

## An Assessment on the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Marawi as Perceived by Agency Representatives and IDPs

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### ABSTRACT

The major concern of this study is the assessment on the current reconstruction and rehabilitation of Marawi based on the perception of agencies representatives and especially the internally displaced persons after 5-month battle against the ISIS-inspired Maute Group. This study had 221 IDP key informants and employed cross-sectional survey as research design and simple random sampling through house-to-house basis of interview using a self-structured questionnaire as a tool for data gathering. The results revealed that respondents have positively perceived that government is doing its best effort and has given much attention to complete the rehabilitation. Thus, rehabilitation program has specific direction. Also, respondents perceived that corruption of funds can greatly affect the implementation of the program while insufficient numbers of personnel and lack of advanced technologies can slow down the rehabilitation and reconstruction process. It was also revealed that respondents feel the sense of security and safety in the provided shelters and families of 6 members are fit enough to it. Thus, respondents demonstrate satisfaction on the effectiveness of shelters as well as its location. Lastly, respondents have faced problems in the temporary shelters such as lack of health facilities and health personnel and no livelihood program being provided for them. On a final note, the rehabilitation and reconstruction process of the government is behind on track and people are gradually losing trust as a result of overdue delay. Recommendation of this study stressed out to religiously employ the participatory approach and efficiently implement the blueprinted plan for Marawi to effectively expedite the rehabilitation, thus trust and confidence of people towards government will not be disregarded.

### 1. Introduction

It had been an experience of the Philippines that it faced different security challenges which consequently threaten its peace and order. Terrorism and extremist movements grow in some areas of the country specifically in the island of Mindanao. On 23<sup>rd</sup> of May 2017, an ISIS-inspired group named Maute Group had taken over the city of Marawi which lasted five months that caused major displacement of thousands of people. The siege had left Marawi a devastating impact with tremendous damages on life, livelihood, and properties. An approximate of 360,000 individuals were displaced during the height of the conflict and sought shelters with families and friends while others were in evacuation centers under the management of Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), as defined, are persons who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized border (UNHCR, 1998).

IDPs in this study are the constituents of Marawi who were forced to leave the city due to armed-conflict; some were sheltered in evacuation centers while others were home-based or stayed in a rent-based residence. IDPs have received numbers of assistance like food and non-food items both from government and non-government organizations. From the onset of displacement basic needs such as food, clothes and basic shelters were provided to IDPs and later included psychosocial support for children and adults experiencing trauma and distress as well as legal assistance for legal concerns. According to Benjamin and Fancy (1998), internally displaced persons may experience violations of human rights as well as ethnic or religious oppression. They remain under the jurisdiction and accountability of their State. Thus, humanitarian organizations carry through their mandate that those individuals affected by natural or man-made disasters have 'the right to life with dignity' and 'right for assistance' (Sphere Project, 2018). Whilst Sina et al. (2019) classified the impacts of displacement over those unpredictable disasters such as earthquakes, typhoon, and of recurrent crises like droughts and floods. People have different coping mechanism for such risks and can learn from multiple disasters to lessen losses. When internally displaced persons are forced to evacuate from their homes, oftentimes they escape with only the cloths they are wearing on their body. It is fundamental that basic human needs are essential rights of all displaced individuals which include food, water, shelter, non-food items, health care and sanitation, education, and livelihood opportunities (Benjamin & Fancy, 1998).

Moreover, Couldrey and Herson (2017) mentioned that shelters relevantly promote risk mitigation and adaptation to the changing realities in the society; thus, shelters are more than a safety space. Evacuation centers are temporary safe spaces that provide basic shelter for people affected by natural or human-induced calamity. In this study, there were numbers of assembled evacuation centers but only formally registered centers were recognized and prioritized by the national government in terms of assistance and services. The major evacuation centers were assembled and located in *Saguiaran, Pantar, Baloi, and Iligan City* which are neighboring towns of Marawi that helped and catered most of the IDPs who had no place to stay in.

