

**Department of the Interior and Local Government  
Year-End Report 2017**

**“DILG 2017: Breaking Frontiers and Building Communities”**

“Frontier,” defined lexically, is the extreme limit of understanding and achievement in a subject area. It is the border between what has been established and what could be, the boundary between what has been accomplished and what should be. This 2017, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) pushed itself to the limits for the full actualization of excellence while solidifying its ground as the country’s prime agent for good local governance. This year, we showed that it is possible to introduce new opportunities for growth without undermining old-time strengths. Indeed, **we broke frontiers, even as we continued building stronger communities.**

The year proved to be challenging for the Department as it was expected to wisely utilize this critical period for setting the stage to prove the capacities of the current administration in bringing about significant development in good governance past the six-month “adjustment period” of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte. Even with much confidence in the government last year, stakeholders began demanding results like never before seen from them with the country’s past presidents.

As one of the government’s premiere agencies that can produce ideal results and outcomes felt in all local communities nationwide, the Department took on the challenge by breaking out of the ordinary and pushing to a higher level the implementation of Intensive Police Operations to combat criminality and illegal drugs, inviting the Filipino people to take part in local governance, adopting new measures and projects dedicated for local economic growth and development that will promote greater employment and livelihood opportunities and providing social protection to the poor and marginalized. All these on top of maintaining the main powers and core functions of DILG specifically focused on general supervision of and establishing of policies, rules, and regulations for local government units (LGUs).

Fortunately, even under heat and hammering from supporters and detractors alike on how to deal with peace and order challenges and making sure that development is felt by the people in communities throughout the country, the DILG did not falter and instead utilized such pressure to create even more solid bonds between internal and external stakeholders, and ensure stability of its constituents through the determined implementation of its many programs, projects, and activities nationwide.

## PEACE AND ORDER, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT

### Sustaining the Drive for LGU Transparency, Accountability and Performance

The DILG Vision of “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” is manifested strongest through its awarding of the **Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG)** to 449 LGUs (29 provinces, 61 cities and 359 municipalities) that hurdled the high performance bar set by the Department. From the erstwhile “3+1” assessment criterion in 2016, LGUs had to meet the current “4+1” hurdle which means they needed to pass the four core assessment areas of financial administration, disaster preparedness, social protection, and peace and order, and at least one of the three essential areas of business-friendliness and competitiveness, environmental protection, or tourism, culture, and the arts. Given this additional challenge, it is noteworthy that the number of SGLG awardees this year is **47%** higher than the total of 306 awardees in 2016.

The Department’s continued monitoring of LGU compliance with the **Full Disclosure Policy (FDP)** has sustained the drive for transparency and accountability. This project requires LGUs to disclose documents on their budget management, disbursement, and utilization to their constituents. Covering the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017, 1,311 LGUs (72 Provinces, 120 Cities 1,119 Municipalities excluding ARMM) are fully compliant with the policy wherein disclosure is made through the posting of the necessary documents in conspicuous areas within their area of jurisdiction, and online uploading to the FDP Portal.<sup>1</sup> The preceding statistics show that the Department has exceeded its targeted full compliance with the FDP of 62 Provinces, 116 Cities, and 1126 Municipalities for the said quarter of the year. Compliance with the FDP, along with the adherence to government accounting and auditing standards, is a prerequisite to pass the Good Financial Housekeeping standard which is one of the components of Financial Administration Core Assessment Area of the SGLG.

The conferment of the SGLG comes with more than just recognition as the awardees are also provided with the **Performance Challenge Fund (PCF)** which they shall use to fund and implement development programs and projects. For more than six years already since its launching in 2010, the DILG rewarded a total of 1,250 good performing LGUs with PCF subsidy amounting to Php4.93 billion which they used to implement 2,861 local development projects. Of these projects, 2,629 or 92% are now complete and already benefitting the people, while the remaining 232 projects are still on various stages of completion. Among the completed PCF-funded projects are local access roads, urban roads and bridges, maternal/health birthing clinics, water supply systems, evacuation centers, and

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<sup>1</sup> The Full Disclosure Policy (FDP) Portal is an online medium created pursuant to DILG Memorandum Circular (MC) 2010-83 and DILG MC 2013-140 mandating the Full Disclosure of Local Budget and Finances, and Bids and Public Offerings of Local Government Units.

multi-purpose livelihood centers, among others. This year, a total of Php951.4 Million is up for distribution to the 449 SGLG awardees.

