

Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Constitution Hills, Quezon City

**EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 6674**



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Introduced by **HON. KRISTINE ALEXIE B. TUTOR**  
Third District, Bohol

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**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The COVID-19 pandemic plaguing the entire Philippines, with most cases concentrated in highly urbanized areas, has become a wake-up call to decongest the highly urbanized cities.

Through the past decades and under various national government administrations since the Commonwealth Era, housing and rural-to-urban migration have beset the country. Many attempts have been made to address the plight of the local migrants, but have essentially failed. Trickle down economic policies and resettlement programs have been unable to produce lasting impact.

In 2018, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) the first baseline National Migration Survey (NMS). Some 45,000 households and 45,000 respondents participated in this historic study. Results of the 2018 NMS were released on January 28, 2020.

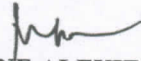
According to the PSA, the following are among the key findings of the 2018 NMS:

1. NCR and CALABARZON are the top lifetime migrant destination regions in the country, followed by Central Luzon, Davao Region, and Central Visayas.
2. Lifetime migrants are defined as those who are now residing in a place different from the usual residence of their mother at the time of their birth. About four in ten Filipinos are lifetime migrants. The change in residence most commonly involved movement from one region to another (23%), followed by movement from one city/municipality to another within the same province (12%).
3. In contrast to lifetime migration, only 15 percent of Filipinos migrated in the past five years, of which 13 percent moved within the country (internal migrants), while two percent moved to/from another country (international migrants).
4. For inter-regional migration in the past five years, NCR and CALABARZON remained the most common destination regions but at the same time, also registered the largest number of out-migrants in the same period.
5. CALABARZON, NCR and Central Visayas were the top local intended destinations of the 14 percent of Filipinos who intended to move in the next five years .
6. About 55 percent of Filipinos age 15 and over have ever moved to or resided in another city/municipality, province, region or country for three months or more since birth. Forty-nine percent (49%) moved within the country (internal migrants), three percent moved to/from another country (international migrants), and four percent were both internal and

international migrants. For each type of migration, there are slightly more female than male migrants. Non-migrants, i.e., those who never moved is estimated at 45 percent.

7. In terms of period migration, 15 percent of Filipinos changed their residence over the past five years, of which 13 percent were internal migrants. Moreover, over half of these internal migrants were less than 30 years old.
8. On average, recent migrants were better educated than non-migrants with more of them having reached college or tertiary level. Furthermore, international migrants were better educated than internal migrants, but those who have both internal and international migration experience in the last five years had the highest proportion with college education among all migrant types.

This bill draws from the lessons learned from the 2018 NMS. It addresses the major reasons or motivations for migrating from rural to urban areas.



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**AN ACT**  
**ESTABLISHING THE BALIK PROBINSYA PUBLIC HOUSING AND RELOCATION**  
**PROGRAM, AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES**

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 *“Balik Probinsya Public*  
2 *Housing and Relocation Act”*.

3  
4                                    **Chapter One**  
5                                    **Database on Informal Settlers**  
6

7        **SEC. 2. Role of the Philippine Statistics Authority.** The Philippine Statistics Authority  
8 shall, not later than ninety days from the effectivity of this Act, design and conduct detailed surveys  
9 and inventory of every urban poor household residing in informal settler communities in the  
10 National Capital Region, Metropolitan Cebu, and Metropolitan Davao. These studies shall,  
11 consistent with data privacy law and regulations, gather economic, social, and personal data  
12 necessary for implementing the Balik-Probinsya Relocation Program.

13  
14 These studies shall be completed not later than one hundred and fifty (150) days from the  
15 effectivity of this Act. Data gathered from these surveys and inventory of informal settlers shall  
16 comprise key components of a National Database on the Urban Poor and shall guide the  
17 Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) and other government  
18 agencies on crafting and implementing economic and social policies.  
19

20        **SEC. 3. Authority of PSA to Hire Personnel and Acquire Equipment.** The PSA is  
21 hereby authorized to hire, on a project-based contract of service or job-order basis, the necessary  
22 full complement of personnel for field data gathering, for designing and building the database, and  
23 for data analysis. For long-term database maintenance, the DILG is hereby authorized to create  
24 new regular plantilla positions for the hiring of new personnel, with hiring priority given to the  
25 personnel who participated in designing and building the database.  
26

27 The PSA is also hereby authorized to procure, install, operate, and maintain the necessary  
28 equipment for the National Database on the Urban Poor.