An inter-agency task force named Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) was initiatively created by the president himself to respond and to lead both government offices and non-government organizations and collaboration in terms of delivery of services for survivors under the Administrative Order No. 3. So, an effective public sector advocates and employs dimensions of development (Rontos and Vavouras, 2018). Moreover, first batch of transitory or temporary shelters have significantly sheltered 1,170 households in the barangay of Sagonsongan in Marawi and clustered into seven areas such as area 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The shelters were designed to be culturally sensitive to the needs of the predominantly *Meranaw* displaced population.

The conduct of this study was a motivation to help address pressing issues about Marawi rehabilitation and make a scholarly reference for further and future studies of researchers. Moreover, this is to objectively gather the sentimental perception of IDPs who have no means of expressing themselves in regard to the ongoing rehabilitation and reconstruction and to serve as vehicle to government in order to address IDP concerns as possible. Thus, the researcher answered the following statements of the problem:

1. What is the perception of IDPs about the status of the rehabilitation and reconstruction program for Marawi?
2. What factors that affect the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction program for Marawi?
3. What is the perception of IDPs on the effectiveness of shelters provided by the government?
4. What problems did the IDPs encounter in the temporary shelters?

## **2. Literature Review**

### **Good Governance**

The concept of governance is not new. It is as old as human civilization. Governance as cited by Sheng (2009) means the process of decision-making by which decisions made are put into action and implemented. Governance can be used in different contexts and since it is the process of decision-making, the further analysis of governance focuses in the formal and informal actors who are involved in the decision-making and its implementation.

Sheng (2009) put emphasis on the point that government is an actor in governance. He added that actors involved in governance vary depending on the level of government that is under discussion. He cited that in rural communities, actors are the influential landlords, farmer's association, cooperatives, NGOs, religious leaders, politician, military, etc. However, in the national level are the media, lobbyists, international donors, etc. who may play such roles and influence the decision-making process. Hence, local and national stakeholders play a significant role in governance.

Furthermore, Kaufmann et al. (2009) characterized governance as the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised; but Sheng (2009) classified governance as good governance when these eight (8) characteristics are present – participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. Sheng (2009) further explained that these characteristics assure that corruption is minimized, the perspectives of

minorities are considered and that sentiments of most vulnerable groups in the society are apprehended in decision-making process and the government is responsive needs of the people. Some studies like *Governance and Development*, published in 2012, defined governance as an exercise of political and administrative authority at all levels to manage a country's affairs. The governance has a mechanism to which the citizens are free to exercise their legal rights and interests and meet their obligations. It ensures that public policies and strategies are attained especially in-service delivery to people.

Moreover, *Participation* of both men and women is a good foundation of good governance. As emphasized by Sheng (2009) in the characteristics of good governance that it is crucial to contemplate representatives in sectoral basis but it does not mean that all their concerns will be taken into consideration in decision-making, but rather, participation needs to be informed and organized. By this sense, freedom of expression and association are considered. Additionally, based on the provisions of *The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (2010)*, the civil society organizations (CSOs), volunteers, and private sectors are critical to the effective delivery of services to the citizenry. This strengthens the institutional capacity and builds up good relationship among key players in the response operation that may result to institution development.

### **Reconstruction**

Barakat (2003) asserted that housing is important to normalization of a society after a disaster. He defined housing as a complex asset that is linked to a family stability as well as the livelihood, education, health, and security. Barakat (2003) further claimed that housing should be a social centre for families and friends as it promotes strength among family members. Thus, housing is vulnerable from destruction or loss through displacement as effects of conflict and natural or man-made disaster.

Furthermore, Rubin and Barbee (1985) emphasized that restoration of built environment is crucial during the recovery. According to Nigg (1995), as cited by Smith et al. (2006), reconstruction of built environment is more than a recovery because this is the time when displaced population are rebuilding themselves from ashes of disaster.

Lindell (2013) in his study, he classified *Disaster Recovery* into three distinct but interrelated meanings. First, recovery aims to restore the social functioning of community that was disrupted by the disaster. Second, it stabilizes the community until it regains the community normal routines. And third, carrying on the planned activities before the disaster and improvised plans after the disaster impacts.

