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### **3. ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)**

The Department of the Interior and Local Government is the executive department of the Philippine government responsible for promoting peace and order, ensuring public safety and strengthening local government capability aimed towards the effective delivery of basic services to the citizenry.

The main powers and functions of DILG are the following: assists the President in the exercise of general supervision over local governments; advises the President in the promulgation of policies, rules, regulations and other issuances on the general supervision over local governments and on public order and safety; establishes and prescribes rules, regulations and other issuances to implement laws on public order and safety, general supervision over local governments and promotion of local autonomy and community empowerment, and monitors compliance thereof; formulates plans, policies and programs which will meet local emergencies arising from natural and man-made disasters; establishes a system of coordination and cooperation among the citizenry, local executives and the Department, to ensure effective and efficient delivery of basic services to the public.

#### **3.1a History and the DILG Mandate**

\*The present Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) traces its roots from the Philippine Revolution of 1897. On March 22, 1897, the Katipunan Government established the first Department of Interior at the Tejeros Convention.

A revolutionary government was also established at that time and the new government elected General Emilio Aguinaldo as President and Andres Bonifacio as Director of Interior, although Bonifacio did not assume the post. At the NAIC Assembly held on April 17, 1897, President Aguinaldo appointed General Pascual Alvarez as Secretary of the Interior.

The Department of Interior was enshrined in the Biak-na-Bato Constitution signed on November 1, 1897. Article XV of the said Constitution defined the powers and functions of the Department that included statistics, roads and bridges, agriculture, public information and posts, and public order.

As the years of struggle for independence and self-government continued, the Interior Department became the premier office of the government tasked with various functions ranging from supervision over local units, forest conservation, public instructions, control and supervision over the police, counter-insurgency, rehabilitation, community development and cooperatives development programs.



DILG REGION XIII (CARAGA)  
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In 1950, the Interior Department was abolished and its functions were transferred to the Office of Local Government (later renamed Local Government and Civil Affairs Office) under the Office of the President. On January 6, 1956, President Ramon Magsaysay created the Presidential Assistant on Community Development (PACD) to implement the Philippine Community Development Program that will coordinate and integrate, on a national scale, the efforts of various governmental and civic agencies to improve the living conditions of barrio residents nationwide and make them self-reliant.

In 1972, Presidential Decree No. 1 created the Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD) through Letter of Implementation No. 7 on November 1, 1972. Ten years later or in 1982, the DLGCD was reorganized and renamed Ministry of Local Government (MLG) by virtue of Executive Order No. 777; and in 1987, it was further reorganized and this time, renamed Department of Local Government (DLG) by virtue of Executive Order No. 262.

Again, on December 13, 1990, by virtue of Republic Act No. 6975, the DILG underwent reorganization into what is now known as the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). The law integrated under the new DILG, the Philippine National Police (formerly known as the Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police), the National Police Commission, the Bureau of Fire Protection, the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, and the Philippine Public Safety College; and absorbed the National Action Committee on Anti-Hijacking from the Department of National Defense (DND).

The passage of RA 6975 also paved the way for the union of the local governments and the police force after more than 40 years of separation. Today, the Department faces a new era of meeting the challenges of local autonomy, peace and order, and public safety.\*

### **3.1b Vision, Mission, Goals, Objectives, and Brand Identity**

#### **DILG Vision**

A strongly determined and highly trusted Department committed to capacitate and nurture local government units, public order and safety institutions to sustain peaceful, progressive, and resilient communities where people live happily.

#### **DILG Mission**

The Department shall promote peace and order, ensure public safety, and strengthen capability of local government units through active people participation and a professionalized corps of civil servants.





### DILG Goals

- Develop, peaceful, safe, self-reliant and development- directed communities;
- Improve performance of local governments in governance, administration, social and economic development and environmental management;
- Sustain peace and order condition and ensure public safety.

### DILG Objectives

- Reduce crime incidents and improve crime solution efficiency;
- Improve jail management and penology services;
- Improve fire protection services;
- Continue professionalization of PNP, BFP and BJMP personnel and services;
- Enhance LGU capacities to improve their performance and enable them to effectively and efficiently deliver services to their constituents;
- Continue to initiate policy reforms in support of local autonomy.

### DILG Brand Identity

The DILG Personnel render public service under the brand of “**Matino, Mahusay, at Maaasahangkagawaran para sa Mapagkalinga at Maunlad na Pamahalaang Lokal.**” (“**Committed, Excellent, and Dependable Agency towards a Caring and Developed Local Government.**”)The core values espoused in the brand identity are as follows:

- **Matino** – Sensible, accountable, committed and works with integrity
- **Mahusay** – Skillful, capable, methodical, aims for excellence, mastery of knowledge and skills
- **Maaasahan** – Reliable, dependable and accessible
- **Mapagkalinga**– Caring, sensitive and responsive, attentive
- **Maunlad**– Progressive, developed, matured, enhanced, evolved

### 3.2. The DILG Region XIII

The approval of the Rationalization Plan of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) pursuant to Executive Order (EO) No. 366, gave the DILG the opportunity to reconfigure its structure and operations so that it can effectively provide oversight over LGUs and strengthen LGU capacity for governance.

