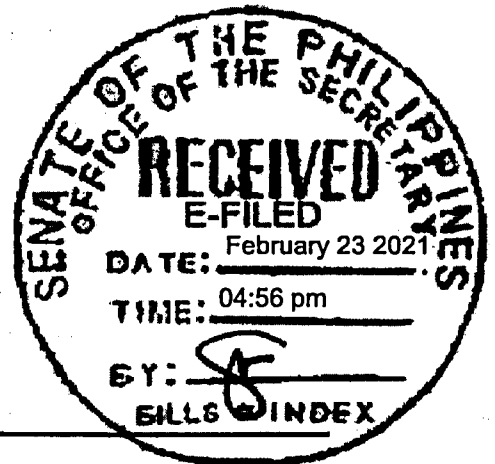


EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE )  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
Second Regular Session )

SENATE

S.B. No. 2069



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**INTRODUCED BY SENATORS RISA HONTIVEROS AND LEILA M. DE LIMA**

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**AN ACT  
ESTABLISHING THE POLICY TOWARDS THE LEAST DISPLACEMENT OF  
INFORMAL SETTLER FAMILIES THROUGH ON-SITE, IN-CITY AND NEAR-CITY  
RESETTLEMENT STRATEGIES PURSUANT TO THE PEOPLE'S PLAN AND  
MANDATING LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS TO PROVIDE BASIC SERVICES AND  
LIVELIHOOD COMPONENTS IN RESETTLEMENT SITES**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The right to the city is the right of urban dwellers to access and participate in decision-making concerning urban resources. It is the collective right of the people to change themselves by changing their city – the power to reshape the process of urbanization and the freedom to make and remake their city.<sup>1</sup> In 2016, the Philippines, together with other Member States of the United Nations gathered at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (III) in Quito, adopted the New Urban Agenda which recognized the right to the city as a core principle. The Quito Declaration states:

We share a vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all. We note the efforts of some national and local governments to enshrine this vision, referred to as "right to the city", in their legislation, political declarations and charters.

The right to the city is consistent with the principles of cooperation, participation, and consultation, as well as decent and affordable housing and adequate employment

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<sup>1</sup> See David Harvey, *The Right to the City*, NEW LEFT REVIEW II (53), 2008.

opportunities, enshrined in our Constitution. Relevant provisions in Article XIII of the Constitution state:

**Section 9.** The State shall, by law, and for the common good, undertake, in cooperation with the private sector, a continuing program of urban land reform and housing which will make available at affordable cost, decent housing and basic services to under-privileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlement areas. It shall also promote adequate employment opportunities to such citizens. In the implementation of such program the State shall respect the rights of small property owners.

**Section 10.** Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwelling demolished, except in accordance with law and in a just and humane manner.

No resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall be undertaken without adequate consultation with them and the communities where they are to be relocated.

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**Section 16.** The right of the people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political, and economic decision-making shall not be abridged. The State shall, by law, facilitate the establishment of adequate consultation mechanisms.

This proposal seeks to translate into domestic policy the right to the city of Filipino urban dwellers, especially the Filipino urban poor who have long been marginalized in decision-making processes on and the enjoyment of urban resources. It seeks to amend Republic Act No. 7279 or the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 ("UDHA"), a law that is almost three decades old, to ensure the urban poor's access to and participation in the development of their cities. At the core of the proposal is the requirement of people's planning, a process that operationalizes the people's right to the city, in any housing project or resettlement involving the urban poor. It seeks to strengthen the policy of least displacement that is already present in the UDHA by prioritizing on-site development and in-city resettlement as housing strategies in order to uphold the right of urban dwellers to enjoy the resources that they generate in their cities.

By ensuring as little displacement of the urban poor as possible, the problems of lack of opportunities for employment and livelihood and access to basic services and facilities, among others, are mitigated if not altogether avoided. The proposal also incorporates the standards of adequate housing in accordance with present definitions under international instruments. Lastly, it seeks the protection, development, and participation of children in urban poor families who are disproportionately vulnerable to risks, trauma, and life-changing events in resettlement projects.

The proposal itself is a product of the exercise of the people's right to the city. It is a consolidation of the inputs gathered from consultations with children, urban poor families, people's organizations, nongovernment organizations, local government units, and national government agencies in Metro Manila, Cavite, Bulacan, Tacloban City, and Davao City.<sup>2</sup> The inputs seek to enhance existing bills in Congress proposing to establish an on-site, in-city, or near-city resettlement program (On-Site, In-City, or Near-City Resettlement Bills) in order to address more effectively the needs and aspirations of children and urban poor families.

