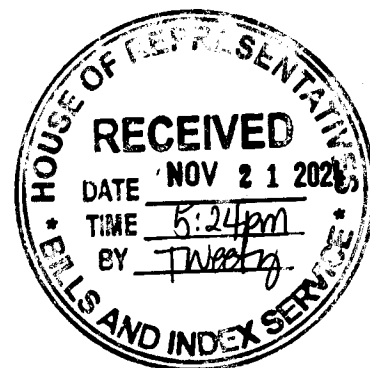


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session



HOUSE BILL NO. 11131

Introduced by
AKBAYAN Representative Percival Cendaña

AN ACT
PRESCRIBING A JUST AND HUMANE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE
RESETTLEMENT OF UNDERPRIVILEGED AND HOMELESS CITIZENS,
PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION THEREOF,
AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Part of the objectives of enacting Republic Act No. 7279 or the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 (UDHA) was the provision of secure, safe, adequate, decent, and affordable housing for the urban poor, especially for informal settler families (ISFs). Although the UDHA intended to limit the displacement of the urban poor and provide safeguards in cases of resettlement, experiences of ISFs over the years show a distortion in the implementation of the existing framework to circumvent the requirements under the law.

In 2008, the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (UN CESCR) expressed its deep concern for the large-scale forced evictions of urban families:

“The Committee regrets that most of its previous recommendations relating to the prevention of illegal forced evictions (E/C.12/1995/7, paras. 31 and 32) have not been acted upon by the State party, and remains deeply concerned about the large-scale forced eviction of urban families carried out for the purpose of urban renewal and beautification, which has reportedly affected over 1.2 million people in the period between 1995 and 2008. It is also concerned about the lack of effective consultation of, and legal redress for, persons affected by forced evictions, and the inadequate measures to provide sufficient compensation or adequate relocation sites to families who have been forcibly removed from their properties.”¹

¹ United Nations Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (UN CESCR), *Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant [on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights]: concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Philippines*, 9 (2008), UN OHCHR WEBSITE, available at https://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/E.C.12.PHL.CO.4_EN.pdf

Eight years later, the UN CESCR urged the Philippines to amend the UDHA and adopt a legal framework “to be followed in the case of evictions in line with international standards[.]”²

Over three decades have passed since the enactment of the UDHA, yet there is still no legal framework for housing and resettlement that adequately addresses the needs of ISFs and the urban poor that is consistent with our constitutional mandates and core international instruments.

The proposed bill seeks to address the gaps in the UDHA by: a) strictly prohibiting unjust evictions of ISFs and demolitions of the structures they live in; b) imposing additional requirements before, during, and after any eviction or demolition of ISFs, such as social preparation, adequate resettlement, spaces for children to play and interact in relocation sites, and adequate and genuine consultation; and c) designating the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) as the central coordinating body and clearing house for evictions and demolitions.

The ISFs and the urban poor have experienced many of the worst injustices in our country. At the center of these injustices are children who are forcibly displaced from their homes and suffer abusive and inhumane practices in the conduct of eviction and demolition. No less than Section 10 of Article III of the Constitution mandates that “[u]rban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwelling demolished, except in accordance with law and in a just and humane manner.”

In light of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this measure is earnestly sought.



PERCIVAL CENDAÑA
AKBAYAN Representative

² United Nations Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (UN CESCR), *Concluding observations on the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of the Philippines*, 11 (2016), UN OHCHR WEBSITE, available at <https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=4slQ6QSmlBEDzFEovLCuW0bdAPxDtLozuMbt2Bx8ShtndcA99xuuc4alkFrZKJ%2FkRiDo8U88jGVAsUzzX8uc%2F0G55fzKNKJO6ajz0A6%2BJh7%2BGPdcECafk2zDal16HD%2FK>

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **11131**

Introduced by
AKBAYAN Representative Percival Cendaña

AN ACT
PRESCRIBING A JUST AND HUMANE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE
RESETTLEMENT OF UNDERPRIVILEGED AND HOMELESS CITIZENS,
PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION THEREOF,
AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

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

1 **SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** – This Act shall be known as the “Just and Humane
2 Resettlement Act.”
3