### **3. Methodology**

All collected information were from 221 key informants (20% of the total households) that had been drawn from a predetermined population through *simple random sampling* which gave every member of the sample population an equal and independent chance to be selected. Hence, this study employed *cross-sectional survey* and *self-structured questionnaire* as tool for data gathering. Also, the locale of study was in Sagonsongan Temporary Shelters which has 7 areas such as area, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Moreover, agencies representatives were interviewed to equally balance the assessment of the rehabilitation program. In order to protect the credibility and identity of the participating organizations and interviewees, the interviews were treated as complete discreet and confidential.

Table 1: *The number of participants per area*

Areas	Number of Households	Sample Households
<b>Area 1</b>	102	20
<b>Area 2</b>	217	43
<b>Area 3</b>	54	11
<b>Area 4</b>	145	29
<b>Area 5</b>	194	39
<b>Area 6</b>	335	67
<b>Area 7</b>	60	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>221 respondents</b>

#### 4. Results and Discussion

The results are presented based on the sequence of the statements of the problem.

##### 4.1 What is the perception of IDPs about the status of the rehabilitation and reconstruction program for Marawi?

Table 2: *Perception of IDPs on the status of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Marawi*

Q#	Statement Indicators	Response				Weighted Mean	Qualitative Description
		SA	A	D	SD		
1	The government is exerting its best efforts to finish the rehabilitation.	39	124	47	11	2.86	Agree
2	The government supports the rehabilitation.	31	132	52	6	2.85	Agree
3	The rehabilitation burdens involved agencies.	14	144	56	7	2.75	Agree
4	The rehabilitation has specific directions and thrilling.	20	135	53	13	2.73	Agree
5	The rehabilitation is given much attention by the local and national government.	17	133	51	20	2.67	Agree
6	The rehabilitation is fast and very promising, thus giving hope to IDPs.	14	100	84	23	2.48	Disagree
7	The government's sincerity to rehabilitate is unquestionable.	17	85	97	22	2.44	Disagree
8	The government is very transparent in terms of allocation of funds for the rehabilitation.	12	107	63	39	2.42	Disagree
9	The rehabilitation shows an efficient and incorruptible type of government.	18	66	86	51	2.23	Disagree
<b>Over-All Mean</b>						<b>2.60</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Scaling: 3.25-4.00-"Strongly agree", 2.50-3.24-"Agree"

1.75-2.49-"Disagree", 1.00-1.74-"Strongly disagree"

Table 2 illustrated the perception of respondents with regard to the status of rehabilitation program. The descriptive statistics included the weighted mean. The total mean 2.60 implies that the respondents have general positive perception towards the status of rehabilitation. Table 2 disclosed that the item, *The government is exerting its best efforts to finish the rehabilitation*, represents the heightened weighted mean score while the item, *The rehabilitation shows an efficient and incorruptible type of government*, has the lowest weighted mean score. This means that respondents perceive that the government is doing its best to complete the rehabilitation but pays lowest attention on the fact that government is efficient and not corrupt. The book on Public Office a Public Trust (1896) stated that transparency is crucial in governance because it is the basis of public people if government is being efficient in spending public fund. Transparency, as defined by June-Suh (2017), is the openness of decisions and actions. This means that the information is free-flowing and made public for public consumption. This was further supported by Rauf (2017) when he defined transparency as the availability of information with the goal of accountability and increased public trust. Yet, the concept of transparency must be adhered by the government so people's speculation on graft and corruption will not prosper. Hall (2009) further explained that it is apparent to scholars and analysts that development generally has not worked well due to noxious nature of corruption. Rontos & Vavouras (2018) mentioned that there are relevant factors that characterize the level of overall development in modern societies these are: wealth equality, fair distribution of economic benefits, reduction of corruption, good governance, better social security, high-quality health and educational systems. Moreover, Lindell (2013) said that the government's reason of existence is to serve the people; hence the people must be served accordingly. Public consultation is necessary to level off with the community and by recognizing public's contribution during planning gives a strong result in the implementation.