Recent events, especially the COVID-19 pandemic, have highlighted the fundamental importance of adequate housing and people's participation in cities and other urban areas and, ultimately, the right to the city. As we address the housing backlog in the country, we must ensure that affected communities, urban poor families, and children as right-holders are at the center of our strategy. If enacted into law, this measure will be a step towards that direction.

The immediate passage of this measure is earnestly sought.

  
**RISA HONTIVEROS**

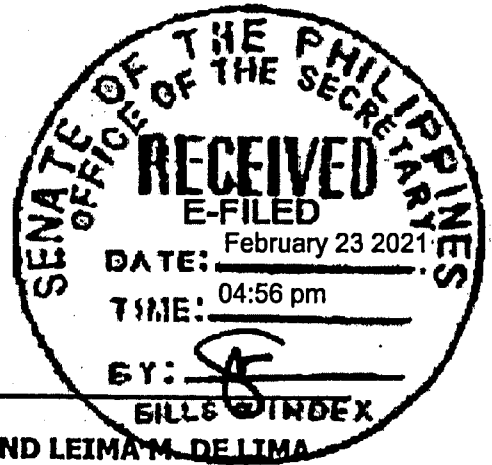
  
**LEILA M. DE LIMA**

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<sup>2</sup> Conducted by Sentro ng Alternatibong Lingap Panlegal (SALIGAN) in partnership with Save the Children Philippines.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE )  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
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SENATE  
S.B. No. 2069



INTRODUCED BY SENATORS RISA HONTIVEROS AND LEIMA M. DE LIMA

**AN ACT  
ESTABLISHING THE POLICY TOWARDS THE LEAST DISPLACEMENT OF  
INFORMAL SETTLER FAMILIES THROUGH ON-SITE, IN-CITY AND NEAR-CITY  
RESETTLEMENT STRATEGIES PURSUANT TO THE PEOPLE'S PLAN AND  
MANDATING LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS TO PROVIDE BASIC SERVICES AND  
LIVELIHOOD COMPONENTS IN RESETTLEMENT SITES**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in  
Congress assembled:*

1           Sec. 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Least Displacement of  
2 Informal Settler Families Act.”

3           Sec. 2. *Amendatory Provisions.* – For purposes of this Act, the following  
4 provisions of Republic Act No. 7279, otherwise known as the “Urban Development and  
5 Housing Act of 1992,” are hereby amended as follows:

6           a. Section 2 of Republic Act No. 7279 is hereby amended to read as  
7 follows:

8           “SEC. 2. *Declaration of State Policy and Program Objectives.* -It shall be  
9 the policy of the Sate to undertake, in cooperation with the private  
10 sector, a comprehensive and continuing Urban and Development and  
11 Housing Program, hereinafter referred to as the Program, which shall:

12           (a) x x x

13           (b) x x x

14           (c) x x x

15           (d) x x x

16           (e) Recognize that issues relating to adequate housing, forced  
17 evictions or homelessness have a profound impact on children  
18 due to their vulnerabilities and specific needs which are often  
19 overlooked by the government, thus, undertaking to promote

1 and protect the fundamental rights of the children before, during,  
2 and after relocation guided by the principles on survival and  
3 development, child participation, non-discrimination, and best  
4 interest of the child, and consistent with the United Nations  
5 Convention on the Rights of the Child.

6 (f) Encourage more effective people's participation in the urban  
7 development process through a mechanism of adequate and  
8 genuine consultation in all stages of the relocation and  
9 resettlement process with the affected communities, which  
10 should include a space for children, women and other  
11 marginalized groups.

12 (g) Adopt as a policy the least displacement of people from their  
13 dwelling places."

14 b. Section 3 of Republic Act No. 7279 is hereby amended to read as  
15 follows:

16 "SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* - For purposes of this Act:

17 "x x x

18 "(w) x x x;

19 "(x) 'Zonal Improvement Program or ZIP' refers to the program of  
20 the National Housing Authority of upgrading and improving Informal  
21 Settlements within the cities and municipalities of Metro Manila  
22 pursuant to existing statutes and pertinent executive issuances;

23 "(y) 'Adequate and Genuine Consultation' refers to the standard of  
24 consultation with affected informal settler families (ISFs) which shall  
25 require the concurrence of all of the following:

26 1. Effective dissemination and full access, to the public, of  
27 relevant information and documents, including but not  
28 limited to land records, housing budgets, the proposed plan  
29 or project, alternative housing options, technical studies, and  
30 comprehensive resettlement plans.