**PERFORMANCE CHALLENGE FUND SUBSIDY  
(DISTRIBUTION FOR FY 2017)**

LGU	No. of SGLG Awardees	PCF Incentive	
Provinces	29	3,000,000.00/ province	87,000,000.00
Cities	61	2,400,000.00 /city	146,400,000.00
Municipalities	359	2,000,000.00/ municipality	718,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>449</b>		<b>951,400,000.00</b>

The **Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM)**<sup>2</sup>, formerly known as Bottom-up-Budgeting, focused on building partnerships between and among LGUs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and People’s Organizations (POs) in the selection and monitoring of local infrastructure projects through functional Local Development Councils (LDCs), a local institution in the municipalities and barangays that as mandated by the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 is responsible for formulating socio-economic plans and policies and Annual Public Investment Programs, and the corresponding monitoring and citizen mobilization the government’s efforts for socio-economic development. The ADM, as a program, contributes to the strengthening of people’s participation in local governance.

Through the program, LDCs now follow the provisions of the Local Government Code of 1991 insofar as their required composition, representation of non-government organizations, conduct of meetings and creation of an Executive Committee are concerned. As of November 2017, ADM recorded a total of 1,195 or 82% of Municipal Development Councils (MDCs) that comply with the Code, exceeding the target 962 MDCs for the year. Likewise, 1,373 municipalities were capacitated on LDC strengthening and alignment of local plans with national priorities.

Other local institutions that were capacitated by the Department are the **Peace and Order Councils (POC)** and the **People’s Law Enforcement Board (PLEB)**. These two

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<sup>2</sup> ADM, with its clear thrust for transparency and citizen empowerment, is one of the commitments of the Department to the Philippine Open Government Partnership National Action Plan for 2017-2019. Open Government Partnership is a global mechanism designed to solicit commitments from government and non-government stakeholders that will promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.

institutions are linked by its goal to promote peace and order throughout the country, with the community and people as active partners for the achievement of such goal. The POCs in the National and Sub-national Levels are tasked to develop and implement strategic actions and activities promoting peace, order, and public safety nationwide. A concrete manifestation of the functionality of the POCs - especially in the regions, provinces, municipalities, down to the barangay level, is the incorporation of the three-year Public Order and Public Safety (POPS) Plans to the Comprehensive Development Plans of the LGUs. The POCs in the regions, provinces, cities, and municipalities were guided in the development of their respective POPS Plans. So far, 1,360 or 79% of the target PCMs have already submitted their POPs to the POC online drive.<sup>3</sup>

The People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB) is a mechanism through which the citizenry can course their grievance and complaints against abusive and erring law enforcers. Further establishing the linkages of DILG peace and order, and local government development projects, the PLEB Action Plans are included in the abovementioned POPS Plans of POCs in the LGUs. In its first year of implementation, the PLEB program focused on the enhancement of the capacity of the very people to comprise the PLEB on the community grounds. 65 participants were oriented on the orientation on PLEB for Regional Focal Persons and Program Management Teams, while 111 participants joined the National Trainings of Trainers for Capacity Enhancement of PLEBs.

In recognition of the contribution of local institutions in keeping communities peaceful, orderly, and safe, the Department went out of its way to recognize good local governance and practices in the barangay level. This was achieved through the conferment of the **Lupong Tagapamayapa Incentives Awards (LTIA)** to outstanding "lupons" or barangay officials who upheld the so-called "Katarungang Pambarangay" by resolving personal conflicts and differences reported within their areas of jurisdiction, and without the significant efforts of whom, the court dockets will be more congested. For 2017, 56 regional awardees were recognized and were each provided with a development grant of Php50, 000.00.

All these local government development accomplishments establish the importance of strengthening local institutions to ensure checks and balances in law enforcement and local governance. These concrete programs and projects prove that the DILG concerns itself not only with the implementation of but also the continuous monitoring and improvement of programs especially concerning peace, order, and the safety of the Filipino public.

### **Ensuring Peace, Order, and Safety in the Communities**

At the frontline of the anti-criminality and anti-illegal drugs campaign of the Duterte Administration is the **Philippine National Police (PNP)** which launched its controversial, albeit effective campaign dubbed **Oplan Double Barrel**. This project comprised of two

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<sup>3</sup> Data as of October 2017.

projects namely Oplan Tokhang<sup>4</sup> and Oplan High Value Target aimed to clear all drug-affected barangays and neutralize illegal drug entities and organized groups through the conduct of intensive clearing operations nationwide.