4 **Sec. 2. *Declaration of Policy.*** – Pursuant to Section 9, Article XIII of the
5 Constitution, the State shall ensure that underprivileged and homeless citizens have access
6 to adequate, safe, secure, habitable, sustainable, resilient and affordable housing.
7

8 Pursuant to Section 10, Article XIII and Section 10, Article II of the Constitution, the
9 State shall neither evict nor demolish informal settler families, except in accordance with
10 law and in a just and humane manner, and shall promote social justice in all phases of
11 national development.
12

13 The State shall, by law and for the common good, undertake, in cooperation with the
14 private sector, a continuing program of housing and urban development which shall make
15 available at affordable cost, decent housing and basic services to underprivileged and
16 homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlement areas.
17

18 In addition, the State shall encourage on-site development in the implementation of
19 housing programs and shall promote the creation of new settlements and development of

1 sustainable urban renewal programs while guaranteeing the preservation of agricultural
2 lands necessary for food security.

3
4 The State shall encourage more effective people's participation in the urban
5 development process through a mechanism of adequate and genuine consultation in all
6 stages of the relocation and resettlement process with the affected communities, which
7 should include a space for children, women and other marginalized groups.

8
9 **Sec. 3. *Definition of Terms.*** – As used in this Act, the following terms are defined
10 as follows:

11 (a) *Adequate and Genuine Consultation* refers to the constitutionally mandated process
12 whereby the public, on their own or through people's organizations, is provided
13 an opportunity to be heard and to participate in the decision making process on
14 matters involving the protection and promotion of its legitimate collective
15 interest, which shall include the following:

16 (i) Effective dissemination and full access, to the public, of relevant
17 information, plans and documents, including but not limited to land
18 records, housing budgets, the proposed plan or project, alternative housing
19 options, technical studies, and comprehensive resettlement plans;

20 (ii) Reasonable time, which shall not be less than thirty (30) days, for the public
21 to review, comment and object to the plans and studies;

22 (iii) Provision by the government or non-government organizations of legal,
23 technical, and other appropriate advice to affected persons, households,
24 and/or organizations on their rights and option;

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

30 (v) Public hearings that provide affected informal settler families (ISFs) and
31 their advocates with opportunities to challenge the eviction decision or
32 present alternative proposals and to articulate their demands and
33 development priorities; and

34 (vi) The conclusion of any mediation, arbitration, or adjudication proceedings
35 by an independent body vested with constitutional authority such as a court

1 of law, when appropriate and availed of, in case no agreement is reached
2 on the proposals of the concerned parties.
3

4 (b) *Danger Area* refers to areas which, when occupied for residential purposes,
5 actually pose a danger to the life and safety and property of either the concerned
6 residents or of the general community. The danger is due to an unavoidable
7 source of probable harm to human life or well-being.
8

9 (c) *Demolition* refers to the dismantling by the local government unit (LGU), or any
10 legally authorized agency of government, of all structures within the premises
11 subject for clearing.
12

13 (d) *Eviction* refers to the removal of persons and their belongings from a subject
14 building, structure, or area, or both, in accordance with law.
15

16 (e) *High Risk Area* refers to an area which poses a high level of threat to the public
17 welfare and safety that cannot be addressed through scientific, physical and
18 engineering methods and, thereby, is unsuitable for settlement and permanent
19 structures.
20

21 (f) *Informal Settler Families (ISFs)* refers to individuals or households living in any of
22 the following places:

23 (i) Lots, buildings, dwelling units, or other structures without the consent of
24 the property owner;

25 (ii) Danger areas;

26 (iii) Areas for government infrastructure projects;

27 (iv) Protected or forest areas, except for indigenous peoples;

28 (v) Areas for priority development as declared under Proclamation No. 1967,
29 series of 1980, if applicable;

30 (vi) Government or public lands or facilities not intended for human
31 habitation; or

32 (vii) Any other place, after being displaced due to natural or man-made hazards.
33

34 (g) *People's Plan* refers to the plan formulated and initiated by the beneficiary
35 associations, with the assistance of the concerned government agencies, in
36 cooperation with the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP), with

1 or without the support of civil society organizations (CSOs), which shall contain
2 a site development plan that conforms to standards of adequate housing and to
3 the comprehensive land use plan of the LGU under whose jurisdiction the project
4 site is proposed to be located, including architecture and engineering house
5 design, community health, sanitation and security plans, as well as nonphysical
6 development components such as self-help development, capability building, and
7 a system of allocation of socialized housing units. The formulation and the
8 resulting plan should promote and protect the welfare of women, children,
9 persons with disabilities, and senior citizens.