One of the successful interviews with the agencies representatives about his view on the status of the rehabilitation, he perceive that rehabilitation is slow. He expressed disappointment to no seem development and progress in the so-called "MAA" or Most Affected Area of Marawi. He iterated that government exerts only 40% of its effort, yet more than enough funds and supports are coming over from other countries to help fast the rehabilitation.

Furthermore, it was observed during the interview, that perceptions of agency representatives and some IDP respondents have significantly matched whilst there were few who perceived differently. Some perceived that status of rehabilitation is too slow to be completed and government is too passive about its effort to finish the rehabilitation as soon as possible; while there were who assumed that government is giving its best and giving much attention into it. Hence, the respondents' view on the matter is divided.

#### 4.2 What factors that affect the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction program for Marawi?

Table 3: *Factors that affect the implementation program for Marawi*

Q#	Statement Indicators	Response				Weighted Mean	Qualitative Description
		SA	A	D	SD		
a) Finance							
1	Corruption of funds hinders reconstruction.	152	53	9	7	3.58	Strongly agree
2	Sufficient financial support speeds the reconstruction.	95	117	7	2	3.38	Strongly agree
3	Greater support from the government facilitates the reconstruction.	70	135	12	4	3.23	Agree
4	Sufficient, available fund allocations facilitate reconstruction.	61	118	37	5	3.06	Agree
b) Manpower							
5	Sufficient number of expert personnel facilitates the reconstruction.	116	95	5	5	3.46	Strongly agree
6	Skilled workers facilitate an efficient reconstruction.	90	12	5	1	3.38	Strongly agree
7	Unavailability of appropriate manpower hinders the reconstruction.	63	145	9	4	3.21	Agree
c) Support Facilities							
8	More advanced machineries and equipment are needed to facilitate the reconstruction.	98	91	23	9	3.26	Strongly agree
9	The reconstruction is dependent to the available support equipment and facilities from the government.	70	124	19	8	3.16	Agree
10	The government has all the needed support equipment and facilities for the reconstruction.	58	126	31	6	3.07	Agree
Over-All Mean						3.28	Strongly Agree

Scaling: 3.25-4.00-"Strongly agree", 2.50-3.24-"Agree"

1.75-2.49-"Disagree", 1.00-1.74-"Strongly disagree"

In order to answer the second research question, descriptive statistics was used. The descriptive statistics included the weighted mean. The total mean 3.28 implies that the respondents have general highly positive perception that finance, manpower, and support facilities are equally significant factors to complete the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Marawi. Table 3 disclosed that the items, *Corruption of funds hinders reconstruction*, *Sufficient number of expert personnel facilitates the reconstruction*, and *More advanced machineries and equipment are needed to facilitate the reconstruction*, have the highest weighted mean scores while items, *Sufficient, available fund allocations facilitate reconstruction*, *Unavailability of appropriate manpower hinders the reconstruction*, and *The government, have all the needed support equipment and facilities for the reconstruction* represent the lowest weighted mean scores. This means that the respondents have high regard that these factors are great contributors to complete the rehabilitation program of the government for Marawi.

Iremiren (2019) cited Morris (1991) in his study that corruption is a behavior of public officials that deviates from the interest of the public people. Hence, corruption of funds neither speeds nor fast-track the reconstruction of Marawi. According to Parris et al. (2016), transparency is not only making good information about the organization, but what is true within the organization (Park & Blenkinsopp, 2011). On the other hand, the unavailability of sufficient workforce is a factor that can hinder reconstruction. Laurant (2009) in his study stated that workforce is necessary for development. He also added that diversity of workforce is relevant because sharing one's knowledge can improve productivity among the organization. Bhadurya et al. (1999) added that the increase of manpower is politically, socially, and economically influenced. However, the service of men has been harnessed by the aid of machinery. Advanced machineries like crane can easily do tasks more than the capacity of a human body because it can

carry and lift heavy loads of materials like debris. Thus the reconstruction of Marawi can easily be fast-tracked when there are available advanced and high-end machineries to multiply the workloads of workers (Seth 2019).