With this campaign progressively known as the *Oplan Double Barrel*, *Oplan Double Barrel Alpha*, and *Oplan Barrel Reloaded* through the period of July 1, 2016 to October 2017, PNP effected an overwhelming number of surrenders, along with justified arrests and/or neutralization of drug users and pushers, and recovery of illegal substance. The operations conducted under Oplan Double Barrel resulted to the appearance and surrender of 1,262,188 illegal drug personalities (1,127,332 users and 134,856 pushers), arrest of 112,086 (51,309 users and 60,777 pushers), search and visit of 8,827,489 houses, and death of 3,933 (630 users and 3,303 pushers) during police operations.<sup>5</sup>

Proof to the effectiveness of the anti-criminality campaign of the PNP is the decrease in the Total Crime Volume<sup>6</sup> and improvement in its crime solution efficiency<sup>7</sup> and crime clearance efficiency<sup>8</sup> as shown on the table below. :

**CRIME SOLUTION EFFICIENCY (CSE) AND  
CRIME CLEARANCE EFFICIENCY (CCE)**  
(January to October 2016 vs. January to October 2017)

	<b>Jan to October 2016</b>	<b>Jan to October 2017</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Total Crime Volume	490,700	447,105	<b>43,595 (8.88%)</b> ↓
Crime Clearance Efficiency (CCE) Rate	69.20%	74.36%	<b>5.16%</b> ↑
Crime Solution Efficiency (CSE) Rate	56.48%	61.02%	<b>4.54%</b> ↑

Reports also showed that Index Crimes in January to October 2017 registered a total of 93,290 - a 21.06% improvement from the recorded 118,183 crimes in January to October

<sup>4</sup> The term *Tokhang* was derived from the Visayan word “Toktok-Hangyo” which literally translates to “knock and plead”.

<sup>5</sup> Data covers the period of July 1, 2016 to October 10, 2017 as per the information provided by the PNP Double Barrel Secretariat to PS-MED on November 27, 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Refers to the actual number of crime occurrences nationwide

<sup>7</sup> A case is considered solved when the circumstances of a case is any of the following: 1) the offender has been taken into custody and charged before the appropriate office or court, 2) elements beyond police control occur such as when the victim refuses to prosecute or when the offender dies or absconds, and 3) the arrest of an offender implies possible solutions to solving other crimes.

<sup>8</sup> Refers to the percentage of cleared cases out of the total number of crime incidents handled by police authorities in a given period of time.

2016. Non-index crimes also registered a 5.02% decrease with the 353,816 crimes recorded in January to October 2017 juxtaposed to the 372,517 crimes recorded in the same period of last year. Index Crimes are classified as serious in nature and occurring with sufficient frequency and regularity that they are considered index to the crime situation in a given area (e.g. murder, homicide, physical injury, rape, robbery, theft, and carnapping). Below is the table detailing the decrease in the number of occurrences of Index Crimes for this year:

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF INDEX CRIMES**  
(January to October 2016 vs. January to October 2017)

Index Crimes	Jan. to Oct. 2016	Jan. to Oct. 2017	Variance
Crimes Against Persons			
Murder	9,301	7,683	1,618 (17.39%) ↓
Homicide	1,879	2,192	313 (-16.66%) ↑
Physical Injury	29,605	26,681	2,924 (9.88%) ↓
Rape	7,887	7,013	874 (11.08%) ↓
Crimes Against Property			
Robbery	18,256	13,897	4,359 (23.87%) ↓
Theft	42,748	30,107	12,641 (29.57%) ↓
Carnapping	8,091	5,462	2,629 (32.49%) ↓

Complementary to the preceding accomplishments is the continuous development of **911 Emergency Hotline Service**. For 2017, the 911 Program trained and certified 161 Emergency Telecommunicators through the Emergency Telecommunicator Certification (ETC) Course Program designed by the National Academies of Emergency Dispatch (NAED). Relative thereto, eight (8) Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) were established this year in Ilocos Norte, La Union, Bataan, Tarlac, Puerto Princesa, Parañaque, Cebu, and the National Capital Region. Over the period of January to November 2017, the PSAP in the National Capital Region recorded the highest number of legitimate calls received. The top five (5) incidents reported through 911 NCR hotline required the need for rescue/ambulance, assistance, response to vehicular accidents, addressing nuisance, police assistance, and response to fire incidents. The average response time to incidents reported through the 911 Hotline is 8.37 seconds.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS RECEIVED THROUGH  
911 PSAPS AND CALL CENTERS**  
(January to November 2017)

