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<b>Case 20:</b>	<b>Scanning of more cases of coop-LGU collaboration: Institutionalization of cooperative development in the mainstream of local governance and coop-LGU strategic partnership in agriculture</b>
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**Location:** At large

**Results:** These cases involve making coops an integral part of the local development program and establishing the proper environment for cooperatives in terms of policy, organization, and funding. Famous examples are the case of Davao and Bulacan, where coops regularly consulted in local planning, and sits in advisory bodies of provincial and municipal governments. Coops in Tacloban supply raw materials for a Korean firm producing sweet potato flour for export to Korea. To support the project, the LGU improved farm to market roads and provided farm implements to the farmers. The farm project will cover nine more municipalities in Samar and Leyte. A similar project is being managed by a coop in Calasiao, Pangasinan, with similar infrastructure support by the LGU. In Baler, Quezon, a cold storage facility is being managed by three local cooperatives, which is situated in a site donated by the municipality. The project aims to minimize fish catch spoilage by providing a storage facility right in the town, eliminating the cost of sourcing the ice from far away.

**Proponent:**

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