### 4.3 What is the perception of IDPs on the effectiveness of shelters provided by the government?

Table 4: Perception of IDPs on the effectiveness of shelters

Q#	Statement Indicators	Response				Weighted Mean	Qualitative Description
		SA	A	D	SD		
1	The location of shelters is safe and well-secured from threats.	46	151	12	12	3.05	Agree
2	The location of shelters has a proper and efficient zoning.	47	150	12	12	3.05	Agree
3	The location of shelters promotes healthy and friendly-environment.	30	156	17	18	2.90	Agree
4	The shelters are comfortable and convenient.	23	140	43	15	2.77	Agree
5	The location of shelters has a proper and efficient drainage system.	41	112	45	23	2.77	Agree
6	The shelters are made of light materials, thus hazardous to fire.	24	110	82	5	2.69	Agree
7	The construction materials used are of high quality.	12	95	92	22	2.44	Disagree
8	The shelters are enough for a family of six.	30	67	39	85	2.19	Disagree
<b>Over-All Mean</b>						<b>2.73</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Scaling: 3.25-4.00-“Strongly agree”, 2.50-3.24-“Agree”

1.75-2.49-“Disagree”, 1.00-1.74-“Strongly disagree”

In order to answer the third research question, descriptive statistics was used. The descriptive statistics included the weighted mean. The total mean 2.73 implies that the respondents have general positive perception that shelters provided by the government are effective. Table 4 disclosed that the item, *The location of shelters is safe and well-secured from threats*, represents highest weighted mean score while item, *The shelters are enough for a family of six*, has the lowest weighted mean score. This means that the respondents have high regard on the effectiveness of provided shelters but pays lowest attention on the fact that shelters fit with a family of six members. According to Maslow (1943), shelter is crucial in human development. He put emphasis on the basic needs of human in particular to physiological needs which are consisted of air, water, food, clothing, and *shelter*. He stressed out that these needs are the strongest and most needed of a human body and must not be deprived with. When these needs are met, the second level which is the safety needs will follow. Security needs are composed of personal security, employment, resources, health, and property. Lindell (2013) also added that the most people’s goal in disaster recovery is to restore *household*, business, and government activity to the ‘normal’ patterns that existed before the disaster struck. Jones and Tanner (2017) emphasized the need in restoring the buildings and infrastructure as they were before. Hence, household units play a central role in managing responses to external stimulation (Jones & Tanner, 2017).

Furthermore, Quarantelli (1982) classified into four the types of housing recovery: the first type is *Emergency Shelter* which consists of unplanned and spontaneously sought locations that are intended only to provide protection. The second type is *Temporary Shelter* which includes food preparation and sleeping facilities that usually are sought from friends and relatives or are found in commercial lodging, although mass care facilities in school gymnasium or church auditoriums are acceptable as a last resort. The third type is *Temporary Housing* which allows victims to reestablish household routine in non-preferred locations or structure. The last type is *Permanent Housing* which reestablishes household routines in preferred locations and structures. The aggregate number of family members has implications on the effectiveness of provided shelters and unsustainable environment and compromised protection of children against possible sexual abuse and exploitation.