31 2. Reasonable time, which shall not be less than thirty (30)  
32 days, for the public to review, comment, and object to the  
33 proposed plan, project, eviction, or demolition;

34 3. Provision by the government or non-government  
35 organizations of legal, technical and other advice to the  
36 affected persons on their rights and options;

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4. Separate sessions of open and public consultations with affected households in general and affected subsectors in particular, including but not limited to women, children, youth, senior citizens, persons with disabilities (PWDs), workers, farmers, fisherfolk, and lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgenders (LGBT);

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5. Public hearings that provide affected ISFs and their advocates with opportunities to challenge the eviction decision or present alternative proposals and to articulate their demands and development priorities; and

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6. The conclusion of any mediation, arbitration, or adjudication proceedings by an independent body vested with constitutional authority such as a court of law, when appropriate and availed of, in case no agreement is reached on the proposals of the concerned parties.

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“(z) ‘Civil Society Organizations or CSOs’ refers to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), people’s organizations (POs), cooperatives, trade unions, professional associations, faith-based organizations, media groups, indigenous peoples movements, foundations and other citizen’s groups formed primarily for social and economic development to plan and monitor government programs and projects, and engage in policy discussions, and actively participate in collaborative activities with the government;

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“(aa) ‘In-City Resettlement’ refers to a relocation site within the jurisdiction of the local government unit (LGU) where the affected ISFs are living;

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“(bb) ‘Informal Settlements’ refers to:

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1. Residential areas where housing units have been constructed by settlers on land which they occupy illegally; or  
2. Unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with existing planning and building regulations;

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“(cc) ‘Informal Settler Families (ISFs)’ are individuals or households living in any of the following places:

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1. Lots, buildings, dwelling units, or other structures without the consent of the property owner;
2. Danger areas;
3. Areas for government Infrastructure projects;
4. Protected or forest areas, except for Indigenous peoples;
5. Areas for priority development as declared under Proclamation No. 1967, series of 1980, if applicable;
6. Government or public lands or facilities not intended for human habitation; or
7. Any other places, after being displaced due to natural or man-made hazards.

“(dd) “Near-City Resettlement” refers to a relocation site within the jurisdiction of a local government unit adjacent to the local government unit having jurisdiction over the present settlements of the ISFs;

“(ee) “Non-government Organization or NGO” refers to a duly registered non-stock, non-profit organization focusing on the upliftment of the basic or disadvantaged sectors of society by providing policy advocacy, training, community organizing, research, access to resources, and other similar activities, as defined under Republic Act No. 8425, otherwise known as the ‘Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act’ and organized and operated exclusively for scientific, research, educational, character-building and youth and sports development, health, social welfare, cultural or charitable purposes, or a combination thereof, and no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private individual pursuant to Section 34 (H) (2) (c) (1) of Republic Act No. 8424, as amended, otherwise known as the ‘Tax Reform Act of 1997’;

“(ff) ‘Off-City Resettlement’ refers to a relocation site developed outside and not adjacent to the local government unit where the affected ISFs have their settlements;

1                   “(gg) ‘People’s Plan’ refers to the plan formulated and initiated by the  
2                   beneficiary associations, with the assistance of the concerned  
3                   government agencies, in cooperation with the Presidential  
4                   Commission for the Urban Poor, with or without the support of CSOs,  
5                   which shall contain a site development plan that conforms to  
6                   standards of adequate housing and to the comprehensive land use  
7                   plan of the local government unit under whose jurisdiction the project  
8                   site is proposed to be located, including architecture and engineering  
9                   house design, community health, sanitation and security plans, as  
10                  well as nonphysical development components such as self-help  
11                  development, capability building, and a system of allocation of  
12                  socialized housing units. The formulation and the resulting plan  
13                  should promote and protect the welfare of women, children, persons  
14                  with disabilities, and senior citizens;