- 10
- 11 (h) *Social Preparation* refers to the series of activities designed to prepare the affected
12 ISFs to cope with the changes brought about by government infrastructure or
13 development projects and to encourage them to actively participate and prepare
14 their societal, community and personal responsibilities in their quest for tenurial
15 security, human development and basic services, employment and livelihood and
16 other government programs for the ISFs.

17

18 **Sec. 4. Coverage.** – This Act shall apply in all cases of demolition or eviction, whether
19 undertaken by the government or private individuals or entities, and whether ordered by
20 the courts or otherwise.

21

22 **Sec. 5. Policy on Eviction and Demolition.** – As a general rule, any eviction of
23 ISFs or demolition of the structures they live in or any appurtenance thereto shall be
24 prohibited.

25

26 **Sec. 6. Exceptions.** – Eviction of ISFs or demolition of the structures they live in or
27 any appurtenance thereto shall be allowed only in the following exceptional cases:

- 28
- 29 (a) When ISFs occupy a danger area, such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps,
30 riverbanks, shorelines, waterways, and other public places such as sidewalks,
31 roads, parks, and playgrounds, or a high risk area which poses a high level of
32 threat to public welfare and safety that cannot be addressed through or remedied
33 by scientific, physical and engineering methods and, thereby, is unsuitable for
34 settlement and permanent structures: *Provided*, that an area can only be declared
35 as a danger area or high risk area through an appropriate technical study, adequate

1 and genuine public consultation with the affected persons or entities, and
2 certification by the appropriate government agency. It shall be the duty of the
3 province and the city or municipality, after one hundred twenty (120) days from
4 the effectivity of this Act, to conduct the technical studies and public
5 consultations necessary to identify all danger and high risk areas within their
6 respective jurisdictions.

7
8 (b) When government infrastructure projects with available funding are about to be
9 implemented: *Provided*, that evictions or displacements of population due to any
10 development project or business venture involving the government should be
11 avoided or minimized: *Provided*, further, that if eviction is unavoidable under the
12 circumstances, the government shall conduct a comprehensive and holistic
13 impact assessment, before the project is implemented, to determine whether the
14 project will serve the public interest and to explore alternatives and strategies to
15 minimize harm and further violation of human rights of the affected
16 communities, particularly children, women and other marginalized groups:
17 *Provided*, finally, that the agency which seeks to implement the eviction or
18 demolition shall establish the budget pertaining to it upon its application to the
19 PCUP for an eviction or demolition certificate of compliance; and

20
21 (c) When there is a court order for eviction and demolition: *Provided*, however, that
22 no execution of eviction or demolition order shall proceed and be carried out
23 during the pendency of an appeal, notwithstanding the failure to file a supersedeas
24 bond to stay the execution of the order if the appellant is an underprivileged and
25 homeless citizen.

26
27 **Sec. 7. Mandatory Requirements Before, During, and After the Conduct of**
28 ***Eviction or Demolition.*** – No eviction or demolition involving ISFs shall be executed
29 without full compliance with the following mandatory requirements to uphold human
30 dignity and prevent any violation of human rights:

31
32 (A) Before Eviction or Demolition –

33
34 (1) Conduct of social preparation activities related to asset reform, human
35 development an basic services, employment and livelihood, and other

1 programs of the government for both the affected underprivileged and
2 homeless citizens and the affected families of the place where the former will
3 be relocated. *Provided*, that, separate social preparation activities for children
4 of both communities on matters relating to the promotion and protection of
5 their right to development, survival, protection and participation shall be
6 conducted;

7
8 (2) Notice upon the affected persons or entities at least thirty (30) days prior to
9 the date of eviction or demolition;