#### 4.4 What problems did the IDPs encounter in the temporary shelters?

Table 5: Problems encountered in the temporary shelters

Q#	Statement Indicators	SA	Response			Weighted Mean	Qualitative Description
			A	D	SD		
a) Health and Nutrition							
1	There is lack of government health facilities and personnel such as medical doctors, nurses, and dietician in the area.	62	101	40	18	2.94	Agree
2	The shelters have proper ventilation, thus conducive to good health.	37	142	33	9	2.94	Agree
3	IDPs have more chances to suffer from dengue fever and leptospirosis during rainy days.	18	101	83	19	2.53	Agree
4	Transferable diseases are common to IDP families due to congestion in the shelter.	24	76	105	16	2.49	Disagree
5	Many IDP children are undernourished.	18	71	115	17	2.41	Disagree
6	Children suffer from skin diseases due to congestion in the area.	9	69	120	23	2.29	Disagree
7	IDPs suffer respiratory illnesses like tuberculosis, asthma, etc.	4	53	139	25	2.16	Disagree
8	Most of the IDP families receive nutritious food supplies from the government.	21	32	63	105	1.86	Disagree
b) Livelihood							
9	IDPs have to work harder to supply their basic needs because the government does not provide sufficient livelihood programs.	109	78	18	16	3.27	Strongly agree
10	The cash grant worth of Php5, 000 is insufficient to start a sustainable livelihood.	130	43	9	39	3.19	Agree
11	Skills trainings are insignificant due to very limited technical jobs.	61	129	25	6	3.11	Agree
12	There are no sufficient government livelihood programs in the area.	92	109	56	4	2.95	Agree
13	The location of shelters is not ideal to any livelihood program.	56	84	70	11	2.84	Agree
14	IDPs are dependent on government supplies like foods and clothing.	13	29	61	118	1.71	Strongly disagree
c) Sanitation							
15	The location of shelters thrive insects such as cockroaches, flies, mosquitoes, bugs, ants, etc. due to wastages.	37	100	72	12	2.73	Agree
16	Maintenance of clean air and clean environment is impossible due to congestion.	28	110	74	9	2.71	Agree
17	There is no proper waster and disposal management system in the area.	16	47	133	25	2.24	Disagree
18	There is unlimited supply of clean and potable water.	5	21	94	101	1.68	Strongly disagree
19	Personal hygiene kits are sufficiently provided by the government.	7	10	106	98	1.67	Strongly disagree
Over-All Mean						2.50	Agree

Scaling: 3.25-4.00-“Strongly agree”, 2.50-3.24-“Agree”

1.75-2.49-“Disagree”, 1.00-1.74-“Strongly disagree”

In order to answer the fourth research question, descriptive statistics was used. The descriptive statistics included the weighted mean. The total mean 2.50 implies that the respondents have general positive perception that they confronted problems in their

stay at the temporary shelters. Table 5 disclosed that the items, *There is lack of government health facilities and personnel such as medical doctors, nurses, and dietician in the area, IDPs have to work harder to supply their basic needs because the government does not provide sufficient livelihood programs, and The location of shelters thrive insects such as cockroaches, flies, mosquitoes, bugs, ants, etc. due to wastages*, have the highest weighted mean scores while items, *Most of the IDP families receive nutritious food supplies from the government, IDPs are dependent on government supplies like foods and clothing, and Personal hygiene kits are sufficiently provided by the government*, represent the lowest weighted mean scores. This means that the respondents encountered problems due to insufficiency of services on the sites and pay lowest attention on the fact that government is providing sufficient food and non-food items.

According to Stampar (1977) health is the totality of having a good physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of any disease or illness. Ainsworth (2007) and van Deusen (1982) mentioned that during displacement and forced migration health becomes a big concern due to manifestation of health problems such as body pain, psychological disorders, heart disease, hypertension, tuberculosis, diabetes and nutritional problems. Henry (2006) cited in his study that displacement affects not only the physical aspect of a person but including his mental and social aspects. El-Shaarawi (2012) said that infectious disease typically circulates easily during complex emergencies due to lacks of basic needs including hygiene kits.

Moreover, researches have revealed that refugees are vulnerable of different health complication due to poor living conditions, lack of access to health services, stress, and lack of financial resources for food and other needs (Coker et al., 2003). Hence, in times of forced displacement, health is mostly threatened by limited access to health and social services, destruction of infrastructure, and trauma (Desjarlais et al., 1996; Sidel and Levy, 2003; World Health Organization, 2002).