15                  “(hh) ‘Social Preparation’ refers to the process of establishing social,  
16                  organizational, and institutional norms and mechanisms which will:  
17                  (1) enable the settlers to cope with changes; and (2) in partnership  
18                  with concerned institutions and stakeholders, encourage the settlers  
19                  not only to work among themselves for the purpose of drawing up  
20                  and undertaking their housing resettlement proposals but also to  
21                  actively and meaningfully participate in housing resettlement projects  
22                  undertaken on their behalf, thus, resolving collective action problems  
23                  among community members and coordination problems with  
24                  government and other entities. There shall be separate social  
25                  preparation for children, and for the affected communities of the  
26                  receiving local government unit in case of near-city and off-city  
27                  relocation;

28                  “(ii) ‘Adequate Housing’ refers to standards requiring more than just  
29                  providing four walls and a roof. For housing to be adequate, it must,  
30                  at a minimum, meet the following criteria in accordance with the  
31                  Commission on Human Rights (CHR) IV ADV. NO. A2011-003:

32                         a. Security of Tenure. - Housing is not adequate if its occupants  
33                         do not have a degree of tenure security which guarantees legal  
34                         protection against forced evictions, harassment and other  
35                         threats.



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b. Availability of Services. - Housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage, or refuse disposal.

c. Affordability. - Housing is not adequate if its cost threatens or compromises the occupant's enjoyment of their other human rights.

d. Habitability. - Housing is not adequate if it does not guarantee physical safety or provide adequate space, as well as protection against cold, damp, heat, rain, wind and other threats to health, and structural hazards.

e. Accessibility. - Housing is not adequate if the specific needs of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups are not taken into account.

f. Location. - Housing is not adequate if it is cut off from employment opportunities, health care services, schools, child care centers and other social services, or if located in polluted or dangerous areas.

g. Cultural Adequacy. - Housing is not adequate if it does not respect and take into account the expression of cultural identity;

"(jj) 'Danger Area' refers to a danger or high risk area which poses a high level of threat to public welfare and safety that cannot be addressed through or remedied by scientific, physical and engineering methods and, thereby, is unsuitable for settlement and permanent structures; Provided, that an area can only be declared as a danger or high risk area through an appropriate technical study, adequate and genuine public consultation with the affected persons or entities, and certification by the appropriate government agency."

c. Section 4 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Coverage. - The program shall cover all lands in urban and urbanizable areas, including existing areas for priority development sites, and in other areas that may be identified by the local government units as suitable for socialized housing. The program

1 shall also cover all persons whose dwelling places are at a risk of  
2 lawfully being evicted or demolished or being displaced due to  
3 man-made or natural hazards."

4 d. Section 21 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

5 "SEC. 21. *Basic Services.* - Socialized housing or resettlement areas  
6 shall be provided by the local government unit undertaking relocation  
7 and resettlement, in coordination with the Department of Human  
8 Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) and, when applicable,  
9 with private developers, with the following basic services and  
10 facilities:

- 11 i. Potable and treated water supply;
- 12 ii. Power and electricity and an adequate power distribution  
13 system;
- 14 iii. Sanitation facilities including sewerage facilities, material  
15 recovery facilities, garbage collection and an efficient and  
16 adequate solid waste disposal system;
- 17 iv. Access to primary roads and transportation facilities; and
- 18 v. Spaces where children can play and interact with each other  
19 such as parks, sports complexes, and/or playgrounds, among  
20 others.

21 The provision of other basic services and facilities such as health,  
22 education, communications, security, recreation, relief welfare, and  
23 livelihood components shall be planned and shall be given priority for  
24 implementation by the local government unit and concerned  
25 agencies in cooperation with the private sector and the beneficiaries  
26 themselves. The concerned local government unit undertaking  
27 relocation and resettlement and the DHSUD shall sign a  
28 memorandum of agreement (MOA) which shall specify their duties  
29 and responsibilities and timetables for their completion. Copies of the  
30 MOA shall be published in the website of the lead local government  
31 unit and given to the affected ISFs at least thirty (30) days prior to  
32 the start of the resettlement process; Provided, that the recipient  
33 local government units in cases of near-city or off-city resettlement  
34 shall also be consulted and shall participate in the provision of the  
35 basic services as required under this provision.