10
11 (3) Adequate and genuine consultations on the matter of resettlement with the
12 duly designated representatives of the families to be resettled and the
13 affected communities in the areas where they are to be relocated: *Provided*,
14 that a consultation in the form of an inter-agency pre-eviction or pre-
15 demolition conference with the affected underprivileged and homeless
16 citizens shall be convened by the national government agency or LGU
17 authorized to evict or demolish and the same shall be complied with under
18 the following conditions:

19
20 (a) The local Philippine National Police (PNP) personnel, whose function
21 is to provide law enforcement and civil disturbance control but not to
22 participate in the physical dismantling of any structure, shall actively
23 participate in the consultation process and their role shall be clearly set
24 forth;

25
26 (b) The following agencies shall be represented during the inter-agency pre-
27 eviction or pre-demolition conference with the affected underprivileged
28 and homeless citizens:

- 29 (i) Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG);
30 (ii) Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD);
31 (iii) Department of Education (DepEd);
32 (iv) Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);
33 (v) Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
34 (DHSUD);
35 (vi) National Housing Authority (NHA);

- 1 (vii) Department of Health (DOH);
2 (viii) PCUP;
3 (ix) Commission on Human Rights (CHR);
4 (x) Philippine Commission on Women (PCW);
5 (xi) Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC);
6 (xii) Appropriate Key Shelter Agencies;
7 (xiii) Representatives from non-government organizations and/or
8 people's organizations working for the interest of the ISFs; and
9 (xiv) The concerned LGUs.

10
11 If the conference is convened by the LGU, the PCW and CWC shall be
12 replaced by the Local GAD Focal Point System and the Local Council
13 for the Protection of Children representatives, respectively, of the
14 concerned LGUs.

- 15
16 (c) The inter-agency pre-eviction or pre-demolition conference with the
17 affected underprivileged and homeless citizens shall be presided by the
18 PCUP, which may call on the assistance of other agencies whenever
19 necessary;
20
21 (d) A plan for eviction or demolition shall be formulated during the inter-
22 agency pre-eviction or pre-demolition conference, setting forth therein
23 clear procedures that will be implemented during the eviction or
24 demolition to prevent any human rights violation;
25
26 (e) The details of the inter-agency pre-eviction or pre-demolition
27 conference with the affected underprivileged and homeless citizens shall
28 be documented or recorded, and a summary of the points of the
29 agreements arrived at as well as the disagreements shall be considered
30 and given weight by the inter-agency body in coming up with a decision
31 on matters relating to the conduct of eviction or demolition: *Provided,*
32 that copies of the documentation and summary shall be provided to all
33 the stakeholders present three (3) days after the pre-eviction or pre-
34 demolition conference;
35

1 (f) The inter-agency pre-eviction or pre-demolition conference with the
2 affected underprivileged and homeless citizens shall be conducted after
3 seven (7) days from service of notice of eviction or demolition upon the
4 affected persons and entities; and

5
6 (g) Any request for PNP assistance shall be accompanied by a certification
7 from the PCUP that an inter-agency pre-eviction or pre-demolition
8 conference with the affected underprivileged and homeless citizens was
9 conducted.

10
11 (4) Submission to the Barangay Officials, before any eviction or demolition, of
12 the following:

13 (a) Certificate of Compliance secured from the PCUP;

14 (b) Names of all personnel, staff, and crew taking part in the eviction or
15 demolition activity, including private security, and the names of the PNP
16 personnel assigned to maintain law and order;

17 (c) Notice of the date of demolition which shall be at least five (5) calendar
18 days from such notice; and

19 (d) List of officers of the agencies forming part of the inter-agency body
20 convened to extend support and assistance.