Additionally, Benjamin and Fancy (1998) put emphasis on the fact that women and children are the usual victims during displacement and suffer from inadequate health care. Ramaiah (1995) and Ekka and Assif (1997) also believed that women are the worst affected during displacement and suffers from health deterioration as their nutritional status declines proportionately which caused by inadequate food, clean and potable water for sanitation. Hence, even under normal circumstances, children, women, and elderly are at risk more than men (Terminski, 2012).

Furthermore, apart from health concern during displacement, livelihood problem is also apparent among internally displaced persons. According to Anu (2008), the loss of natural, physical, cultural, and social capitals obstructs a displaced person's ability to recreate his own livelihood. Benjamin and Fancy (1998) added that displaced persons lack social ties and connection that will help them secure a job and IDPs have limited opportunities for income generation. Aside from that, the UN and NGOs support small and short-term projects and skills trainings for IDPs.

During the interview of one agency representative it was mentioned that the bigger challenge to the government and NGOs or private agencies is the concern on livelihood. Most interventions are generic and showed lack of dialogue and community consultations with the IDPs which often result to not sustained livelihood.

It is thus indicated in the result that government insufficiently provide livelihood support therefore trainings facilitated by Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) are insignificant due to least opportunities for technical jobs such as plumbing, hair dressings, basic electrical wiring, driving, cooking and baking, tailoring and dressing, all due to lack of capital through financial support from the government. Cohen (1998) mentioned that even though displaced individuals have undergone education and literacy training, development and assistance agencies are not interested to fund such bigger projects for displaced individuals.

Furthermore, one anecdotal evidence that the researcher also observed during data gathering was households have insufficient supply of water, yet centralized station of water supply and shared among shelters. Also, it was vocally expressed by respondents that reservoirs cannot suffice their needs for water considering numbers of water consumers. Gratefully, Philippine Disaster and Risk Foundation (PDRF), a non-government organization, has provided reservoirs or water tanks for IDPs.

## 5. Conclusion

Marawi siege caused so much destruction to the lives of its people. Hundreds of innocent lives were wasted, thousands of millions of properties were lost and looted, future of children was disrupted, and ancestral memories were burnt. It is understandable of the growing frustration of people and their reaction being thrown on this intractable issue. Thousands of displaced individuals suffered in daily basis due to the egocentrism and selfishness of some. Hence, this study wished to objectively gather the sentimental perceptions of IDPs and serve as a vehicle toward the government in order to address the existing pressing issues about the rehabilitation and to provide a scholarly reference for future and further studies.

Generally, IDPs perceive that corruption can cause essential machineries unavailable and insufficiency of manpower. It is also a finding of this study that, despite delay of rehabilitation, IDPs still demonstrate confidence that government is sincere to its



commitment to reconstruct and rehabilitate Marawi. Moreover, the relocation area is not ideal for livelihood and economic activities and the shelters do not fit families of six members. It is evident that shelters is one way of bridging IDPs to normalization where they can feel sense of safety and security; and provision of livelihood support can help them uplift their status by not merely relying on the aid of the government. The IDPs can potentially rebuild their lives and its way to realization is through the sincere support from the government and other relevant actors.

The government has to strengthen its connection with IDPs. IDP participation weighs a lot toward realization of plans. Therefore, this paper encourages the government to:

1. Use the participatory approach and enlist the stakeholders and community leaders in all formulation and planning activities to determine the actions that will result in tangible changes in their lives. The government must have adequate enlightenment of people on the ills of rehabilitation. Full attention and sincerity must be placed on the rehabilitation and reconstruction process.
2. Frequently and meaningfully consult the Civil Society Organizations and Non-government Organizations that have deep technical and contextual knowledge in addressing IDP concerns.
3. Create a monitoring and evaluation scheme to assess the cost-effectiveness and impact of rehabilitation process.

Furthermore, this study is limited to the general perception of IDPs and select agencies with regard to the rehabilitation process of Marawi. The selected participants of this study were restricted only to the IDPs of Sagonsongan Transitory Sites. Pursuant to this study, it is highly suggested to conduct a research that will investigate the sustainability of livelihood assistance provided by the government and its impact to socioeconomic condition of IDPs in Marawi.

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