

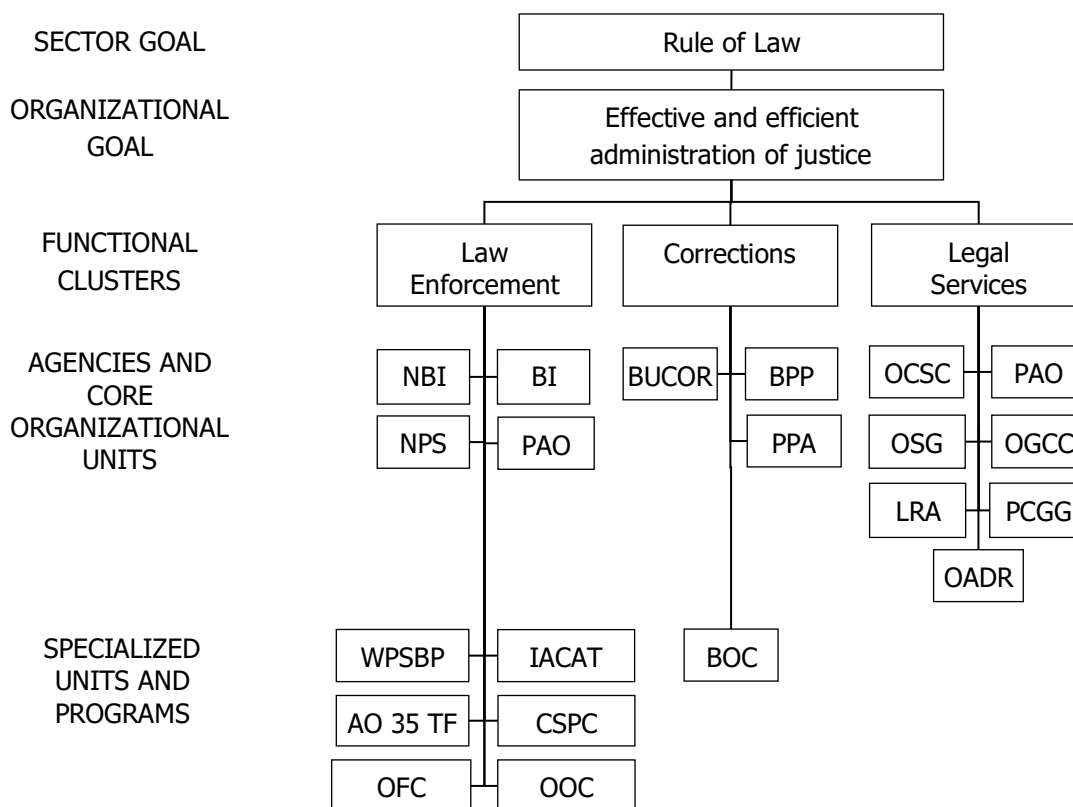
Department of Justice
INSTITUTIONAL AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The functional mandates and services of the Department are clustered as follows.

1. Law enforcement - Interrelated processes aimed at implementing the law including interdiction, detection and investigation of crimes/offenses, prosecution of offenders, as well as protection and assistance for victims and offenders.
 - a. Detection and investigation – This is the primary function of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI).
 - b. Immigration enforcement – The Bureau of Immigration (BI) enforces the Philippine Immigration Law and certain provisions of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.
 - c. Criminal prosecution – The National Prosecution Service (NPS) investigates criminal complaints and prosecutes accused person/s before the courts. The Witness Protection, Security and Benefit Program (WPSBP) supports this by providing protection and incentives to vital witnesses.
 - d. Public defense and assistance – The Public Attorney’s Office (PAO) provides legal assistance for victims of crimes and persons investigated or accused who do not have access to the services of a lawyer.
 - e. Special protection – The Department takes the lead in protection of vulnerable groups especially women and children through the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) and Committee for the Special Protection of Children (CSPC). Specialized offices/units are also established in the DOJ Proper particularly the Office of Cybercrime (OOC), Office for Competition (OFC) and Inter-Agency Committee on Extra-Legal Killings, Enforced Disappearances, Torture and Other Grave Violations of the Right of Life, Liberty, and Security of Persons (AO 35 Task Force) to strengthen the government’s capability to enforce laws against cybercrime, monopolistic/unfair business and grave human rights violations, respectively.
2. Corrections - This involves retribution the deterrence, restraint and rehabilitation of criminal offenders and their eventual restoration, as well as compensation for victims of unjust imprisonment and violent crimes.
 - a. Safekeeping and rehabilitation of offenders – The Bureau of Corrections (BUCOR) ensures that national prisoners serve their sentence and are rehabilitated while in custody to prepare them for reintegration into the mainstream society.
 - b. Pardon, parole and probation – The Board of Pardons and Parole (BPP) grants parole to qualified offenders and recommends pardon/Executive Clemency. The Parole and Probation Administration (PPA) conducts pre-parole/probation investigation and supervises offenders granted parole, pardon and probation as well as first-time minor drug offenders for rehabilitation and reintegration.
 - c. Victims compensation – The government provides monetary compensation for victims of unjust imprisonment/detention and violent crimes through the Victims Compensation Program implemented by the Board of Claims (BOC).
3. Legal services – Provision of various legal services for the government, its corporations and the public.
 - a. Legal services for the government - The Office of the Chief State Counsel (OCSC) assist the Secretary of Justice in the discharge of functions as Attorney General. The Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) and Office of the Government Corporate Counsel (OGCC) serve as legal counsel of the government and its corporations, respectively.

- b. Free legal assistance for the public - The PAO provides free legal services primarily to indigents, other qualified persons and, in the exigency of the service, to other persons when called upon by proper government authorities subject to existing laws, rules and regulations¹.
- c. Land registration - The Land Registration Authority (LRA), through its quasi-judicial and regulatory functions, mainly protects the legal rights of land owners by implementing the Torrens system of land titling and registration.
- d. Asset recovery - The Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) recovers and administers ill-gotten wealth of former President Ferdinand Marcos, among other related legal functions.
- e. Alternative dispute resolution - The Office for Alternative Dispute Resolution (OADR) is mandated to promote, develop and expand the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in the private and the public sectors.

The following framework integrates the Department's goals and above functional clustering:



¹ The mandate of PAO fall under both law enforcement and legal services