21
22 (B) During Eviction and Demolition –

23
24 (1) Reading of the plan of eviction or demolition agreed upon during the inter-
25 agency pre-eviction or pre-demolition conference;

26 (2) Presence of local government officials or their representatives during
27 eviction or demolition;

28 (3) Proper identification of all persons taking part in the demolition;

29 (4) Execution of eviction or demolition only during regular office hours from
30 Mondays to Fridays and during good weather, unless the affected families
31 consent otherwise;

32 (5) No use of heavy equipment for demolition except for structures that are
33 permanent and made of concrete materials;

34 (6) Proper uniforms for members of the PNP who shall occupy the first line of
35 law enforcement and observe proper disturbance control procedures:

1 *Provided*, that the PNP, in coordination with the DSWD, shall ensure the
2 safety and security of the affected children, pregnant and lactating mothers,
3 senior citizens, persons with disabilities and other groups or marginalized
4 sectors in the areas of eviction or demolition;

5 (7) Observance of a minimum standard of conduct based on rules of
6 engagement that apply maximum tolerance in order to prevent the outbreak
7 of violence or the escalation thereof: *Provided*, that any legal use of force must
8 respect the principles of necessity and proportionality: *Provided*, further, that
9 the child protection policy in the conduct of eviction or demolition shall be
10 implemented;

11 (8) Measures to protect the evictees from threats or harassment from the
12 government or private persons or entities, including gender-based violence:
13 *Provided*, that legal assistance to any complaining party shall be available;
14 and

15 (9) Transparency in all stages of the eviction or demolition process, allowing the
16 media to cover the whole event.

17
18 (C) After Eviction or Demolition –
19

20 (1) Adequate housing and relocation, whether temporary or permanent: *Provided*,
21 that in cases of eviction and demolition pursuant to a court order involving
22 underprivileged and homeless citizens, relocation shall be undertaken by the
23 LGU concerned and the National Housing Authority with the assistance of
24 other government agencies within forty-five (45) days from the service of
25 notice of final judgement by the court, after which period the said order shall
26 be executed: *Provided*, however, that should relocation not be possible within
27 the said period, financial assistance in the amount equivalent to the prevailing
28 and applicable minimum daily wage for non-agricultural workers, multiplied
29 by sixty (60) days, shall be extended to the affected families by the LGU
30 concerned: *Provided*, further, that the financial assistance shall not replace the
31 requirement of adequate relocation; and

32 (2) Immediately after the eviction, all relief measures, medical facilities,
33 psychosocial services, documentation of evictees to prevent displacement or
34 family separation and similar assistance shall be put in place by the LGUs
35 concerned in partnership with relevant government agencies.

1
2 Observance of the above requirements shall be mandatory in all cases involving the
3 eviction and demolition of underprivileged and homeless citizens and ISFs, regardless of
4 whether or not their dwellings or residential structures were constructed before or after
5 the effectivity of this Act.
6

7 The DILG and the DHSUD shall jointly promulgate the necessary rules and
8 regulations to carry out this section.
9

10 **Sec. 8. *Prohibition on Fencing After a Disaster or Calamity.*** – It shall be
11 prohibited for any person to secure or build a perimeter fence on an area or property
12 inhabited by underprivileged and homeless citizens after the same is razed to the ground
13 by a fire or ruined by a natural calamity: *Provided*, that the fencing of the of the property
14 shall be allowed if the person causing the fencing can show a duly-signed court order
15 allowing the same.
16

17 **Sec. 9. *PCUP as Central Coordinating Body for Eviction, Demolition, and***
18 ***Resettlement.*** – The PCUP is hereby designated as the Central Coordinating Body for
19 the conduct of eviction and demolition activities involving underprivileged and homeless
20 citizens.
21

22 **Sec. 10. *Functions of the Central Coordinating Body.*** – The PCUP shall exercise
23 the following functions as the Central Coordinating Body:
24

- 25 (a) Monitor all evictions and demolitions, whether extrajudicial or court-ordered,
26 involving underprivileged and homeless citizens;
27 (b) Require a government agency or LGU proposing to undertake the eviction or
28 demolition activities to secure first from the PCUP Central Office, in the case of
29 national projects, or from its regional office in case of local projects, the checklist
30 and guidelines for the national and local projects, respectively, on eviction or
31 demolition prior to the actual implementation thereof and, subsequently, to
32 submit to the PCUP the completed checklist, attested to under oath by the
33 proponent, indicating that:
34 (i) Adequate and genuine consultation with the affected families have already
35 been undertaken;

1 (ii) Adequate resettlement site and relocation facilities are available; and

2 (iii) The pre-relocation requirements have been complied with;