1 In instances where the resettlement site is located in another local  
2 government unit such as near-city or off-city resettlement, the local  
3 government unit implementing the relocation and resettlement and  
4 the DHSUD, in coordination with the appropriate agencies, shall be  
5 responsible for ensuring the availability of basic services and facilities,  
6 including a livelihood component for the beneficiaries being relocated.  
7 For this purpose, they shall enter into a memorandum of agreement  
8 (MOA) with the recipient local government unit in providing therein  
9 their duties, responsibilities, and timetables for the provision of basic  
10 services. Copies of the MOA shall be published in the website of the  
11 lead local government unit and given to the affected ISFs at least  
12 thirty (30) days prior to the start of the resettlement process.

13 The local government unit(s) involved, in coordination with DHSUD,  
14 shall ensure that these basic services are provided at the most  
15 cost-efficient rates, and shall set a mechanism to coordinate  
16 operationally the thrusts, objectives and activities of other  
17 government agencies concerned with providing basic services to  
18 housing projects. The DHSUD and the Bureau of Local Government  
19 Finance of the Department of Finance shall jointly work on the  
20 cost-sharing mechanism necessary to fully implement the provision  
21 of such other basic services and facilities."

22 e. Section 23 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

23 "SEC. 23. *Participation of Program Beneficiaries or Affected ISFs,*  
24 *Formation of Beneficiary-Association, and Formulation and*  
25 *Implementation of a People's Plan.* - The LGUs, in coordination with  
26 DHSUD, PCUP and concerned government agencies, shall afford  
27 program beneficiaries or affected ISFs or their duly designated  
28 representatives an opportunity to process over matters involving the  
29 protection and promotion of their legitimate collective interests which  
30 shall include adequate and genuine consultation as well as  
31 appropriate documentation and feedback mechanisms. They shall  
32 also be encouraged to organize themselves into an association for  
33 accreditation as beneficiaries or awardees of ownership rights under  
34 the resettlement program, community mortgage program, land  
35 tenure assistance program, and other similar programs in relation to

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a socialized housing project actually being implemented by the national government or by the local government units. They shall assist the government in preventing the incursions of professional squatters and members of squatting syndicates into their communities.

In instances when the affected beneficiaries have failed to organize themselves or form an association within a reasonable period prior to the implementation of the program or project affecting them, adequate and genuine consultation between the DHSUD and the affected beneficiaries shall be conducted with the assistance of the PCUP and concerned non-government organizations until an association is formed in place.

The beneficiary association, in coordination with the PCUP, with or without the support of the CSOs, shall formulate a People's Plan through adequate and genuine consultation.

The association, with the assistance of CSOs and DHSUD, including the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), National Housing Authority (NHA), City or Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (C/MSWDO), Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC), and other relevant government agencies, shall agree on, develop and implement the people's plan.

In accordance with the protection guidelines provided under Section 28 of this Act, a resettlement action plan shall be an indispensable component of the people's plan. The Resettlement Action Plan shall include the following objectives:

- (a) Ensure safe, affordable, decent, and humane conditions of relocation, incorporating therein appropriate disaster risk reduction management and climate change adaptation standards;
- (b) Provide adequate social preparation; and
- (c) Prevent forced eviction; Provided, that primary consideration shall be given to the housing financial scheme suggested in the people's plan.

1 f. Section 26 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

2 "SEC. 26. Urban Renewal and Resettlement. - Urban Renewal and  
3 Resettlement shall include the rehabilitation and development of  
4 Informal settlements and resettlement of program beneficiaries in  
5 accordance with the provisions of this Act. On-Site development shall  
6 be implemented after adequate and genuine consultation with the  
7 affected ISFs, and in accordance with the people's plan formulated  
8 pursuant to Section 23 of this Act, in order to ensure minimum  
9 movement of informal settler families.

10 Where demolition or eviction is allowed in the area occupied by the  
11 program beneficiaries pursuant to Section 28 of this Act, and on-site  
12 development cannot be undertaken by reason thereof, the in-city  
13 resettlement of the beneficiaries of the program from their existing  
14 places of occupancy shall be undertaken only after conducting a child  
15 rights impact assessment and a risk reduction assessment, after  
16 compliance with the procedures laid down in Section 28 of Republic  
17 Act 7279, and in accordance with the preferences of the affected ISFs  
18 as contained in the People's Plan. A technical study conducted by the  
19 concerned LGU shall be necessary as a means of verification that  
20 on-site development is not feasible.