911 Call Center	Total No. of Legitimate Calls Received
All 911 PSAPs and Call Centers Nationwide	2,857,917
911 National Capital Region	1,672,117
Other PSAPs and Call Centers (CAR, Region III, Region IV-A, Region IV-B, Region VI, Region VII, Region IX, Region X, Region XI, Region XII, CARAGA)	1,185,800

Another project that reflects the clear thrust of DILG for a peaceful and orderly nation is the **“Mamamayang Ayaw Sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw Sa Iligal na Droga”** program, more popularly dubbed as MASA MASID. This program promotes participatory governance as it adopts a multi-sectoral and mass-based approach that encourages volunteerism and the participation of local stakeholders, volunteers, civic organizations, faith-based organizations and the private sector for a more inclusive and efficient implementation of the anti-criminality campaigns of the administration. Consistent with the program’s tagline *“Magmasid. Makialam. Makilahok”*, advocacy and education campaigns, information gathering and reporting, and community-based rehabilitation interventions were conducted through its activities, highlighting the drive against illegal drugs, criminality, and corruption.

The creation of the Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs (ICAD), by virtue of Executive Order (EO) No. 15, series of 2017, changed the roadmap of MASA MASID in dealing with the drug problem. This led to the resolution that DILG will no longer lead the community rehabilitation and reintegration services for the anti-illegal drugs campaign and will focus instead on the advocacy against illegal drugs. Proving true to its renewed mandates, MASA MASID continued with its existing advocacy campaign mechanisms.

## MASA MASID ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(As of November 2017)

Indicator	Accomplishment
No. of Barangays with MASA MASID Teams	40,153 Barangays (Exceeded by 55% the F.Y. 2017 Target of 22,716 Barangays)
No. of Cities and Municipalities (CMs) with Expanded Ugnayan sa Barangay at Simbahan (UBAS) TWG	1,456 Cities and Municipalities with Expanded UBAS TWG (Exceeded by 60% the F.Y. Target of 909 CMs)
No. of MASA MASID Volunteers	222,456 Volunteers (F.Y. Target: 575,000)

The MASA MASID Program also conducted two (2) Civil Society Organization Consultation activities on the Development of Guidelines for Citizen Engagement, further proving its dedication to engage the people in participatory governance.

### UPHOLDING THE MANDATES OF THE INTERIOR SECTOR AGENCIES

With all the notable accomplishments on the anti-criminality campaigns nationwide, it is beneficial for all members of the community under a genuinely participatory government to be reminded that practicing what one preaches is a common courtesy owed by a person of authority to anyone on whom the authority and control is exercised. DILG proved loyal to this standard by steering the Department clear of drugs. To ensure that its personnel have the moral right and ascendancy to lead the anti-illegal drugs campaign, the Department required all government employees in the DILG Central Office, together with the Local Government Academy (LGA), National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM), PNP, Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), and Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC) to undergo random drug testing.

### Warranting Accountability and Competency of Law Enforcers

Devoted to its core function of exercising administrative control and operational supervision over the Philippine National Police (PNP) to ensure good governance in the entire bureaucracy, the National Police Commission has stepped-up the monitoring of the performance of local chief executives (LCEs) as its deputies in police administration. LCEs found incompetent and ineffective in exercising supervision over the police and in maintaining peace and order in their localities were withdrawn their deputation. Since President Duterte's assumption to duty and as of November 2017, the Commission has issued 23 resolutions withdrawing the deputation of 181 LCEs, with 19 of these resolutions based on the involvement of LCEs in illegal drug trades within their jurisdiction.

NAPOLCOM also inspected and audited PNP offices, stations and units nationwide, allowing them access to updated information on the prevailing situation on the ground pertaining to police personnel, facilities and equipment. For the period of January to November 30, 2017, 1,938 police offices and units were audited and inspected.

The Commission also administered career tests to 87,766 examinees with the conduct of two (2) Entrance and Promotional Examinations, one (1) Special PNP Promotional Examination, and one (1) Police Executive Service Eligibility Phase I Written Examination.