3
4 (c) Review the basis for application for the conduct of eviction of underprivileged
5 and homeless citizens or the demolition of their dwellings or appurtenances
6 thereto in a danger area or high risk area, or in an area where a government
7 infrastructure project with available funding is about to be implemented;

8
9 (d) Based on the completed checklist, subject to further verification and the review
10 of the basis for application for eviction or demolition in the immediately
11 preceding sub-paragraph, issue a demolition and eviction certificate of
12 compliance to the national government or LGU proposing the eviction or
13 demolition involving underprivileged and homeless citizens;

14
15 (e) Initiate, in coordination with relevant government agencies, the formulation of
16 rules of engagement in the implementation of eviction or demolition based on
17 maximum tolerance and on the principles of necessity and proportionality;

18
19 (f) Establish a separate protection mechanism for children through the formulation
20 of a child protection policy in the conduct of eviction and demolition: *Provided,*
21 that the child protection policy shall be developed in partnership with the DSWD,
22 CHR and CWC and in consultation with stakeholders including children;

23
24 (g) Investigate *motu proprio* or upon complaint by any party any violation of the
25 provisions of sections 6 and 7 hereof or the rules and regulations issued to
26 implement them;

27
28 (h) File *motu proprio* or by way of assistance to any aggrieved party, the appropriate
29 criminal, civil, or administrative case against any person or persons found to have
30 violated the provisions of Sections 6 and 7 of the Act or the rules and regulations
31 issued to implement them;

32
33 (i) Recommend to the President appropriate measures for the implementation and
34 enforcement of this Act and the rules and regulations issued to implement it,
35 including possible administrative sanctions against national or local government
36 officials who violate the same;

37

- 1 (j) Require assistance and necessary information from any government agency in the
2 discharge of its functions under this Act;
- 3
- 4 (k) Publicize matters covered by its investigation of violations of the provisions of
5 Sections 6 and 7 of this Act or the rules and regulations issued to implement
6 them, when circumstances so warrant and with due prudence: *Provided*, however,
7 that the PCUP shall, under the rules and regulations that shall hereafter be
8 promulgated, determine what cases may be made public: *Provided*, further, that
9 any public report or press release from the PCUP shall be balanced, fair and true;
- 10
- 11 (l) Administer oaths, issue subpoenas duces tecum, and take the testimonies of
12 witnesses in the course of its investigation;
- 13
- 14 (m) Adopt its own operational guidelines and rules of procedures, as well as rules and
15 regulations not otherwise inconsistent with existing laws, rules and regulations,
16 to effectively carry out its mandate; and
- 17
- 18 (n) Perform such other functions as may hereafter be provided by law.

19
20 The PCUP shall designate additional personnel to carry out its mandate under this
21 Act.

22

23 **Sec. 11. *Penalty for Violation.*** – The penalty of not less than six (6) months but
24 not more than six (6) years of imprisonment, or a fine of not less than Twenty-five
25 thousand Pesos (P25,000.00) but not more than One hundred thousand Pesos
26 (P100,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed on any person who
27 violates Sections 6 or 7 of this Act.

28

29 If the offender is a corporation, partnership, association, government-owned or
30 controlled corporation, or other juridical entity, the penalty shall be imposed on the officer
31 or officers of said corporation, partnership, association, government-owned or controlled
32 corporation, or juridical entity who caused the violation.

33

34 **Sec. 12. *Appropriations.*** – The amount necessary to carry out the purpose of this
35 Act shall be included in the annual budget of implementing agencies in the General
36 Appropriations Act of the year following its enactment into law and every year thereafter.

1 **Sec. 13. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within one hundred twenty
2 (120) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DHSUD, DILG, and PCUP shall, in
3 consultation with non-government organizations, people's organizations, ISFs and their
4 organizations, and the relevant private sector organizations, jointly promulgate the rules
5 and regulations implementing the provisions of this Act.
6

7 **Sec. 14. *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision of this Act is declared
8 unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not affected thereby shall
9 remain in full force and effect.
10

11 **Sec. 15. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, executive orders, presidential decrees,
12 proclamations, rules, regulations, issuances, and enactments or parts thereof inconsistent
13 with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
14

15 **Sec. 16. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
16 publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,