Collective Action for Political Stability and Business Confidence

THE CASE OF MARAWI CITY, PHILIPPINES

Manuel J. De Vera,
Karmela Faustine C. Indoyon
Eloisa A. Barbin

Asian Institute of Management, Makati City, Philippines
BRIDGING LEADERSHIP FRAMEWORK

OWNERSHIP  CO-OwNERSHIP  CO-CREATION

Bridging Leader → Societal Divide & Stakeholders → Vision/Mission

Multi-stakeholder Processes → Personal Response

Collective Response → New Institutional Arrangements

Citizen Empowerment → Responsive Programs & Services (Social Innovation)

Social Equity

Institutional Responsiveness
Context of Marawi City

- Shadow economies are effectively related and relevant to the real economy (Schoofs and Lara, 2014)

- Political and Resource-based issues are among the leading causes of violent episodes in the region
  - 12% and 11% among 2,758 violent episodes (de la Rosa, 2014)

- Election-driven consumption and post-conflict reconstruction spending mark the economic growth of the area (Lara and Champain, 2009)
Collaborative Advantage

- Dialogue platforms contributed to the formation of sustained local participation in electoral reform initiatives and peace and order issues.

- Stakeholder engagements for the election reform initiatives generated a synergy among critical stakeholders through a series of collaborative activities or productive partnerships.

- Coalition-building efforts for the election reform initiative organized and mobilized a dense network of voluntary associations that promoted engagements in formal and informal anti-corruption initiatives.
Future Directions

- Expand the research to further investigate stakeholder management strategies in sustaining collective action in conflict-affected areas
- Explore conflict management processes in stakeholder engagement for anti-corruption in systemically corrupt and conflict-affected areas
- Develop a “big bang” model to aid reforms for systemic corruption in conflict-affected areas