### **Safekeeping and Development of District, City and Municipal Jail Inmates**

Meanwhile, the **Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)** intensified its implementation of the so-called Oplan Greyhound or its regular checking operations and confiscation of prohibited and dangerous paraphernalia. These operations are designed for the purpose of maintaining peace and order within jail and rehabilitation facilities. But office efforts did not stop at such task. To improve the living conditions of the Persons Deprived with Liberty (PDL) within the facilities, the Jail Bureau employed the operational procedure called the Therapeutic Community and Modality Program (TCMP). This psychological treatment process implemented in the Philippine Correctional System focuses on five main aspects of the subjects' personalities as target for change, namely: behavioral, psychological, cognitive, spiritual, and vocational-survival. The bureau has noted significant improvement in the social capacities and productivity of inmates within TCMP-compliant systems. Recognizing the effectivity of this rehabilitation method, BJMP worked for and successfully made all 466 BJMP-manned jails nationwide TCMP-compliant. This is a remarkable improvement from the 83% or the 387 out 466 program coverage in 2016. As part of the overall project of improving the living conditions of inmates, BJMP also segregated the inmates from other prisoners with drug-related cases to address their behavioral problems and other anti-social tendencies. By all appearances, these programs reveal the entire correctional process not as dead-end street, but as an avenue for change, learning, and increased productivity for inmates.

All in all, the Jail Bureau ensured the welfare and development of 148,987 PDLs nationwide. 83,872 of which benefitted from livelihood projects, 141,029 benefitted from Behavioral Modification and Development through the TCMP, and 72, 957 benefitted from the Educational Programs within its facilities. The Bureau also launched "College Behind Bars", an academic institution located in Davao City Jail where 70 PDLs are currently enrolled. This project further proves that college education, and therefore personal growth and development, is possible within the jail walls. By all these measures, BJMP is successful not only in securing the general public from crimes, but also in improving the entire Philippine Correctional System through the development of better communities for the inmates who deserve retreat as any other Filipino citizen.

## Protecting Communities from Destructive Fires and other Emergencies

Sworn to protect the people from destructive fires, The **Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)** conducted fire prevention measures through the inspection of establishments and ensure their compliance with the Fire Code<sup>9</sup>. Those proven compliant with the Code were duly issued with a Fire Safety Inspection Certificate (FSIC). Relative to this, a significant improvement on the statistics for 2017 has been recorded:

### FIRE SAFETY INSPECTION January to September 2016 vs. January to September 2017

	Jan to September 2016	Jan to September 2017	Variance
No. of Establishments Inspected	1,225,519	1,420,674	195,155 (15.92%) 
No. of Establishments Compliant with the Fire Code and Issued with Fire Safety Inspection Certificate	1,093,856	1,389,534	295,678 (27.03%) 

BFP also reported a significant decrease in the amount of damages and number of injuries due to fire incidents, despite the slight increase in number of recorded deaths:

### DAMAGES, DEATHS, AND INJURIES DUE TO FIRE INCIDENTS (January to September 2016 vs. January to September 2017)

	Jan to September 2016	Jan to September 2017	Variance
Damages	2,150,285,783.73	1,372,466,041.27	777,819,742 (-36.17%) 
Deaths	213	222	9 
Injuries	732	679	53 

<sup>9</sup> The Fire Code, which is observed pursuant to Republic Act No. 9514, ensures public safety and promotion of economic development through the prevention and suppression of all kinds of destructive fires as well as the promotion of fire service as a profession.

In the same light, the number of fire incidents decreased significantly in 2017 as shown in the comparative tabulation of data below:

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF TOTAL NO. OF FIRE INCIDENTS**  
(January to September 2016 vs. January to September 2017)

	<b>January to September 2016</b>	<b>January to September 2017</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Total No. of Fire Incidents	<b>16,407</b>	<b>11,961</b>	<b>4461 (27.10%)</b>
No. of Structural Fire Incidents	<b>6,909</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>902</b>
No. of Non-structural Fire Incidents	<b>8,627</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>3,366</b>
No. of Vehicular Fire Incidents	<b>871</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>178</b>

**Capability-Development of Police, Fire, and Jail Personnel**

Crucial to the accomplishment of the goals and objectives of the Department is the educational training, capacity development, and professionalization of the police, fire, and jail personnel. The **Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC)**, in this regard, proved true to its core function as the premier educational institution for the training, capacity development, and continuing education of PNP, BJMP, and BFP personnel with the provision of trainings and classes.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PPSC-TRAINED PERSONNEL FOR 2017**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>No. of Personnel Trained</b>
PNP	39,061
BJMP	1,205
BFP	3,811
Other Agencies (Department of Justice, Department of Public Works and Highways, etc.)	62

Among the classes and courses offered are the Public Safety Officers Basic Course (PSOBC), Public Safety Junior Leadership Course (PSJLC), Public Safety Basic Recruit Course (PSBRC), Public Safety Officers Senior Executive Course (PSOSEC), Public Safety Officers Advance Course (PSOAC), Bachelor of Science in Public Safety (BSPS), and the two Master's Programs namely, Master's in Crisis and Disaster Risk Management (MCDRM), and Master's in Public Safety Administration (MPSA).