This rationalized structure orchestrated improvements in the systems and processes of all units that will eventually lead to improved organizational outcomes. The approved rationalized structure and the DILG Outcome-Based Framework are shown in the following figures:

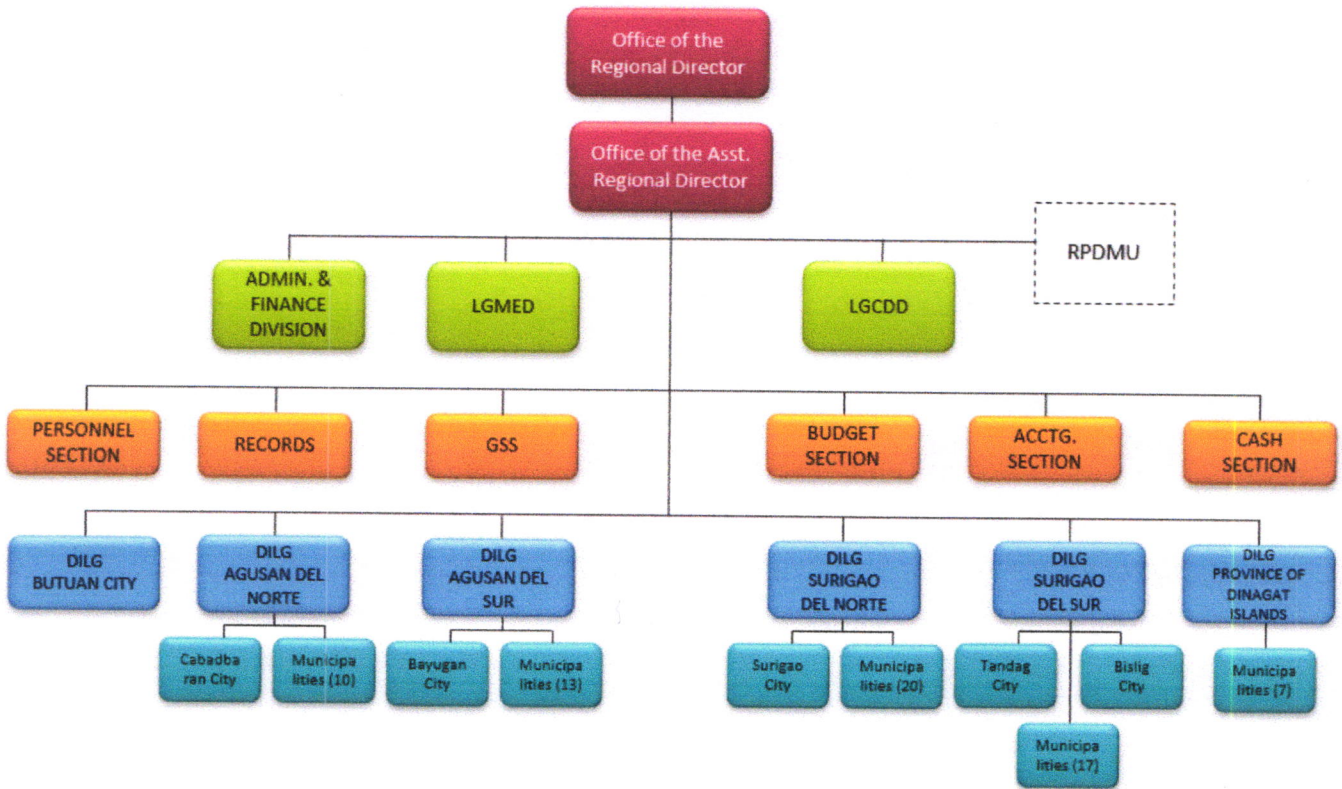


Figure 1 (DILG-XIII Organizational Structure)



Figure 2 (DILG Outcome-Based Framework)





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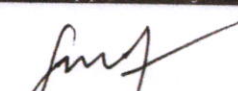
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The Quality Management System is in conjunction with the thrust of the DILG in strengthening its internal governance to improve the organization's productivity and the effectiveness of current systems.

DILG Region XIII (Caraga) serves as the National Government Agency that: (i) formulate sound policies on strengthening local government capacities, exercising effective performance oversight, and providing incentives and rewards to LGUs; and (ii) provide effective technical and administrative services to promote excellence in local governance and enhance the service delivery of its Regional and Field Offices, and to the LGUs.

It takes the lead in delivering the following key strategies of the Department:

- Foster and sustain transparency, accountability and high level of performance among LGUs.
- Improve LGU readiness in dealing with disasters and climate change.
- Improve the business competitiveness of selected LGUs and widen people's access to livelihood and employment opportunities.
- Improve LGU capacity to deliver basic services especially to the poor and/or marginalized.

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