**Chapter Two**  
**Free Beneficiaries Registration for Public Services**

**SEC. 4. Access to Public Services.** Parallel to the implementation of the National Database on the Urban Poor studies, free of charge, one-stop-shop registration for the following public services shall also be conducted:

1. National ID System;
2. PhilHealth universal health care;
3. Clearances from law enforcement agencies (National Bureau of Investigation, Philippine National Police, Bureau of Immigration);
4. Social Security;
5. PAG-IBIG Fund;
6. Driver's License;
7. Senior citizen;
8. Person with Disability;
9. Solo Parent;
10. 3Ps (Pondo sa Pagbabago at Pag-asenso);
11. 4Ps (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program); and
12. Subsidized Microinsurance

**Chapter Three**  
**Balik Probinsya Public Housing and Communities**

**SEC. 5. Lead Implementor.** The Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development shall take the lead in implementing the Balik Probinsya Program with public housing communities as the core program component in accordance with Republic Act 11201, otherwise known as the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development Act. The DHSUD may involve other departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of government to ensure the effective implementation of this Act. The DHSUD and other implementors of this Act shall be guided by the PSA surveys and census, including the National Migration Survey.

**SEC. 6. Relocation Sites.** DHSUD shall identify and designated Balik Probinsya Public Housing relocation sites on a regional basis and in accordance with Republic Act 11201 . The sites shall be located in the outskirts of the city or municipality identified to host the Balik Probinsya Public Housing Communities.

**SEC. 7. Authority to Purchase Lands.** The DHSUD is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase the lands on which it shall build the relocation sites.

**SEC. 8. Assurance of Employment of Relocatees.** The DHSUD shall bid out the design and construction of the relocation sites, provided that seventy (70) percent of the construction workforce shall be sourced from the Balik Probinsya beneficiaries.

**SEC. 9. Relocation with ready-employment package.** A ready-employment package shall be designed by the DHSUD in coordination with the Department of Labor and Employment for each head of the family of the relocatees considering carefully the employment potentials of the beneficiaries.

**SEC. 10. Community Development.** Each relocation site shall be designed as ecologically-sustainable communities with utility services for electricity, water, waste management and sanitation, telecommunications, transportation and roads. Each relocation site



1 shall have access to public schools, hospitals and health centers, public markets, worship centers,  
2 police stations, public parks, commercial centers, and other community facilities. Each community  
3 shall have solar energy electrical installation with power generation capability enough to sustain  
4 the entire community.

5  
6 The DHSUD, Board of Investments, Philippine Economic Zone Authority, and Tourism  
7 Investment and Economic Zone Authority shall jointly identify and develop portions of  
8 commercial areas within Balik Probinsya Public Housing Communities as special investment areas  
9 in accordance with their respective charters. Local government units may also designate  
10 commercial areas within and surrounding the Balik Probinsya Public Housing Communities as  
11 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise business districts with economic incentives in accordance  
12 with the Local Government Code.

13  
14 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises established and operating in Balik Probinsya  
15 Public Housing Communities shall be exempt from value-added taxes in their first three years of  
16 operation, provided that all such MSMEs shall comply with all pertinent business registration and  
17 taxpayer registration laws, regulations, and procedures during the period such enterprises are being  
18 established.

19  
20 No relocation site for Balik Probinsya Public Housing Communities shall be built on any  
21 area within or on the periphery of hazard zones and of protected areas.

22  
23 **SEC. 11. Home Financing.** DHSUD shall design and implement a home financing scheme  
24 specifically for the Balik Probinsya Program with concessional rates and payment terms.  
25 Community home mortgage programs and other home financing means shall be applied to lighten  
26 the financial burdens of residents of Balik Probinsya Public Housing Communities.

27  
28 **SEC. 12. Funding.** The funds needed for the implementation of this Act shall be from the  
29 annual appropriations and augmented as may be deemed necessary with funds from other relevant  
30 sources and dividend remittances of government owned or controlled corporations to the National  
31 Treasury;

32  
33 **SEC. 13. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** The Department of Human Settlements  
34 and Urban Development and other implementing agencies shall issue the implementing rules and  
35 regulations of this Act not later than sixty (60) days after the effectivity of this Act.

36  
37 **SEC. 14. Repealing Clause.** - All laws, executive orders, and administrative orders or parts  
38 thereof inconsistent with any provision of this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

39  
40 **SEC. 15. Separability.** - If any provision or part of this Act is declared invalid or  
41 unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall continue to be in full force  
42 and effect.

43  
44 **SEC. 16. Effectivity Clause.** - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its  
45 publication in the online version of the *Official Gazette* or in two (2) newspapers of general  
46 circulation or with established internet website presence.

Approved,