As of November 30, 2017, PPSC conducted a total of 889 classes with 44,139 participants. Out of these 889 classes, 593 were completed with 29,969 graduates, while 296 classes are still ongoing with 14,170 participants. The total number of classes and participants for 2017 marked a significant increase from that of last year.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF PPSC-OFFERED  
CLASSES AND CLASS PARTICIPANTS  
(2016 vs. 2017)**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
No. of Classes Offered	858	889 (3.61%) 
No. of Class Participants	41,924	44,139 (5.28%)

With reference to the ideal personnel-to-population ratio index set by the concerned units, the statistics improved in 2017 vis-à-vis the same period of last year due to the intensive recruitment and capacity development efforts of the concerned agencies.

**Police Personnel**

Ideal Police-to-population ratio: **1: 500**  
Police-to-population ratio in 2016: **1:614**  
Police-to-population ratio in 2017: **1:576**<sup>10</sup>

**Fire Personnel**

Ideal Fire personnel-to-population ratio: **1: 2,000**  
Fire Personnel-to-population ratio in 2016: **1:4,957**  
Fire Personnel-to-population in 2017: **1:4,625**<sup>11</sup>

**Jail Personnel**

Ideal Jail Personnel-to-Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) ratio: **1:3**  
Jail Personnel -to-PDL ratio in 2016: **1:59**  
Jail Personnel-to-PDL ratio in 2017: **1:67**<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Data as of September 2017.

<sup>11</sup> Data as of September 2017.

<sup>12</sup> Data as of November 2017.

## **OTHER INITIATIVES FOR A TRANSPARENT, PARTICIPATORY, AND EFFECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

At this point, the outcomes of its projects have already established the DILG as an agency concerned for the well-being and development of both internal and external stakeholders. Another proof of its valuation of public opinion and sentiment is the use of Citizen Satisfaction Index System (CSIS) under the **Civil Society Organization-People's Participation Partnership Program (CSO-PPPP)**. This program is a collaborative partnership that enables the public to relay to their LGUs the quality of service they render to them, in the hope of further improving the delivery of basic services to the people. A total of 30 municipalities conducted the CSIS during the period of January to September 2017, thus bringing the overall total to 141 cities and 61 municipalities where CSIS was conducted since its initial implementation in 2011.

A more extensive effort to promote good governance is the proposal to shift to a federal system of government. Heeding the President's call for the DILG to take the lead in advocating federalism through the **Transition to Federalism** project, the Department has conducted a series of trainings nationwide, namely National and Regional Trainers' Training on Federalism with 400 DILG and CSO participants, Federalism Symposia with 14,750 stakeholders as participants, Federalism Summits with a total of 32,300 participants, Federalism Launching with a total of 11,000 participants; and People's Federalism Congress/Forum with a total of 6,000 participants.

Apart from encouraging citizens participation in governance, the DILG moved further by developing business-friendly and competitive LGUs aimed at affording their constituents more opportunities for employment and livelihood for their own personal growth and development.

## **BUSINESS-FRIENDLY AND COMPETITIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS**

Through the **Ease of Doing Business in the LGUs** project, public and private partnership for development projects was advocated and documented while automation of business permits and licensing systems (BPLS) was also pushed as part of scaling up such initiative. Accomplishments under the **Public-Private Partnership for the People Initiative for Local Governments Program (LGU P4)** include the conduct of conference on LGU P4 in eight (8) regions participated in by 280 LGUs, and training on the documentation of model PP practices and workshop on guidelines for monitoring, validation and evaluation attended by 68 regional participants.

