

Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

House Bill No. 10471



INTRODUCED BY REP. PATRICK MICHAEL “PM” D. VARGAS

AN ACT
ESTABLISHING THE FILIPINO FAMILY SERVICE CENTER (FFSC) IN ALL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, PROVIDING AN INTEGRATED, ONE-STOP,
FAMILY-CENTERED DELIVERY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL PROTECTION,
EDUCATION, LIVELIHOOD, AND CIVIL REGISTRATION SERVICES,
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Access to essential public services remains uneven across the country, particularly at the level of local government units (LGUs), which serve as the primary frontline providers of social, health, and community-based services. Data from national agencies, including the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), demonstrate both the scale of service delivery efforts and the continuing gaps in access that necessitate institutional reform.

On one hand, DSWD data show that millions of Filipinos rely on government programs, with over 4.5 million beneficiaries served under major livelihood interventions, and hundreds of thousands of individuals accessing social services annually. However, ongoing beneficiary identification and validation efforts indicate that many eligible individuals remain unreached or underserved, reflecting persistent barriers to access.

At the local level, DILG data highlight structural disparities in service delivery capacity among LGUs. As of 2023, only 28.75% of LGUs (493 out of 1,714) passed the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG), with the majority falling short in key service-related areas such as social protection, disaster preparedness, and financial administration. This indicates that a significant

number of LGUs face systemic challenges that directly affect the availability, quality, and accessibility of public services.

Moreover, while efforts toward digitalization are underway, access remains uneven. Only about 16.9% of barangays (approximately 7,083) have access to digital service systems such as the Barangay Information Management System (BIMS), despite over 65% being oriented on such systems. This gap shows that a large proportion of communities still rely on manual and fragmented processes, resulting in inefficiencies, delays, and limited reach.

At the same time, high compliance rates in transparency measures—such as 97.7% of barangays complying with the Full Disclosure Policy—demonstrate that LGUs are capable of meeting governance standards when systems are clear, supported, and institutionalized. This suggests that with the appropriate legal framework and coordinated support, improvements in service accessibility are achievable.

Taken together, these data reveal a critical gap: while government programs are in place and continue to expand, access to these services remains inconsistent due to uneven local capacity, limited digital infrastructure, and fragmented delivery systems.

The proposed *Pamilyang Matatag – Bagong Bayan ng Mamamayan (PM-BBM) Act* is intended to directly address these gaps by strengthening local service delivery systems through streamlining processes and expanding both physical and digital access points to ensure that services reach all intended beneficiaries.” Guided by the vision of “*Pamilyang Pilipino, Konektado sa Lahat ng Serbisyo*,” the measure institutionalizes a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to public service.

By institutionalizing reforms that enhance efficiency, inclusivity, and responsiveness, the measure aims to ensure that all individuals—particularly those in underserved and remote communities—can fully benefit from government programs and services.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.


REP. PATRICK MICHAEL “PM” D. VARGAS
Fifth District of Quezon City

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “*Pamilyang Matatag-Bagong Bayan ng Mamamayan Act.*”

SECTION 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to:

- a) Adopt a family-centered approach in the planning and delivery of government services;
- b) Ensure accessible, equitable, and integrated service delivery across sectors;
- c) Strengthen preventive health care, primary care access, social protection, and human development outcomes;
- d) Eliminate fragmentation and inefficiencies in public service delivery through convergence mechanisms; and
- e) Empower Local Government Units (LGUs) as frontline implementers of holistic family welfare systems.

SECTION 3. *Definition of Terms.* – For purposes of this Act:

- a) *Filipino Family Service Center (FFSC)* – A centralized, LGU-based, one-stop physical hub integrating essential government services for families;
- b) *Family Unit* – A group of individuals related by blood, marriage, adoption, or cohabitation, recognized as a single beneficiary unit for purposes of service delivery;
- c) *Integrated Services* – Coordinated delivery of programs and interventions across multiple government sectors, including health, social welfare, education, livelihood, and civil registration;
- d) *Case Management System* – A structured process of assessing, planning, coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating services to meet the comprehensive needs of a family over time;
- e) *Convergence* – The alignment and coordination of programs, resources, and services across government agencies at the national and local levels.

SECTION 4. *Establishment of Filipino Family Service Centers.* – All provinces, cities, and municipalities shall establish at least one (1) Filipino Family Service Center (FFSC).

Barangays may establish satellite centers or mobile service units, subject to the capacity and resources of the LGU.

SECTION 5. *Scope of Services.* – Each FFSC shall provide, at a minimum, the following integrated services:

- a) Health Services
 - Preventive health screenings, including maternal, newborn, child, and non-communicable diseases
 - Immunization and nutrition services
 - Health promotion and counseling
 - Referral and coordination with primary care providers and higher-level facilities
- b) Social Protection Services
 - Enrollment and facilitation of social welfare programs
 - Assistance for senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable sectors
 - Conditional cash transfer and other subsidy program support

c) Education Support Services

- Early childhood care and development coordination
- Alternative learning system (ALS) facilitation
- Scholarship and student assistance linkage

d) Livelihood and Employment Services

- Skills training and capacity-building referrals
- Job matching and employment facilitation
- Access to livelihood and microenterprise programs

e) Civil Registration and Identity Services

- Assistance in birth, marriage, and death registration
- Support for national identification and civil documentation
- Records access and correction facilitation

SECTION 6. *Family-Centered Case Management System* – Each FFSC shall implement a family-centered case management system, which shall:

- a) Maintain unified and secure family records;
- b) Identify risks, vulnerabilities, and service needs;
- c) Track delivery of services across sectors;
- d) Enable timely and proactive interventions; and
- e) Ensure continuity of care and support for families.

SECTION 7. *Institutional Arrangements.*

a) The Local Government Unit (LGU) shall be primarily responsible for the establishment, management, and operation of FFSCs;

b) The following national government agencies shall provide technical assistance, program support, and service integration:

- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- Other relevant agencies as may be determined

c) Each LGU shall establish a Local Convergence Council to ensure coordination among agencies and programs.

SECTION 8. Integration with Digital Systems. FFSCs shall be integrated with national and local digital systems to:

- a) Facilitate data sharing and interoperability;
- b) Reduce duplication of records and processes;
- c) Improve service efficiency and accessibility; and
- d) Support evidence-based planning and monitoring.

SECTION 9. Staffing and Capacity Development. LGUs shall ensure adequate staffing of FFSCs, which may include social workers, health personnel, case managers, and administrative and support staff.

The national government shall provide training, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs.

SECTION 10. Appropriations. The initial implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current appropriations of the Department of Health (DOH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and other participating agencies, consistent with their respective mandates.

Local Government Units (LGUs) shall fund the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the Filipino Family Service Centers (FFSCs) from their annual budgets, including the General Fund and the 20% Development Fund, subject to existing budgeting rules.

Thereafter, funding for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act (GAA) and in LGU budgets. The national government may provide financial assistance or grants to support LGU implementation, and may also mobilize grants, donations, and official development assistance in accordance with applicable laws.

SECTION 11. Monitoring and Evaluation. A national monitoring and evaluation framework shall be established to assess:

- a) Access to and utilization of services;
- b) Health, education, and social protection outcomes;
- c) Efficiency of integrated service delivery; and
- d) Overall impact on family well-being.

An annual report shall be submitted to Congress.

SECTION 8. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the concerned agencies, in coordination with LGUs, shall promulgate the necessary Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).

SECTION 9. *Separability Clause.* – If any part or provision of this Act shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, other provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SECTION 10. *Repealing Clause.* All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 11. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,