21 Should in-city resettlement be not feasible, near-city resettlement  
22 shall be considered and undertaken in accordance with the  
23 requirements for in-city resettlement. Off-city resettlement shall be  
24 the last resort and must only be resorted to when directly requested  
25 by the ISFs themselves, and must satisfy the requirements of  
26 adequate and genuine consultation prior to relocation as well as the  
27 requirements for in-city resettlement.

28 Acquisition of lands to be used for resettlement programs shall  
29 comply with the provisions of Section 9 of this Act."

30 g. Section 29 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

31 "SEC. 29. Resettlement. - Within two (2) years from the effectivity of  
32 this Act, the local government units, in coordination with the DHSUD,  
33 shall implement the relocation and resettlement of ISFs living in  
34 danger areas. The local government unit, in coordination with the

1 DHSUD, shall provide relocation or resettlement sites that conform to  
2 adequate housing standards with basic services and facilities and  
3 access to employment and livelihood opportunities sufficient to meet  
4 the basic needs of the affected families. For this purpose, the local  
5 government unit may purchase lands outside of its jurisdiction.

6 Where the land occupied by the underprivileged and homeless  
7 persons is privately-owned, the local government unit shall, in  
8 coordination with the DHSUD, negotiate with the owner for the  
9 purchase of the occupied property. Should the negotiation fail, the  
10 local government unit may resort to expropriation as an exception to  
11 Section 10 of Republic Act 7279; Provided, that they have been in  
12 continuous an uninterrupted possession thereof for at least thirty (30)  
13 years.

14 All local government units shall identify potential resettlement areas  
15 in their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs).

16 In addition to the funding sources provided under Section 42 of this  
17 Act, the allocation for the basic services and facilities may be taken by  
18 the local government unit implementing the relocation or  
19 resettlement from the twenty percent (20%) of the internal revenue  
20 allotment appropriated for development projects as mandated under  
21 Section 187 of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the 'Local  
22 Government Code of 1991'."

23 *Sec. 3. Audit of resettlement sites.* – The Department of Human Settlements and  
24 Urban Development, in coordination with the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor,  
25 shall conduct a regular audit of existing resettlement sites to determine the occupancy by  
26 the program beneficiaries in the said sites, and compliance with the standards of  
27 adequate housing and provision of basic services, as provided in this Act.

28 *Sec. 4. Implementing rules and regulations.* – The principles, policies and  
29 provisions of this Act shall be incorporated in the National Shelter Program.

30 The DHSUD, in consultation and in coordination with appropriate government agencies,  
31 CSOs, NGOs, and representatives from the private sector and ISFs, shall promulgate a  
32 new set of implementing rules and regulations within sixty (60) days from the effectivity  
33 of this Act. The implementing rules and regulations shall be consistent with the provisions  
34 of this Act, particularly with the amendment, parameters, and standards introduced to

1 Sections 2, 3, 4, 21, 23, 26, and 29 of the "Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992"  
2 and shall include the following:

- 3 a. A People's Plan template to guide Informal settler families in the  
4 development of their own People's Plan; Provided, however, that such  
5 template shall be used to benchmark the minimum standards in a  
6 People's Plan; and  
7 b. A guide to effective implementation of the People's Plan, including  
8 details on the necessity of the issuance of internal memoranda by  
9 concerned agencies.

10 The Implementing rules and regulations issued pursuant to this section shall take effect  
11 thirty (30) days after its publication in two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

12 *Sec. 5. Congressional oversight committee.* – There is hereby created a  
13 Congressional Oversight Committee to oversee, monitor, and evaluate the  
14 implementation of this Act.

15 The Oversight Committee shall be composed of five (5) members from the Senate which  
16 shall include the Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Urban Planning, Housing and  
17 Resettlement, and five (5) members from the House of Representatives which shall  
18 include the Chairperson of the Committee on Housing and Urban Development. The four  
19 (4) other members from each Chamber shall be designated by the Senate President and  
20 the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The Minority in each Chamber  
21 shall have at least one (1) representative.

22 *Sec. 6. Repealing clause.* – All laws, decrees, executive orders, proclamations,  
23 rules and regulations, and other issuances, or parts thereof which are inconsistent with  
24 the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

25 *Sec. 7. Separability clause.* – If, for any reason, any part, section or provision of  
26 this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions not affected thereby  
27 shall continue to be in full force and effect.

28 *Sec. 8. Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in  
29 the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

*Approved.*