**Business Process Licensing System Automation** as the 2<sup>nd</sup> component has resulted to 1,422 (94%) out of 1,516 CMs (excluding ARMM) being compliant with the DILG-DICT-DBM Joint Memorandum Circular 01-2016 or the Revised Standards on BPLS. The changes concern processing of business permit application and renewal which now use one, unified

form, takes three steps or less to process, requires two signatories or less for approval, and just two days or less processing time. Among the other BPLS achievements are the conduct of the BPLS User Training with DICT Cluster Focal Persons and the preparation of BPLS hands-on training for the 10 pilot LGUs, coaching for 80 Cities and Municipalities on BPLS automation as 65 of which are now provided with automated BPLS, provision of with Capacity Development on BPLS automation to 14 LGUs, training of 160 coaches from DILG, DTI, DICT, BLGF and BFP on the enhanced BPLS standards, and orientation of 151 participants from 44 LGUs on new BPLS.

Meanwhile, the **Support to Conditional Matching Grant to Provinces (CMGP) for Road Repair, Rehabilitation and Improvement (formerly KALSADA)** provided capacity development opportunities to LGUs to strengthen their capacity to plan, design, procure, implement and manage their local roads networks at par with national standards in an effort to improve road connectivity, raise competitiveness and promote local economic development. As of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017, 74 provinces were provided with training on Detailed Engineering Design, Contract Management and Construction Supervision, Constructor's Performance and Evaluation System, Agency Procurement Compliance and Performance Indicator (APCPI), and Pre-implementation Conference. Noting the actual accomplishments of the CMGP, 297 projects in 75 different provinces are currently under way. Of this number, one (1) is completed, 71 are ongoing, 194 are under procurement phase, while the remaining 31 are still on the pre-procurement phase.

## **SOCIALLY-PROTECTIVE AND SAFE LGUs**

The Department also pushed for projects and programs to improve the lives of the Filipino masses, especially in the poor and marginalized communities.

The implementation of the **Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig (SALINTUBIG) Program** paved the way for the completion of 800 water projects in 523 waterless municipalities and are now benefitting 835,956 households while the remaining 1,258 projects are on various stages of completion.

Similarly, our **Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities - Water Project** while housing many projects under various stages of completion, has already completed a total of 2,409 out of 4,140 water projects. The completed projects are currently benefitting 1,053,411 households nationwide. Through these programs, we were able to provide safe and potable water to the poor and waterless municipalities, and also improve the capacities of LGUs and water service providers in the planning, implementation, operation and management of water supply facilities.

In the same context, DILG also completed various projects for the ADM such as the Local Access Projects wherein 676 out of the 684 projects were completed in 193 cities and municipalities, 1,191 out of 1,770 other local infrastructure projects in 1,236 cities and municipalities and 1,958 out of 3,590 LGSF projects. The projects completed which include

the improvement of evacuation centers, installation of steel gates, barriers, flood control and DRRM equipment, shall be beneficial to the people insofar as these will improve access to basic services and ease the transport of agricultural products from source to markets or outlets especially those in areas that are flood and landslide-prone.

The Department also implemented the **Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program** which aims to bring peace and development in identified conflict-affected areas. Since we began taking part in the project in 2012, a total of 620 projects, mainly meant to boost local access and roads development and livelihood opportunities have been completed so far, out of the 740 projects identified while the remaining 120 projects are in various stages of completion and meeting basic requirements for implementation. With these projects in place, we are optimistic conflicts will immensely be reduced and the people can now concentrate on rebuilding and improving their lives through essential services they can enjoy and opportunities for growth offered by renewed livelihood and employment opportunities in their areas.

#### **ENVIRONMENT-PROTECTIVE, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTIVE, AND DISASTER RESILIENT LGUs**

Last but definitely not the least in the index of outcome areas is the preparedness of LGUs for natural and/or man-made disasters. Pursuant to Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121) invoking the necessity for the Disaster Preparedness of the country, the Department initiated the project called **Operation LISTO**.

This advocacy program mandating disaster-preparedness of Local Government Units uses the WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT approach. This is manifested in its three main components, namely: 1) LISTONG Pamahalaang Lokal through institutionalized local protocols for disaster preparedness, response and monitoring, 2) LISTONG Pamayanan or capacity development interventions from Local Government Units to be cascaded to the Communities, and 3) LISTONG Pamilyang Pilipino focusing on the Family and Household-level preparedness.

For the year 2017, the primary activity of the DILG relative to the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) is the DRR-CCA Program Mainstreaming into the Local and Development Planning Activities of the Local Government Units. Testimony to this fact is the 42% or 281 of 669 LGUs that have completed their Climate Change and Disaster Risk Assessment; 46 of this 281 LGUs are on the process of formulating and updating their risk-informed Comprehensive Development Plans. Also, 87% or 47 of the 54 target provinces across 13 regions conducted related Provincial Planning Workshops. Last for the proof of the wide-scale implementation of OPERATION LISTO is the 23% or 375 of 1630 LGUs which used the Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Analysis in their Annual Investment Programs.

The conduct of these awareness-raising activities is indeed the most efficient way to begin large-scale campaign for DRR-CCA Program of the DILG. For after all, the well-informed person will not only be helpful in the actual process of implementation of DRR-CCA projects, but shall also be an enabler and influencer for those who lack awareness about environmental issues and empathy towards the one and the same environment we inhabit.

## **INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS**

Finally, DILG takes pride in its international commitments which sets the stage for a more globally-competitive Philippines. Apart from committing the MASA MASID and ADM Projects to the Philippine Open Government Partnership for 2017-2019, the Department was thoroughly engaged with the whole-of-government efforts for the **Philippine Hosting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summits and Related Meetings**. The yearlong activities were historical as it brought the leaders and delegates of the ten (10) member regional bloc, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam, together with its dialogue partners such as the United States, Russia, China, and the European Union to name a few, on the occasion of the association's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

Information and advocacy campaigns kicked off the Department's efforts for ASEAN 2017 through the conduct of regional orientations in Regions III, IVA, V and NCR for DILG regional directors and personnel, attached agencies, and local government units. The activities, conducted with support from the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO), engaged our hosting regions with the provision of vital information on the ASEAN, the hosting efforts, and security procedures to be set in place and roles of the LGUs in the conduct of the activities. Likewise, DILG facilitated the coordination with 72 Local Government Units in the conduct of the simultaneous ASEAN Landmark Lighting activities on the occasion of the golden anniversary of the association.

The Department, in partnership with the Philippine Center on Transnational Crime (PCTC), hosted the 11<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime on Radicalisation and Violent Extremism (SAMMRRVE). The meeting was convened to provide ASEAN Member States and delegations from China, South Korea, and Japan, a platform to exchange experiences, views, and ideas on the best practices in handling the issues on the rise of radicalisation and violent extremism. The AMMTC Ministers adopted several outcome documents, namely:

- Terms of Reference of the AMMTC;
- ASEAN Plan of Action in Combating Transnational Crime (2016-2025);
- Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism; and
- ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism.

Likewise, the AMMTC endorsed the following documents to the ASEAN Leaders:

- ASEAN Declaration to Prevent and Combat Cybercrime; and
- Bohol Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Work Plan 2017 – 2020.

The aforementioned outputs of the 11<sup>th</sup> AMMTC and 2<sup>nd</sup> SAMMRRVE were prominently featured in the Chairman’s Statement preceding the 31<sup>st</sup> ASEAN Summit.

As Chair of the Committee on Security, Peace and Order, Emergency Preparedness and Response (CSPOEPR), the Department spearheaded the preparation and execution of security, traffic, and emergency preparedness and response strategies for the 279 ASEAN-related activities held during the year, including the securing of the two (2) leaders’ summits held in April and November. Through massive coordination and cooperation between the Committee’s 21 member agencies and its partners, the CSPOEPR was able to deliver on its mandate to secure a successful ASEAN hosting.

## **CONCLUSION**

In its efforts to break frontiers, DILG has reached unfamiliar grounds – a universe where everyone has never been more critical of the intentions and goals of an office with its innovative projects and programs for the people. Before 2017, the Filipino public has never witnessed more concrete measures against criminality. They have never been allowed such an involvement in keeping their communities safer, more peaceful and orderly, nor have they been more included in the development, implementation, and monitoring of plans and programs of their LGUs.

For all these, the DILG has been branded unorthodox. But what lies behind such label and the publicity that comes along with it are the concrete accomplishments of the Department, especially in maintaining peace and order highlighted by the unrelenting fight against illegal drugs, corruption, and criminality, while simultaneously advancing local government development and good local governance. Equipped with the self-awareness of having done nothing but serve the people and live true to its motto as “Matino, Mahusay, at Maaasahan”, the Department of the Interior and Local Government will continue to thrive – introducing innovative measures for development, and leading the nation to further unfamiliar grounds if need be, if such is what is necessary to build stronger communities for a better Philippines.

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DILG-Planning Service  
5 January 2018